

THE KANSAS UNION FARME

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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SEC. WALLACE EXPLAINS NEED OF NEW POLICY

Eploitation, A Changing Frontier and Increased Population Has Made It Necessary

INDIVIDUALISM NO MORE

Present Farm Crisis

Progress of Farm Recovery

Four years ago American agriculture was in the depths of depression. Though farm commodity prices had dropped to nearly 50 percent below the pre-war average, the prices of the goods and services that farmers usually buy were at or above the prewar level. This disparity was a cause of widespread agricultural ruin. Farm bankruptcies were at record heights, dispossessed farmers joined the urban unemployed, and farmers still struggling could not make ends meet.

There was a tremendous surplus of Under normal weather conditions our farm products; yet consumers were agricultural industry can oversupply suffering scarcity. Falling farm pri-ces did not help them because their incomes were falling too as a result of declining trade and employment. The whole economic system was out

Since then conditions have changed for the better. The improvement has come about in the manner envisioned in 1933—through agricultural-price recovery with resulting increased demand for city goods. Net farm income this year will be three times that in 1933. All groups of though not to the same degree. There is still distress in some regions, as a this year. On the whole, however, agriculture is out of the red and making progress toward financial rehabil-

it has promoted their welfare. Consumer buying power has risen with farm incomes, and the average employed wage earner can buy more food today than he could at the peak of urban prosperity in 1929.

National Agricultural Policy It is commonly be United States never had a truly national agricultural policy until after. the World War; but the country has always had a national agricultural policy. In the period of westward migration, of rapid land settlement, and of ruthless exploitation of natural resources, the policy was negative. planted is a speculative venture. Un It was mainly one of noninterference with private appropriation of land for use or misuse. Despite its laissez-faire character, we cannot call that procedure a mere lack of policy. It expressed a definite philosophy and, indeed, a definite program. It was what the dominant forces in the country wanted and what the majority of the people at least tacitly accepted. Our national agricultural policy in the nineteenth century reflected the belief that national welfare could best be promoted through individualism and unrestricted competition.

For a long time this theory apparraged farming, ranching, lumbering, in the agricultural adjustment proand other land uses through home- gram might provide a starting point stead laws, grazing privileges, land grants, favors to transportation companies, lenient taxation, and irrigation. Few looked forward to the closing of the frontier and to the ruthless competition that would ensue. Most people seemed to think the policy that had been adopted could be continued indefinitely.

As a matter of fact, as most people now perceive, the exploitation policy created problems that today necessitate a conservation policy. Recklessnes in one age inevitably imposes prudence,on the next. There are sharp They simply indicate that the public contrasts between the agricultural views and programs that dominated the nineteenth century and those that shape our agricultural policy today. But the contrast does not mean that the present has broken with the past or that tradition has been sharply wrenched from its natural path. On the contrary, it signifies that cause and effect have operated normally. The new agricultural policy is the direct result of the old one and of the conditions and problems which the old policy created. As the occupation of the continent proceeded, the expansion program ran out of material. It ran out of land and forced the land hungry into submarginal farming, destructive grazing practices, and forest devastation. Land charges accumulated on the older-settled land and drove producers into overproduction. Exploitation, in short, created need for conservation, and simultaneously excessive competition generated a need for corrective regulation. It is because our forbears went too far in one direction that we must now move in another.

Economic Changes Reflected Agricultural policy draws its in-spiration, not from the accidents of farm people. The farm census of 1935 mic changes. In the shaping of Amer-

ican agricultural policy we can dis-tinguish two great controlling forces, each of recent origin. First, of course, is the disappearance of the open frontier and the resulting pressure of populationon the resources available with its threat of soil wastage and soil destruction. Second is the world-wide growth of economic reg-ulation not only in trade but in production. Governments are assuming greater and greater responsibilities for the regulation of commerce both is becoming cartelized throughout in several localities and have found domestic and foreign, and industry the world. Into an economic system of an increased interest in our seed pro-

y changed conditions. Production Adjustment

The present phase of drought-caused shortage can only be temporary. its market, and the natural reaction from the present drought will be for it to do so. For the moment it may seem premature to talk again about overproduction, but experience proves that under blind competition one or two good crop years can pile up sur-

It wil be well to remember, when overproduction impends, that soil con-servation alone is not a sufficient preventive. Soil-conservation practices tend to have more effect on out put at first than they do later. In farms and all agricultural regions their early stages they reduce the have participated in the recovery, nificantly and therefore, the tendency to oversupply the market. Eventualresult of drought in 1934 and again ly, however, they increase soil productivity; it is obvious moreover that less intensive cultivation of part of the farm area may promote more intensive cultivation of the remainder particularly if the farm population is complished at the expense of other economic groups. On the contrary, it has promoted their relations as the domestic demand for Amerita has not been acrehabilitation of the soil through soilconservation programs will combine with other factors in the agricultural situation to confront the country market requirements. Permanent aggricultural policy should achieve soil conservation, consumer protection,

and crop control together. Crop Insurance In the farmers life luck and chance are important factors. Each crop favorable weather conditions, floods, insects, or disease may cause a partial or a complete failure of his crop Studies of total farm income for all farmers do not tell the whole truth. Increases in prices in years of low production enhance the income of farmers who have a good crop, but benefit very little those whose crop fails. The distress due to widespread crop failure and the resulting necessary expense for relief suggest the need of some form of crop insurance.

Crop insurance must not benefit the shiftless at the expense of the thrifty, and the poor land at the exently stood the test of practice. With pense of the good. In large measure abundant land, an open frontier, and the insurance coverage and the prea relatively sparse population, the mium rate should be based on the quickest way to increase production experience of the individual farm. The and therefore wealth, was to get the insurance coverage for an individual resources into private hands. Occas- farm should probably be a given perionally production overshot the mar- centage of the average yield for that ket; but the resulting depression did farm. The premium rate should probnot last long and did not shake the ably, in a measure, be based on the country's faith in the exploitation pro- average crop losses of that farm. gram. Various administrations encou- The data acquired for individual farms

The development of better land use is largely dependent on the improvement of land-tenure systems. Most people now recognize that not all the land should be in private hands. Public ownership is better for parks for various recerational uses for wildlife refuges and freguently for forests. Certain types of grasslands, as well as forest lands, can be best managed as public property. These facts, which scarcely anyone now denies, do not warrant going to extremes in the public ownership of land resources. ownership of land has a place in a good land system, and that tradition and custom should not be allowed to

block reform. There are good and bad methods of private ownership. Certain widely established practices stimulate unwise speculation, soil mining, absentee landlordism, and excessively high rates of tenancy. These are not the inseparable and unavoidable results of private ownership. Methods can be developed which tend to minimize them, as the experience of some other countries amply demonstrates. Our traditional land-tenure system has shortcomings which can be remedied without changing its fundamental character. But it is necessary to recognize that there are different types of land, some of which can best be used as private property and some of which can best be used in public

Other countries have taken steps to reduce tenancy or to change and improve it, and eventually the United States must do the same. It must face the problem of providing securspiration, not from the accudents of reported about 2,865,000 tenant farm- es, feeling that the cooperatives would electric power is still one of control the shaping of Amer- (Continued on page four) control the course of supply and hold greatest needs of the farm.

ownership.

SECURE PURE SEEDS FOR F. U. MEMBERS

Final Arrangements Made For Cer tified Seed From Colorado

I have been about over the state

Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Lansas.

Gentlem ::

The Lack of a Preventative By Our Forebears Is Direct Cause For ly unregulated agriculture will no laso have had several calls for dislonger fit. These two great forces play cards showing the ear and head seem destined to exexrt an increasing samples of the type of seeds and influence which will express itself in legislation and policy no matter what political party may be in power. Modern agricultural policy in the United States is not the arbitrary invention of an economic grown with a from our friend Mr. Gregory was and on information just received from our friend Mr. Gregory was ted States is not the arbitrary invention of an economic group with a special interest to promote but is a special interes national response to an altered economic world. It is not merely an attempt to deal with temporary evils but a profound readjustment to permanent-ly changed conditions. secretary of agriculture is sending their Mr. Snyder with me to complete the arrangements for a joint

> seeds are to move in interstate traf-As soon as these arrangements have been completed, we are in a position to receive orders for seed ducer cooperative society. stocks and we respectfully solicit the patronage of our good Farmers Union friends and friendly Cooperators in need of what we have to offer. J. P. Fengel.

inspection from Kansas and Colorado

tural Cooperatives in Land of the Norsemen

The consumer cooperative manufacturers in Sweden have been known to us for a long time. The agricultural cooperative manufacturers known as the Swedish National Farmers Union is a comparative recent development. Although it was solute necessity of establishing a good ries or dairies in Sweden. They get third is allocated to a reserve fund. That's news in my experience. are now over 900 cooperative creamadjustment between production and nearly three quarters of the milk over 130,000 farmers. Strange enough here in Sweden we find centralized creameries. There are three creameries operating skimming stations, separating the milk in skimming stations and manufacturing it into butter in a central creamery. The

system is similar to our present Farmers Union Creameries. They also have 26 cooperative slaughter houses with a membership of 170,000 farmers. These slaughter houses marketed nearly 40 per cent of the meat sold in Sweden. In some districts these slaughter houses hanlled from 7 Opercent to 80 percent of the farmers production of pork and beef. There are 500 egg associations centralizing the eggs through 17 central egg marketing plants hav-

ing a membership of over 30,000. In addition to that Swedish Farmers Union operate credit associations, lumber associations, fruit associations and feed and seed asso-

ciations. Conclusions: This brief survey shows that during the past few years the agricultural cooperative movement has made rapid strides forward The driving forces of the program has been the depression which compelled the farmers to find means of improving their position. At the same time it certainly would not have been possible to bring such comprehensive organizations as those just described into being in such a short time without the assistance of the state but, it is to be hoped that the new organizations which are established on sound basis will show sufficient vitality in the future to continue to

develop without further aid. It is to be noted that the rural cooperative societies have modified their method of getting their working capital. Formerly they had but they borrowed by pledging joint and made it necessary that Resettlement under the direction and inspiration a very small share capital which unlimited liability of their members (as in Denmark). Today however, they are following the idea of consumer societies which have adopted droppe the limited liability plan and are attaching more importance to owning a larger proportion of their share capital. It is also worthy to note that the Central Federation of the Farmers Union have taken steps towards insuring auditing of their accounts by expert accountants.

Linking Producer and Consumer-

A Successful Experiment in the

Dairy Industry It has always been a question in the cooperative movement, how the consumer and producers associations can establish working connections. This is a ticklish proolem. Naturally the consumer wants to buy from producers as cheaply as possible and the producers to sell as high as poscountries, there has been and is yet

quite a problem as to where consum-

er cooperation ends and producer cooperation begins. For example the Stockholm consumer society purchased large quantities of meat, milk and other farm products from old line companies rather than buying from cooperativ-

NOTICE The stock book of the Farmerr Union Jobbing Association will be closed on January 1, 1937 and not opened until after the

annual stockholder's meeting. H. E. Witham, Secretary

the price up to retaliate. The cooperative producer societies have established shops in Stockholm in selling their meat and milk, and also bread in competition with retail consumer stores. The same condition existed in Malmo, a city in the southern part of Sweden. Here, however, only the milk and dairy products were in question. The cooperative consumer society purchased a dairy and began distributing the milk through its stores, while the farmers cooperative society had a dairy in Malmo, delivering milk to the consumers in that city. The result was a lively battle lost money. This condition brought about a meeting of the two organ-izations and they solved the probizations and they solved the problem by organizing a creamery comso, there will be no trouble when pany taking over both plants. A half interest was owned by the consumer cooperative society and the other half interest was owned by the pro-To the committee of the joint con-

cern, Solidar and the Farmers Association each elect four 'representatives, the manager also having a seat on the board. The share capital of 15,000 has also been equally contributed by the two sides. The terms of the agreement provide that neither party need give up its independence, but enter the undertaking with the same rights and equal responsibilities. According to the agreement the James C. Norgaard Tells of Agricul-Milk Central for a period of ten years against leases which well proten vide for interest and depreciation, and which contribute to a fund for the redemption of the separate under takings after the ten year period, should joint working then be discontinued. Prices for the farmers supin relation to the butter quotations, evening, November 30, and arranged while one third of the Milk Central's for the Rush County Farmers Union founded in 1903 it did not gain much trading surplus also goes to the farstrength until 1930 and the farm pric- mers in the form of a supplementary es were at a very low level. There payment. One third of the surplus penses at LaCrosse during the week's

000 litres (14,575 gallons) in 1933, while the past year has also seen continued progress. Of real importance is the harmony which the un- the meeting at Timken, the home of share the direction and profits. On on the other hand, the producers have an assured market, and an equal share in the surplus. Through the Malmo arrangement the greatest possible measure of justice is secured for both sides, not by dictation from one or the other, or from the outside, but by straigtforward business relations with the consumer, and producer on an equal footing.

ABOUT RA RELIEF

Coffman Explains How It Will Be Handled In Saline County

Federal aid for farmers of Saline County extended through Resettlement Administration grants can only be obtained under certain conditions, Mr. William W. Coffman, Local RA Supervisor said today. "In the first place the farmer must

be in actual need and have exhausted all other credit resources," said Mr. Coffmon. "Secondly, the applicant must ei-

derived the major portion of his income from farming."
Mr. Coffman said lack of funds and an unusually heavy number of one big Local at McCracken around keen old eyes, his ready rifle at

limit its grant program to real fardropped from WPA payrolls who are 16 members for the new big Local,

not eligible," he said During the coming severe winter finish the job. months Resettlement will concentrate on assisting as many eligible and only 9 turned out for the La farmers as possible. Application for Cross meeting where the Farmers the monthly subsistence grants may be made at Mr. Coffman's office, lother than the farmers union spirit never dies. cated at 402 Farmers Union Building, Salina, Kansas, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 o'clock, noon on Friday.

Attention PCA Borrowers The Resettlemen: Administration will not make loans to borrowers Farmers Union Local at LaCrosse. from the Production Credit Associa- They will complete the job. sible. In Sweden, like in some other tion unless specifically requested to do so by the PCA, according to a recent ruling from regional Resettle-ment headquarters, Mr. Coffman announced.

made substantial progress, less than 10 per cent of the farms in Kansas are electrified. Better lighting and

INTERVIEW GIVEN BY GEORGE HOBBS

Tells of Harmonious Meeting A Wheat Conference

The following interesting interview given by Geo. Hobbs, the genial general manager of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company was clipped from the December issue of the Drover's Telegram.

Harmony was the dominating factor in the wheat conservation conference at Washington last week, and a great deal was accomplished, according to George Hobbs of the Kansas City office of the Farmers Union, who was in attendance at the sessions.

program, which can be altered to vator has not busted because of this meet crop conditions each year, was by most of the delegates, favored and provided the basis for the resolutions adopted. Mr. Hobbs pointed out. The resolutions were drawn up

approval. Kansas, because of its normal position as the nation's greatest winter wheat producing section, was given precedence in the selection of a permanent committee, five out of the fifteen chosen coming from the state The five, E. G. Tharp, an extensive wheat grower of Comanche, Kan., John Vesecky, head of the Kansas Farmers Union, and a veteran of the (Continued on page four)

SOMETHING NEW IN RUSH COUNTY

Vice-President Frost Has Interesting Week Visiting Farmers Union Locals

President Pius Moeder and Secretary Wert, of the Rush County Farmers Union met me when I stepped plies are arranged on a sliding scale off the bus at LaCrosse on Monday (instead of the State Farmers Union) to pay my hotel and meal exgoes to the consumers, while one drive for members in Rush county.

Five years' activity has consoidat- President Moeder attended all five ilk Central as Malmo's lar- meetings of the week, and took me to gest dairy undertaking. From 48,000 and from most of the meetings, and litres (12,720 gallons) per day in 1929, the total supplies rose to 55,and a go-getter that never tires. Monday evening about 65 were at

dertaking has brought about between our president, John Vesecky (and log cabin was a few hundred yards the consumers and producers, who they are proud of him.) Tuesday, from the foot of the mound. Secretary Jos. Oborny of the Timthe one hand, the consumers have yen Local, drove us, and with the obtained better and cheaper milk; new Representative Romeiser, of Rush County (a good farmer legislator), and the manager of the successful Farmers Union Store at Timken, we signed up 113 new Farmers Union members. Mrs. Oborny and two daughters supplied a fine dinner for the bunch and also supper for myself.

Tuesday evening about 125 attended the meeting at Liebenthal, and endured patiently the punishment I administered. Wednesday, Brother Moeder and Local Secretary Enslinger and yours truly canvassed in hard luck, and found a good many prospects away from home, and signed up only three farmers. But these two Farmers Union boosters will get them yet. Mrs. Enslinger prepared

a good supper for us. Wednesday evening about 20 greeted us at Loretta. Thursday, I was driven about by Local Secretary J. A. Urban, and Director Peter Kuhn, of the Bison Farmers Union Elevator, who secured 13 applications, and they will gather in the others soon and easily for reasons given later."

ther live on a farm or actually have years. And only about a dozen delinquent Farmers Unionites came out to the meeting there on Thursday night. But they laid plans to build grant cases caused by the drought their big Farmers Union Elevator of their fine manager, Jack Harris. Next day, Drector Henry Ree and "The farm laborer group recently this scribe, by 2:00 o'clock signed up whose farming operations are only a big community sale stopped us. casual and secondary obviously are But Director Ree and Manager Harris and others declared they would

Friday night was rainy and bad, Saturday, Brother Moeder and President Jake Herman of the Liebenthal Local, helped by that Ild Farmers Union war horse, Mort Lippert, teamed up, and we splashed about in the rain and mud in LaCrosse and signed up 17 new members for a revived

EXTRA-OLD NEWS Mort Lippert told the old story of how Secretary Smiley of the old line Grain Dealers Association, organized the grain dealers of Rush Coun-Although rural electrification has ty into paying the same low price the farmers. Smiley laid in jail a month in La Crosse for pulling that devilish stunt. On September 4, 1914 winding road across the Pottawatoeverywhere for wheat and skinning the 32 elevators and 3 mills in Rush mie.

County bid 85c for wheat. Mort got a bid of \$1.07 that day on track at La Crosse from the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. The farmers deserted the grain thieves organized to steal 22 cents a bushel from them, and loaded and shipped it themselves. Then they began building Farmers Union elevators, which to this day are saying farmers many thousands are saving farmers many thousands of dollars. But some farmers have poor memories that have to be jog-

EXTRA NEW NEWS The Bison Farmers Union elevator is a big concrete one of 520,000 bushels capacity. And it has a big manager, Wm. Money, who does things. Under his initiative the Board ruled that THE COMPANY PAYS THE DUES OF ANY TRIBUTARY FARMER WHO JOINS THE FAR-MERS UNION. Read that over again you dazed directors of 160 Farmers Union elevators in Kansas, And lis-A trend toward a flexible control ten, the sison Farmers Union Ele-Farmers Union plan. It has so much profit and has to pay so much income tax, that it is glasto pay Far-(Continued on page four)

JOHN BROWN'S LOOK-OUT POINT

"Wadsworth mound," or John Brown's Lookout Point, sometimes variously known as Mt. Gilead or Peine's mound, is one of the points. of interest on which descriptive material has been prepared by the Federal Writers' Project, WPA, for inclusion in the American Guide, comprehensive travel guide of the United States. The purpose will be to point out to tourists those interesting, although less exploited, sections of the country away from the beaten path of travel.

It is a point of both scenic and historical interest, situated one mile west of the north line of Greeley in Anderson County. A townsite called Pottawatomie was laid out just south terpretation being-firm in his opinof the mound in 1857. It was to the little hamlet of Pottawatomie that and fancy that comes along, cautious, the Pottawatomie Rifles under command of John Brown, Jr., returned to to the relief of Lawrence. They had arrived there after the town had been sacked and partly burned. The name of Pottawatomie was changed to Mt. Gilead. After the Civil war the town was abandoned, but the name still clings to the mound.

The mound's chief fame is in connection with the activities of John Brown, Sr., leader of the early Abo- Membership cards must be sent out litionists. During and after the bor- to the twenty-six organized states, der troubles of eastern Kansas the and a number of unorganizeed states point was known as John Brown's ookout, for it was common knowledge among the Free-State men of the vicinity that here the famous but in shape and some copies printed for haunted foe of slavery watched for distribution. Mr. Graves will be covborder raiders with his intimate henchmen, James Townsley, whose rude

Brown made his home at Townsey's cabin many times at brief intervals. Perhaps as much as at any other of the several pioneers cabins in the vicinity of Greeley and Barnett where he was a welcoeme visit-

or.
The famous Pottawatomie massacre in which some of Brown's followers had part, took place about five miles from the mound. It resulted acre farm in Payne County, near Perfrom discovery by the elder Brown, kins, Oklahoma. Here he and his who disguised as a surveyor march- wife have lived since 1894, taking ed bodily into the pro-slavery camp an active interest in community afnorth of Lane, that about 15 Free- fairs, raising a family of four chil-State men were marked for death. dren, several of whom are college Brown heard the plans freely dis- graduates, and helped farmers in cussed, and the day before they were their efforts to market and buy colto be put into execution the intend- lectively and build the Farmers Uned slayers were slain. It is generally conceded that after the battle of Osawatomie, John

Brown escaped on horesback and came direct to the mound and the cabin home of Jim Townsley. It was later dent in 1916. A few years thereafter that band of 100 to 150 Missourians rode up the valley of the Pottawatomie and followed the South Fork a few miles in the vininity of the mound Farmers Cooperative Exchange, hanbefore retracing their trail. Robbing dling farm produce and groceries and molesting no one was so unusual and feed, and other farm supplies, McCracken's former fine Locals it is certain they were in search of have been hibernating for several their arch enemy alone. And up on Graves was in on organization work, top of Wadsworth mound, hidden in the lush prairie grass that covered and was a member of the board unthe mound from base to summit, til 1932, when he withdrew on his John Brown lay watching them with own accord because of heavy duties hand. At the foot of the mound in the timber along the Pottawatomie, Brown's horse stood saddled and bridled, ready for instant flight. But change at Perkins, Qklahoma. the posse passed by in plain sight and hearing of the mound on the return trip, and Brown lived to fan the flame that burst into national conlagration.

In the winter of 1853, soon after he Marais des Cygnes massacre, John Brown brought a number of slaves whom he had taken from their masters in Missouri, and camped with them at the foot of the mound for a short period before proceeding to Canada. It was during this time Brown wrote his famous "Parallels," which he dated at Trading Post as precautior against reprisals to his Anderson County friends. Wadsworth mound is a striking for-

mation rising from the bottom land of the Pottawatomie viver, and isolated from any similar elevation. To and necessary to organize their own the east and southeast are the South mutual telephone lines. Graves, help-Fork Bluffs. To the west is a continuation of apparently the same ridge, but with a broad stretch of bottom land intervening. The mound is plainly visible for some distance east of His support was given the coopera-Greeley, however, the best view is a tive creamery at Stillwater, a sound, broadside obtained from the west, going institution.

Life of New National Secretary James M. Graves

RAISED IN UNION

Bears Reputation In Oklahoma Of Being Solid As A Rock-Meaning Firm In Convictions

We are sure that all our members will be interested in reading the short biography of our new National Farmers Union secretary, James M. Graves, which Wm. B. Simpson, Editor of the klahoma Union Farmer has kindly written for our pa-

Born in Iowa, remaining there until sixteen years of age, then to Kan-sas, where he received his education and grew to manhood, and for forty-five years a resident of Oklahoma, attended farm organization meetings from the time he was a baby sitting on his mother's lap, officer in several successful cooperatives, state of-ficial of the Farmers Union for many years, a national board member of the National Farmers Union, and now National Secretary, is a part of the life experience of J. M. Graves Perkins, Oklahoma. Mr. Graves was elected National Secretary of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America at the negular annual convention November 18, 1936,

in Des Moines, Iowa. His fellow associates in the Union work and his friends call him Jim. Jim bears the reputation in Oklaho-ma as being solid as a rock, the inion, not easily moved by every whim

conservative. The National Secretary has moved disband after the company's march his office from Kankakee, where the former secretary, E. E. Kennedy, resided, to offices of the Oklahoma Farmers Union at 18 North Klein, Oklahoma City. There he is attending to the correspondence and looking after the clerical work of the secretary's office, which is a heavy work at this time of the year when the membership dues are being paid. solutions and the program adopted at the national convention must be put ered up with this kind of work for several months.

A look in at the experiences and activities of Mr. Graves is the kind of introduction members over the United States and others are asking

When a young man he taught school in Kansas and joined the Farmers Alliance. Still a young man, he moved to Oklahoma and continued his profession a short while, but the good earth in a new country looked best. He established a home on a 240-

What is referred to as the new growth of the Farmers Union in Oklahoma has its inception when John A.. Simpson became the state presi-Simpson and Graves met. They found they believed alike on fundamentals Soon Graves joined the Union. The elsewhere that demanded much of his time. For early five years, now, he has been president of the board of directors of another cooperative ex-

During the development of the cooperative cotton gin movement in Oklahoma, Graves and his neighbors determined to gin their cotton cooperatively, so a cotton gin company was organized and established nearby in the town of Coyle. Simpson and Graves led in the organization work. This was in 1926. Graves has been vice-president of the board from the beginning.

All of the e cooperatives are successful. He would disclaim credit for their success, but his friends insist that Graves and other men of his type have contributed materially to the growth and usefulness of these

institutions. Many farmers throughout the United States have found it expedient ed organize one of these with the exchange located at Goodnight, Oklahoma, Payne County, and was secretary-treasurer of the association.

(Continued on page four)

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When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1936

EDITORIAL

TRAVELOGUE

This last week has been rather a busy one for your President. Tuesday Dec. 8th. On invitation of C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange, I brought the fraternal greetings of the Kansas Farmers Union to the State convention of the Grange which was in session Dec. 8. 9. 10 in Abilene, Kansas. I arrived in Abilene at noon and ate lunch with Gene Foltz, Chairman of the executive committee. I attended a part of the afternoon session and can truthfully say that I enjoyed every minute of my stay. The feature of the afternoon program was the annual address of State Master C. C. Cogswell, which was broadcast over the K. F. B. I. Radio station. A summary of his talk will be printed in an early issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. I found the Grangers gathered there to be fine farm folk, loval to their organization and earnestly striving to find a true solution to our farm problems. I wish them continued success and pledge them the hearty cooperation of the Farmers Union in their efforts to bring more security comfort and happiness to our farm homes.

Thursday morning I took the Streamliner for Topeka and from there I rode with my son Albert to Overbrook in Osage county where I was to for it in Kansas. The young people speak at the County Union meeting. On the way to Overbrook we passed by the tangled wreck of a car that was struck by a train on the crossing about noon Thursday. Two people were killed in that collision. It seems that our modern fast cars have made us all speed fiends with little or no regards for the safety of ourselves or any one else.

We arrived at Overbrook just as our Union members were gathering in the hall and the women were getting the dinner ready. We visited for a while before the dinner was ready. Senator Clyde Coffman exhibited an old arithmetic purchased in 1803. It is all written in beautiful longhand and is quite a curiosity. After we ate all that we could hold President Haefner called the meeting to order for the transaction of business and then I was introduced as the main speaker. I talked for an hour and then Albert was introduced and made a short talk about the Jobbing Association and the necessity of supporting and building up both our local and statewide business organizations.

A short enjoyable program was then rendered by local talent and we took leave of the Osage county folks and started on our way back to Topeka. I am purposely leaving out all the particulars of the meeting because I want the Overbrook Farmers Union folks to write out an account of the meeting for publication in the Neighborhood Notes. There were about a hundred and twenty/five present at the meeting so at the accepted ratio of at least one new member for each old member at the meetings we should have and I really believe will have a fine increase in Farmers Union membership in Osage county.

Thursday evening and Friday morning we held a meeting of the Farmers Union board in Topeka. Ross Palenske, chairman of the state board. was not able to be present on account of the illness of his father. I hope that his father is on the way to recovery by this time. At the State Board of the State Convention which meeting most of the time was given to the discussion of the seed proposition held at McPherson and Mr. Fengel's plans in regards to supplying our business associations and our farmers with good seeds for next springs planting. All our elevator managers who will need seed corn or sorghums and where there is no business association the locals and individual members should write to John Fengel, Lincolnville, Kansas and see what they can get through their own organization before they buy elsewhere.

Friday afternoon we attended a meeting of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations and helped to work out a joint legislative program to present to the coming session of the state legislature. As you will find a full report on this meeting in an early issue of this paper I will not write

Friday night I took the train for Ellsworth where I addressed the county meeting of the Farmers Union Saturday afternoon. The Ellsworth county Farmers believe that it is always better to begin the day's labor with a full stomach so the wives and daughters were busy getting the eats ready and on the table while the crowd was gathering. After all had eaten all they could hold I was called upon to make a talk. I talked for

about 45 minutes to a very attentive audience consisting of over a hundred with her twin sister, Cora, entered men, women and childrn. Ellsworth county has materially increased its the Beloit High School in 1897, from Union membership in 1936 over what it was in '35 and after this meeting I which Nora was graduated four years feel certain that they will make another good increase this year. After the On September 27, 1906, Nora Scogbusiness meeting was over, Mrs. Elsie Olsen, Educational representative of gan and Frank E. Hoy were married. the Consumers Cooperative Association of North Kansas City, Mo., and Rex To this union was born one child, Lear, State Manager of the Farmers Union Life Ins. Co., were called upon who died in infancy. Her great defor short talks. Mr. Lear talked on the work of the Life Insurance Co. and pointed out in his usual forceful way the great financial power we farmers would have if we only supported our own institutions such as the insurance company and others, and made our money work for us instead of sending it east to work for those who are not directly interested in our welfare.

Mrs. Olsen talked on the need of organization and stressed the advisability of farmers joining consumers cooperatives which they would own and operate jointly with the city consumers. While I can fully agree with Mrs. Olsen that it is desirable for city consumers to organize cooperatives, I Rebekah Lodge and Methodist church. certainly cannot agree with her that the best interests of the Farmers will be served by being a member of consumers cooperatives controlled as they

will surely be by the users of his products.

We farmers cannot afford to allow our bargaining power to be submerged by the great numerical strength which the city consumer will always have in a combined cooperative. Because we are the original producers and owners of all food and fiber we have great potential economic power which awaits only some additional enabling legislation and strong grower controlled cooperative organizations to put the farmer on an equality with other well organized industries. Past history proves that if the farmer would get a square deal he must build up and control his own organizations and quit trusting that the other fellow will voluntarily by the Rev. Roy D. Plott. Burial was

Neighborhood Notes

STAFFORD COUNTY GOING AHEAD ENTHUSIASTICALLY

Ray Harter was elected to serve Other county officers were also weather. chosen, although the attendance at the meeting was limited by inclement weather. Ray Henry's report of ed the meeting to order, and appointthe national convention was the prin- ed the usual committees. cipal number on the evening's pro-

Irtis Ward was elected to succeed imself as county vice president; Ralph Hornbaker was named as secretary-treasurer, replacing Ed Slade. Blaine O'Connor will serve another year as lecturer and organizer. Mrs. Walter Snell is to be conductress and Mrs. Blaine O'Conner doorkeeper. Clelland Cole was elected reporter and Mrs. John Rosacker assistant re-

All locals of the county made re ports except Antrim. Ray Harter this office. was selected as delegate to the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Topeka in January and Ed Slade alternate. Mr. Harter was also designated as crop report-

er for the coming year. Henry Knoche, John Rosacker and Pat Reiter were appointed as the auditing committee to go over the books of the secretary-treasurer. Blaine and do likewise."

O'Connor, Ray Henry and Irtis Ward 2. Resolved that were named a committee to consider plans for a membership contest, with ing in our State Schools. instructions to report at the next meeting, which will be

North Star. Ray Henry, who was a state delegate to the national convention at Des Moines, gave a very interesting report. He mentioned only some of the important things and promised to discuss others at future meetings of the county union.

Other States Lead Other states are ahead of Kansas our income and inheritance taxes. in Farmers Union work according to Mr. Henry. He told of the activities of some of these states, as reported that are far more reaching than what gasoline. is being done in Kansas. "Their business transactions are not only more extensive and diversified, but they provide various kinds of service that have never been attempted in this state." said Mr. Henry.

The Junior work being done in Oklahoma impressed Mr. Henry a great deal and he declared his enthusiasm of that state are very active in union work and occupy many positions of responsibility, not only in the Farmers Union, but in the state legislature, according to Mr. Henry. He believes the Junior work should receive

more attention in this state. A resolution in support of the present gasoline tax exemption law, passed recently by the Zenor local, was read by Pat Reiter. A short time was spent discussing the possibility of epeal or changes in this law.

Music was provided by the Eureka school harmonica band, under direction of the teacher, Mr. Richardson. Miss Hildebrand also sang. Refreshments of hot dogs, doughnuts and coffee were served at the conclusion of the meeting.

REPORT OF FAIRVIEW LOCAL

The Fairview Local No. 2154 held their regular meeting Thursday night, December 3, at the Fairview School-Mr. Charles Gerdsen, president,

presided over the usual business neeting. Mr. J. C. Moore, manager of La Harpe Cooperative Business Association, gave a very interesting report

An announcement was made of the Allen County Quarterly meeting which will be held December 18 at the Allen Center schoolhouse. Doughnuts and ffee will be served. The local held their annual elec-

tion of officers. The officers elected are as follows: Reelected president, Mr. Gerdsen

Vice president, Mr. C. L. Mosier Reelected Secretary-treasurer, Mr. Conductor, D. Henderson

Doorkeeper, Ora Parker. The meeting was adjourned after which the refreshment committee served sandwiches, pie and coffee to a fair sized crowd.

Reporter, Alice Harris. THE PROCEEDINGS OF RILEY COUNTY

The annual meeting of the Riley another year as president of the County Farmers Union No. 45 held Stafford County Farmers Union, at at Grandview school house, Decemthe regular county meeting, held Tu- ber 5 was attended by a small deleesday night with the Eureka local. gation because of the unfavorable After a good dinner which was en-

> The Resolutions committee reported the following resolutions which

joyed by all, President Graham call-

were adopted: 1. We the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 wish to express our appreciation to Mr. E. E. Kennedy, past secretary of our National Farmers Union for the efficient and valiant service which he rendered to the organization during his terms in of-

Our regrets are unanimous, Mr. Kennedy, on your retirement from

fice as secretary.

You are noted for holding in your hand the correct diagnosis of the nation's agricultural ills and your sincerity in steering clear of any political contamination put an effectiveness into your ardent work in the numerous times of its application in Washington and elsewhere. We ask your successor to,

2. Resolved that we urge the abolition of compulsor

3. Remedial text-book legislation held with calling for a non-political board to pass on selection of school text books. 4. Legislation to establish the rights of co-operatives.

5. A \$30 minimum old age pension to begin at age of 60.

6. We are unalterably opposed to a sales ta and urge the adotpion of a Severence (gross production) tax and the raising and : engthening of We oppose the repeal of the agri-

cultural gasoline tax exemption law, and suggest that agricultural exempt at the convention. Oklahoma and gasoline be colored black to serve as mers. North Dakota both have interests a means for identification of such 8. We extend a vote of thanks to

the ladies of Grandview local for the good coffee served and hospitality pie, cookies and coffee served by Mrs. extended. The following officers were elect-

ed for the coming year: President, V. E. Hawkinson Vice President, Vincent Larson Secretary Treasurer, Gust Larson Conductor, John Dobson Doorkeeper, R. G. Buss

Lecturer and Organizer Mrs. Leoa S. Dobson Executive Committee, E. G. Kaunp, Art Cederberg, Carl Valine.

OOur next quarterly meeting will be held at Swede Creek school house January 16. Fraternally yours Gust Larson, Secy.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Mitchell County) Since God in His infinite wisdom as removed from our midst, Mrs. Nora Hoy, a dear friend, a faithful year. worker and an efficient officer of our

Labon Creek Local 479, and wife of our brother, Frank Hoy,
Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of Local 479, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to her rela-

tives in this hour of their sorrow, Be it further resolved that a copy Kansas Union Farmer and a copy be placed on the minutes kept by the County Secretary and also a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local meeting.

Signed: Committee. Nora Myrtle Hoy

Nora Myrtle Scoggan was born to Younger and Frances Scoggan at their homestead south of Beloit on Dear Brother Vesecky: August 13, 1879. She passed away on months and 17 days.

She leaves to mourn her loss her husband, Frank E. Hov, her mother, Frost gave us a real Farmers Union Sarah F. Scoggan, her brother Dot- talk. There were not many present, son Scoggan, of Beloit; two sisters, but all that were there were real co-Mrs. Cora McMillan, of Beloit, and operators. Mrs. Maude Hester of Red Cloud, Nebraska, with five nephews, two nieces and many friends.

Nurtured by a fond father and mother through tender girlhood, taught next year. to see and enjoy life as the beautiful unfolding process it ought to be, learning to give and take what a Happy New Year, I am, busy farm home brings.-Nora grew

Finishing rural grade school, she,

sire was to be builder of a gracious home. The comfortable home Nora and Frank Hoy built is witness to

that ambition. But home building was not the limt of her activity. Nora had other interests. She wanted to see a better world wherein all homes might be comfortable and happy. So she was member of the Farmers Union, Nora loved people, liked to go where people met togetner for renowsnip, liked to help-Nora loved all beautiful things. Music was one of her chief delights-good music, gay soothing, soulful.

To those who knew her best all that was beautiful and true n Nora, the good she sought to do, lived on, a memorial that can never die. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon at 2 p. m. at the M. E. church in Beloit; conducted by the

n Elmwood cemetery-Beloit Call. NEW MEMBERS IN THE ZEPHYR LOCAL

We had our election of officers at night and the following officers were elected:

President-B. F. Rice, succeeding himself. Vice President-John R. Sneed

succeeding Geo. M. Pillsburg Secretary-treaurere-Geo. Halsey, succeeding John C. Orr Doorkeeper-J. A. Harsha, succeed

no himself Conductor-Art Greund, ng John Sneed Trustee-Vance Clark, succeeding Mark Serois

Lecturer-John C. Orr, succeeding M. M. Hughes Corresponding Secretary - Edna Baker, succeeding herself

Junior Leader-Paul Thompson, succeeding Edna Baker Pianist-Edna Baker. and after considerable discussion on law.

each point a vote was taken and ammendments No's. 1 and 3 passed by a vote of 28-0 and 26-3 respectively. Amendment No. 2 lost 14-15. Thirteen new candidates were el-

ected to membership of the local. Several members spoke on subjects for the good of the order and Brother D. W. Little proposed to have Mr. Victor Murdock come down some time this winter and talk to the group on his experiences in Cooperative Denmark. No action was taken on this matter, however. A committee of Mrs. Rice, John Sneed, and Edna Baker was appointed to prepare a program for our next meeting, and have a Christmas party af-

ter installation of officers. After adjournment several remained and sang and danced for a short while.

LIBERTY LOCAL MEET-ING IN MARSHALL CO.

Liberty Local met in regular session on November 20, at the Liberty school house. We were pleased to have for our

guests that evening Mr. and Mrs. George Roembeck, and two children, also Mr. and Mrs. John Frost. Mr. Roembeck and Mr. Frost both gave interesting talks on what the Farmers Union has done for the far-

Mr. Frost sponsored a question box which was very interesting We enjoyed a short program, also a dandy lunch, consisting of apricot

Percy Runkle. Our next meeting will be Decem-Orville Dettmer will have charge of the question box.

Dorothy Mapes and Imogene Tom mer, entertainment committee. Mrs. Mapes and Mrs. Tommer re freshment committee. Mrs. Tommer

Reporter.

ANNUAL MEETING OF OTTAWA COUNTY

Ottawa County Farmers Union met in the I. O. O. F. hall in Minneapolis, Friday evening, December 4. There was a large crowd present. The meeting was called to order by President Harvey. The regular bus- Bremen iness was transacted including the election of officers for the coming

The following were elected: J. A. Myers, president. G. G. Postlehwaite, vice president Clyde Sample, secretary-Treasurer.

The following program was furnished by the committee. A one-act comedy was presented by the Progressive Homes Unit. Sever-

of these resolutions be sent to the al musical numbers by Hershal Wilsin and Ernest Comfort. Two numbers were given by Spring Hill Local band. Culver Ladies served lunch. responding Secretary.

DOINGS IN ROOK COUNTY

December 12 Webster, Kansas

I am giving you a short report on November 30, 1936, aged 57 years, 3 what we are doing in Rooks County. We had a meeting at Webster, last

On Monday we drove around over the central part of the county. We sawquite a few prospects. We are going to increase our membership

Wishing you, and all Farmers Un ion folks a Merry Christmas and a Yours Truly, Fred Schoeller,

Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union was held at Blue Rapids, Kansas, Decembeer 1, 1936 last regular meeting were read and approved. Roll was called with 30 delegates present, representing nine Locals.

MARSHALL CO. MEETING

Mr. Anton Peterson, visiting member, from Washington County Farmers Union gave us one of his interesting talks on the good of the order. This talk was enjoyed by everybody present. Come again, Brother Peterson

Our next speaker on the good of the order was our former president Mr. John Tommer. His talk was based on membership and he encouraged the members present to keep up the membership drive that has recently been started in our county. He stated in his talk that they were very successful in getting members, so keep this good work going. Mr. Ingram, president of Washing-

ton County, gave us a short talk: The following resolutions were ad-

1. Whereas farmers have operated their farms at a loss during the years 34, 35 and 36, and scores of farmers had insufficient gross incomes to pay the annual interest and our regular business meeting last | taxes. The drought and grasshoppers have left naked, the price of grain is higher at the farm than in the central market, because the farmer has to buy. The administration is spending \$8,000,000 on resettlement program at Greandale, Wis., 750 houses, 3511 acres this project

cost at \$22.78 per acre. Therefore be it resolved, that the next Congress reduce the rate of interest on First Land Bank loans to 1 1-2 per cent and commissioner loan of 1 1-2 per cent until such time as

a crop is grown. No. 2 We demand that our Senator and Representative fight to retain our present gasoline exemption

No. 3. We are unalterably opposed to a sales tax and demand that our State Senator and Representative The referendum ballot was read, fight any attempt to pass a sales tax were not yet members.

> No. 4. We are opposed to any increase in the tax on gasoline. No. 5. Vhereas drought, heat and city sportsmen have materially thinned the quail on our farms, and grasshoppers and other insects have taken millions of dollars of crops from the farmers; therefore be it resolved that we ask for a state law 1934. Now we are down to 50 per to protect all quail and close the cent. present open season for a period of Mr. Frost did us a very great fa-

> No. 6. In view of the fact that thousands of dollars of public money are spent without value received them until they pay up just to get and the small boys could find em- rid of us. ployment, instead of being idle This year is again drawing to an trapping gophers to clean up the hay | end. Christmas is just around the cor-

> Oc bounty on cophers. No. 7. Whereas each wolf in Kan- to see their Santa Claus. sas costs the farmer \$150 per year, could make a wish to Santa Claus, it and some places housewives cannot would be something like this: 'Dear raise chickens and trukeys. Also Santa: Give every farmer in Kansas sheep, calves and small pigs are destroyed; Therefore, be it resolved we

> bounty on wolves. No. 8. Whereas the State Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union recommended that the County Farmers Union arrange meetings with Commercial Clubs, and other Civic organizations to explain and promote our program and; Whereas we have a state legislative program that we wish enacted in the State Legislature this winter; Therefore, be it resolved that our County President be instructed to arrange meetings with such commercial clubs and civic organizations as 'are available, to ex- er. plain and defend our Legislative program and to confer with such or- drewsen, are the exevutive commitganization in regard to their Legisa- tee. C. B. Ingman was elected delesolved that the County Farm Bureau, the County Labor be invited to unite ness Association in February. with us in thus presenting a practically common Legislative program.

The Gleue Brothers of the Brenen Local favored us with several musical selections which were enjoyed by overybody present. The officers for the coming year

President, George A. Rombeck, ce to send a lecturer. Beattie Vice president, O. W. Dam, Marysville Secretary-treasurer, F .C. Pralle,

Conductor, Wm. Fincham Doorkeeper, B. F. Kooser Executive Board, D. O. Dexter, Frankfort; A. J. Wempe, Frankfort,

and Fred Keller, Bremen. County lecturer, C. F. Teagarden, Frankfort Assistant lecturers, H. D. Gleue, Mrs. Joe Chase, B. F. Kooser and

John Tommer. Miss Iva Koepp, of Home City, was chosen as Junior Leader for Marshall County, Miss Koepp has been very successful with her Juniors in her own Local, and we feel assured she is capable to do the same in County Junior Work.

meetings we had for some time. Our next meeting will be in Waterville, Kansas. Watch for the date some time later. F. C. Pralle

Secretary-treasurer. F. U. HELD ANNUAL ELECTION

The first regular semi-monthly meeting of the Farmers Union, Zephyr local No. 1622 was held at the Beacon Light School House on Monday night, December 7. The following names were voted on for membership: Dale Rice, Martiel Leigh Clark, O. J. Hardesty, Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Green, Mr. and Mrs. and soothing calm upon your wound John Gardner and Mrs. R. D. Rhod- ed hearts, that time and time alone es. Mr. and Mrs Clyde Clark, Mrs. can only heal. Leo Halsey and Mrs. C. C. Miller took the obligation for membership

November 16. This being the regular time to el-

ect officers for the coming year the following officers were duly elected: Pres. B. F. Rice; vice pres. John Sneed; secretary-treasurer, Lee Halsey; door keeper, Joe Harsha; con-ductor, Arthur Freund; lecturer, After partaking of a bountiful John Orr; cor. sec., Edna Baker; Judinner, this meeting was called to nior Leader, Paul Thompson; pianist, order at 1 o'clock by our president, Edna Baker; incoming trustee, Van-Mr. George Rombeck. Minutes of the ce Clark. The other members of the board of trustees are Fred Orr and

> George Burget. After the meeting the members enjoyed singing some good old time John Fengel, member of the board of the Farmers Union, Lincolnville, is conducting a series of meetings at

Cicero this week. LADIES AUXILIARY The ladies Auxiliary to the Farmers Union met at the home of Mrs. John Orr. After a preliminary business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. B. F.

Sneed; chaplain, Mrs. Fred Orr; ecturer, Eana Baker. Mrs. Fred Orr was leader of the lesson. She gave a review of Ben Hur and the Second Chapter of St.

Rice: vice president, Mrs. Roy Mish-

ler; secretary-treasurer, Mrs.

Matthew. The hostess served refreshments. -Conway Springs Star.

A GOOD REPORT FROM LIEBENTHAL

Liebenthal, Kansas, Dec. 11, 1936. In last week's issue of the Farmers Union, Mr. Oborny from Timken, reported that John Frost worked in their territory. That same night Mr. Frost come to Libenthal and gave a contest. Now, this contest really showed the good people of Liebenthal why we need an Educational program. After the contest we had some more speakers, one of whom was our representative, Mr. Romeiser

Then Mr. Frost gave the main talk. After the meetings refreshments vere served. The next morning Mr. Moeder, our County president and another member of our Local accompanied him on a canvass of our township. They only signed up a few members, but they only stopped with those who

County President Moeder reports 54 new members in the county. Members who have never been in the Union. They also resurrected one Local that was dead for some years. And Mr. Frost gave them all something

important to think about. Our Local had 95 per cent of the farmers in this township signed up in

vor to come here and speak. But if Mr. Frost's speech and his work here is not sufficient we will keep after

meadows, we ask the state to put ner, and we all are watching our children to see just how they'd like \$2.75 and the Farmers Union spirit so that 1937 will find us united in a ask for a state law placing a \$3.00 solid front.

WASHINGTON COUNTY REELECTS OFFICERS

Washington County Farmers Unon held a very interesting meeting, in Washington, Not December 8 such a large attendance, but an en-

thusiastic gathering.

The results of the election were unchanged. C. B. Ingman, president; Ernest Benne, vice president; Dan Combow, secretary; G. H. Barbour, conductor; Henry Eden door keep-G. E. Dull, A. H. Hein, Harold An-

tive program. Furthermore be it re- gate to meeting of State Board of Agriculture. Dan Combow goes to the County Taxpayers League and the meeting of the Statewide Busi-Our next meeting will be Washington the first part of March. Our records show a gain in member-

ship of 46 paid up members in 1936 over 1935. We also voted to use a state lecturer and organizer this winter when it is convenient with the State offi-

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

To Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Vautravers: Centralia, Kansas. We the board of directors of the Centralia Farmers Union Business Association, on behalf of the members of the association, wish to convey to you our sympathy and condo-

lence in this hour of your bereavement. Whereas, the Heavenly Father in His Omnipotent wisdom has seen fit to call your son, Paul, from his earthly tasks to a greater and richer field

of endeavor, and Whereas, we too were shocked and heartbroken by the sudden death of

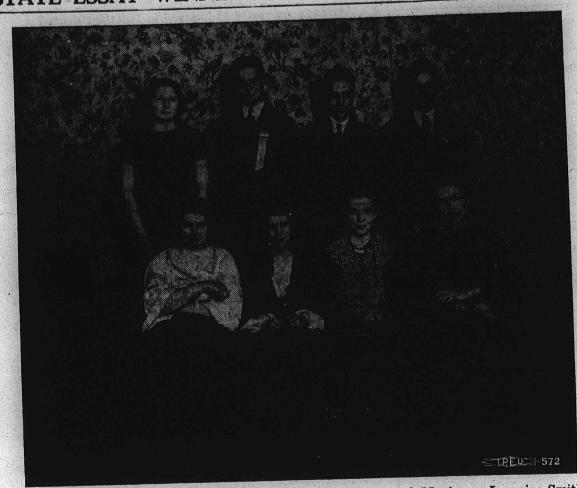
your noble and manly son; Be it Resolved, that, we hereby extend to you our heartwelt sympathy All in all, this was one of the best and share with you your deep sorrow in your great loss

We knew Paul as a young man, clean minded, industrious, moral in habits and life, reserved in manner, painstaking and honest, loyal to his convictions of right and duty and trustworthy in responsibilities. With his life's work just begun, many another could have

easily spared. But his influence will live long among those who knew him best and his manly character will be an inspiration to whom he came in contact. May He, the giver of all life, enfold you in His protecting arms and His great love spread its comforting

> Frank Ward Albert Flentie

STATE ESSAY WINNERS AT NATIONAL CONVENTION



Left to right, seated: Meta Heidtke, Wisconsin; Marie Troxel, Montana; Lorraine Smith, N. Dak.; Clara Schuttloffel, Iowa; standing: Esther Ekblad, Kansas; Leonard Cowherd, Oklahoma; Robert Barnhart, Ohio: John Taylor, S. Dak.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

an child enters stage and Germany

the holidays which last two weeks.

The rich at this time give beautiful gifts to the poor. In the rural dis-

tricts the tables are spread and left

standing with the substantial good

cheer of the season. Every visitor is

he is believed to take away with him

(Both France and Spain representa-

tives enter stage at the same time,

and stand together while reader con-

tinues) . . . "The holiday is observed

mostly in the churches. Only the chil-

dren give gifts at this time. Presents

are exchanged at New Years and not

shown. In the largest stores there is

Reader: "In Holland . . . "(Mol-

land child enters stage) . . . 'The gift day comes three weeks before Christmas. It is called St. Nichols

Day. The wooden shoes are scrub-

bed and cleaned and filled with all

kinds of grains for the white horse

that draws St. Nicholas. When Chr-

istmas Day comes it is observed as a

holy day . . . men meet in the square and chant the "Gloria in Excelsis'.

A man is selected to be 'Star-Bearer'

and a large star in which several

candles all shining as one, is mount-

ed on a long pole. This star is typi-

cal of the 'Star of the East' that

guided the wise men to Bethlehem."

Reader: "Christmas in Norway and

en the birds, cows, and horses are

dinner that can be given them.

remembered; and are given the best

"In Sweden the courts are closed,

ed and polished and set together in

young. The saying, "Merry Christ-

to God in the Highest."

the Yule joy."
Reader: "In France and Spain

JUNIOR LETTER By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors: Each week when I set down write this letter I promise myself it won't be as long as the week before, but always there seems so many things I want to say, that it gets quite long. But, really I am writing

you just a note this week. I know you are all in the rush of Christmas planning, and that you are going to have a poyous Happy Yuletide season. I would wish for you every good thing in life.

This week we are printing the pictures and the names of the State Es-Winners who were at the national convention in Des Moines. Next week we will print the picture of the group of state Four-Minute speech winners. We are mighty proud that you will 'ind the picture and name of a representative from Kansas in each of the groups.

I found the "Tableau of the Nations" taken from the December program service very interesting, and could think of so many ways the locals could use this in their programs. In that connection, also, I'm printing the story of "Christmas Around the World." These two seemed to fit so nicely together.

May the real spirit of Christmas be in your hearts, and lives throughout the coming year.

Sincerely Aunt Patience.

TABLEAU OF THE NATIONS

Note: This tableau is comprised of 11 children representing 10 nations, at Christmas, but much charity is and one child dressed in white gown with a crown on her head, bears a a big tree filled with presents for the Cooperative Flag and represents the poor who have no Christmas. Every-Spirit of Cooperation. The young one goes to church Christmas morn-people representing the different ing . . . where is seen a picture recountries should try, as nearly as sembling table, in which is the Holy possible, to dress in costumes befit- Child and Mary, His Mother. Way off ting the country they represent. Both in the hills can be seen the shepherds boys and girls may take part. Flags (each child carries his national flag) may be made of cheap material, the designs may be found in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The cooperative flag is of rectangular shape and is made of rectangular shape and is made of stripes of every color blended into the rainbow effect.

Countries Represented: England, United States France Italy Germany Russia Sweden

Norway

Spain

Holland (The first part of the tableau is dealing with Christmas in other Sweden . . . " (two representatives lands. A good reader announces that come on stage together as did France fact, and then as a pianist plays mu-sic typical of each country the child what differently from that in other representing that country comes on lands. In Norway the day is devoted stage and remains standing front to exchanging calls. A table is set stage and remains standing from to exchanging cans. A table is set stage while reader tells of the Chris- and every caller is expected to partmas customs in his country. Each take. The night before Christmas evchild carries his national flag.)

Reader: "Christmas takes rank above all the sacred festivities. Each above all the sacred lestivities. Each old quarrels are adjusted, feuds are The maiden months are stately train mas in a different manner. For in- forgotten, while on the Yule evening, Veiled in the spotless snow, stance in England . . . "(music is the shoes, great and small, are cleanplayed and child representing England comes on stage) . . . "In Eng-land the Christmas morning begins the family may live together in peace with the singing of carols. Troops of and harmony. children march about the villages . "Festivities last from four days to two weeks. The beautiful tapering Log and Christmas candles are characteristic of English resolvity. The log is a huge log of wood brought into the house, laid in the fireplace, to the house, laid in the fireplace, little human. The queen with peerless charms, Is she who comes through the wanted to the house, laid in the fireplace, little human. and lighted with a brand from last a little hymn." green, holly, ivy and laurel. There representative enters) "there is no Edna Dean Procter.

Santa Craus. No presents are exchanged on Christmas Day, but a gay tree is decorated with gilt and all kinds of fruit. The gifts are exchanged twelve days after Christmas Day it is not uncommon to see master and servant seated at the same

Reader: "In our own country, the United States of America . . . are songs, and stories and all kinds Christmas is a mingling of customs Reader: "There is probably no and ideas of all countries. We excountry that makes as much of change gifts, decorate our homes and Christmas as Germany . . . "(Germany churches, decorate 'Christmas Trees' and hold to the idea of a Santa Claus. representing that country enters Christmas in America is a glad time, stage while English child steps back one of good-will and friendliness." Reader: "Christ was born on Christo give him place center stage) . . . In Germany Christmas is to them a tmas Day. Christ the Prince of day for which all other days were Peace. It is not enough to honor made. So prevalent is the custom of Chris twith excharge of gifts, lightpresent making here, that during the ed candles, and the decoration of week preceding Christmas a regu- stores, homes, and churches. The nalar bazaar is established with an ex- tions of the world need justice, eqular bazaar is established with an exhibition of trinkets from all parts of the world. The Christmas tree is lighted on Christmas eve but allowed to burn only a few minutes. It is re-lit every evening between Christmas and New Years. Germans were perhaps the first people to use the evergreen as a Christmas tree." (We suggest music. "O" Taunenbaum.") tions of the world need justice, equality amongst all mankind, and PEACE. Thinking people in every country are striving to promote a lasting Peace and a permanent civilization through a cooperative mode of living. They have hope of ultimately achieving a Cooperative Commonwealth which will bring about friendliness, brotherly-love, security.

"France observes Christmas in the security of the world need justice, equality and comess to us from Germany where every home, rich or poor, has a beautifully decorated Christmas tree. We are told that Martin Luther called this a Christ mast tree. The comes are to us from Germany where every home, rich or poor, has a beautifully decorated Christmas tree. We are told that martin Luther called this a Christ mast permanent civilization through a cooperative mode of living. They have hope of ultimately achieving a Cooperative Commonwealth which will bring about friendliness, brotherly-love, security. suggest music, "O" Taunenbaum.") | friendliness, brotherly-love, security, and Peace on Earth . . . Reading: "In Russia . . . " (Russi-

"Let me introduce to you at this time the Spirit of Cooperation, who recedes) "every family, no matter is bearing the Rainbow Flag of Universal Nationalism . . . symbolic of the how poor, has a Christmas tree. The dawn of a new day!" streets are brilliantly lighted during

Enter Spirit of Cooperation After a moment the Spirit of Coand the ten Nations standing in a and 5 line on left stage and 5 on which mean 'good news'. expected to eat something, otherwise right stage, hold the position a second, and then form into a circular formation about the Spirit of Cooperation. Music is being played all the The leader carries a star on the top while . . . The Nation's march slowly to the left, complete a circle and derful Star of the East. The boys Halt in the music, and the Nations the city, singing 'We Three Kings of salute the Cooperative flag on bended knee . . . Music changes to "Whispering Hope", and all sing or hum very softly.'

(curtain)

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS GIFT

The earth lay like a little child Beneath the silent sky, It slept, and in its dreams, it smiled Stars sang its lullaby. tending their flocks singing "Glory Above one lonely little town, With glory all aglow, A soft radiant star shown down

That Chrstmas long ago. And in its light the glad earth woke, And 'neath its silvery rays,

The silence into music broke,-All Heaven joined earth in praise. for hushed on mother's happy breast That glorious Christmas day,-God's own first Christmas Gift so

blest. The holy Christ Child lay! Shine on, O wondrous pure white

Of that first Christmas morn! Tell all the waiting world afar,-Lo, Christ, our King, is born. THE QUEEN OF THE YEAR

When suns are low and nights are long And winds bring wild alarms, Through the darkness comes Queen of the year In all her peerless charms,— December, fair and holly-crowned,

With the Christ-Child in her arms. Or decked with the bloom of Para-

What time the roses blow, Or wreathed with the vine and the yellow wheat "Festivities last from four days to When the noons of harvest glow.

dise

Christmas tree is enjoyed by old and But, oh, the joy of the rolling year, The queen with peerless charms,

To keep the world from harms,-December, fair and holly-crowned,

CHRISTMAS AROUND THE WORLD

From this months Prairie Schoon-er, I copy an article by Pearl Richardson, on the way people all over the world spend Christmas. I found it so interesting, I thought you would all enjoy knowing what the other boys and girls in these different countries do on Christmas, to celebrate the anniversary of the great-est happening the world has ever known.

"Perhaps it is easier to have a "World vision" at the Yule-tide than at any other season of the year, unless it is at Easter, for at that time the attention of the world is focused on Bethlehem and on the Christ child whose message ever was "Peace on Earth and good will toward all

on the things wherein we agree rather than on those in which we differ, and Christmas is the one anniversary we all celebrate, in different ways and with different customs, but always around the central theme of Peace and Good Will. It is a season for family, friends, love and worship. "Yule-tide was celebrated many centuries before Christ by the Aryans, who were sun worshipers, and as the fact of Christ's birth was not birthday of the sun to that of the Son. "As this season again draws nigh, pilgrims from every land are wend-

ng their way to Bethlehem to the Church of the Nativity, where they will participate in a mass that is continuous for a week. For ages this Christ-mass resplendent with grandour has eclipsed all others. In this enchanted atmosphere kneeling worshipers are most devout. We cannot all make this trek to the Holy Land, but we do all observe this Christ-mass, each country in its own Christmas" is not heard in Russia way, but non-the-less, sincere. We in America have evolved our

these Christmas customs come to us from the English, who enter so hear-With You." So, we find many cusmany lands, just as we are evolving selves into the American Christmas "We find that the celebration of a race from many climes. Most of Carol, and the burning of the Yule- is purely American. log also come to us from England. warmth and light which abounds at Christmas time. The origin of the Christmas tree is attributed to Martin Inthew and compared to the property of the ry Christmas around the world, let us also hope for and expect PEACE to encircle the globe. May we of this generation realize the full meaning the result of the property of the result of the resul

provinces more than in the cities, and the Christmas tree is replacing the Yule log and the brightly colored red and green hoops which hang from the ceiling of the room. No doubt these were fore-runners of our holly wreaths. December is really the month of song in France; from the first to the last, any one who can utoperation steps back a few paces, ter a sound goes about singing, singing, singing. Strolling musicians go line baskstage break into two lines from house to house singing noels

"In Holland boys gather in market place at two o'clock Christmas morning to sing ancient carols. of a long pole, a symbol of the wonthen march to the right a complete. follow this star in a procession about the Orient Are',. The celebration ends with an early breakfast. Gifts are not given on Christmas day, but St. Nicholas Day, which is December 6th. Santa Claus comes from the Dutch

FASHION FAVORITES



8841. Glamorous Tunic. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; placed in each ball, to add interest at 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 a party. Hung on the Christmas tree requires 51 yards of 39 inch mater these balls make pretty ornaments ial. For tunic alone size 16 requires for the strong lower branches that 3 1-8 yards and the skirt alone re- always seem to be neglected when quires 2 1-8 yards, plus 3-8 yard con- the tree is decorated.

trasting. Price 15c. 8850. A Child's Pinafore. Designed in Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size 4 requires 1 7-8 yard of 35 inch material, plus 1-3 yard contrasting. 1 1-2 yard of 1,1-2 inch a huge wreath. Some wreaths are a huge wreath are two Reat until creamy. Form a porbias binding is required for trimming. Price 15c.

Send orders to Kansas Union Farmer Box 48, Salina, Kansas

St. Nicholas. It is difficult to see how the name was modified and how the Bishop was turned into the jolly Santa Claus as we know him, but in any case, children the world over owe

the familiar figure to Holland. Ireland always has a merry Christmas time. The well decorated homes are open and well lighted "all thru the night."

"Italy centers her Christmas in the cathedrals and churches, for it is quite a religious occasion. It is the time for family reunions and the Holy Family is the center of ceremonies. The gift exchange takes place January 6 or Epiphany and is accompanied by a lively celebration.

Santa Claus from the cold northland seems entirely out of place in sunny Mexico so the Mexican govon Earth and good will toward an men."

International understanding will bring about this Peace. The spirit of world neighborliness, is growing, which is the gold of the growing neighborlines. The candy thermometer fingers. The candy thermometer should register 248 degrees F. Resould deeds, as he is the gold of the ernment has decided that the old azworld neighborliness, is growing, ered serpant and is known for his and it will develop faster if we dwell good deeds, as he is the god of the sun and air.

Norway and Sweden begin their holiday festivities thirteen days before Christmas eve, and their gift distribution follows the early religious service on Christmas morning. Their well-lighted fur Christmas trees are surrounded by straw, emblematic of Christ's birth in the manger. Festivities end on twelfth night, January 6. The people of Denmark must have goose for Christmas dinrecorded, the early Christian fathers ner and one queer unexplainable cusvery wisely ascribed it to the Yule-tide changing the occassion from the on the table throughout the entire

Yule-tide. Spain does not have Christmas round a representation of the Nativity scene. Feasting and street dancing precede the midnight mass and follow it until the day. Friends and lovers are selected for the coming up. When cold cut into slices. year when names are drawn from a great urn. Fate is powerful and must

not be disregarded. "The familiar greeting of "Merry unless among foreigners; the usual salutation on this day being 'Greet-Christmas customs from those of ings from the Lord's Birth," to which tily into the observance of the Yule- toms from many lands weave themwhen we have our carols from the dren hanging their stockingsshrdl a Holy land, our Christmas tree from tide; singing Christmas carols, chil- the east of Germany, Santa Claus dren hanging their stockings on from Holland, stockings hung in the Christmas eve; giving gifts on chimney from France or Belgium, Christmas day, and remembering the Christmas cards and plum pudding poor on 'Boxing Day'. Plum pudding, from England, while our own contri-the reading of Dickens Christmas bution is the Christmas turkey. This

As we hope for and expect a mer-The Yule-log is emblematic of the ry Christmas around the world, let tin Luther and comess to us from of Christ's message of "Peace on earth and good will toward all men."

> Christmas Everywhere Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight; Christmas in lands of the fir-tree and pine

Christmas in lands of the palm-tree and vine. Christmas w'vre snow peaks stand solemn and white, Christmas where cornfields stand sunny and bright.

Christmas where children are hopeful and gay, Christmas where old men are patient and gray, Christmas where peace, like a dove in his flight,

Broods o'er brave men in the thick of the fight; Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight;

For the Christ-child who comes is the Master of all; No palace too great, no cottage too small. Phillip Brooks.

HOMEMAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

Toys in themselves may be trifles, but the place which they take in child's educational life is not a trif-

The right kind of toys should give freedom of choice and an opportunty for the development of initiative Directed play has its place and for some children may be necessary, but the average child likes best to think up his own game and work out his play with his chosen materials. This fact greatly simplifies the work of the parent and certainly should exclude any great expense in the buy

that for the child to stand by and watch the mechanical toy perform fectioner's sugar. means much less than making the parts of it work or taking it apart and putting it together again. Self-activity and self-direction are great joys to a child.

The matter of expenese should not take too prominent a place in choosing toys that give satisfaction. Even Christmas toys may be selected from an all-around-the-year viewpoint and the real need and temperament of the child should be the determining factor in the choice.

Popcorn Ball Decorations

Popcorn balls, wrapped in red and green tissue paper, silver paper or glistening cellophane, and piled in a lecorated basket, make attractive centerpieces for Christmas dinner or party tables. A small favor may be placed in each ball, to add interest at

An excellent substitute for a Chrispalm leaves, holly, and other mater-

Of Interest To Women :-:

BLACK WALNUT CARAMELS

Two and one-half cups granulated sugar, 3-4 cup corn syrup, 1 1-2 cups cream, 4 tablespoons butter, 1-2 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 cup black walnut meats, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla. Mix 1 cup sugar with cream of tartar and melt over a low fire. Stir while melting. Add remaining sugar corn syrup and 1 cup cream. You may think the mixture is ruined at this stage but the lumps will cook out. Stir constantly over a low fire.
Bring to the boiling point and boil
five minutes. Add butter and remaining cream and cook slowly until a few drops tried in cold water move from the fire and let cool a few minutes. Then add vanilla and nuts and turn into well buttered pan and let cool a few minutes. Then add vanilla and nuts and turn into well buttered pan and let stand until firm. Turn out, upside down on a board, and cut with a butcher knife into even squares. Wrap each square in oiled paper.

DATE LOAF CANDY

Boil 2 1-2 cups sugar with 1 cup milk. When cooked well enough to form soft ball in water pour into it a 12 ounce package of dates from which the stones have been removed. trees; the celebration there centers Boil, stiring constantly until dates are dissolved. Remove from fire, add 1 cup pecans and beat until cool. Pour candy on wet cloth and wrap

RAISIN, NUT, HONEY BARS ..

2 Cups Raisins 1 Cup Mixed Nuts

1-4 Cup Honey Grind raisins and nuts in a food chopper. Mix with honey, press into one-half inch sheet. Cover with a tin and place weight on top for 24 hours. Cut in bars and roll in ground

APRICOT CANDY ROLL

1 Cup Cream 2 Teaspoons Vanilla Flavoring 1-2 Teaspoon Salt 1 Cup Chopped Dried Apricots 3 Cups Sugar

Combine sugar, cream, apricots, and salt. Stir until well blended. Boil to soft ball stage (236 degrees F.) Cool to room temperature. Add flavoring. Beat until creamy. Continue beating until mixture can be handled. Knead until smooth and creamy. Form in roll. Chill thoroughly. Cut in thin slices.

FOR CHILDREN

Boil 2 cups seedless raisins tender, grind fine. Soak 4 tablespoons orange marmalale, raisins. Boil slow- Remove syrup at once from the fire ly 15 minutes, stir. When paste is and let cool in the pan in which it heavy, pour out. Cool. Cut, roll in coconut.

CHRISTMAS BALLS

Two and one-half cups puffed rice One cup peanuts One-fourth cup molasses One-half cup brown sugar 1 teaspoon vinegar One teaspoon butter One-fourth teaspoon salt

Heat rice and peanuts in oven until a delicate brown. Cook molasses, brown sugar and vinegar to 275 degrees F., until a very hard ball is formed when a small amount is dropped into cold water. Add butter and peanuts to syrup; ;stir only enough to mix. Sprinkle puffed rice with salt and pour over hot syrup. Form into balls, working quickly.

BLACK WALNUT STICKS · (Chewy Kind).

Three egg yolks One cup sugar One-half cup chopped dates One teaspoon vanilla One-quarter teaspoon salt Two-thirds cup black walnuts One cup flour One teaspoon baking powder

Three egg whites, beaten Beat yolks, add sugar. Fold in rest W. Pearl Martin, home health and into greased, shallow pan. Bake 25 of chopped nuts in eighths, may be College extension service, teaches minutes in moderately slow oven. added just before the beating is com-

STRAWBERRY DIVINITY FUDGE

Cook two cups sugar, one-half cup vater and one-fourth teaspoon cream of tartar to the firm stage (248 degrees F. Add one cup preserved strawberries which have been drained as dry as possible. Let come to boil again. Pour slowly over the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Beat until thick and fluffy. Pour into buttered pans. When firm cut in squares. Any thick preserve, or candied fruit, may be used in this recipe.

BUTTER-SCOTCH

2 tablespoons Sugar 1-2 Cup Water 2 Cups Light Brown Sugar 1-2 Cup Milk 1 Teaspoon Vanilla Flavoring 2 Tablespoons Butter or Butter Alternate

1-8 Teaspoon Salt Melt 2 tablespoons sugar. Cook stirring constantly, until light brown. Add water.. Stir until blended. Cook until volume is reduced to about 1-4 tmas tree, and one which will pro-vide all the holiday atmosphere and milk, salt, and butter or butter altercup. Combine caramel sirup, sugar, made eight feet in diameter, and are ture. Beat until creamy. Form a portruly works of art, combining magno-lia leaves, various evergreens, dried Melt remainder over hot water. Dip tion in balls. Roll is cooky crumbs. cooky molds into butter-scotch, Dry on waxed paper.

COCONUT BRITTLE

Cups Sugar Tablespoons White Corn Syrup 1 Tablespoon Water

1-2 Teaspoon Baking Soda 1 Cup Coconut 3 Tablespoons Butter or Butter

Alternate 1 Teaspoon Vanilla Flavoring

1-2 Teaspoon Salt Combine rugar, sirup, water and salt. Boil to hard crack stage (285 degrees-290 degrees F. Remove from fire. Add flavoring, butter or butter alternate, baking-soda, and cocoanut Stir until blended. Pour quickly into well-buttered pan. Let cool. Break in pieces.

VINEGAR TAFFY

1 1-2 Cup Vinegar

2 Cups Sugar 1-2 Cup Water

2 Tablespoons Butter or Butter Alternate 1-8 Teaspoon Salt Combine vinegar, sugar, water, and salt. Cook to hard ball stage (265 degrees F.) Add butter or butter aletrnate. Pour on a well oiled

until white and porus. Cut in Pieces. PEACH JELLY SQUARES

plate. Cool to room temperature. Pull

Soften 2 tablespoons gelatin. Comoine with 1 cup dried peach puree, 1-4 cup orange juice, 1-2 teaspoon grated rind, 1 1-2 cups sugar. Boil gently 20 minutes. Cool, pour into lined pan, set overnight. Cut, roll in sugar.

CANDIED CHERRIES

Drain canned or preserved cherries, and add sugar to the juice to make a concentrated sirup without long cooking. If the cherries are pale all a little red vegetable or fruit coloring to the sirup. Cook the sirup until it threads. Add the fruit, and cook until transparent. Drain, dip in sugar, and dry, following the same method as was used for the other fruits. Candied cherries are appetizing in flavor and attractive in

CHRISTMAS FUDGE

Three cups granulated sugar, 2 tablespoons corn syrup, 1 1-4 cups standard cream, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 1-2 cups chopped candied fruits, few drops vanilla.

Put sugar, corn syrup, and cream into a smooth, round bottomed sauce pan. Put over a low fire and bring slowly to the boiling point without stirring. Increase heat slightly and stir almost constantly until candy is done. Add butter a few minutes before removing from the fire. Fudge is done when a few drops tried on a saucer of cold water keep their shape and can be picked up and rolled between the fingers. A candy thermometer should register 236 degrees F. was cooked. When thoroughly cooled add vanilla and stir with a wooden spoon until thick. Add prepared fruits and stir until the mixture is dull looking. Turn into a buttered pan and cut into squares.

Chocolate fudge is made by using milk instead of cream and using three quarts of bitter chocolate when the syrup begins to boil. The fruits are not used, although nuts may be

Penouchi is made with brown sugar no corn syrup and 1 1-2 cups hopped mixed nuts instead of fruit.

SOUR CREAM FUDGE

2 squares chocolate

2 cups sugar 1 cup sour cream 1 tablespoon corn syrup Pinch of salt

1-2 teaspoon vanilla Over hot water melt the chocolate; mix with he sugar, cream, syrup and salt. Heat slowly until sugar is dissolved, stirring constantly. Continue boiling until some of the mixture, dropped into a cup of cold water, forms a soft ball (236 degrees F.) Remove from the stove and let stand until the bottom of the saucepan feels only warm to the touch. Add the vanilla : d beat until fudge begins to thicken but is still glossy. Pour into buttered pan and cut into of ingredients, mixing lightly. Pour squares. To vary the recipe, one cup

FRUIT DULCE

plate.)

stiff to pour, mold it on a buttered

1 Cup Figs 1-3 Cup Crystalized Ginger 1 Cup Powdered Sugar

3-4 Cup Nuts 2 Tablespoons Lemon Juice 1 Cup Cocoanut

1-4 Teaspoon Salt Combine the figs, nuts, and ginger nd put through a food chopper. Stir in the lemon juice. Then knead into a paste on a board dredged with powdered sugar. Roll thin and cut into inch squares. Put together in layers of three, sprinkling the cocoanut between the layers. Put in a cool place until firm.

FRUIT CANDY (FOR CHILDREN)

1-4 cup prunes 1-4 cup dried apricots

1-2 cup dates 1-2 cup figs

chocolate.

1-4 cup raising Run the uncooked fruit through the food chopper. Add just enough honey to hold together. Butter the hands and shape into balls. Roll in

chopped nuts or coconut or dip in

Place your Christmas centerpiece on a matting of evergreen bows, decorated here and there with pine

SECRETARY WALLACE EXPLAINS THE NEED OF A NEW POLICY

(Continued from page one) ers, whose families aggregated 12,-

500,000 people. This was the largest number of tenant farmers ever reported by the census. In most States the percentage of tenancy increased significantly between 1930 and 1935. In certain areas more than two-thirds of the farm operators are tenants. Many of them frequently shift from farm to farm to the injury of the land, to the deterioration of community institutions, and to the decline of their own morale. Also, our farm population includes several million farm laborers, a large proportion of whom lead a migratory life, with only casual and uncertain employment. This group, as well as the tenants, should be considered in our land pol-

Farm Imports

ed from plants, but man must still As a result of this year's drought we may have to import some feed. apply to nature direct for food, cloth-This is the logical procedure, good for both producers and consumers. Agriculture's problem is not how to the food substances that man requistop a moderate flow of competitive res, most of the clothing materials, imports following a crop failure but and a good part of the materials rehow to plan for its normal conditions, which are those of a surplus country. Normally, American agriculture encounters its major foreign competition abroad by drought should not hide the fact that an import-exclusion policy would react adversely on the export trade. Besides hurting the farmers, who must purchase feed in short crop years, such a policy would permanently injure those who grow cotton, tobacco, wheat, hogs, and

Erosion A Public and Private Liability

This year's exceptional weather drew attention forcibly to the need for a regional and local, as well as a national, approach to the problem of the soil. Floods in the Northeast and elsewhere and dust storms in the Great Plains demonstrated that in some areas all the land should be brought under uniform programs for the control of erosion. Operations launched under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act moved in the desired direction but the national approach cannot do everything

There is need also for intensive may be treated as part of a regional pattern. As is well known, good soil care on one farm may be counteracted by neglectful methods on neighboring farms. Efficient soil conservation cannot be promoted merely by the action of individual farmers; one session, keeping him here during it requires coordinated effort through the entire deliberations of the legisla-

Policies for Drought Areas Efforts to develop a Great Plains economy capable of withstanding recurrent drought will require various measures involving Federal, State, and local cooperation. The basic aim of the State Union, and Oklahoma beshould be to arrest excessive soil er- ing one of the large dues-paying osion and to conserve water. Public states in the Union, those with foregrants and subsidies should be harm- sight could see that some day he onized with a plan calculated ultimately to do away with the need for would serve on the national board. He was called to serve in this capactely to do away with the need for

Soil and water conservation will National President, John A. Simpson, require engineering, good agronomy, changes in tillage practices, financing, and public edecation. On cultivated land it will be necesary to promote contour plowing, listing, terrac- dation. He has served ever since, being, strip cropping, and other soil- ing re-elected in 1935. conserving practices. Dams may be of use in checking water erosion and in ship in local cooperatives in his holding water for use in dry periods. home county proves his ability to get Reservoirs and wells should be deve- and hold confidence. In addition it loped. Small irrigation systems for can be pointed out that he was electgroups of families will be found use- ed county commissioner representing ful. In some areas large irrigation a district that normally gives a heaprojects may be needed. Certain submarginal lands should be permanently withdrawn from farming.

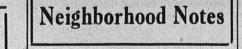
Research should be underaken to determine how many people the region can properly support. With that not one time has he sought them. determined, the problems of migration and relocation would be simpli- any farm leader. The membership of fied. While discouraging aimless mi- the Farmers Union support the idea gration, the President's committee be- that the various units, locol, county, lieves that in some areas a regroup-ing of the population would not be operative institutions, should seek beneficial. It is impossible, as yet, to the man, not the reverse. It is true determine whether or not the region can adequately support its present homa. This will inspire confidence population, A shift from cropping to among the membership nationally. grazing might reduce the population in some localities but at the same INTERVIEW GIVEN time increase the real wealth of the region as a whole. Ultimately, the change would provide additional income. The fundamental purpose is not to depopulate the region but to wheat growing industry, C. E. Huff, make it permanently habitable. Any Farmers National Grain Corporation; other aim would be a confession of C. C. Cogswell, National Grange, and failure. In the long run the Great O. O. Wolf, Farm Bureau Federa-Plains will support more people on a tion will begin immediately to shape higher standard of living if its agri- plans for the engineering of the proculture is regulated intelligently than | gram if and when it is adopted. it can possibly support if present tendencies run their course.

Chemistry and the Farmer Stock Commission Co., Farmers Union, accompanieed Mr. Hobbs to the possibilities of chemical research | Washington and helped to promote and its bearing upon new uses for the clauses in the resolutions. products and by-products of the farm. Enthusiasts foresee important new markets and a quick solution of the whole farm problem. Warning voices say the chemist will synthesize foods in the factory and put the farmer out of his job. Industrial chemistry, they point out, has no particular preference for agricultural sources of raw material and may find what it wants elsewhere. Both the hopes and the fears should be discounted. There is no possibility either that chemistry will 'solve all the farmers' difficulties overnight or that it will do away with the need for farms.

The worth of a chemical discovery depends on the economic as well as the technical factors. Such things as cornstalks and cereal straw, for example, have some value as feed for exports from this country during 19livestock and as fertilizer. It pays the farmer to sell them for indust- in 1926 and 41.8 per cent in 1933. All rial utilization only when he receives exports were exceptionally low in 19more from their sale than they are 33. In dollar value, 1936 agricultural worth to him as feed and manure. exports were 766 millions. This com- bond requirements on the liquid fuel After the chemist has demonstrated that an industrial use for a farm product is possible, the manufacturer in the value of agricultural exports amount to be paid direct to the demust test its commercial feasibility. was in 1933, when they were valued partment of Registration and Fees, Also, the farmer should remember at 90 million dollars. Slowly progress of the gasoline tax and motor vehicle that the development of new uses for one of his products may hurt the port markets which this country for 2. That w

market for others.

In like manner we may discount omics and sociology.



FIGHT

TUBERCULOSIS

Buy and Use

CHRISTMAS

SEALS

the fears generated by the progress

of industrial chemistry. Chemists

have synthesized a small number of

organic compounds formerly obtain-

ing, and shelter. Probably agriculture

will always have to produce most of

quired in providing shelter. In any

likely to be appreciable in the near

future. For as far ahead as we can

see, chemistry will aid and not sup-

of producers, manufacturers, and con-

only in the production but also in

the commercial utilization and final

consumption of agricultural commo-

dities. While the work of the chemist

in creating new uses for farm. pro-

ducts may temporarily benefit some

ines of production to the disadvan-

tage of the others, the Department be-

lieves the final balance will usually

TO FARMERS UNION

(Continued from page one)

tion of the delegation to the state

convenion of the Oklahoma Farmers

Union first in 1924. The result was

his election to a place on the state

the place ever since, on many occas-

ions receiving the highest number

of votes of any member on the board.

State President Cheek has from time

to time called him to Oklahoma City

to assist in legislative work, during

tive body. It goes without saying he

Enjoying the confidence nad loyal

support of the membership, the offi-

cers and state executive committee

ity in March, 1934. The death of the

hastened this. The board while at-

tending the funeral in Oklahoma Ci-

belong to.

To all of these accomplishments,

to all of these positions of respon-sibility in which he has been placed,

It is a record that would reflect to

operative institutions, should seek

in the case of Jim Graves of Okla-

(Continued from page one)

Alva B. Stryker, Marshall county

Kas., president of the Farmers Live

(Continued from page one)

mers union dues as regular eleva-

tor expense, and deduct it from its

And Manager Jack Harris of the big

McCracken Farmers Union elevator

says he hopes his elevator will catch

the same contagion of Farmers Unionism.—John Frost.

FARM EXPORTS

Agricultural exports from the Uni

ted States were 32.3 percent of all

36. This compares with 40.7 per cent

SOMETHING NEW

BY GEORGE HOBBS

IN RUSH COUNTY

is a popular state official.

AIMS AND PURPOSES

be in favor of the farmer.

STORY OF DEVOTION

plant the farmer.

case the change of emphasis is not

ONE FARMER'S OPINION

Dear Brother President: Just a few words to our Farmers Union paper. I have been reading it and am surely glad for the news I get out of it. It is raining here today, which is fine for the wheat pasture. The questionairre in our paper makes me think that the more we farmers are bothered, the worse off we are. I do hope we will never need any hog and corn help again. The last corn we grew was 18c a bushel and now when we buy, we pay \$1.20 per bushel. It will not be very long until wheat will be ripe. We will have to grow more wheat which will make corn cheaper.

I believe there is too much big business these days. When one man can have 1200 acres of wheat and has not a horse on the farm, he is not farming right. That is the situatino many places, I have been told. I think we need the graduated land tax now. There is room for ten times the farmers who are now on farms. Cut up some of these big rams into farms one can take care of.

Our Union people have gone to town. Two and three families living in one house. The land owners are sending new men out on their farms. This Department endeavors simul-The report is that more taxes are betaneously to promote the interests ing paid this year. Yes, the mortgage companies are paying the taxes on sumers, because it is interested not lots more land now.

> If we 'isten to all the people, we would never raise anything. Every one seems to want to tell the farmer what to do. Farmers do not dare to tell the other people what they should do. .There are a lot of things they do not want us to tell. A Regular Reader.

LET'S BE MORE CAREFUL

Independence, Kansas December 14, 1936. Editor Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas. Dear Sir: Knowing that you are interested in the safety of your readers and or doll houses. their families, I am sending you this short safety contribution in the hope local operations in which each farm executive committee. He has neld that you will publish it and thereby an old picture frame enclosing silver save lives and prevent serious tragedies by causing some of your readers to be more thoughtful in these matters.

> Folks are naturally thoughtless and need lots of reminding. We are told on good authority that over 31,000 people lost their lives by picture if various figures and scenes accidents in their homes and on farms last year.

Sincerely yours, A. L. Potter, 312 West Oak Street.

Farm and Home Dangers Even in our homes and on our farms, where we feel safe, there are many dangers which surround us, mother, reading of the possibilities of and especially our small children, an old window shade may say, "O, if he thoughtfulness and care of par-

ty, selected Mr. Graves, after the Here are some of the thoughtless state officials made that recommen-Having open or carelessly covered wells, cisterns and watering tanks

on the premises. Leaving loose pieces of boards with nail points sticking out of them lying around where the children with bare feet or worn, thin shoe soles can step on them, and often get lockjaw.

Screens on upstairs windows not astened securely.

Placing tubs of hot water on the floor are likely to walk packward or sidewise and fall into them. Leaving poisons and strong mediines where children will get them. Putting cups of hot coffee or tea near the edge of the table, where babies can reach the saucer and tip the scalding contents of the cup over

themselves. Leaving the handles of stew kettles sticking out where children can reach them and dump the boiling contents over themselves. Failing to see whether there are children behind the auto, truck, or tractor before backing up.

I have known children losing their lives from each of the causes. The only protection is for each of us to build for ourselves safe habits. A. L. Potter, Independence, Kans.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Douglas County) Whereas the death angel has visit-ed our community and taken from our midst the life of our dear brother, Will Wright from his wife, Seona Wright and family, be it therefore Resolved that we the members extend our deep sympathy to the mourning family in this, their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be placed in our local record, and a copy be sent net income to reduce its income tax. to the Kansas Union farmer for publication.

> Lloyd Coffman, B. A. Tucker, Erwin Dodder. Resolutions Com.

We, the Washington County Farmers Union in convention assembled

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

nereby resolve: 1. That we reaffirm the following resolution adopted by the State convention. We suggest that the present

2. That we protest against practice of the State corporation commission in their abuse of the Blue

Sky law by arbitrary investigation of cooperative organizations. 3. That our county officers send

out petitions to all Locals for signers favoring a continuation of tax exempt gasoline for power use. That our county secretary be instructed to send a copy of resolu-

tions 1 and 2 to our state representative and senator. Signed: Ernest Benne

G. E. Dull.

Kenneth R. Apley

ODD PLAYTHINGS Lydia Lion Roberts

There are many things in the av erage home that will make odd and interesting playthings for the chil-dren, if a bit of thought and ingenuity is given to their presentation. An old umbrella may be used in several ways. It provides an ideal cave a shelter on a desert island or an umns. For about a CENT A DAY, Alaskan igloo. Balls or marbles you get the best of the journalistic may be rolled from the top of it to a talent in America.—Adv. certain spot on the floor, the one coming the nearest, winning game. Then, too, if the umbrella be carried, tiny paper kites or airplanes tied to the ribs by long strings will bob and sway merrily in the breeze as one walks along.

Great fun may be enjoyed from a large sheet of light-colored wrap- poultry ration increase egg producping paper—a sheet larger than a tion but in some instances the eggs child. Place the paper against it do not hatch so well as they should, with arms hangs loosely and let an- tests by poultry nutrition specialists other child outline his figure with crayon or pencil on the paper and then fill in the features and dress or suit in color. Various hands, arms and feet may be outlined on the paper in the same way making a comical collection which can be cut out and saved for further play.

Cereal boxes of any shape make amusing faces if features are cut out and bright-colored paper pasted at the back of the holes. Perhaps the children would like to paint all ov-er the boxes first, each box a different color. A whole circus may be evolved from these boxes if clothespins are used for the legs of the animals. Cereal boxes make fine trains; steam rendering of fatty animal tisstrings should connect the cars, and a large and small box may be combined for the engine. Also, the boxes may be piled up for towers, barns

An unused inepensive mirror, or or cellophane paper instead of a picture, will make a delightful skating rink for paper dolls, a pound for tiny boats or even a glacier on the side of a cereal box mountain, for explorers.

A discarded window shade on a roller can be changed into a moving are pasted on it and then it is un-rolled slowly. A whole story might be illustrated by pasting on appropriate scenes, with animals and people. One must work, of course, from the bottom to the top of the shade. beef-cutting scrap, 10. Both sides may be utilized.

Suppose there is no possibility of buying playthings for the boys and girls this Christmas. The overzealous which cause loss of life and crippling. I only had time I would make one Many of these can be prevented by of those 'movies' for the children." Don't be tempted, dear parent! Let the children make it. It is the making that is most of the fun.

MOLASSES HAYSTACKS

1 cup granulated sugar 1 cup corn syrup 1-2 cup cream 1-2 cup molasses 1-4 tablespoon salt 2 tablespoons butter

1 pound of cocnut Cook together the sugar, syrup, cream, molasses and salt to soft-ball stage (236 degrees F.) Remove from stove; add butter and coconut. Pour onto a buttered platter. When cool enough to handle, form into coneshaped haystacks and wrap in waxed paper.

TREATMENT PAYS

Earl Bunge of Coffey county re-ports that last year the investment of \$2.25 for New Improved Ceresan, a commercial chemical dust, to treat his oats returned him \$262.50. Mr. Bunge treated enough seed for 35 acres, the 35 acres yielding 1,525 bushels. Some of the same seed, untreated, in an adjoining field contained 35 per cent smut. This meant that 533 bushels of oats worth 50 cents a busnel were saved by seed treatment.-John O. Miller, etension plant pahto-

Woodlands yield more timber when only the larger trees are cut from year to year and the smaller trees are left to produce more timber. Furthermore, this type of tree management provides more suitable surroundings for wild animals and birds.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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LIVER IN POULTRY RATION MAKES EGGS HATCH BETTER

Packing-house byproducts, such as meat meal, meat-and-bone meal, beef scrap, blood meal, and "stick" in the of the Bureau of Animal Industry

Rhode Island pullets were used in the tests, which included studies of the effect of diets containing these byproducts on live weight, feed consumption, egg weight, and embryonic mortality.

Although most of the packing house by-products gave relatively good egg production, some of them especially ground-dried lean meat, blood meal and stick, and liquid stick, ed to the production of eggs which did not hatch well. Liquid "stick" is the concentrated liquor from the

If the meat-scrap supplement contained a fairly large proportion of liver, the hatchability, as well as the production, was good. But the present time is not shown on the label. In recent years liver has been recognized as having unusual food values and its price has increased with the result that comparatively little of it now goes into ordinary

according to the following formula promoted good hatchability as well as good egg production: Carcasses, 20 percent; livers, 10; spleens, 10; skulls, 10; beef rennets, 15; tripe trimmings, 10; hushed pecks, 15; and

In general the tests confirm previous evidence regarding the value of meat scrap as a protein supplement for poultry and, at the same time, they indicate the desirability of eliminating the variability of packinghouse byproducts by using definite formulas in their preparation.

La Follette's "The Progressive"

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Startling facts suppressed by other papers are being exposed now. Political corruption, advertised fakes which poison and plunder the consumers, how the p-blic is humbugged by propaganda in newspapers; fake "red" scares carried on by fascist-minded groups masquerading under a false banner of "patriotism,"—these are some of the sensational revelations appearing in the next 10 issues.

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F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c Farmers Union Song Book 20c Business Manual Delinquency Notices (100) 25c Secretary's Minute Book...50c Book of Poems, (Kinney)....25c Above, lots of 10 or more 20c Above, lots of 100, each 15c Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)

Wakeeney, Kansas

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Kansas Farmers Union

Salina, Kansas

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ta, McAlester and Old Hickory. COLORADO---Keystone (Routt County) --- 6 in. Chunks,

3 in. lump, 6 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack. Bear River---8 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump, 8 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack. ARKANSAS---Paris Semi-Anthracite from the New Union and Jewell Mines.

Anthracite---from the Collier-Dunlap, Sunshine and Fernwood Mines. ILLINOIS---All sizes of Delta from Saline Co. and All Sizes of Old Ben from Franklin County.

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