THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization ********** *Education* ********** *Co-operation*

VOLUME XXXI — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1938 — NUMBER SIX

Prize Picture of Strong F. U.Ass'n

Lindsborg Organization Is 100% Farmers Union—Active Locals on Each Side of Town—Big Savings Made in Both Marketing and Buying

The prize-winning picture shown by Manager Dave Train of the Lindsborg Farmers Union Elevator Company suggests a place of great activity. Such is the case. Organized in 1914, the business has made savings during the years totaling approximately $73,000. Only in one year has a loss been suffered, 1930, and then it was a small one.

David Train is manager and has held this position since 1924. Robert A. Johnson is president of the organization. Other directors are David Lundstede, vice president; Reuben Johnson, secretary; O. E. Larson, Herman Bengson, Carl Sundberg and Lawrence Norberg. The two Johnsons are relatives only in that they are both Swedes, according to Mr. Train.

Carl Wardell is president of the North Side Local and Carl Sundberg is secretary. Victor Pearson is president of the Smoky Hill Local and Herman Bengson is secretary.

Both these Locals hold regular meetings and attract good attendance with a well-planned program. As regular as the holiday, on each Decoration Day the two Locals join together in an afternoon outing, with a baseball game getween the two Locals as the entertainment feature.

Apples and Potatoes In Season

Grain is the chief business of the association, and title to all land and property is held by the same, not by the railroad. In addition to the 20,000 bushel elevator, facilities include a 36x72 foot warehouse, a two room office building before which are the concrete scales, long enough to weigh easily a truck and trailer, 34 feet long and 9 feet wide. The scales were bought a year ago last June, being a 20 ton Fairbanks Morse. Coal is handled, and there are coal bins.

At least one carload of apples is shipped to the association each fall. A carload of Colorado Western Slope apples was received recently, and after a week only a very few bushels remained.

KFU oils have a handy place within the warehouse. Manager Train reported a great deal of roofing had been sold this season, not locally stocked, but handled through the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Fencing, feeds, seeds, and potatoes in season are other lines.

In 1937 savings were $4,255.92, and stockholders received a cent prorate on grain and one per cent rebate on purchases. In 1936 savings were $6,888.87, and the grain rebate was three cents and also three cents on each dollar of purchases. The 1937 financial statement showed net worth at $24,822.91.

There are three employees of the association: Mr. Train, manager, Henry Sundberg, assistant manager and Percy Shogren, elevator man. Additional help is hired through the rush grain season.

LIFE AT 16- YEAR MARK

F. U. Insurance Celebrates Anniversary With Record Business Volume

The Farmers Union Life Insurance Company celebrated its 16th anniversary in October by issuing over a quarter million dollars of new business, reports Rex Lear, manager, Salina. This is not the largest amount ever issued in any one month by this company, but is the largest since December of 1935 if one includes only regular life insurance and does not include group insurance.

The company issues only participating, profit sharing policies and an outstanding record of dividend payments over the 16 years has been made. The charter for the company was granted October 17, 1922. The original policyholders who had 20-pay life policies, and have left their dividends with the company, may take paid-up policies today.

The faith of the pioneers in the company is honored by the record business for October. 52 agents took part in writing this October volume. W. H. Boeck of Iowa was the highest producer with $35,000, and Theo. H. Oellerman of Nebraska was second. Many Kansas agents had a large share in the success of the October production, according to Mr. Lear.

SMALL FARMS HIT

Tax Assessments Higher for Small Than Large Farms

In proportion to the sales value, small farms are assessed higher than large farms, according to studies made by the Kansas and South Carolina experiment stations and reported in "Facts for Farmers" issued by Farm Research, Washington, D. C.

In the Kansas study, it was found that small farms valued at $5,000 or less were assessed at 166.2 per cent of their value, while large farms, valued at $15,000 and over, were assessed at only 65.9 per cent of their value. Small farms in South Carolina were found to be assessed at 150 per cent of their value, while the larger farms were assessed at only 72 per cent of their value.

Await Ruling in Cocoa Oil --Dairy Case

Farmers Union Fights to Keep Law Prohibiting Butterfat Substitutes

The dairy industry of the entire nation is waiting anxiously for the decision of Shawnee County's district Judge, Paul H. Heinz, in the case of the Carolene Products Company vs. J. C. Mohler, et al. The Kansas Farmers Union is fighting on the side of Mr. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

The case, testing the validity of a section of the Kansas milk law, was closed November 10, after both the plaintiff and defendants had put on the witness stand the last of long strings of men thoroughly versed in the technicalities of the dairy industry.

Mark Garlinghouse in the Topeka Daily Capital tells of the case and its proceedings more in detail:

The Carolene Products Company of Litchfield, Ill., sells a product which is a compound of skim milk and coconut oil. Unlike regular dairy products, it contains no butterfat.

A section of the Kansas law prohibits the sale of dairy products "to which has been added fat or oil other than butterfat."

Judge Heinz must decide whether that section of the law is valid.

Will Be Watched

His decision will be watched by dairymen and courts throughout the nation because some thirty-five or forty other states have similar laws, and it is almost a certainty that Judge Heinz's decision will carry great weight in decisions affecting the validity of other states' laws.

Judge Heinz's decision also is anxiously awaited because it may completely revolutionize the nation's dairy business.

Should the judge find that the Kansas law is invalid, it would mean that the Carolene Products Company would bring its products to Kansas and compete with dairy products. And if other state courts followed the decision, the Carolene Company and countless other companies using substitutes for butter fat, could compete with the dairy industry throughout the nation.

In the opinion of Donald Kane, attorney for the National Co-Operative Milk Producers' Federation, Washington, such competition would be ruinous to the dairy industry.

3 Cents a Pound

Coconut oil sells in Kansas for three cents a pound, plus three cents Federal tax. Butterfat costs twenty-seven cents a pound in Kansas, even more in the Eastern industrial centers.

Thus, evaporated milk made from coconut oil would cost sixty or seventy-five cents a case less than the butterfat product, according to Kane's estimates.

"And it wouldn't be long," Kane continued, "until the use of coconut oil would extend to nearly every other dairy product. Soon, we would have ice cream made from coconut oil instead of butterfat."

Kane concluded that if Judge Heinz's decision should be in favor of the plaintiff the final results probably would be that thousands of dairymen will be forced out of business.

But despite the effect on the dairy industry, even more important may be the effect upon the nation's consumers.

"Would the competition produced by permitting the use of coconut oil result in a lower consumer price on dairy products?"

Not in the opinion of Attorney Kane.

Consumer Saves Nothing

"Past exeprience has not borne out this theory," he declared.

"Usually, he said, the manufacturing cost and the wholesale price have been lower but the price to the consumer has shown little change. Thus, the wholesaler and retailer make larger profits, but the consumer saves nothing.

Glenn Morris and Marvin O. Brummitt, attorneys for the defendants, produced witnesses who testified that the retail price of the Carolene Products is the same as the retail price of butterfat products.

Morris, an assistant attorney general, serves as attorney for J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and H. E. Dodge, state dairy commissioner.

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THIS IS THE PRIZE WINNER



David Train, manager of the Lindsborg Farmers Union Elevator Company, won the $5.00 offered by National President John Vesecky to the Farmers Union manager with the best picture showing Farmers Union business enterprise.

Note the prominent company name lettered on the elevator; The grounds are not only well kept, but the arrangement of buildings makes for efficiency, and with the vines on the office building and a background of trees, even for beauty, as someone has pointed out. And a brisk business is portrayed.

The big 34 foot scales are shown at the right, long enough to permit truck and trailer to weigh together. The merchandise warehouse is to the left. In the elevator the bins are all built overhead. Back of the elevator are coal bins.

The prize picture was an enlargement of a 2½ by 4¼ inch snapshot. The enlargement was shown for the approval of the judges, but the engraving for publication was made from the original glossy snapshot.

Kansans Take Part in Colo. Annual Meet

Find Convention Procedure Interesting—Delegats Choose Their Own Committees

By John Fengel

The Kansas Farmers Union contributed its bit to the Colorado Farmers Union State Convention held in the city of Denver, Colorado, November 10-11-12, by the attendance of President John Vesecky, Harry E. Witham and your State President.

Brother John Vesecky would naturally be expected to attend, and it seems to us as though no Farmers Union convention would be complete without his being there as handy man to fill in at any time when he was needed.

The convention enjoyed his address ever so much on Thursday eve and the delegates and visitors were lavish with their expressions of appreciation, giving it the classification of a masterpiece.

Brother Harry Witham was on the program for a report of the activities and usefulness of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association as our statewide marketing agency, and reported the very splendid showing of the Jobbing Association for the first nine months of 1938, with a comparison covering the same period in 1937, which was very complimentary, showing an enormous increase in the number of cars of grain marketed through that agency, with a corresponding increase in net profits, that will be returned to those furnishing the business on a patronage basis.

We Kansans enjoyed the convention very much and found our sister state to the west of us blessed with a very capable and enthusiastic leadership and just as capable and enthusiastic followers who are lending themselves and their best endeavors in the building and development of their State and National Farmers Union programs and are really going places.

We noticed a different method of convention procedure out there from the way we have always conducted our State Conventions in Kansas, since the State officers in Colorado select the committee subjects, outline suggestions for them, furnish them more or less data pertaining to the subject or subjects under their consideration and then appoint the chairman for each committee and then permit the delegates and members present to assign themselves to the committee or committees in which they are most interested.

In this way every member attending has an opportunity to participate in the deliberations of any committee in which he is particularly interested.

I was very much interested in the deliberations of the committee on the "Extension of Farmers Union Activities." This was a very capable committee and deliberations were not only constructive, but interesting and I am sorry it was not possible to remain with the convention until reports were adopted upon the floor of the convention, Saturday.

We, from Kansas, also had the privilege of seeing some real Farmers Union relics, such as a picture of Newt Gresham, his wife and daughter, also the first piece of Farmers Union literature ever printed, also the first piece of literature ever printed in connection with the Farmers Union Junior movement, of which we are all so proud today. All of these old specimens are the property of Mrs. Elsie Olson and of course are prized very highly by her.

We are sorry it was impossible for us to stay and attend the banquet, honoring the Colorado Juniors Friday evening and remain for their day in the convention, which was Saturday.

We in Kansas are proud of our Juniors and have a perfect and legitimate right to be and find the same degree of pride out in Colorado, with the same interest we have in Kansas.

Harry, John and I enjoyed our visit with our Colorado neighbors and hope to attend again.

James G. Patton, former secretary, was elected president of the Colorado Farmers Union. Harvey Solberg was chosen secretary.

WOULD INCLUDE DIRECTORS

Directors as well as managers of cooperative businesses would be included in the Farmers Union Managerial Association under a suggestion made by H. G. Keeney, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union, who attended the recent meeting of this Managerial Association.

"This is an association of managers of cooperative activities in the state," Mr. Keeney writes in the Nebraska Union Farmer. "The organization has been of benefit, but I think it could be improved upon if the directors were also included in such an organization."

PLAN TO "LISTEN IN"

Will Have Broadcast Today from National Convention

Leaders in the Farmers Union from various states will be heard in a special broadcast on the National Farm and Home Hour TODAY, Thursday, Nov. 17, which will come from the scene of the national convention in Madison, Wisconsin. The program will be heard at 11:30 a. m. over in the National Broadcast Company blue network.

There will be about ten speakers who will each give probably a ten-minute talk. One junior will be presented. The program will last 45 minutes, until 12:45 p. m. John Vesecky, national president, will be among those who will discuss the activity at the Convention.

LONG SERVICE RECORD

T. B. Dunn Asks Audit Consideration by Local Managers and Directors

"Twenty one years of successful endeavor" are the proud words of Thomas B. Dunn relative to the Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salina, of which he is secretary-manager. This is the time of the year when directors and managers of cooperatives begin to consider the advisability of having their records audited at the close of the year, and Mr. Dunn asks their consideration.

The Auditing Association was organized originally by men who felt a need for such service and the association now serves 110 member businesses, indicating that these early directors and managers had foresight. Farmers Union auditors thoroughly understand the problems of cooperative accounting, the distribution of savings and the method of computing savings on income tax returns.

Mr. Dunn has been with the association for the last 18 years, its manager for the last 15 years.

Heads State Association

G. W. Bushby, president of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, Salina, was elected president of the State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies at the association's annual meeting in McPherson, November 10.

The fundamental idea was not to sell ourselves things, but to sell our products, and then go into world markets and be buyers—all the difference in the world.—Will Ferguson, Hartington, Neb.

For Minimum Price Peg

Ellis, Kansas.
November 8, 1938

The Hon. Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

Despite the good intentions of yourself and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in attempting to work out a helpful program of benefit for the farmers of this territory, we feel we express the opinion of these farmers when we declare that drastic revisions should be made.

It is entirely possible, even probable, that you have done your best, but at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Union of Ellis every member present reported himself in dire straits. In fact, almost all emphatically said they had not made expenses the last six years.

It is useless to name these farmers over and tell you what each one said. Suffice it to say that each reported inability to pay expenses of raising and harvesting this year's crop, let alone taxes.

One of these men, for example, had a seven-bushel wheat average, He sold the grain for 45 cents per bushel. It had cost him $2.25 per acre to combine it. He had to give one-third to the landlord, and pay two cents per bushel to have it hauled to town. You can readily see where that left him. Another, who owned his own land, harvested 300 acres, had to borrow $460 to pay his taxes and expenses. One had even a 14-bushel average, sold the wheat at 50 or 51 cents, but couldn't quite pay his taxes. That man had only three in his family.

The consensus of opinion of these and others, whose stories are about the same, is that a program under which a minimum price was guaranteed, say $1 per bushel, would be highly preferable to the present set-up. To put it graphically, one farmer said he would rather be able to sell 200 bushels at $1 per bushel than 400 bushels at 50 cents a bushel.

Whether such a minimum price could be set through a domestic allotment plan, or some other way, we don't know. But it seems the only way out. We farmers believe we will either reduce acreage ourselves, if we are guaranteed $1, only on a certain limitd number of bushels, or will use any surplus as feed, to market at a world price, or even throw away.

It might be added that those who still have a little wheat left on the farm declare they cannot afford to sell it at the present price.

We farmers feel that under the present plan, we have to leave too much ground idle, then receive far too low a price on what wheat is harvested off the remaining alloted acreage.

We feel that if the farmer can receive a minimum price, he could once more hire men to work on the farm, could buy paints, make repairs, and otherwise encourage the re-employment of jobless men.

We feel that, along this line, too, the new wage-hour law is a good one, that our prosperity is dependent to a large extent on re-employment of millions.

We feel, too, that when corn sections turn to wheat it hurts our one-crop country.

To sum it all up, we believe that the nation will take a long step toward better times if wheat farmers—and others—receive a price enabling them to buy things they need, pay taxes. The only course appears to be a decent, guaranteed minimum price.

To this end we urge that you and the department bend all your efforts.

Sincerely yours,
The Farmers Union, Local 606, of Ellis, Kansas.
WENZEL NEUBURGER, President.
FRED KING,
ED NIEMBURGER,
Committee Members.

Approved 11-8-38 by The Membership of Farmers Union, Local, 606, Ellis, Kansas.

Nat'l F. U. Holds AnnualConvention

Pres. John Vesecky Gives Detailed Report of 1938 Organizational and Legislative Work—In Madison, Wis., Nov. 15-17 —Kansans Attend

The 34th National Farmers Union Convention is now holding its sessions, convening in Madison, Wis., from November 15 to 17. John Vesecky, former Kansas president, is the national Farmers Union president and presides. Miss Esther Ekblad, state junior leader, is attending and two junior speakers, Frances Rosander, Lindsborg, and F. M. Riggs, of Stafford county.

John Fengel, state president, and Miss Pauline Cowger, secretary, also are in Madison. Other Kansans there are Joe Erwin, Cicero; Homer Terpening, Wakeeney; Jat Newbrey, Alton; and H. E. Witham, Kansas City.

The report of National President Vesecky to the Convention follows:

Delegates and fellow Farmers Union members.

In making my first report as your National President, I will try to divide it into different departments, so that you can easily see the progress made in each department of our work.

The first thing I will report on is the organization work done during the past year. I have personally attended meetings or state conventions in every organized Farmers Union state, with the exception of Illinois, Indiana, and Louisiana. Secretary Graves, members of the National board, and organizers authorized by the National Union, also made a large number of meetings and conventions in the different Farmers Union states.

A Unified Organization

One of the reasons for holding so many meetings and attending so many conventions was the fact that during the last few years, there did not seem to be any cohesive, unified program of education among our different Farmers Union states. We were fast drifting into the position where we would have become only a federation of states instead of one great unified organization.

The National Board appointed George Nelson as the head of the organization department, and under him have appointed Jim Patton to head the western organization department. Reverend Michael Mitzell was appointed to head the eastern organization department, and Z. H. Lawter at first, and afterwards Ed Reger of Oklahoma to head the southern organization department. Under those national heads, with state and regional organization committees headed by able and prominent Farmers Union men in every state and locality, the membership work has gone forward.

As a result of this organization work, we have built up a solidarity of understanding and a unity of purpose among practically all of the Farmers Union states which I know will bear fruit in the years to come, and will result in much good, not only to the Farmers Union, but also to the farmers themselves.

In every state where we went, with the exception of two—Minnesota and Michigan, we have had the hearty cooperation of the state officers and the membership. I am hoping that during the coming year all of the states will come to realize that in unity there is real strength, and will whole-heartedly cooperate with the national officers in their efforts to build up the membership and the understanding of the membership in all of the states of the Union.

National Junior Department

First of all, in speaking of education, I will mention the National Junior Education department, under the directorship of Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards. The work of this department has been outstanding. The 10 percent of the national dues assigned to this department has been the best money which the National Union has spent during the past year. Many of our Farmers Union states have efficient state Junior and Adult Education departments under competent, conscientious state junior and educational directors.

The work of the National Educational department and of the state Junior departments can never be sufficiently valued by our farm people. They are not only building the understanding of our Juniors and their ability to cope with present day conditions, but they are also building, through the juniors, the understanding of our whole membership and providing a reserve upon which we can draw, to replace the older membership, to provide managers for our cooperative enterprises, and leaders for our state, county and National Farmers Union. The all-state camp and the several state junior camps and institutes have been of outstanding value to the Farmers Union. I hope that in the future they will be even better supported and attended than they have been in the past.

In addition to the junior work, we have tried, through the medium of the National Union Farmer, to increase the understanding of our farm people of the problems which confront them in economics, in civics and in sociology. We have tried to present a full discussion on all subjects of interest to the American farmer. We have published information on world topics to show our farmers that, after all, we are very much affected by conditions outside of the United States and if we are to really solve our problems, we will have to solve them in the light, not only of domestic conditions, but also of world conditions.

Speaks for Democracy

I have attended a number of conferences as representatives of the National Farmers Union. In each of these conferences, I have tried as much as possible, to impress upon those attending the conferences, the necessity of building for domestic and world peace and security, by improving the lot of the farmer, the laborer, and of all the under privileged peoples of our own country. The only way to make the world safe for democracy is to prove that democracy gives security and contentment to the whole people.

Mrs. Edwards, Mary Jo Uphoff of the Junior Department, members of the National Board, and different state officials have also attended a number of important conferences—in that way spreading the influence of the Farmers Union into new and ever widening circles so that, with the closing of the year, I feel sure that the Farmers Union has gained much favorable recognition during this last year, because of its educational work.

Is Building Cooperatives

The National Farmers Union has sponsored a number of Farmers Union cooperative conferences held in different states of this country. We have at all times, done our best to build up the understanding of our people of the true principles of cooperation and of the need for building both marketing and purchasing cooperatives among our members.

We have, through the work of a standing committee of the Farmers Union and of organized Labor, made arrangements to help organized labor build consumers' cooperatives in the cities in order to complete the chain of cooperatives from the produced to the consumer and in that way help eliminate the excessive charges of our uneconomic distributive system which charges the consumers too much for what he buys, and leaves very little for the producer for the products of his toil.

We have given full publicity in the National Union Farmer, to cooperative subjects and have, in every way, encouraged the building of local, statewide and national cooperatives. I have many times stated publicly in my talks, and in radio broadcasts, that the only permament solution to our economic problem is through the development of our economic strength by building strong, well financed, well managed Farmers Union Cooperative enterprises. Our troubles are not political, we have all the civil rights which we need if we would only use them properly.

We must seek to solve our problems along the proper line which is economic. Therefore, it behooves the Farmers Union to do everything it possibly can to further the development of cooperative marketing, purchasing and processing and manufacturing to the end that we may reduce the toll between the producer and the consumer to a reasonable return for the sevice rendered, and in that way redistribute the productive income of our nation equitably among those who render real service to our people, to the end that each class and each occupation may be able to exchange the products of their labor for the products of the laborer of other classes on a fair basis.

Into Legislation Fight

Immediately after the adjournment of the last National Convention, the National Board and Officers carefully studied all pending farm bills. After careful consideration, they came to the conclusion that none of the bills offered the right solution for our farm problems. But, they also came to the conclusion that Congress had promised the President, in exchange for cotton and corn loans, to pass a production control bill during the special or regular session of Congress. That being the case, the National Board and National officers put all their efforts towards the elimination of as many as possible of the bad features of the pending farm bill, and the inclusion of as many as possible of the things for which our last national convention had declared.

We had urged upon the Congress and conference committees, the necessity of safe-guarding the family sized farm and of making the bill really give the farmer parity income or parity price, as was the declared purpose of Congress in starting to work with that legislation. We had also tried our best to have included in the Bill the maximum amount of grower control and the minimum amount of control by extension departments. As a result of our work, we had been enabled to have included the crop insurance feature and have, to some extent, modified the provisions in the bill providing for county agent influence in the control feature of the bill.

Besides working for amendments to the Pope-McGill bill, to more nearly conform to our idea of what it took to give the farmer cost-of-production or parity income, or parity price, or whatever you want to call it—we also testified before the

(continued on page 4)

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, NOVEMBER 17, 1938

Are Timely Resolutions

Out of the group of resolutions passed at the recent Kansas Farmers Union convention, there were several that to the writer seemed especially thought-provoking. It is our opinion that members of the resolutions committee, headed by Joe Erwin, Cicero, deserve real commendation for their timely suggestions and the careful wording in which they were made.

A Graduated Land Tax law which would lessen taxes on improved farms and increase them on unimproved farms was one resolution voted by the convention. The action identified the delegates as representatives of practical "dirt" farmers. It indicated that they considered the farm first of all as a place to live, not a place to speculate, exploit, get rich and leave; at the same time they considered farming as a job with abounding opportunities for service to humanity.

Such a tax would encourage landowners to keep farm houses on their farm interests, rather than move them off to give new room for greater, but little needed production. It would encourage present farm people to keep their improvements in better shape, for it would give them more value. It would gradually bring inhabitants to fill the far-too-many empty farm houses that now picture hardship along many a road.

The resolution which opposed the present AAA program as a permanent measure included the constructive feature: "We hereby recommend it to be replaced by the Domestic Allotment Plan, an American price for American consumption and the world price for the unrestricted surplus." The convention faced the facts of farm hardships, accepted the need of government farm legislation, but refused to commend a complicated layout of regulations that achieves more regulation than farmer benefit.

Another resolution of much significance related to the peace of our nation in these times of increased armaments and international armed poker-playing. The convention recognized that economic conditions generally were the real causes of war, and asked for "advantageous trade agreements with all nations including Germny, Italy, Japan and Russia." Further, the convention asked that democracy defend itself by actually showing its superiority to other systems.

However a trade war must be fought under similar rules or the battle is not economically fair. Government complications can enter into competition between a Democracy and a nation under dictatorship. Last year Otto Dietrich, the Reich's press chief of the German National Socialist Labor Party, wrote:

"We must think in terms of true national economy, not in terms of inadequate private capitalistic economy. The Fuehrer showed the way with the unswerving confidence of his intuitive skill. To ask private business, to follow his initiative, in the final analysis means nothing but to direct intelligent capital upon the correct track. . . . Let us prove worthy of our great era and its requirements. Let us not bargain where we should believe. Let us not weigh where we should dare!"

Our Secretary Hull could establish mutually advantageous trade treaties with countries who are willing to operate on mutually accepted principles; who believe in the good of the people over the good of the nation, or rather that the two are inseparable, but that the first (welfare of the people) comes first. The Democracies would not compromise this fundamental precept, nor the dictators to it. Certainly trade agreements with such countries will be difficult; certainly too is peace desirable.

Managers and Directors

The less successful a Farmers Union business association is, the less effective is the manager alone in changing various practices to gain operating efficiency. Directors of the business need keep informed of its problems; need hear the problems of other managers to know how to discuss the problems of the local business intelligently. The suggestion of Mr. Keeney, Nebraska F. U. president, that the Managerial Association should include business directors, as well as managers, is a good one. Our impression, however, is that the presence of more directors, and their counsel, is more to be desired than their membership in the organization. Probably no local director would doubt his welcome; the welcome mght well be given more expression.

Every Member a Leader

Amazement was expressed by outsiders that the Kansas Farmers Union went ahead in its progressive manner without either a president or vice president recently. The situation was significant in that it portrayed so forcefully that the Farmers Union is not a leaders' movement, unless you identify every Farmers Union member as a leader. Leaders in the Farmers Union generally can properly thank the organization for opportunities given them, rather than the organization thank them for their loyal efforts. On the other hand, the great number of leaders that have developed from the Farmers Union is well known. A democratic organization, its strength is where it should be—at the local crossroads.

About Neighborhood Notes

Have you noticed that news in the Neighborhood Notes column appears in alphabetical order by County? And that some correspondents see that advance notice of local meetings is given, with a note about an attractive program? Maybe more Locals would have better attendance if they "hollered" louder about Local plans and programs. Let us hear about your Local meeting, both before and after!

About Chain-Store Co-ops
From The Cooperative Builder, Superior, Wis.

The most recently published book on cooperatives, Ellis Cowling's "Co-operation in America," contains abundant testimony to the fact that co-operative stores managed from the office of a wholesale, on a centralized, chain-store plan, do not work. Cowling tells the history of the disastrous "American Rochdale plan" experiments of 20 years ago, culminating in the attempt to launch a National Co-operative Association. He also reveals that the state Farm Bureau organizations of Indiana and Ohio both operated a system of retail branches during the early 1920's but ran deeply into debt and had to give them up in favor of autonomous local associations. And the real co-operative development in those states dates from the tme they did give them up. The similar experience of the Farmers' Union State Exchange of Nebraska also is given.

Not long ago two directors of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society visited the U. S. They said, according to the Co-operative League, that the S. C. W. S. does not hesitate to step out and plant retail branch stores, to be run by the Wholesale, with the idea of turning them over to the local consumers as an independent society in due time. Since both the English and the Scottish wholesale societies are looked up to with considerable reverence by American co-operators, this statement had the effect of recommending that wholesale co-operatives in the U. S. "go and do likewise."

The facts are these, as stated by Robert Leckie, secretary of the S. C. W. S.: The Scottish wholesale has started 17 such retail branches, and has 14 at present. They were started in remote districts, such as fishing villages, where the population was small and often of a shifting nature, and therefore did not constitute fertile soil for organizing an independent society. In other words, these branches represent an extraordinary action by the S. C. W. S. to carry co-op service to "desert" areas; they are not the S. C. W. S. method of building the co-operative ship but rather of caulking the seams.

H. J. May, secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance, in a letter to the Builder, confirms this view when he says of the S. C. W. S. retail branches. "Their experiment proves nothing of real value with regard to the normal method of co-operative development."

Even if the S. C. W. S. practice is justified as a way of giving a backward community a co-operative start, it appears from Leckie's statement that few of the communities affected have ever gotten more than a start. Of the 17 branches established in 1908, three have been turned over to the local people. One of these three, after a period of seven years as a S. C. W. S. branch, became an independent society, and the other two, after 19 years, became branches of a neighboring retail society. This confirms our opinion, often stated, that it is exceedingly difficult to convert a retail branch, which has learned to lean upon the wholesale for support, into an independent society. Try to make people stand on their own feet after they have been encouraged to loll in a rocking-chair! And stand on their own feet they must if the Co-operative movement is to be anything more than a rebate-paying business institution.

Some have accused us of trying to throttle experimentation, saying, "Is Co-operation so perfect that we are not to try anything new?" Surely not. But the "chain-store co-op" plan is not new; it has been tried in dozens of variations since the very beginning of the Co-operative movement. To quote Mr. May again: "An objective examination of the facts and the whole process of the growth of the movement since 1844 demonstrates that inherently and practically this attempt to build the Co-operative movement from the top downwards is a failure and an attempt to reverse the natural process of development . . . It has never succeeded." Mr. May cites, as one example, "the extended exxperiment of the English Wholesale Society, now 30 years ago, when the biggest organization attempt to establish co-operative societies in London in this way was made at the instigation of the then manager of the London branch of the C. W. S., Mr. Ben Jones. Much money and effort was spent, but it faded out, as I think other attempts are certain to do."

Try something new? Yes, but let's make sure it is NEW.

Despite all this adverse testimony, there are indications that some co-operative executives are still toying with the idea of placing retail co-ops under the control of wholesales. Are they merely trying, mistakenly, to speed up the process of growth? Or are they seeking to centralize more power in their own hands? These are fair questions for co-operators to ask.

Approximately eleven thousand tons of fertilizer were used in Kansas in 1936. In Missouri 94 thousand tons were used, according to the U. S. department of agriculture.

Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.—Thomas Jefferson.

Neighborhood Notes

In Brown County

Cale Cochran, manager at Everest, says that Mrs. Cochran presented him with an 8½ pound boy, name of Michael Lee Cochran, on October 28. Michael has a sister who is six years old.

In Cloud County

The Pleasant View Local No. 592 held its regular monthly meeting, Oct. 17. We wish to go on record against the AAA New Deal 100 per cent. The Kennedy letter was read by Mrs. Schoenweis.

Committees: Menu: Mrs. George Blackwood and Mrs. Fred Schoenweis. Program: J. O. Vincent and Emile Regnier, Jr.

After the business meeting a short program was presented as follows: Piano solo by Clyde Blackwood; a debate, Resolved that rearmament is necessary for the maintainence of peace. The negative won. While the judges were working on their decision, Rosemary McKelvey played a violin solo.

MRS. J. E. McKELVEY,
Reporter.

In Cowley County

Leroy Sturms, an employee of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Winfield, Kan., for the last 10 years, has been named manager of the association, succeeding O. C. Servis, who on October 15 became manager of the Crawford County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Girard.

In Gove County

Harry Higgason, manager of the Quinter Farmers Union elevator, and wife are happy to announce the birth of a son who has been named Don Lee.

In Marshall County

A great time was had by those who attended the Midway Farmers' Union moonlight wiener roast Friday night. Members met for their usual program of singing, music by local orchestra, readings, tap dancing and shadowgraph was presented.

A Hallowe'en party was decided on for the Juniors and local to be held Wednesday, October 26.

Folks, if you fail to have an organized Junior class in your Union local, you are not getting the full value out of your organization. Young folks will grow up to make a bigger and better oranization if they are taught and they are also the very best cure for meeting sleeping sickness. Let's organize them now before they are grown men and women.

—IVA KOEPP,
Junior Leader.

Plan Dec. 6 Meeting

The annual meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Bremen on Tuesday, December 6. Basket dinner at noon. Program will be furnished by Juniors of the Midway Local under direction of Miss Iva Koepp, county Junior Leader.

Meeting will commence at 11 o'clock. Plans are under way to secure speakers for the meeting. Come out everybody and spend the day with us. Everybody welcome.

F. C. Pralle, Secretary.

In Marshall County

The Farmers Union Cooperative Association of Vliets, where C. A. Lockhard is manager, has bbought a grocery store in Vliets, and began operations about Oceober 15.

In Mitchell County
In Sympathy

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our sister member, Orpha Jones of Prairie Gem Local, No. 540 of the Kansas Farmers Union, we the undersigned committee extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Kate Oplinger,
May Muck
Flossie Dean.

In Saline County

Headquarters Local held its regular monthly meeting at the home of R. L. Flory. Each family brought a covered dish and supper was enjoyed together by approximately 30 who attended. Card playing and Chinese checkers provided entertainment later in the evening.

SPEAKS FOR AGROL

Use Agricultural Surplus for Fuel Advises Atchison Man

The national stomach is only so big, explained Harry Miller of the Atchison Agrol Plant, October 26 at the Salina convention, and an agricultural surplus causes a collapse in the market. The demand for agricultural products is very inelastic. The answer to the farm problem, he said, is to find non-food uses for the agricultural surplus.

The Agrol company buys agricultural products and from them manufactures a power alcohol which when mixed with gasoline makes a premium motor fuel. According to Mr. Miller, the fuel has practical selling features; it is a good gum solvent and keeps the engine clean, and this results in the motor using less oil; better mileage results of from one to one and a half miles to a gallon is claimed for the ten per cent Agrol mixture.

The fuel claims a social advantage too, said Mr. Miller, in that there is less carbon monoxide gas from it, and last year there resulted 650 deaths in the United States from this gas.

If Agrol gasoline were used throughout the United States, there would be needed 750,000,000 bushels of grain needed for its manufacture; and the agricultural surplus would no longer exist.

Used to Raise Fuel

"Farmers used to have and raise own farm power in oats," Mr. Miller commented. "Agrol would restore the fuel market to the farmer and raise his buying power. There would come the biggest boom in history."

The Atchison plant now sells Agrol chiefly to four refineries: Kanotex, Derby, Bay and Vickers. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association ships petroleum either from Kanotex or Vickers. The Atchison plant is now operating on a 24 hour day schedule.

The 10 per cent agrol fuel usually sells for one cent over the regular gasoline, and under the premium fuel price.

Bi-products of the agrol plant are protein concentrate, a dry meal used such as cottonseed oil meal; carbon dioxide for dry ice, resulting pound for pound with the manufacture of power alcohol.

"No soil fertility is lost by agrol manufacture," advised Mr. Miller. Only the starch and sugar is necessary from the grain for the agrol, and for this reason we favor the gram sorghums which are more drouth resistent than corn. The agrol essentials are taken by the plant from the air; the fertility is sold back to the farmer as feed."

From J. E. Shipps, West Point, Neb.

To present Kansas farmers I issue this warning: If you permit the membership to fade out; if you do not build to full fighting strength; the day will come when you and you and I will regret most deeply the day we quit working. If American farmers do not hold together, the day will come when things for them will be even more unpleasant than here-to-fore. I want the farmers of America to run their own business of farming, and I likewise want them to own and control the marketing of their products.

I stand ready to assist or lead in such a program; I am not asking for nor seeking a job; I have one. I am again running my own business as an auctioneer. The responsibility of rebuilding is no kid's job. It will mean much headwork, tact and organizing ability.

I will appreciate hearing from any of my good old Kansas friends.

J. E. Shipps.

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Is the Argument for Argentine Corn!

Most farmers are affected by U. S. foreign trade. Normally this country raises more wheat, cotton, hog products, and tobacco than is consumed; and, unless sales are made abroad, production must be cut domestically or farmers must accept lower prices in order to stimulate a wider market and increased sales.

Even if the farmer doesn't raise export products—if he is a dairy farmer, say—the farmer who does raise corn or wheat or cotton today may decide to raise something else; and that something else may be dairy products, and that means increased competition and probably lower prices for the dairy farmer.

In some ways, the farmer may individually benefit by imported farm products, points out a farmer discussion group pamphlet, DS-17, published by the program planning division of the U. S. Department of Agrculture.

"Suppose he is a dairyman or a feeder of beef cattle or hogs, and suppose a drought has resulted in a shortage of feed and pasture and in high prices for hay and grain; now what about importing some Argentine corn? Or suppose that our farm products—ham or cheese, for example—are not so well processed as are those from abroad; aren't we losing a large quality market by keeping such goods out? May we not learn to improve our products by some competition from abroad?

Stop Quality Trade?

"Should we ever keep out anything that is of better quality than we do produce at home? And if foreign countries are going to buy from us—let's forget about how they are going to repay the money we loaned them—they must sell us their goods; they have only a very limited amount of gold, and we may have more than is good for us or than we know what to do with. And some of those goods they want to sell us in exchange are bound to be farm products or indirect competitors with farm products.

"Of course, some things which are classed as farm products we cannot ourselves grow—coffee, tea, rubber, silk, cocoa, bananas, etc. Some things we can grow, but not enough for home consumption—sugar, vegetable oils, and some high-quality products—and these imports present a difficult problem because of their competition with home-grown products.

"Cane sugar competes with beet sugar, cocoanut oils with cottonseed oil and butter and lard, Polish ham and Canadian cheese with our own products; and then, too, it must be remembered, that bananas compete with oranges and apples.

"And there we are, facing the fact that competition, whether foreign or domestic, is a very complicated thing. People may spend their money for tobacco instead of candy, radios instead of food, rayon or silk or wool or even paper instead of cotton, oil furnaces instead of coal furnaces, automobiles instead of houses or furniture or clothes; and so on. Shall we try to stop all imports which compete in any way with farm products of the United States?"

PATRON WELL PLEASED

Live Stock Shipper Praises Service of F. U. Agency

Expression from a patron well pleased is always a welcome thing. The following letter is a recent one received by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City, Mo.:

Dear Sir:

Was very well pleased in the way you handled the small shipment of cattle that I sent you some time ago, this was my first to you, and will try you again very soon.

Would like very much to receive your price list, and many thanks to you.

The last three years our herd has been cut down to 40 and 60 head but are going to handle more from now on.

May ship some more soon.

Yours very truly,
Signed: C. W. Totten,
Stockton, Kans.

Elect Officers

Each local union shall elect its officers at its first regular meeting in December, according to th Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union. Also the officers of the county union are elected during the last quarter of the year, and the Executive Committee.

We Can If We Will

During recent months, we Farmers Union folks in Kansas have been honoring our pioneer members, who have been faithful in our organization for the past 25 years or longer.

These pioneers recognized the value of our Farmers Union program as applied to the needs of their early days and could see the benefits of this program as applied to the marketing, processing and distributing of the products of their farms through their own Co-operative channels.

The economic situation of the farmer today has not been changed since these pioneers first recognized their importance, but has continually been growing worse and will continue to do so unless we as farmers will avail ourselves of the advantages we have at hand to join in with them.

Whether we realize it or not, whether we have been members of the Farmers Union or not, we really are pioneering every day of our lives, since we are continually in the process of change in some form or other and as we all look back over the past from year to year we see a continuous line of changes, all of which can be dealt with and changed to good account by the application of the remedies as we find them in the Farmers Union program.

It seems to me as though we should not be living in the past and longing for a return of the past which can never be, since we are taught from our youth, each day is sufficient unto itself, but we should use the history and the problems of the past as the basis of our planning for the future and like Neft Gresham in 1902 we have a vision of the future and the immeasureable benefits that can be ours rightfully as farmers if we will dévelop our own organization with its educational facilities and extend our Co-operatives into every field, through which our farm products must find their way iuto consumers' hands.

The plight of the farmer of today can be changed by his determination to be an individual, to do just as he pleases and because he has been obstinate and has refused to be shown his weakness as an individual and recognize his strength as a unit of an organization builded by him and for him, there is placed upon us who do see the benefits, with the needs of the farmers of today and the future a burden of responsibility to avail ourselves of every opportunity and exercise every ounce of our energy in an effort to persuade every farmer to join with us, so we can build and enlarge our educational field, enlarging our camps and institutes for our younger people and then have the fathers and mothers go right along with the younger folks so they can have a lot of their thinking straightened out; and ideas clarified and really know the objectives of our old Farmers Union program which has not been changed and really needs no change.

Our Farmers Union program does not need change, but it really does need being understood and applied, which can never be until we own, control, and operate our own marketing, processing, service and distributing machinery and control them in the interest of the producer and consumer alike.

The first problem of the farmer is his marketing, or, in other words, he is interested in his units of production buying as many dollars as possible, or at least his dollars buying as many units of the things he and his family needs as those engaged in any other industry. There is absolutely no other way for him ever to have any protection or consideration, until he furnishes that protection himself. The Farmers Union is the only organization of farmers with facilities now in operation covering almost the entire program. Let us older pioneers join with the younger pioneers we call Juniors and carry this message to every farmer and pray for a revival. We can if we will! As to our duty there is no question.—J. P. Fengel.

Tackle Your Program Problems with Ever Heads-up Persistence

Tackle your membership problems with the same skill and determination used by our favorite football scrapper. He doesn't quit just because one play fails; he keeps on trying different plays until the game is over. Since it is agreed that an active, interested membership is the life-blood of a cooperative, we are passing the following plans for securing membership participation on to you, says "The Managers' Monthly" published by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Some of them were discussed at the Cooperative League Meeting.

Are your members always on time at meetings? One cooperative increased punctuality by having door prizes. Numbered tickets were given to all arriving on time, and later in the evening three or four of these numbers were drawn from a box, and products handled by the cooperative were given as prizes.

Study groups have become very popular, not only among children and young people, but among our older cooperators as well. In one such group, when a man and his wife failed to show up at a meeting, the others decided to take the meeting to them in the form of a surprise party! A member of the family was taken into the confidence of the committee, and the refreshments were brought by the "surprisers." Several of these parties were held during the winter with the result that there was an increased feeling of good fellowship, as well as a better understanding of our economic problems and how to solve them.

One cooperative chose ten women to act as a "telephone committee" each to contact ten other families by telephone or otherwise and tell them the date and time of the next meeting, why it was being held and where. This proved so successful that the committee became the "Coordinators" and do much of the educational work, and give the board of directors many helpful suggestions.

To Start Discussion

Do you have difficulty getting a discussion even when you have a good attendance? If you have two or three questions on which you want the reaction of every member, try this plan. Write your questions on the blackboard if possible. If you have about 75 present, have them count off 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8, to divide them into groups of nine or ten—all the 1's in one group, 2's in another, etc.

Give them five minutes to elect a chairman and secretary in each group, set a time for this discussion to close, then take 15 minutes or so to hear the reports of each of the group secretaries. Even the most timid will express himself in these small groups.

Anything that interests people will add to the enthusiasm of your members for your membership meetings and for your cooperative—visiting speakers, reviews on cooperative books, plays, music, debates, folk dancing, or local talent programs. Don't be afraid to try something different, and don't be afraid of one or two failures—you'll hit on the right thing IF YOU KEEP TRYING.

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"

IN FLANDERS

Could you have seen them marching,
Ten thousand men in line,
You would have said that war must be
Adventurous and fine.
You would have felt your pulses beat
Fast to the trend of marching feet.

Could you have seen them marching
Under the June blue skies
With all the glory of their youth
Shining in their eyes,
You would have bade them all God speed
To battle at their country's need.

But had you seen them creeping back
In the grey, grey dawn,
The broken bleeding bodies
With all their beauty gone,
Oh! never could you cheer again
To see ten thousand fighting men.

—James Norman Hall
From "One Hundred Poems of Peace"

YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE

Esther Ekblad

The following article on Armistice Day was written by Mrs. O. M. Johnson, Walsburg, for a church Ladies Aid meeting. Because of its personal touch, we think this article gives us a very vivid picture of Armistice Day and has more meaning than something written by a younger person, who does not remember the Day. We are glad to share it with you. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Walsburg Local, Riley county.

Armistice Day

Tomorrow is the 11th and you'll remember—Armistice Day. Perhaps for some of you folks, thoughts turn back to the 11th of November twenty years ago.

You'll remember how folks eagerly and excitedly asked each other on Armistice Day, "Does this mean that the war has really ended?" All over the land folks began to celebrate. In our own little town people gathered at once; there were demonstrations and rejoicing. Now, thousands and thousands of boys all over the land, in army camps, didn't need to be shipped like cattle in big dark transports to the battle fields in France, and those "over there" if still alive—would be coming home.

Everyone had some relative—son, brother, husband, or friend, who, if not a volunteer, had to be taken in through the draft law. My own three brothers had registered through that law. If these things were repeated, my son who was a baby then would be in line. The sons of the boys who then fought are ready for those places now.

You'll remember how in many homes, all over the land, hung the service flags, with their stars for the soldiers who had gone out from there. A feeble attempt at glorifying their going—their service. White stars for the living—later gold stars for the dead.

In lodges, clubs, schools and even in our churches we saw those flags.

Walsburg had one; I saw a glimpse of it not so long ago, crumpled up and tossed aside by one of our lively happy youngsters of today. It sent a stab through my heart, the sight of it. I wonder how the soldiers felt when they saw these.

Armistice means "a truce," a "temporary cessation of histolities agreed upon by opponents." Though we have had twenty years of peace, as far as our country is concerned; we still call the day on which the World War ceased—Armistice Day. We still hear of wars and rumors of wars continually. Will we be spared? With Thanksgiving Day so near, amongst our other blessings, will we give thanks for peace?

There were many besides the soldiers who suffered and died in our land and other lands—and, there is no glory in war! War doesn't settle anything. War doesn't bring friendship amongst nations. It is said that as soon as the Germans received the Armistice orders, they opened fire with hundreds of guns all along the line at Verdun and turned scores of guns upon the town in their last spite. Many boys were killed before the fateful hour of Armistice—and our Yanks retorted in kind, blasting great holes in the fog with a large fourteen inch naval gun mounted behind the town. No, war doesn't bring Christ's kind of peace.

When our soldiers came home they didn't seem to feel so proud. They didn't seem to care much for any grand marches or acclaim. They smiled—yes—but there was a sternness and seriousness upon their countenance that we had not noticed there before. They didn't talk much, we all thought, "how changed they were." They were men now, who had seen and experienced another side of life, such things as they'd rather forget.

And those long casualty lists of "dead and missing in action," how anxiously we had read those names with prayers in our hearts that our own dear ones could not be there; those of the 35th, the 42nd, and the 89th—will we ever forget??

We pray that we will never need see any more service flags, that there won't be occasion for the writing of sentimental war songs.

We pray for peace, but let's not forget to praise God for the peace we've had and have. Yes, Lord, we come into thy house, not once, but many days; we fill thy house with selfish prayers, but seldom with thy praise. We think to thank each other, for a gift however small, but God, who gives us life itself—we forget to thank at all.

ON TO MADISON

As you read this issue of the K. U. F., a number of Kansans will be in Madison, Wisconsin rushing to and fro the many national convention activities. Three of us will represent Kansas Juniors; the four-minute speech winners, Frances Rosander of Lindsborg, and F. M. Riggs of Stafford; I will make the third. Through these pages, we will to the best of our ability share our trip with all of you.

THINGS WE LIKE TO HEAR

Juniors in Marshall county are active. At the Midway Local the Juniors and Juveniles sponsored a Hallowe'en Party. Games, contests, and prizes made the evening one of fun and gaiety.

The Hopewell Local, Marshall county, has appointed a Junior Leader, Rachel Manges. Rachel is young and enthusiastic. She attended the convention at Salina, so we had a splendid opportunity to become acquainted with her.

At the November meeting of the Stafford county F. U., F. M. Riggs gave his prize winning four-minute speech and Donald Minnis, who also attended the convention, gave a report on Junior Day activities. Donald writes that their reports were enthusiastically received and he predicts that Junior education will soon have a firm footing in Stafford county.

"ONCE UPON A TIME"

(This is a story which should be known by every child, every farmer, business and professional man in the United States. It should be known, especially, by the diplomats.)

Once upon a time there were two villages by the same queer name of Dumdrudge. The villages were on opposite sides of a valley. A border line ran through the valley so that one village of Drumdrudge was in one country and the other in another country. One time a very beautiful thing happened. Fifty little boys came to live in each village. The people of the two villages were so proud and happy over the coming of their little boys, and they dreamed great dreams of what their little boys were going to be when they grew up. They were going to be bankers and doctors, philosophers, poets and statesmen, farmers and teachers. When the little boys were grown the parents would be old, and if they had never been able to save any money, then the boys would take care of their parents. So the people of the two villages worked very hard, denied themselves many things, and through the years in which these little boys were becoming young men they continued to dream of what the boys would be.

About the time the boys were grown, and just as they were dreaming great dreams of what they were going to be, one day a very sad thing happened. The old men of the two villages quarreled. And they quarreled and quarreled and quarreled. Finally they said, "We must quit quarreling, if we can find a way to settle our quarrel." Strangely enough, the old men of the two villages came to the same conclusion the same day. The old men of this village of Dumdrudge and the old men of that village of Dumdrudge called their boys about them and spoke to them in the very same words: "Boys, you know we have quarreled with the old men who live in the other village of Dumdrudge. You know we are right and they are wrong, and the quarrel must be settled. Now we want you boys to go and kill all the boys in the other village of Dumdrudge. If you do that, it will settle the quarrel we have with their fathers."

Now the boys knew that their fathers knew what was the right thing to be done. So on the day the old man told them to go, they met halfway between the two villages. In the evening the old men went out to see if the quarrel had been settled, for that was why they had sent the boys out. In the morning there had been a hundred bankers, doctors, poets, philosophers, farmers, statesmen and teachers, and a hundred men to take care of their parents who, by now, were getting pretty old. In the evening all the old men could find on the plain were about ninety badly mangled corpses and ten boys so badly crippled they would never work again. They sent the ten boys to the hospital, they buried the others in one great, long grave; and then they went home.

The next day they made a remarkable discovery. The quarrel had not been settled although the boys were dead. Then they tried a new plan to end the quarrel. They came into a room, something like this; they sat down around some tables and talked and talked, and settled their quarrel. And one man, wiser than the rest, said: "Why did we not sit around the table and talk the day before our splendid boys were killed, rather than the day after. Our boys' killing each other did not settle our quarrel."

—From National Union Farmer.

TELLS OF SWEDEN

Topeka Speaker Tells How Cooperatives Develop Study Sircles

Sweden has more than 10,000 adult "study circles." One half of these are sponsored by organized labor, one fourth by cooperatives, and one fourth by the upper classes. The study subjects rank in popularity in this order: Local government, political science, economics and parliamentary procedure, "while over here," said the speaker, "we still are reading "How to Win Friends and Influence People."

Wilfrid Laurier Husband, traveler, economist, and Kansan, was the speaker November 7 before a large Topeka Community Forum audience in the Women's Club. Mr. Husband, a native of McPherson, Kan., and a graduate of Kansas University, has spent the last two years in Sweden studying her political, economic, industrial and social echievements. The speech is reported by Harold Coats in the Topeka Daily Capital.

There are about 100,000 members in the Swedish National Farmers' Union (S. L. R.) which represents more than 25 per cent of the total number of farmers in the country, according to the 1937 report of the U. S. inquiry on cooperative enterprise in Europe. This organization buys fodder, fertilizer, and other products for the members and markets their grain. The society's present turnover is about $21,000,000.

The strongest cooperative organization in Sweden is the Cooperative Union (K. F.) which serves the consumer movement. In 1935 it comprised 719 distributive societies with about 600,000 members and 4,144 stores. The business of these societies amounted to about $103,000,000, or about 10 per cent of the total national retail trade. Their trade in foodstuffs is estimated at 15 per cent of national retail food distribution.

In addition to the Farmers Union (S. L. R.) which serves with farm supply cooperatives and with marketing cooperatives, there are cooperative dairy associations with 155,000 members, and livestock marketing associations with 180,000 members, besides federations for the marketing of eggs, fruits, and forest products.

Gain Two Ends

The Topeka speaker praised the workings of this cooperative business system. "Where the Swedish working man has scored his most spectacular success is in gaining low prices for the necessities of life and in the meantime raised farm prices," he said.

"With their system of cooperatives the Swedes have exploded the myth, prevailing in the United States, that producer and consumer interests are hostile. They have been brought into harmony with Sweden.

Little Sweden, he said, has achieved a superior civilization, chiefly, perhaps, because of the Swede's great passion for progressive education, not only for children and young persons but for adults. This widespread enlightenment among the people has enabled the nation to "make a realistic approach to the whole problem of government," he stated, "and it has learned that good local government is the foundation on which to build."

The Swedish people receive education and a teacher enjoys as much prestige among them as a millionaire does in America, according to Mr. Husband.

"It's because of a difference in point of view," he continued. "In America we see the profit motive still extremely powerful despite the depression. When will the American businessman learn that it pays to put human values first? The Swedes are a very practical people, and they believe their plan is the only practical one because it is the only one that will work in the long run.

First, Save Democracy at Home

"They feel that the best way to save democracy is first to save it within their own borders. They are a contented and satisfied people. Their prisons are mostly empty. They educate for character-building first and then for earning a living."

The Swedes "think and talk more slowly than we do but who think straighter," live in a country, according to Mr. Husband, that has:

Kept its total unemployment to less than one-half of one per cent of its 6,248,000 people, while in the United States the figure is 8.6 per cent;

Kept its industrial production at a level 12 per cent greater than that of 1929; Kept buying power stabilized; Balanced its budget and piled up a large treasury surplus;

Curbed monopoly; Raised farm prices without raising food prices or resorted to an "economy of scarcity"; Driven down the general level of prices; Achieved a high degree of amity between capital and labor;

Kept out of war for 124 years; Housed all of its people adequately at lower cost, practically eliminating slums; Drastically lowered medical costs to the people;

Preserved its forests, although timber is its largest industry (the U. S. is the second largest purchaser of Swedish timber). Reduced venereal disease to "a practically irreducible minimum."

Farmers' Business Need Keep Producer Minded

If a local grain association is going to do the most efficient job of marketing, it must be producer motivated and producer perpetuated, says R. C. Bentley of Iowa State College in News For Farmers Cooperatives, issued by the Farm Credit Administration.

Discussion efficiency factors of grain cooperatives, Mr. Bentley recommended that it be made as easy as possible to acquire membership. The par value of shares or the membership fee should be small. The producer may make a small down payment on the shares and let patronage-dividend accumulations pay for the rest. These deferred patronage dividends are left in the business as operating capital.

Prorating dividends is more effective in building membership than paying high prices for grain at time of delivery.

Termination of membership also should be made easy, declared Mr. Bentley. When a member ceases to be a producer in the community, his need for the cooperative also ceases. Here again the low par value of his shares makes it easy for the association to take up the shares and transfer them to the new producer who takes the place of the former member.

For Revolving Board

A revolving board of directors relieves the same group of men from having to carry the burden year after year. Also, by making periodical changes in the board, members become better acquainted with their organization through serving as officers.

A strict watch on credit, a constant search for new business opportunities and operating practices, and an educational program to keep all members informed concerning cooperative activity were among other recommendations made by Mr. Bentley.

"Changing economic conditions, changing conditions, and crop failures all make it necessary that members of a grain-marketing cooperative stay ever on the alert if they wish their organization to survive," Mr. Bentley said.

As an example of factors that have altered the marketing of grain through local elevators in Iowa within the last five years, he cited the drouth and the motor truck. To meet this change in conditions, new combinations of enterprises have been put into effect. As the grain business decreased, other uses for facilities were investigated.

Some cooperatives add services of feed grinding and mixing. Others added oil, machinery, lumber, livestock, and other commodities. Many cooperatives that did not take steps to meet the new changes in grain marketing were unable to survive.



ORDER YOUR COAL NOW FROM YOUR LOCAL FARMERS UNION

Since most people order coal during the slack grain season, the extra profits your local Farmers Union Elevator makes on this business adds materially to its yearly income. You build savings for yourself when you buy from yourself as well as when you sell to yourself.

We are distributors for Kansas, Colorado Oklahoma, Arkansas, Wyoming, Illinois, and Missouri Coals and for Standard Briquets.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n
Kansas City, Mo. **Telephone LD 340**

LIVE STOCK BROADCAST

Through Week of November 27 Is International Show

With rural America centering its attention on the 29th annual International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago during the week of November 27, the National Broadcasting Company will take its microphones into the arena at the Union Stock Yards to bring National Farm and Home Hour listeners daily reports on the Exposition. The entire Farm and Home Hour program will be aired from the arena on November 28, 29 and 30 and on December 1 and 2 at 11:30 a. m. over the NBC-Blue network.

As the finest of the nation's herds and stables compete for more than $100,000 in cash prizes, the Farm and Home Broadcasts will feature news of important prize awards, comments of judges and exhibitors, interviews with farm boys and girls who have achieved recognition through their projects, and other highlights of the show.

Good Insurance Meet

About 75 persons were present at the district agents' meeting of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company in Salina, November 15. There were a number of wives present, and all were invited to a Salina movie as guests of the insurance company, if they preferred such entertaiment to the agents' meeting, or shopping. Noon dinner was served at the Lamer Hotel.

TESTED RECIPE

By Frances Lee Barton

WHEN the chill, shivery days come, how pleasant for the tired home-comers to be greeted by the welcoming savory aroma of hot comforting stew. For when a stew is well and carefully made it's a right royal winter dish. And when feathery light dumplings are in the stew this good old-fashioned dish becomes something to dream about. But the dumplings must be as light as light can be!



Feather-light Dumplings

1 cup sifted flour; 1¼ teaspoons double-acting baking powder; ½ teaspoon salt; 1 teaspoon melted butter; ½ cup milk.

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Add butter to milk; add to flour and stir carefully until all flour is dampened and soft dough is formed. Drop from teaspoon on boiling stew; cover very tightly and cook, without removing cover, 5 to 7 minutes according to size of dumplings. Serves 6 to 8.

FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book—25c). You can order the book separately for 15c. Address Pattern Department Kansas Union Farmer 11 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.



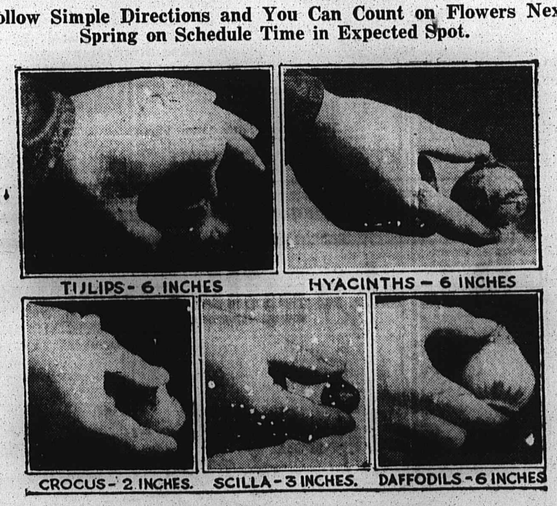
8282. Princess House Dress. Designed for sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 5-8 yards of 35 inch fabric. 4 1-2 yards braid required for trimming. Price 15c.

8143. Dainty Tot's Frock. Designed for sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 4 requires 1 3-4 yards of 39 inch material, plus 1-2 yard contrasting, together with 2 yards 1 1-2 inch bias fold. Price 15c.

Kansas Farmers Union
Box 296
Salina, Kansas

Bulbs Are Easiest to Plant And Surest to Bloom

Follow Simple Directions and You Can Count on Flowers Next Spring on Schedule Time in Expected Spot.



Fall Bulbs and Their Best Planting Depths

Of all garden subjects, the bulbs are probably the easiest to plant and the most certain to bloom. It is almost impossible to plant the modern bulbs without some kind of success when spring rolls around.

Because they are so obliging, however, does not mean that they should be planted without regard to their likes and dislikes. The tiny scilla bulbs should manifestly not be planted so deep as the huge narcissus bulb. When beginning operations, consult a chart of planting depths, or read carefully the directions on the package, making sure that bulbs of each type are planted about the same depth, so that they will appear simultaneously in the spring.

A good rule to follow when in doubt, is to plant on the deep side. In other words less harm will be done from planting too deep, than too shallow. In the case of the imperial and candidus lilies, the converse is true, and these giant bulbs, which appear to want at least 6 inches, need but a scant three inches.

Tulips will burrow through 18 inches, but 5 to 6 inches is the proper planting depth. The crocus, snowdrop and scilla should be planted 2 to 3 inches below the soil. The lilies need the deepest planting. The candidums can go a full foot deep with good results. The distance apart is a matter of preference, although 5 inches should be the minimum.

Drainage is an important part of any bulb planting, and every precaution should be taken to avoid standing water, or over-soaked beds, which will cause rotting of the bulbs. In cases where doubt arises as to what will occur during the wet days of early spring, or where the soil is particularly heavy, raise the bed about 6 inches from the level of the garden.

Bulbs do not need a very rich soil, as they have considerable food stored up in themselvs. An application of plant food will, howver, help them to produce bigger flowers. Do not apply a barnyard manure, as they have a particular aversion to it.

A Rapid Conquest

By Dr. J. Arthur Myers, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, University of Minnesota

Back in 1916 tuberculosis in the cattle herds of the United States threatened the future of the dairy and beef industries. The disease was spreading among cattle with such rapidity that experts in this field predicted that it would double in ten years if nothing was done to combat it.

During that year, under Federal inspection, the carcasses of enough cattle were condemned at slaughter houses because of tuberculosis to make a solid cattle train 11.8 miles long. Many swine contracted tuberculosis from the cattle and enough swine carcasses were condemned at these same points to equal a train load of live hogs 8.6 miles long. In addition, the carcasses of cattle and hogs contaminated by tuberculosis, so that the meat had to be sterilized and sold at one-half price, were equivalent to a train load 14 miles long. Since by no means all the carcasses were inspected, the loss from tuberculosis was far greater than the preceding figures would indicate. The health hazard to man created by this situation was enormous because the cattle type of germ was frequently transmitted to human beings.

Veterinarians since 1892 had used the tuberculin test in a sufficient number of herds so that it was proved highly specific in detecting the presence of tuberculosis, regardless of how healthy and sleek the animal appeared. The veterinarian had learned how to solve the problem for the nation and his opportunity came in 1917, when area testing was introduced on a nation-wide basis.

Twenty-three counties in the United States had reduced, by 1923, tuberculosis in their animal herds, so that only one-half of one per cent or less recated positively to the tuberculin test. This low incidence of tuberculosis among the cattle qualified these twenty-three counties for accreditation.

Meet With Opposition

Such a demonstration of what could actually be accomplished in tuberculosis eradication among the cattle herds was striking and stimulating. The goal of the veterinarians and their co-workers was to have the nation's fifty-five million cattle entirely free from tuberculosis. They met with much opposition from their efforts to attain this goal. They met with much opposition fom those less well informed on the subject and there were even times when their opponents waged war against them with pitchforks and clubs. But their eyes were fixed on a definite goal and nothing turned them back, or even diverted their course.

Today of all the counties in the nation there are only thirty which are not accredited. In some counties tuberculosis has been completely eradicated from cattle.

Although bovine tuberculosis is near nation-wide eradication, the veterinarian continues his tuberculin testing program. He knows that tuberculosis is a contagious disease and that one positive reactor to the tuberculin test may later contaminate large number of the other cattle. Because of this successful program of tuberculosis eradication, the farmer, the dairyman, the rancher and all other participants in the cattle industry have very little interference and practically no loss from this disease.

Far more important than this accomplishment, great as it is, is the effect that the eradication of cattle-tuberculosis has had on tuberculosis among human beings. Girls and boys, and even adults, with discharging abscesses on the sides of their necks, hunchback deformities, locked hip and knee joints caused by the cattle type of tubercle bacillus, were numerous in 1916. Today such conditions are rare. In one state fifteen years ago, approximately 70 per cent of the patients in hospitals for crippled children had tuberculosis of the bones and joints. A recent survey among all the cripples from birth to twenty-one years in that same state revealed the fact that less than three per cent had been crippled by tuberculosis.

There can be no doubt that the rapidly decreasing incidence of children and adults who react positively to the tuberculin test in the past few years has been due in no small part to the fact that they have not been contaminated with the cattle type of tubercle bacillus. What the veterinarian has done for the cattle of the nation we can do for ourselves. We find tuberculosis by the same tuberculin test as does the veterinarian; where he slaughters we isolate, treat, and teach, which over a period of time can be made equally effective.

Olsburg F. U. Has Low Cost Refrigeration

Farmers Get Lockers at $4, $6, and $8 a Year, Reports Mgr. Samuelson

The Olsburg Farmers Union has a locker plant which is giving good service to 96 families and at such economical cost as from $4, $6 and $8 a year, the cost varying with the increased size of the locker. R. D. Samuelson reported to the writer at the recent Convention that the plant was very inexpensive in operation, and the lockers themselves were quite inexpensive of construction. The construction work here was done by employees, and the materials were lumber for the lockers proper, and simply screening for partitions. There need be good ventilation for efficient operation of the refrigeration unit.

Mr. Samuelson estimated the cost of the lockers at $1 apiece. The biggest item in the investment is the refrigeration system, he said, which cost 1,800. Operation is in connection with a creamery station.

This cost is greatly in contrast with the studies made by the Farm Credit Administration and published in the bookklet entitled Refrigerated Food Lockers by L. B. Mann of May, 1938. The total investment in land, buildings, refrigeration machines, insulation, lockers, and other equipment installed in the 300 to 500-locker plant varies from about $25 to $50 per locker. These costs are so variable for individual plants, it is admitted, that such averages are only rough estimtes.

Much Variance In Costs

While all these costs are not figured by Mr. Samuelson, such things as land and building were available at no extra exnense, and such a situation is probable in other Farmers Union communities. Moreover, the plant now has only 96 lockers making the lockers have an initial cost of nearly $20; but space is still available for that many more. If there were 192 lockers, and built at $1 apiece, the initial cost would drop from nearly $20 per locker to little over $10.

The operating expense would increase some. of course, but according to Mr. Samuelson, would not be considerable. On the other hand, increased rentals would appear to reach a figure more than enough to cover increased expense.

Locker plants now in operation may be classified into two general groups known as "limited service" plants and "complete service" plants. "Limited service" plants provide cold storage service only. Under this plan all the preparation of meat or other food products is taken care of by the patron on the farm and the plant only stores the product in refrigerated lockers. This method is typical of the older locker plants and in many sections appears to have proved fairly satisfactory. Many such plants are operated in connection with creameries and cheese factories in Wisconsin and in several Western states.

Some Give Many Services

"Complete service" plants resemble in many ways a small, modern packing plant. Services include butchering either on the farm or at the plant, chilling, cutting, wrapping, grinding, sharp freezing, curing, smoking, lard rendering, and cold storage of meat as well as the freezing and storing of fruits and vegetables. In addition some plant operators buy "packer killed" meat at wholesale for town patrons and some plants sell meat at retail.

Although the services rendered by this kind of plant vary, it is generally conceded that a fairly complete service should be arranged for in constructing a modern plant.

"Rapid expansion of local locker plants which provide refrigerated storage for perishable farm products such as meat, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, is one of the most outstanding recent developments in the field of food distribution and storage," according to L. B. Mann, senior agricultural economist in the agricultural department.

"Seldom has any new development created so much interest in its use, influence, and future possibilites as has the refrigerated locker—commonly called the cold storage locker. It may be further described as a safety-deposit box kept in a room with a temperature near zero, where families may store frozen food supplies that have been grown at home or purchased at wholesale."

Are Many Advantages

Refrigerated storage has appealed particularly to farmers for the following reasons: Frozen home-produced meats and poultry are usually more palatable than home-canned or cured mets. Freezing eliminates the drudgery of home canning and curing. Locker storage permits more latitude in selecting the time of year for butchering, since immediate cooling under controlled temperature is possible.

Less loss from spoilage occurs under controlled temperatures than on farms. Meat cutting by an experienced meat cutter is likely to result in better utilization of the carcass. Quality of cured and smoked meats processed by an expert butcher frequently is superior to the farm-cured meats.

An improved family diet is made possible through storage of fresh-frozen meat during periods of the year when it is not possible to keep it on the farm.

Refrigerated lockers have the following disadvantages for farmer patrons: Inconvenience of securing meat from locker plant in town. However, someone from the farm is usually in town once or twice a week and between times poultry or cured meat is always available on the farm. Cash outlay for this service and storage may be greater than for canning and curing meat and vegetables on the farm. Meat must be used soon after being taken from the locker.

One of the largest items of cost in equipping a locker plant is that of of a good refrigerating machine, together with the coils and piping. Artificial refrigeration is obtained by compressing volatile gases, condensing the gas under pressure into a fluid and then regulating by valves the amount of fluids flowing into the refrigerated coils, where the expansion and evaporation causes absorption of heat and thus lowers the temperatures of the space to be cooled.

When the refrigerating medium has been evaporated, it is returned to the compressor in the form of gas and the process is repeated.

The oldest and most commonly used refrigerant is ammonia. Practically all large packing plants, cold-storage plants, creameries, and milk plants use this refrigerant. However, in recent years with the development of electric refrigeration in the home, other gases such as "freon" and methyl chloride have been used quite extensively.

There are numerous reliable refrigerating machines on the market. The necessary size and capacity of the machine varies with the number of lockers, area to be refrigeated, and the quantity of meat or other food to be cooled and frozen. Some of the smaller plants with 100 to 200 lockers use a 3 by 3 compressor with a 3-horsepower motor, while larger units of 300 to 450 lockers use a 4 by 4 compressor with a 5 to 7 1-2-horsepower motor, and large plants up to 1,000 lockers use a 5 by 5 compressor with a 10 to 15-horsepower motor.

NATIONAL F. U. HOLDS ANNUAL CONVENTION

(continued from page 1)

House Committee in favor of the Cartwright Bill providing for the appropriation of money which the National Government collects from gasoline and other motor taxes, to the building of roads and assigning an equitable amount of this money to building farm-to-market roads.

We have also appeared before a Congressional Committee in opposition to the Pettengill Bill, which would have repealed the safe-guard for farmer shippers found in the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act, and would have made it possible for the railroads to put into effect discriminatory rates, without the necessity of asking the Interstate Commerece Commissions permission, in order to eliminate water and truck competition and to make up the deficiency in income caused by low freight rates on competing lines, through higher rates on short hauls on non-competing lines.

Would Protect Home Market

We also testified in favor of the placing of an excise tax on imported cured meats in order to save the domestic markets for our domestic meat producers.

We have opposed the repeal of the tax on future trading in the speculative markets and have been largely instrumental in preventing the lowering of federal income tax brackets or the entire elimination of exemptions, as was advocated by some of the big corporation lobbyists. The representatives of the monied classes were demanding that their taxes be reduced and the deficiency made up by making all farmers and working people pay income taxes on their whole income.

We have testified in favor of the extension of the Frasier-Lemke Amendment to the Bankkruptcy Act, commonly known as the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium.

We also testified in favor of the Resolution providing for the recovery by farmers of the processing taxes on hogs. In our testimony in regard to this resolution, we insisted that the taxes be refunded to all farmers who can prove that the amount of the tax has been deducted from the price of their hogs during the operations of the first AAA, whether cooperating or non-cooperating, and that the process of refund shall be so simplified that no farmer would need to spend his hard earned money to hire Counsel to collect his refund for him.

We have been largely instrumental, through the work of our National and State Farmers Unions in extending the lower interest Rates on Federal Land Banks and Land Bank Commissioner loans for another two years.

We also were instrumental, in securing an appropriation of 175 million dollars, ear marked specifically for the Farm Security Administration. That appropriation has enabled the Farm Security Administration to render help to thousands of additional destitute farm families which would have been entirely without means of livelihood had it not been for the work of the Farm Security Administration.

Into Freight Rate Fight

In addition to working for good legislation and opposing bad legislation we have appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission in opposition to the proposed 15 percent increase in freight rates. I am sure the case which we put up before the Commission and the help which our different state Farmers Unions have given to their state railroad commissioners in preparing material in opposition to the proposed rate increase, has been largely instrumental in holding down the increase in freight on farm products to 5 percent in place of the proposed 15 percent, and in holding down the average increase to less than 10 percent, in place of the proposed rate increase of 15 percent as asked by the railroads.

Call Important Conference

We have called a conference of five of the major farm organizations, including the National Farmers Union, the National Grange, the National Farm Bureau Federation, the National Cooperative Milk Producers Association, and the National Cooperative Council.

I feel sure that we should hold more of these conferences and that much good would result from meeting together with other farm organizations and talking over our problems and trying to come to a common understanding on at least the basic remedies of our farm ills.

In accordance with the instructions of the Oklahoma City convention, your National Officers have held several conferences with representatives of organized labor. As a result of the conferences, there is more understanding of each others problems and more cooperation along educational and economic lines between the Farmers Union and organized labor than there ever has been in the past. The calling off of an impending Colorado beet workers strike this fall, largely through the efforts of National Director James Patton, backed by the understanding between agricultural labor union representatives and the National Farmers Union officials, is a very notable example of true farmer-labor cooperation.

There were other notable examples of what can be done for both labor and agriculture through mutual understanding of each others problems and through a willingness to reason together, but I do not have time to mention them all. I trust that this friendly relation between the Farmers Union and organized labor may be continued and extended,

Need Farmer Administrators

The National Farmers Union has urged the appointment of farmers to all administrative positions in the different Federal set ups. We have always believed and do still believe, that no matter how good a law may be, 90 percent of its efficiency depends upon its administration. No one can properly administer a law who does not understand the needs of the people whom the law is supposed to benefit. For that reason we have, at all times, demanded that all farm programs be administered by farmers, democratically selected, by the farmers themselves.

We have done our best to have the Farm Credit Administration modify its collection methods and use judgment in trying to collect the interest and principle payments upon the amount owned by our farmers, giving proper consideration to the needs of the farmer and to his ability to pay, rather than simply demanding the last pound of flesh of every debtor owing any Government lending agency.

We have done everything we possibly could, and I am sure we have been helpful in getting much more aid to our needy farmers through the work of the Farm Security Administration, and through modifying the rules of the WPA so as to permit farmers to work on WPA projects, even though they have received some grants from the Farm Security Administration.

We have used our best efforts to protect the interests of the farmer and of the farmer-cooperatives in every way possible. We have worked for the elimination of unfair rulings of the Internal Revenue Department in regard to income taxes paid by our cooperatives.

At all times and in every way we have taken into consideration the needs of our people and done everything we could to supply these needs, and especially the bottom one-third of our farm population. It is this bottom one-third which, to a large measure, sets the price on every product we farmers sell and in helping them, we help every farmer, regardless of what his financial condition may be.

Look To The Future

In looking towards the future, I have just a few recommendations to make. The first one is the necessity of pushing organization work. We need and must have a larger membership. We should work for at least one million paid up members in the Farmers Union in the next five years.

It is not enough, though to have paid up members. We must also have members who come into the organization and know why they join, who know the privileges and the responsibilties of Farmers Union membership. In order to get this understanding to them, we must build our educational departments even stronger and better than they are now. We must reach out beyond the limits of our Farmers Union locals. We must get out among the farmers who are not now acquainted with the work of the Farmers Union. We must reach even beyond our farmers, to the cities, to the work shops, the offices, the labor union meetings, every place where men are gathered who have the welfare of their fellow man at heart. By broadening our educational work so as to reach other classes, we will be enabled, I am sure, to get more cooperation from the other classes and we will be able to help the other classes to build a program based upon the fundamental principles of the Farmers Union—EQUITY, JUSTICE, and the GOLDEN RULE.

In building our cooperatives, we must build them soundly. And, try to get their membership and their management to understand that the cooperative in itself is not the end to be sought, but that it is simply the means toward the end. The end which we seek, through the organization of the Farmers Union, through the building of our cooperatives—is the welfare of our farmers and the preservation of our liberties.

Farmer's Welfare Is Basic

The cooperative, just the same as the Farmers Union itself, is only a means towards that end. A cooperative which is ever so successful in building large reserves, and making large profits, has entirely missed its calling, if those large reserves and profits are built up at the expense of the farmers patronizing that cooperative and if, in building those big reserves, the management of the cooperative gets the idea that it is the end in itself and that therefore it does not need to cooperate with other cooperatives and with the Farmers Union in working for the welfare of the farmers as a class.

We must get a better understanding among the managers of our cooperatives of the value and the place of the parent educational organization in our economic set-up. We must get them to understand that by uniting all of the different cooperatives under the banner of the National Farmers Union, they multiply the strength and power for good of each cooperative a thousand fold.

In the broader senese of cooperation, we must cooperate to the fullest extent with all other farm organizations and all governmental agencies, whose purpose is the betterment of conditions on the farms.

Anybody can knock. It doesn't take any brains to kick at anything. The mule and donkey, which are reputed to be about the dumbest members of the equine family are also said to be the most expert and persistent kickers, but it does take brains and understanding to build an organization and to cooperate with others for the common good.

Let's see that every move we make is constructive, that we have some purpose in view and that the move brings us closer to that purpose. Let's cooperate with each other, and all governmental agencies, and all other organizations toward the goal of greater security; not only for the farmer, but for all honest folks of this country of ours. Let us be tolerant of the views of others and mindful of their rights.

Need More Income

In worknig for legislation, let's try to get reasonable legislation that will serve us without, at the same time, putting us under unbearable bureaucratic control. In building our farm legislation, one of the things I believe we need and must have, pending the development of our cooperatives, is some legislation which will secure to our farmers a sufficient return for the products of their farm to pay all of the costs of producing them, all overhead, and leave enough besides to enable the farmer and his family to live on a fair standard of living, to educate the children and to lay aside enough to keep him and his wife in their old age.

In getting this legislation, though, we must be careful that we do not pay too much for the promise of security; that we do not give any man or any governmental bureau too much control over our destiny; that we do not permit the benefits of the legislation to go largely to the bigger farmers as too many of the benefits under present farm bills do, and to further take away from the small family sized farmers their ability to make a reasonable living and build a home on the land.

Will Enter New Fields

We must also protect our cooperatives. If the bill finally passed through Congress should provide for the licensing of the handlers of our farm products, we must see to it that it includes a provision that the licensing power does not give anyone the right to say whether or not a cooperative business is needed, and that the power will not be used to prevent our cooperatives from expanding their operations to new fields and biulding more strongly in the fields already occupied.

In regard to farmers' debts, it is not enough to simply lower the interest on the debts to private and Federal lending agencies. We need to consolidate the Federal lending agencies and to provide for the composition of the debts owing to both private and public lending agencies to an amount the farmer can reasonably be expected to pay. In addition, we should see to it that the payments on interest and on the principle are based upon a certain percentage of the income of the farm, in place of being set amounts annually, or semi-annually as they are at the present time. The last part of this provision, I believe, is probably the most important. If our debts were made payable through the setting aside of a reasonable percentage of the income of our farms each year, in the good years we would pay lots more upon our debts than in poor years. In years of total crop failures, we would have no payments to make. Such a law would base the payments upon the sound principle of "ability to pay."

Need Remember Human Values

In whatever we do, in any bills we may vote to support, we must always see that they are built with the idea of building farm homes, of building human beings, human happiness, human security—rather than safeguarding profits and that they are administered by farm people and that they do not hamper the development and operation of our cooperatives.

This convention — delegates and members—is your annual opportunity to study and discuss all things affecting our welfare as a class and as citizens of this Great Republic. Let us not waste this golden opportunity. Let us counsel together. Let us freely express our own opinions, and also grant our brothers and sisters of the Farmes Union the right and privilege to express their opinions. Let us be tolerant of the opinions of others and all do our best to build for the coming year, a constructive, forward-going program, which, when adopted by this convention will be OUR program, meriting and getting the united support of all Farmers Union officials and of all Farmers Union members.

Let us always keep in mind that no one man is big enough to write a program for our organization—for Agriculture. Every really successful plan for Agriculture must and will be the result of conferences—of give and take—of compromises, both in this convention and afterwards.

I take this opportunity to thank you all for the privilege you have given me to serve you and to tell you how much I have enjoyed this year's work.

AWAIT RULING IN COCOA OIL —DAIRY CASE

(continued from page 1)

The plaintiff company is seeking to restrain these defendants from enforcing the section of the Kansas milk law which is under fire. Its attorneys are George Murdock of Chicago and J. Glenn Logan of Topeka.

However, despite the far-reaching economic consequences of Judge Heinz's decision, the economics of the case are not at issue.

Two Points At Issue

The judge ruled that the economic consequences cannot be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision in the case, and he refused to admit testimony bearing on this point.

Two important points, however, are at issue, and upon the evidence introduced on these two points the case will be decided.

The first question pertains to the food value of the Carolene products. The plaintiff introduced an abundance of evidence tending to show its products contain as much or more food value than is contained in butterfat products.

Then, the defendants produced an equally impressive array of witnesses in an effort to prove that products with a coconut oil base are far inferior to butterfat products.

The second question pertains to whether or not the Carolene company has used fradulent methods in selling its products to the public.

The company's canned goods specifies that the product contains coconut oil, but the defendants introduced considerable evidence tending to show the company's advertising has been misleading and that it has represented the coconut oil products as butterfat products.

Must Face Indictments

When this case finally is decided, the Carolene company must face Federal indictments for transporting its products in interstate commerce. A Federal law backs up the numerous state laws by prohibiting transportation of dairy products using as their base any oil or fat other than butterfat.

Last year, the Carolene company carried a case to the United States Supreme Court to test the validity of this Federal law. The company lost.

But since then, the company has added Vitamin A and Vitamin D to its product, an improvement which, they contend, should remove all objections to the coconut oil products.

It is almost a certainty that, regardless of which side wins the case before Judge Heinz, an appeal will be taken to the State Supreme Court. Then, following that decision, the fight will begin in other states.

Meanwhile, it probably will be thirty days before Judge Heinz makes his decision. On November 10 he allowed the plaintiff ten days to submit a brief; the defendants then will have ten days to submit their brief. And it will be several days after that before a decision is reached.

More Extension Workers

There were 242 Extension department workers in Kansas in 1937 compared with 199 in 1936, an increase of 43. Over the entire United States and its territorities there was an increase through these two years of 372, 8,521 compared with 8,149 in 1936. These figures include county agents, assistants, county home demonstration agents and assistants, county club agents and assistants, administrators and supervisors, and subject matter specialists.

Dry-Iced Poultry

Express or parcel post shipments of dressed birds should be packed in dry ice, if the temperature is above 35 degrees F. and the time in transit is to be over 36 hours. The dry-ice package should be as nearly airtight as possible, and should be kept in a cold spot until shipment. Mark package "Perishable" and "Keep in a Cool Place."

There can be no freedom or beauty about a home life that depends on borrowing and debt.—Henrik Ibsen.

There is a certain satisfaction in feeling you are bearing with heroic resignation the irritating folly of others.—Jerome K. Jerome.

Beware of "Leaders"

Cooperation is not a "leader" movement. When a cooperator begins to pose as a leader, he automatically divorces himself from the movement. Coop. functionaries make themselves most useful when they act as workers and servants of the movement rather than as "leaders." —Oscar Cooley in The Cooperative Builder.

Classified Ads

(Three cents per word—4 issues, 10c)

WANTED—A reliable agent in each Farmers Union Community. Liberal Contract, opportunity for advancement. Farmers Union Life. Write or call Rex Lear, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE
USED TRACTORS. R. J. Case, nearly new, row crop type; 20/30 WALLACE, 8 years old, good condition; 28/32 MINNEAPOLIS MOLINE, 4 years, fair condition. Write, phone or call for further information: Farmers Union Coop. Ass'n., Alma, Kan.

12 x 8 FOOT STOCK RACK to fit long wheel base truck, $30. Rhynard Forsberg, RFD 1, Marquette, Kan. 11-3-4

FOR SALE—Twenty five registered polled Hereford cows, calves at side and bred to splendid Double Standard Polled Herd Bull. Priced singly or in lots to suit. J. P. Fengel, Lincolnville, Kansas. tf

HARDWARE, pump, windmill, tinner's tools and equipment; building and lot. $4,000, terms on real estate. Write A. D. Rice, Delphos, Kan.

The Aladdin Hotel

12th & Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks.

Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

Circulation Hot Water Bath—
4 Stationed Radio in All Rooms

Popular Prices

H. C. Kyle, Manager

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

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

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

WRITE TO
Kansas Farmers Union
Box 296 Salina, Kansas

Write Us for Quotations When You Are in the Market for Ewes, or Stocker or Feeder Cattle. Let Us Help You



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- from a Rich Selection
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KANSAS CITY — WICHITA — PARSONS

It took a milk company to actually *Perfect* a real milk substitute



MILK CHEMISTS worked for years to develop Calf-Manna. Then for a year it was tested on 100 calves before a pound was offered for sale. It was found that one pound of it actually *replaced* sixteen pounds of milk. It practically eliminated common scours. It raised better calves—two are today's greatest living butter producers. In spite of imitators, *there is only one Calf-Manna*—



Ask for CALF MANNA at your local FARMERS UNION DEALER

Distributed by
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N
Kansas City, Mo.

Price List of Vaccines and Serums

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose	53c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment. 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands $3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or casteration and on screw worms. Per gallon	3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime. 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

HOGS

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

HORSES

Sleeping Sickness Vaccine. One treatment package (2-10cc doses)	2.25
Five treatment package (10 doses)	10.00
Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever. 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	$1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Dalling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry 100 pound bag. (5 bags $20.00)	$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	1.00
Respiratabs. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box	1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	1½c

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