



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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SCHIEFFELUSCH DEFENDS THE SUPREME COURT

Thinks Supreme Judges Should
Have As Much Right To A
4-5 Decision As Repre-
sentatives To Pass
Bills By A Bare
Majority

As several articles have appeared in our state paper in favor of the President's proposed changes in the Supreme Court of the United States, I would like to have a little space to present a few arguments in favor of the court as it now stands.

I do not believe any one objects seriously to permission given members of the court to retire, on full pay, when they reach seventy years of age. They have always had the right to resign, if they wanted to anyway, and granting them full pay is a grateful gesture especially to those who have given long and faithful service. Age should not be considered as a handicap to members of the Supreme Court. William Pitt the great friend of the American colonies was obliged to rise in the English Parliament and complain that he had been accused of the "crime of being a young man." Any age can be criticized. It depends on the individual. However it is well known that age brings wisdom, justice, and tolerance—splendid qualities for all judges to possess.

A second argument for changes in the court is, that too many of their decisions are made with a vote of four and five, or six and three, and etc. One of the slogans we have always heard in this country is "that we should submit to the will of the majority." Let me ask, seriously, why is it any worse for the Supreme Court to hand down decisions by a vote of four and five, than it is for the House of Representatives or the Senate, or both, to pass a bill by a bare majority? The same can be asked of majorities in state legislatures in nominating conventions, elections, or public gatherings where majorities are considered sufficient. How could the members of the court give honest independent opinions if the Court's decisions had to have certain large majorities fixed by law? Certainly some of the judges would often have to give up their opinions or else the court would remain in deadlock, perhaps for years, and too, when speedy decisions were sorely needed. What kind of a court would it be if each individual judge could not vote his honest convictions? As it now stands, with nine judges, each judge can vote his honest convictions and the public receive a reasonably speedy decision.

A third reason given for a change in the court is that the Supreme Court was never given the right under the constitution to pass on the constitutionality of laws. Let me say that I do not believe it is possible for the Supreme Court of the United States to escape the responsibility of passing on the constitutionality of laws. Suppose congress should pass a law which I felt was a great hindrance to me and which I thought was unconstitutional. Suppose I decided to make a test case of it, and try it in the courts. Who, but the Supreme Court, would have final jurisdiction, and how could they escape it? Since all laws must be constitutional, who can pass on them when test cases are made? Would you deny citizens the right of grievance?

A fourth and most popular argument against the court is that the old backward looking court is standing in the way of new deal legislation. The American people are not all in accord that so-called New Deal legislation past and proposed is precious enough to warrant overriding a part of our written constitution. Whether it is or not let me further state that so far as the farmer is concerned, it hasn't always been the Supreme Court that has stood in the way of progressive legislation for Agriculture. Let us go back a few years when so many farmers and farm leaders were working for legislation called the "McNary-Haugen Bill." Did the Supreme Court kill this forward looking bill? Oh, no, on the different occasion after the congress had passed the McNary-Haugen Bill it was the President of the United States who stood in the way. On a still later occasion, farm leaders and farmers almost to a man worked hard and long for a bill called the Frazier-Lemke Bill we all remember the struggle to get it through the congress. Did the supreme court kill this bill which all farmers thought would have done more for agriculture than anything we have ever thought of. No, it was the present President of the United States who vetoed it.

The Supreme Court members are not the only reactionaries. The farmers' great problem has been to find a Congress and a President willing to make and sign laws really beneficial to agriculture.

Why all this hurried rebellion against our Supreme Court? There is a straight and narrow way in which defects in our Court can be remedied "if there are any" and that is by constitutional amendment. He who tries to make these changes by some other high handed method, the same may be a thief and a robber of American traditions and liberties.

Rather than showing strength does it not show weakness in our President, when he cannot function under our Constitution while all our former Presidents could and did. In my poor opinion, our national courts have had as honorable and useful a career as either the legislative or executive divisions of our government.

—E. F. Schiefelusch.



Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, famous explorer and aviator, who heads a "No Foreign War" crusade to be launched by the emergency peace campaign on April 6, the 20th Anniversary of America's Entrance into the World War.

GEHRKE REQUESTS QUESTIONNAIRES OF COOP. MANAGERS

Mr. Gehrke Hopes That Wholesale And Retail Group Totals Be Compiled Separately And Then Compared

It has been over two months since Mr. Gehrke mailed a questionnaire to over 500 retail cooperative managers. The number of returned questionnaires has been discouragingly few. Of the 60 that have been returned about half of these were incomplete and did not give any figures on the second sheet, which would show volume in dollars or in products handled.

The staff of the Kansas Farmers Union fully realizes the great amount of work necessary in filling out a questionnaire as complete as this one. We also realize that cooperative managers receive these from numerous sources which are often of questionable value. However, this survey by Mr. Gehrke is timely and of an extremely valuable nature, which we felt justified our endorsement of it in our official Farmers Union paper. Our judgement, as to the merit and value of the survey, has been further sustained by other worthy critics among whom we are glad to list the Farm Credit Administration at Washington. They have written to Mr. Gehrke requesting the results of this survey. The Labor Bureau at Washington has also evidenced similar interest in it.

What has been said concerning the negligence of the retail units is also true of some of our wholesale organizations. It was hoped by Mr. Gehrke that totals for both the retail and wholesale groups could be compiled separately and then compared. It may be impossible to answer some of the questions, but for the greater part they are very well planned. A partial return is better than none at all.

We think there has been a great growth in cooperatives in Kansas since 1932. We do not know; neither do you. Now we have a chance for an authentic compilation. Are we, who claim to be cooperatively minded, going to pass the chance to prove to non-cooperators what we think we have accomplished? We continually stress cooperative education as perhaps the greatest need in the cooperative movement. The opportunity to prove what we are doing is before us now and has national recognition. A Master Thesis will not be accepted unless it is thorough and consists of facts. This present opportunity provides a check, yet wide source of publicity. April 1st has been designated as the last date for getting the questionnaires returned, there is still time to comply with the request. May we again urge that you take advantage of this worthwhile opportunity to extend our cooperative influence both in Kansas and the United States. Contrary to past difficult years, the administration at Washington has shown it is anxious to help us providing we show enough interest in helping ourselves. Any opportunity is a good opportunity when we can extend our cooperative principles. If your questionnaire has been mislaid or lost another will be mailed upon request.

SHALLOW CONTOUR FURROW SAVES SOIL AND MOISTURE

Shallow furrows cut by an ordinary plow following the contours of sloping and hilly pastures at right angles to the slope rank among the least expensive and most effective of erosion-control and water-conserving measures according to Charles R. Enlow, Chief Agronomist of the Soil Conservation Service.

Studies indicate that shallow furrows, close together, give better results than deep furrows farther apart. Shallow furrows and more of them do not (continued on page 2)

Unpacking the Supremes Court

There is a great outcry that the President is planning to pack the Supreme Court. We submit evidence here, that the Supreme Court is now, and has been for many years, packed by corporation lawyers, biased in favor of wealth and against the common people. The President is trying to unpack the Supreme Court which has blocked and is blocking progressive and constitutional legislation in line with our Constitution, and vital to the interests of our common people.

In THE TOPEKA CAPITAL of July 3, 1934 is an editorial, disclosing, that in the Kansas Republican U. S. Senatorial race of 1903 between Chester I. Long and Charley Curtis, that Long promised the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads to recommend a Democratic corporation lawyer of Arkansas for a place as a U. S. judge in return for the support of the railroads to Long for U. S. Senator. When Richard Hopkins was recommended by Senators Capper and Allen for U. S. District Judge for Kansas, it took the two Kansas Senators many months to get him appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, because the corporations were bitterly opposed to Hopkins. The corporations are always urging one of their corporation hirelings for any court appointment. U. S. Supreme Court Judges Sutherland, Van Deventer, Butler, and McReynolds, former corporation lawyers, have voted as a block against New Deal legislation and for the corporations.

In THE PATHFINDER of June 10, 1933 is an account of the investigation of J. P. Morgan, the big New York banker, by the Pecora Committee of the U. S. Senate, disclosing that a great list of politicians and public men of both parties received favors of many thousands of dollars in the form of stocks sold to them at specially low prices and resold for them at the regular higher prices at a great profit to these politicians. One of these politicians who had profited to the extent of \$34,000, wrote to the Morgan firm that he hoped "the future holds opportunity for me to reciprocate." That was the reason for all of the Morgan gifts. Owen J. Roberts, one of the present U. S. Supreme Court Judges, was one of the men shown as receiving Morgan's gifts, and thus becoming indebted to this great political banking firm. Is there any wonder that Roberts is one of the judges voting with the corporations and to invalidate laws in the interests of the common people? Should we keep the Supreme Court packed, or should we help the President unpack it?

That the U. S. Supreme Court is and has been packed by corporation lawyers, is shown by its twisting and wresting of the Constitution to favor the rich and oppose the common people.

1. The infamous Dred Scott decision of 1857 by a majority of former slaveholders declared the poor negro had no rights that the white men were bound to respect.

2. The Greenback Legal Tender Act of 1862 was declared unconstitutional in the interest of the big bankers and against the interests of the common people.

3. The national Sherman Anti-Trust Law and all state anti-trust laws have been rendered worthless by Supreme Court decisions, and the trusts allowed to continue to rob the common people and to wreck the independent and cooperative business firms. In the case of Fairmont Creamery Co. vs. State of Minnesota, 274 U. S. 1, the Supreme Court said: "A state statute forbidding creameries to purchase cream at higher prices in one locality than in other localities, after allowance for difference in cost of transportation, is unconstitutional as impairing the private right of freedom of contract guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution." Read the 14th Amendment and see for yourself that there is not a word in it about guaranteeing freedom of contract to any person or corporation, to ruin independent and cooperative dealers by the devilish device of paying higher than fair market prices until the independent or cooperative dealer is whipped out, and then making up the loss by paying lower prices made possible by the corporation's monopoly, except as the Supreme Court has, in the interest of robber corporation trusts, read that twisted construction into the Constitution.

4. Twice after Congress, relying on its constitutional power to regulate commerce and to levy taxes for the general welfare, had passed laws to prohibit the slavery and curse of child labor, the Supreme Court, in the interest of the greedy corporations who profit by child labor, declared these laws unconstitutional.

5. Although the Constitution specifically gives Congress the power "to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies," yet the Supreme Court, at the behest of the Shylocks, declared unconstitutional the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Law to save the farms and homes of the common people.

6. The Agricultural Adjustment Act to protect Agriculture was financed by a processing tax, constitutionally grounded on the power given Congress to levy taxes for the "general welfare," the same as the protective tariff tax is levied to protect industry for the "general welfare." Time and again the Supreme Court has ruled the protective tariff for the rich manufacturers was constitutional, but by a 6-3 decision ruled against the farmers' protective tariff.

7. The Supreme Court gave back to the processors the \$200,000,000 they collected from the consumers—a legalized steal.

8. In 1895, the Supreme Court, by a 5-4 decision, after Judge Shiras had changed his mind over night, declared the income tax law constitutional as to taxing wages and salaries but unconstitutional as to taxing interest, dividends, and rent of the rich. Justice Brown, dissenting, said: "The decision involved nothing less than a surrender to the moneyed class."

9. The Supreme Court has ruled that neither Congress nor the state legislatures can pass laws providing minimum wages or hours for laborers, not even for women workers, alleging that the constitutional guarantee of freedom of contract in the 14th Amendment (actually not even mentioned in that amendment) makes such laws unconstitutional. By this twisting of the Constitution by corporation lawyers of the Supreme Court, a powerful corporation has often forced low wages, long hours, or dangerous working conditions, and its crushed and poverty stricken laborers have been given the Supreme Court's precious freedom (?) of accepting whatever contract the tyrant corporation proposes, or they and their starving families will be evicted into the streets and left at the mercy of charity. What a farce our corporation Supreme Court Judges have made of the Constitution the fathers founded "to establish justice."

10. Some well meaning and liberal minded people are opposing the President's plan of providing new judges, insisting that we need only some new amendments to the Constitution, but not new judges. As has just been related, the Supreme Court invalidated the income tax law in 1895. So the amendment plan was tried. After 18 long years an Income Tax Amendment was ratified in 1913. And although this 16th Amendment definitely gave Congress power to levy taxes "on incomes from whatever sources derived," the same corporation dominated Supreme Court has ruled that the salaries of millions of public officials, including their own salaries, and millions of interest on tax exempt bonds, are exempt from income tax—in clear violation of the amendment.

This writer believes, that in order to make it definite and sure, that the Constitution should be amended as provided therein. But, first, the corporation lawyers on the Supreme Court that have wrested the Constitution of the people into a corporation tyrant's charter, and have defied a President and a Congress elected by the greatest majority in all history, and have blocked all attempts of the people to secure justice, and have changed our democracy of 130,000,000 people into a dictatorship of six unelected and irresponsible corporation judges, these corporation judges, if they will not resign, must be matched by six honest judges that will serve the people instead of the corporations.

—John Frost.

RA WILL MAKE SOME LOANS TO NEW CLIENTS

Lincoln, Nebr., March 19, 1937—Reports of wide-spread distress among farmers unable to secure credit with which to carry on farming operations led Resettlement Administration officials Friday to announce a policy under which an additional six or seven thousand farmers in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas can benefit.

Funds approximating \$1,700,000, which had originally been set aside to carry on the budgeted farm loan program through the months of May and June, are to be made available at once to meet Spring needs.

"Only those farmers who are potential rehabilitation clients are eligible," bulletins sent to field Resettlement employees announced. "Some standard rehabilitation clients whose loans have been based upon farm and home management plans will be given additional aid. Supervised credit as a means of farm rehabilitation is the goal."

Farmers eligible under the new ruling fall into two major classes:

1. Those whose crop production needs have been financed by the emergency crop loans of FICA but who in addition some feed for subsistence livestock other than work (continued on page 2)

NEW MAGAZINE IS BEING PUBLISHED BY JOBBING ASSN.

"Managers Monthly" Is Monthly Periodical For Managers On Merchandise And Merchandising

We are in receipt of the first copy of The Managers Monthly, a new monthly mimeographed home publication of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. In the introduction the editor says the following:

"In a business organization of a state wide scope, such as the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, it becomes advantageous—if not necessary—that every one interested in its success think along state-wide lines and work with that thought in mind.

As a start along this line we are inaugurating this new bulletin, The Managers Monthly. Its purpose is to tell you something of our progress here in Kansas City, and to bring you interesting facts as reported and observed by managers in different sections of the state. Many things which are difficult to solve on an individual basis, can be better attacked by pooling our efforts and resources."

The Managers' Monthly contains timely hints on merchandise and merchandising, by both the managers of our country cooperatives and by the personnel of the Jobbing Association. George Bicknell tells about the doings of the managers in the northeast part of Kansas; Al Vesper, the western representative, tells about the orders and the business gettars of Farmers Union folks in the southeast quarter of the state; while J. A. Newberry takes care of the newly revised grain department with special mention of the work of N. A. Ormsby, the western representative.

All in all the Managers' Monthly presents a fine appearance and we are sure will prove of real value to our farmers Union managers in keeping them in touch with their own Wholesale and the doings of their fellow managers.

The new publication is in line with the policy of the Jobbing Association to furnish its share holders better and more friendly service than they can get anywhere else. We are informed that H. E. Witham has resigned his position with the Farmers National Grain Corporation and will again be at the head of the Jobbing Association. Art Riley, has also resigned as branch manager at Salina for the Farmers National and is in charge of the Salina office of the Jobbing Association. With Harry Witham again in charge, Roy Crawford selling our grain in Kansas City and Art Riley in Salina, it is no wonder that the Jobbing Association is fast regaining its position as one of the leading grain firms on both the Kansas City and the Salina. At present Osborne County leads in the amount of grain furnished, but we feel that it won't be long until Osborne co., will have to hustle to keep ahead of the many other loyal Farmers Union counties on grain consignments.

From the reports of the salesmen we can see that the merchandise department is on its toes and getting ever more and more business through the salesmanship of the boys on the road, the quick, efficient handling of the orders at the warehouse and most of all through the real quality that our Farmers Union managers and members buy when they buy K. F. U. goods.

BEEF

Beef cattle raisers should select a type which is smooth in conformation and blocky in build. Consumers object to cuts of beef that are waxy due to coarse bone and excess fat laid on the surface in uneven amounts. They want thick muscling and shapely cuts without excess bone and other waste. Market prices are higher for cattle that yield cuts of this kind.

CONCRETE

Crushed rock or gravel does not increase the strength of the concrete in which it is used, but under most conditions will make possible a lower cost for comparable quality. Each cubic yard of concrete will require approximately 85 yard of crushed rock and .5 yard of sand.

PROPAGANDISTS SAY FARMERS OPPOSED TO COURT PLAN

National Convention Resolved
That Supreme Court Had
Frequently Exercised
Unconstitutional
Power

City propagandists pretending to speak for the farmers continue to pour forth articles claiming that the farmers are solidly opposed to the President's court plan, but says Farm Research, these "unofficial and self-appointed" spokesmen seem to be the same group who not long ago said the farmers were for Landon.

Farm Research points out that every major piece of legislation involving farm aid has been knocked out by the Supreme Court. The first federal moratorium amending the National Bankruptcy Act was voided by the Court, and the second moratorium, though exceedingly mild, has been scored by the lower courts and is now being passed on by the Supreme Court.

To many drought-stricken farmers the AAA was their only source of income. The decision written by the Court on the AAA stands out as the most sweeping and devastating opinion ever handed down in the country, not only did it blot out the AAA and give millions of dollars to the processors, but it practically ruled that no federal aid to the farmers can be called constitutional.

When the justices retired behind closed doors to arrive at their verdict, newspaper reporters said the bitter wrangling could easily be heard in the outer room. At one point, Chief Justice Hughes was heard to call out, "Gentlemen, you are not only ruining this country, but also this court." It is commonly admitted in Washington that the substitute AAA, the Soil Conservation Act, would also be killed by the Court if it were allowed to come up and that the plan to have each of the 48 states administer the program in 1938 could not possibly function.

Farm Research points out that important measures now being pushed by farm groups are seriously in danger, unless the plan to change the court goes through. Among these measures are: cost of production, outlawing of deficiency judgments, social security for farmers and agricultural workers, crop insurance, flood control, rural electrification, soil conservation, tenancy proposals, and an effective federal moratorium.

Where does the Constitution give the Supreme Court the power to override acts of Congress. The Court first claimed this power in the case of Marbury vs. Madison in 1803. The American people decried this decision as a threat against democracy; so loud was their protest that for 54 years the Court did not dare to use the power which it claimed for itself.

Then in the Dred Scott decision, the Court again made use of its usurped power. And again the people protested. Abraham Lincoln promised to take action and increased the size of the Court. On six occasions the size of the Court has been changed—four of these were increases.

Claims are freely made that farm organizations are opposed to court action. Statements by President-Everson said he was speaking only for himself and not for the organization has been ignored or glossed over by these articles.

As a barometer of farm sentiment, it is significant that the Farmers Union resolved at its national convention that the Court "has frequently exercised and assumed an unconstitutional power of passing on the constitutionality of laws enacted by Congress" and held that the Court is "destroying representative Government." The National Farm Holiday Association has also attacked the Court for usurping power, and it has specifically endorsed the President's plan.

BYRD TO HEAD A 'NO FOREIGN MAN' CAMPAIGN APRIL 6

Signal Of This Campaign Expected To Reach 2,000 Communities. Farm Groups Urged To Take Part

Washington—A nation-wide "No Foreign War" campaign, headed by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, famous explorer and aviator, will be launched on April 6, the 20th anniversary of America's entrance into the World War.

Signal for this drive, expected to reach into 2,000 communities from coast to coast, will be a half-hour radio program on the National Broadcasting Company (blue network) during which Admiral Byrd, Mrs. Roosevelt and Harry Emerson Fosdick, noted New York preacher, will take part. The time of the broadcast is 10:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time (9:30 CST, 8:30 MT, 7:30 PST).

According to an announcement by the Emergency Peace Campaign, sponsor of this anti-war crusade, local groups will gather in halls, churches, and homes to hear the opening keynote, and in some cities special din-

(continued on page 2)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1937

EDITORIAL

I was very much pleased to see by the press reports that Senator Arthur Capper introduced a bill in the Senate to reduce the interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans from the present rate of 5 percent to 3 1/2 percent the same as the present rate on Land Bank loans. The bill also provides for applying the excess interest paid in the past by the Commissioner borrowers to future interest payments and it further provides for the extension of time of payments on principal until 1938 the same as is being provided for Land Bank borrowers under a pending bill. Congressman Burdick of North Dakota has, I am informed, introduced a bill for a moratorium on Land Bank and I hope Land Bank Commissioner loans and HOLC loans. All that is necessary now is a big push by all our farmers and especially the borrowers, for the passage of these good bills and we farmers will have at least partial relief from our pressing interest and debt burdens. Write your representatives and Senators to work for the bill.

I have been criticized by some well meaning farmers for working for the above relief measures. They claim that we should refuse everything in the way of relief legislation if we cannot have the Frazier Lemke Farm Refinancing bill and the Thomas Messingale Cost of Production bill. I am as strong, and have always been, as one well can reasonably be for the refinancing of farm indebtedness on the basis of the Frazier Lemke bill, and also for a fair share of the national income to go to our farmers. I know that as yet we have not been able to pass legislation which will put the farmer in a position of equal opportunity with some of the monopoly controlled industries. The consistent work of the Kansas Farmers Union for the above principles is attested by the votes of the Kansas Delegation in congress on both the Frazier Lemke Farm Refinancing bill and the Thomas Messingale bill. No other state can show a better legislative record on those and in fact all constructive farm bills than has Kansas. And this record is without any doubt due to the consistently reasonable and progressive attitude of the Kansas Farmers Union. Although I may feel that some of the measures before congress or about to be proposed are not sufficient to accomplish all that is needed to put Agriculture in its proper position economically, still I see that they have real merit and that they embody all that we can, under present conditions, hope to get through congress; I believe that it is my duty to our membership to do all that I can to get such measures passed by congress and properly administered by understanding and fair officials, preferably farmers.

While most, if not all people, believe in joy and continued happiness in the hereafter, still all try as much as they can to get all the happiness and joy they can while waiting for the call from above. While I and most if not all our Farmers Union members are as strong as ever for the principles of the Frazier Lemke Refinancing bill and the Cost of Production bill, still I feel that it is my duty to the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union and all farmers and their families wherever they may live in this land of ours, to do all that I can to help formulate and pass any bill that will help lighten the load of debt, that presses so heavily on farmers, or that has the promise of securing for us a more proportionate share of the national income NOW rather than wait for promised perfection in the sweet by and by.

TRAVELOGUE

Monday evening March 15th, in company with President Bushby and Vice President Reed of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. I went to McPherson, Kansas to attend their annual Cooperative Frolic. This frolic is an annual event given by the Farmers Union Business Associations of McPherson county for their patrons and members. The seats of the gymnasium part of the convention hall were well filled when the fun began. August Sam Romani, high school band leader, was the master of ceremonies. Those taking part in the sports ranged from young boys to gray haired grandpas. Even one of the bankers was inveigled into taking part in some of the sports, although he did balk at taking part in the horse and rider race. From eight until about 10:30 there was a continuous round of games and stunts, with not a dull moment. The evening's entertainment was climaxed by the Kick base ball game and the basket ball game, both of which were won by teams captained by Emery Johnson.

After the game we all lined up for a cafeteria supper. As there were over 500 present it took lots of doughnuts, sandwiches, baked beans and coffee to serve the crowd. It was well towards midnight when we were

through eating and visiting with our McPherson county brothers, and ready to start for home. I hereby give them a vote of thanks and assure them that if I am given an invitation to come again next year I will sure be there.

Tuesday afternoon March 16th I took the train for Blue Rapids in Marshall county to speak at the banquet of the Blue Rapids Farmers Union Cooperative Grain Co. I arrived there about 7 o'clock and was taken directly to the schoolhouse by our Vice President John Frost, his good wife and son Clyde. The gymnasium where the banquet was held was so well filled by the time we filed inside that it looked as if everyone of note in the community was there. As a matter of fact a list of those present would sound like the social register of the Farmers Union and the community. There was the vice president of the state union, John Frost and family; Alva Stryker, president of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. and Chairman of the Kansas Farmers Non Partisan Roosevelt League, and his family; Dale Wannamaker, Manager of the Business Ass'n and president and members of the Business Ass'n. board; members of the Blue Rapids Board of Education; high school superintendent, and teachers; the banker, and several other dignitaries and their wives and families. Last but not the least important by a long ways, there were present about 150 of our good Farmers Union members and their families, who are the backbone of all our successful cooperatives. After we had finished eating, Dale Wannamaker acted as toast master. He first introduced all the local dignitaries and then made a short report on this year's business. The first speaker was John Frost, who helped organize the business in 1913 and for ten years served as president of the association. Mr. Frost told about the organization and progress of the company. The service that it had rendered the shareholders and the community by narrowing the spread between the terminal markets and the farmer. He read a schedule of the amount of business done and the amount of savings made and patronage dividends paid. The Blue Rapids folks can justly be proud of the record their business made and its fine financial position. They should show their appreciation to Manager Wannamaker and the board of directors by giving their own business the patronage that it deserves. I spoke to the meeting after Mr. Frost made his report. As we were to be treated to a movie line party at 9:30 I cut my talk shorter than usual. I certainly appreciated the fine attention of the audience while I was speaking and the many expressions of a desire to hear me speak when there was more time to talk. I wish to thank Manager Wannamaker and the good people of Blue Rapids for their hospitality and hope that they have enjoyed my talk as much as I enjoyed visiting with them and talking to them.

Wednesday I spent in Topeka talking over legislative matters with our legislative representative Coffman and the Farm and Labor leaders who were in Topeka looking after legislation. There is a concerted effort being made to put over a sales tax, even some farm organizations are becoming weak kneed on the matter. Things don't look good to me in the tax line but I believe we will be able to keep our tractor gas tax exemption.

The Cloak Room

By
W. P. Lambertson

March 20, 1937

Congressman Robert Luce, distinguished scholar, owns a large clipping bureau in Massachusetts.

Preparation is under way for the 49 different CMTC camps, 34,000 being the estimated number of boys who will attend.

Speaker Bankhead defeated the late Admiral Hobson in 1916, in the Alabama primary. Hobson had served in Congress ten years.

The Department of State, while it ranks next to the President, is the least expensive. The budget is asking only 17 million for them.

The author of the House coal bill, recently passed, does not have a coal mine in his district. He was only chairman of the committee.

A local newspaper pays tribute to the dean of the Senate in an editorial entitled "Thirty Years of Service." "Not Borah of Idaho," it concludes, "but Borah of America."

This week a million dollars were provided to buy the surplus fish on the market. It will be distributed to relief, but the purpose is to give the fisherman a better price.

Those who have the business of entertaining tourist trade hope that the cherry blossoms will not come just as Easter vacation time, as either occasion brings an average of 50,000 visitors.

There is a concentrated drive by the mountain states people for extensive irrigation projects. One claim is that many from the dust bowl have gone there.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

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

ASHLAND—For approximately 10 years before the town was introduced into existence the spot upon which Ashland was later founded was known as "Soldiers' Grave." A party of seven soldiers stationed there to guard supplies of the S. P. Reynolds stage line were attacked by Indians in the early 1870's. Two of the men were killed in the attack and their bodies were buried on Bear Creek, just west of the present townsite. The name "Soldiers' Grave" clung to the place until Ashland was founded in 1884.

JAMESTOWN—A monument marking the homestead of Benjamin White, pioneer settler, stands on the bank of White Creek, two miles southeast of Jamestown. White came to Kansas in 1867 and was murdered by Cheyenne Indians in the summer of 1868 while making hay a short distance from his homestead.

White, a daughter, was captured by the same band who killed her father but was rescued by General Custer in Texas the following winter. The monument was erected by Mrs. E. M. French, another daughter of Benjamin White.

ELLSWORTH—Contrary to the belief of many Kansans, the town of Ellsworth was not named for the fort by that name which once existed approximately five miles southwest of the townsite. The fort was named for Allen Ellsworth, a young officer who played an important part

in its construction while the town was named for Col. E. E. Ellsworth, uncle of Allen.

IOLA—Mrs. Hattie Grommer of Iola, claims to have in her possession the proverbial hair of stone. She gained possession of it in the following manner: In 1872 with a party of Kentuckians Mrs. Grommer settled upon a spot which the Indians called Coffee Chea, one mile west of Iola. The settlers built substantial cabins but were soon forced to abandon their new homes and move to Iola in order to avoid trouble with Indians and horse thieves. Returning a short time later to find horse thieves in the possession of their cabins, the settlers captured the men, hanged them in the cabins and set fire to the structures. A few years later, as the story goes, Mrs. Grommer's grandfather found a human heart in the ashes still remaining on the cabin sites and, carrying it back to Iola, gave it to his granddaughter. Today the heart is petrified.

TORONTO—Old-timers at Toronto claim that the wind had a clean sweep from the north pole to the settlement in the early days. So strong was the wind, they recall, that no building with a weak foundation remained for long. Toronto's first school had such a foundation and it became necessary for residents to anchor the building to the ground with long poles to prevent it from being blown down the hillside.

SHALLOW CONTOUR FURROW SAVES SOIL AND MOISTURE

(continued from page 1)
surface and do not prevent passage of fine machinery over the ground. Calculations made by the service give a good idea of the amount of water which contour furrows hold. For example, each linear foot of contour furrow 6 inches deep and 18 inches wide will hold about 5.61 gallons of water. Thus, the water-holding capacity of contour furrows on a 160-acre pasture, with furrows on averaging 20 feet apart, is at least 2,250,000 gallons of water.

"Our observations show that contour furrows in pastures will hold a considerable share of the rain and melting snow when it falls and where it will do the most good," says Erlow. "Furrows have been plowed under widely varying climatic, soil, and slope conditions, and in almost all instances they have held water, prevented quick run-off, and encouraged absorption of moisture. These facts have been established by measuring and comparing penetration on contoured pastures with adjacent pastures not contour-furrowed."

BYRD TO HEAD A "NO FOREIGN CAMPAIGN, APRIL 6"

(continued from page 1)
ners and peace gatherings are being arranged to provide opportunity for expression of sentiment against American entanglement in another foreign war.

Leaders in both youth and adult farm groups are urged to take part in the campaign by Jacob H. Taylor, director of the Rural Life Council, 532, 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Taylor is directing the farm division of the peace crusade, and he suggests that local farm units gather in meetings to hear Admiral Byrd, and urge that there be possible a social evening with a peace program be held in conjunction with it.

All farm groups are urged to hold a meeting on peace at least once during April and May. For help in planning the programs, write to Mr. Taylor.

Your list of annuals should be made up as soon as possible now—try a few new ones this year.

Neighborhood Notes

CRAWFORD COUNTY GETS BUSY

The State office has received petitions from Crawford County outlining their stand on certain questions which are before our state legislature. We have forwarded these petitions with their original signatures down to the Legislative Representative of the Farm Organizations. They will be put to good use in his work for and against certain of these measures which our state Legislature is considering.

(Petition)

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED PRODUCERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WISH TO GO ON RECORD APPROVING THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS.

1. We ask that the present law exempting from gasoline tax all gasoline used for agricultural purposes be retained, and demand that the scandalous abuses arising out of the privilege be stopped, either by more stringent legislation or stricter law enforcement, or both.

2. We go on record favoring an increase of the income tax on incomes of the higher brackets.

3. We favor the enactment of Legislation to furnish adequate state aid to our public schools.

WE WISH TO GO ON RECORD OPPOSING THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

1. We oppose any further issue of tax exempt securities.

2. We oppose Senator Ratner's bill changing the farm moving date from March 1 to February 1.

Signed by 139 members in Crawford County.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SHIPPERS OF ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK

To date we have issued 2473 patronage refund checks for 1936 patronage, amounting to \$11,269.43.

If any of our Kansas Farmers Union shippers have not yet received their 1936 patronage refund checks we ask that they kindly get in touch with us, or their state office, in order that we can get their checks to them as soon as possible.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., C. F. Schwab, Mgr.

BREWSTER ANNUAL COOPERATIVE ASSN. MEETING

The Farmers Cooperative Association of Brewster, Kansas held their annual meeting March 16 at Brewster, Kansas. There was an attendance of one hundred sixty two.

The financial report and Manager's report were presented and at noon a free dinner was served by the business association with the Prairie Gem 4-H doing the serving. After spending a short time at group singing the meeting reconvened.

Elections for three of the board members were held with the same board of directors being re-elected. An educational committee of nine was appointed. After various matters were discussed the meeting was adjourned.

Roy Emel, Manager.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY FROM ANDERSON CO.

We the undersigned committee on Resolutions representing Bellview Local No. 2042 hereby express the sympathy of our local to Mrs. W. E. Lockner and family in the loss of husband and father, Brother W. E. Lockner, of this Local. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be kept in the book of the Secretary of Bellview Local and a copy sent to the State paper.

Signed:

Owen Harrison,
Edna M. Blanton,
March 18, 1937.

A LETTER FROM MISSOURI

Warrensburg, Mo., P. O. Box 200
March 12, 1937

John Vesecky,
Salina, Kansas

Dear Mr. Vesecky:

I am a Kansas republican, for 70 years, but am with Roosevelt 100 per cent in his Supreme Court policy. I very much admire the way in which the Kansas Farmers' Union and the Farm Bureau submerge organization rivalry, and blind partisanship and work together for the common welfare of agriculture.

I have the highest possible respect for the Supreme Court as an institution, but none for the five human beings who usurp the powers of Congress and set themselves up a "House of Lords."

For 15 years I had charge of the Atchison County High School at Effingham and among other subjects, conducted classes in "The Constitution"—Civil Government. The propaganda put out by the opposition is disgusting.

One of my specialties was conducting classes in Ancient, Medieval and Modern History.

We have been headed towards conditions preceding the French Revolution—might take another generation or two—but that is not long in the history of a nation.

The AAA decision, classing agriculture as a little, local industry belongs in the same class with Dred Scott decision, leading to the same results.

Labor and Agriculture would not long tolerate the unprinciples of the Supreme Court Judges.

The Court should be Unpacked. My home is in Topeka, but I own 1700 acres of valley land near Warrensburg and spend part of my time here.

Again I wish to express my admiration of your stand, and your Spirit of Cooperation with other farm organizations.

Sincerely Yours,
J. W. Wilson,

EVERSON TO CLAY CENTER

Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas

Dear Sir: Have just received a letter from Mr. E. H. Everson, National President of Farmers Union saying that he would give us a meeting Monday night, March 29th in High School auditorium in Clay Center and that W. H. Pierson of Blaine, has arranged for a meeting at Wheaton church in Wheaton, Kansas for Tuesday evening, March 30 at 8 p. m. Please give this publicity in next week's issue. Mr. Everson is on his way Oklahoma.

M. L. Beckman.
Yours Truly,

FARMERS UNION MEETING

Local No. 1677, of the Kansas Farmers Union met, March 9, at the Memorial Hall at Osawatomie. About one hundred and fifty were present. Meeting was called to order by Chairman E. F. Schiefelbusch. All members present were given their membership cards. A goodly number of the members were present to receive their cards, but if all the dues paying members and their families had been there the large Memorial Hall could not have accommodated them.

It was decided to meet the second Tuesday of each month. An enjoyable program, consisting of music, singing, readings, and dialogue followed. A lunch served cafeteria style was enjoyed by all. At our next meeting problems of vital interest to farmers will be discussed.—Max Schiefelbusch.

GOOD OSAGE COUNTY MEETING

Pauline Cowger, State Secretary, Salina, Kansas.
Dear Secretary:

I am sending you the following report of the Osage County Farmers Union quarterly meeting which was held at Lyndon on Thursday evening, March 11.

For various reasons—the attendance was rather small in numbers. The following program preceded the business meeting:

Trombone music by Clyde Markley, accompanied by Mrs. Glen McDaniell.

Reading by Betty Idell Olson.

An impersonation of Abraham Lincoln by Frank Chamberlain.

Mr. Robert Kaff installed the officers for 1937: Mr. Lloyd Nicolay, president; Clyde Coffman, vice president, who was unable to be present, however; and Floyd Butel, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. H. W. Behrens gave an interesting discussion of the proposed Flood Control, and Conservation bill now before the Kansas legislature, and some discussion was also held on the sales tax question.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Vassar in June.

Refreshments of sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee were served.

Respectfully,
Floyd C. Butel,
Secretary.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 2199, STAFFORD COUNTY

At the Eureka Farmers Union Local, March 12, Harden Newell gave a talk on Soil Conservation, and Mrs. Walter Snell reported on the county meeting held at Lanoreaux.

Harold Minka, our business manager took orders for several hundred pounds of seed potatoes, which are being bought through one of our local merchants at Stafford.

During the evening several musical numbers were given including a quartet by Mrs. M. J. Ashford and Williams of Stafford. Harmonica, solo, Junior Tate. Several selections on Violin and guitar by Mr. Clappool and Melvin Eversol, also songs by the Clappool Brothers, accompanied by guitar.

A book review on "Skin Deep" was given by Mrs. George Irwin, a couple of readings by Miss Charlotte Dale, also a reading by Miss Twilla McNatt.

A large crowd listened to the program in spite of the disagreeable weather—Mrs. J. C. Rosacker, reporter.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY (Rooks County)

Since God in His Infinite wisdom has called Mrs. E. H. Hulse, wife of E. H. Hulse, chairman of the Board of Directors of Stockton Farmers Union Elevator Ass'n. to a better land, Therefore,

Be it Resolved that the Board of Directors extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

Be it resolved further that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy spread on the minutes of the business association.

Fred Schoeller, Secretary.

Mr. Hulse has been a member of Mt. Vernon Local No. 489 since 1912.

REPORT OF MITCHELL COUNTY

The Mitchell County Farmers Union quarterly meeting was held at Glen Elder, Wednesday, March 17.

There was a bounteous pot luck dinner served at the noon hour.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Chas. Seidel.

The program committee took charge and the following program was presented:

Two numbers—Girls' Quartet from the High School.

Acrobatic Stunts—Roberta Reinhardt and Doris Dean.

History Contest—Conducted by John Frost.

One-act play—Bunker Hill Ladies.

After the program the president took charge and the following resolutions committee was appointed: W. R. Carpenter, Bert Kadel, George Geisler, Claude Hendricks and Henry Gertje.

The roll call showed all the locals represented but one.

The minutes of the last meeting were corrected to say that the business association agreed to give \$25 to the state organization for Junior work-along with the county organization. Otherwise they were approved as read.

Mrs. Louis Neff was reported sick and a committee was appointed to fix up something to send her.

The bills were allowed. John Schulte gave some remarks and there were some other discussions.

The speaker, John Frost, gave a very interesting address.

The next meeting will be held at Tipton Wednesday, June 2.

The refreshment committee is Mrs. Philip Arnoldy and Mrs. Henry Gertje.

Joe Mispagel is to see about the meeting place and John Stuart is to get up a program for the next time. The following is a copy of the resolutions that were read and adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORT ON RESOLUTIONS, MARCH 17, 37

Resolved that each local in county Union make membership drive as soon as possible.

2. Resolved that all Farmers Union stores patronize the C. C. A. to the greatest extent possible.

3. Resolved that other stores be established as the need arises, and directed as best fit.

4. Resolved that there should be some kind of a graduated land tax.

5. Resolved that the state should have more strict enforcement of Agricultural Gas exemption law. However, we firmly believe the farmer should be exempt from road tax on gas used for agricultural purposes.

6. Resolved that we extend a vote of thanks to the program and refreshment committee.

A. R. Kadel,
W. R. Carpenter

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Farmers Union Study Topic (1937)

"The Cooperative Movement"

LESSON THREE

The Rules of the Game or Basic Principles and Sound Practices in Economic Cooperation.—Prepared by Henry Negley, Nebraska.

Study Outline

In the following "Notes on the Study of Cooperative Principles and Practices" take each key word and ask such questions as these:

1. Why is this word used here?
2. How does its meaning relate to the meaning of the other words in the sentence?
3. Can another word be used, or may this word be omitted and still carry the meaning intended?

Then take each sentence and study its meaning.

1. Can the thought of this sentence be left out?

2. What relation does this thought have to the rest of the outline? It is not intended that this should be a language lesson, but that through this word and sentence study, a clear understanding of cooperative principles and practices may be obtained.

Notes on the Study of Cooperative Principles and Practices

A Society for Economic Co-operation is a voluntary association of persons organized to serve themselves at cost.

The Methods Necessary to Gain this End are:

1. That Each Member be Allowed One Vote and only One Vote.
 2. That a Limited Rate of Interest be Paid on Invested Capital, and
 3. That Surplus Savings be Refunded to Patrons in Proportion to Their Patronage.
- The Result of such Economic Co-operation is a just Distribution of Increased Purchasing Power among the People, with no loss of Their Liberties.

Those Practices Are Desirable For A Cooperative That Extend The Movement, Make for Safety, Promote Economic Justice, and Lower the Cost of Service.

In the order of their importance, these practices are:

1. Education: To promote knowledge of cooperation.
2. Cash Trading: To adopt and maintain a policy of buying and selling for cash.
3. Quality Goods and Service: To maintain a high quality of goods sold and of service rendered.
4. Current Prices: To buy and sell at the prices current in its trade territory.
5. Resolved: To build ample cash reserves.
6. Frankness: To be "open and above board" with members about its business which is, in reality, their business.
7. Neutrality: To refrain, officially or in its meetings, from taking sides on all questions not directly concerning its own business.
8. Limited Shares: To put a reasonable limit on the number of shares that may be held by a member.
9. Open Membership: To permit any person who uses the cooperative to become a member with all the rights and privileges of other members.
10. Membership Renewal: To provide for taking up the shares of non-patronizing members and issuing new shares to patrons who have earned shares through patronage refunds.
11. Minimum Interest: To pay interest on shares at as low a rate as possible and still secure sufficient invested capital.
12. Fair Labor Policy: To pay its employees a fair and just wage, to provide good working conditions, and,

IT'S FUN TO SEW



8932. Easy-To-Make Apron. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48. Size 36 requires 2 1/4 yards of 32 or 35 inch fabric. 7 yards of 1 1/2 inch bias binding is required for finishing. Price 15c.

8801. A Cool And Utterly Simple Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 34 requires 3 5/8 yards of 35 inch material. Price 15c.

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Box 48 Salina, Kansas

"AT YOUR SERVICE"

"Education—A Debt Due From The Present To Future Generations"

OUR NEW NAME

When you pick up the receiver in a hotel room, a pleasant voice says in your ear—"At Your Service"—and the owner of that voice is prepared to connect you with the outside world, or with Room Service or the desk clerk or the engineer or the cafe or to do any one of half a dozen other things which will add to your comfort and pleasure.

We, in the Farmers Union Cooperative Education Service office, are also "at your service," and we wish to make contact for you on any way possible, so that your sources of information and education may be improved.

In order that you may not forget we are "at your service," we have changed the name of the monthly column which comes to your state paper each month. It will no longer be "This Changing World," but will be headed to remind you that for information on topics regarding the Cooperative Movement in all its phases, and its related topics, we are "at your service."

Sioux Center, Iowa—Forty years ago, seven farmers started a cooperative. This cooperative now handles in a year—over a million gallons of gasoline; 3,000,000 pounds of butter and as many as 75 funnels. It is one of those cooperatives which meet every need of its patrons.

Litchfield, Minnesota—A Cooperative Creamery in this city, has installed refrigerated meat lockers for the farmers in the territory. The farmer brings in his animal, has it butchered and stored for his own use. These people are well educated along cooperative lines. Litchfield has had a municipal light and power company for a number of years, which has made savings great enough to run the city government.

VISITING ABOUT WITH THE STATES

Montana—Montana Farmers Union is moving its State Office to Great Falls. The force there is working on an achievement bulletin showing the accomplishments of the organization.

North Dakota—Another college Local of the farmers Union has set up in this state at the Minot Teachers College. The work done by the College Local is to abolish compulsion in military training was notable. Besides passing the bill to abolish compulsory military training in tax supported schools, the Farmers Union was able to get a bill thru the legislature which makes Cooperative Studies a part of the High School course.

Wisconsin—The Cooperative Institute which is in full swing in Chippewa Falls, at the present time is most successful. Mrs. Huntington was fortunate in being able to obtain a vacant home in which to house the student body as well as to furnish class room and kitchen and dining room facilities.

A visit to the Chippewa Woolen Mills was one of the best in the institute. The first week at the School, Few who study the Cooperative Movement but would be interested in the spinning jenny and the flying shuttle in a woolen mill, realizing the effect that these two inventions have had upon the history of the world.

Fifty-one students are enrolled at the institute, representing the Farmers Union, the Milk Pool, and the Federation of Labor in Wisconsin.

Instructors include teachers from Workers Education and from the University of Wisconsin, as well as C. R. Crews of the Northern States Cooperative Education Service.

Kansas—Local and County Leaders in Kansas write that they like the Weed project and the lessons prepared for the juveniles who are studying Unit 1.

Colorado and Missouri—Both these states are enthusiastic about the Program Service and tell us that they find it of great help in keeping the interest of their locals alive.

Washington—This state's farmers Union is interested in starting a Junior Department and is in correspondence with this office as to material and plans.

South Dakota—A 6 per cent tax on ore has been sponsored through the legislature by the Farmers Union. This would remove some of the tax burden from the backs of the drought-stricken farmers of the state. The Farmers Union slogan which helped to get this bill passed was, "Tax gold, not Russian thieves."

THE OPENING

Copies of the February issue of "Social Action," a splendid little magazine have been sent out to the County cooperative texts to the Montana and Wisconsin from this office.

Request for information on cooperatives and cooperation have come to us from many places. We have sent cooperative texts to the Montana text book commission, written an article on the Farmers Union Junior work for a civics text in South Dakota, sent discussion material to Saskatchewan, and study outlines to Columbia University. The Cooperative Movement is interesting and it is news.

READ ABOUT THE FARMERS UNION JUNIORS

The Consumers Guide—Dec 14, 1936 carries an interesting article on the Junior Camps held in North and South Dakota, Montana, and Wisconsin.

Women Today—March Issue—carries an article on the aims, purposes and accomplishments of the Farmers Union Junior work. It is illustrated with pictures.

St. Paul Pioneer Press—Carries an article on the Cooperative Institutes held in the northwest states, with a picture of the North Dakota Institute.

Good Housekeeping—In one of its summer issues will carry a story on Farmers Union Junior camps, illustrated by pictures of the camps. Material for this article was gathered by its author from Mrs. Stolz, Mrs. Edwards and the Farmers Union boys at Brookwood College.



Eggs and ham are customary American versions of what is good and proper to be found on Easter menus, and their glorification for this purpose is traditional. Make the six depressions in the batch. The Easter menu. Macaroni, spaghetti and noodles—the energy trio—may be converted into many nourishing and popular dishes for the Easter season. The sliced ripe olive is a flavor-bearing food that is becoming more and more popular in casserole dishes. Mint ice for the spring lamb and Easter basket cakes are also well worth cultivating. Here are some recipes that you will appreciate:

Baked Eggs a la Francisco
3 thin slices boiled ham
10 hard cooked eggs
1 10 1/4-ounce can condensed celery soup
1/2 cup sliced ripe olives
Line sides and bottom of a shallow baking dish or casserole (about 11 x 7 x 1 1/2 inches) with boiled ham slices. Slice eggs. Combine celery soup and olives and heat. Place a layer of eggs over ham, then a layer of soup, another layer of eggs, and repeat until all are used, having top layer of eggs. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 20 minutes. Serve from baking dish over toast. Serves 6 to 8.

Macaroni-Egg Nests
1/2 lb. elbow or broken macaroni
1 cup sliced cheese
2 cups milk
4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
Little pepper
Cook macaroni in boiling salted water for about 15 minutes. Drain. Into melted butter stir flour, salt and pepper, and when thoroughly

blended, add milk gradually, stirring until smooth. Then add grated cheese and stir until cheese is melted. Combine with macaroni. Pour all into a baking dish. Make the six depressions in the batch. The Easter menu. Macaroni, spaghetti and noodles—the energy trio—may be converted into many nourishing and popular dishes for the Easter season. The sliced ripe olive is a flavor-bearing food that is becoming more and more popular in casserole dishes. Mint ice for the spring lamb and Easter basket cakes are also well worth cultivating. Here are some recipes that you will appreciate:

Easter Basket Cakes
1 cup sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon double-acting baking powder
3 eggs
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
6 tablespoons hot milk
Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and stir together three times. Beat eggs until very light and fluffy, add sugar gradually, beating constantly. Add lemon juice. Fold in flour, a small amount at a time. Add milk, mixing quickly until batter is smooth. Turn at once into cup cake pans which have been greased very lightly on bottoms and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 20 minutes, or until done.

Cut thin slice from top of cakes and hollow out center. Fill with whipped cream, sprinkle with tinted coconut, and decorate each with tiny colored fruit-flavored gelatin eggs. Put eggs from a sheet of firm gelatin, with a potato ball knife or the smallest spoon of a set of measuring spoons. Makes 36 small cakes.

Tint Coconut: Sprinkle coconut on white paper. Dilute a tiny

A BAD BEGINNING, BUT A GOOD ENDING

(By Margaret Eyttinge)

March came in like a lion,
With a terrible growl and roar,
And the naked trees trembled and shivered,
And the sea-waves fled fast to the shore;
And old Winter came back for a moment
To start the north wind on a blow;
And the breath of the lion froze white on the air,
And his name was all covered with snow.

Weeks passed and the snow-flakes had melted,
And the wind grown too weary to shout,
But March was still grumbling, when lo! a wee flower
From a tiny green mantle peeped out,
"Oh, what is the use," said she, gently,
"Of being so dreadfully cross?"
I have three little sisters so frightened
ed at you.

They are hiding away in the moss.

"And the buds of the trees are still lingering
In the boughs, for they fear to burst forth,
And only two birds, of the host that went south
Last autumn, have dared to come North.
Do smile once or twice ere you leave us,
And the hearts of the timid ones
For believe me, dear March it is better by far
To be thought of with love than with fear."

As she paused, March was shaking with laughter,
"Why, you elf-bloom, you pale little thing,
Where got you the courage a lecture to give
To the rollicking son of the spring?
But you're right, pretty one, and to show you
There are other months worse than I am
Here's a smile of the very best sunshine, my dear!"
And he turned and went out like a lamb.

SPRING

(By Tennyson)

Now fades the last long streak of snow,
Now burgeons every maze of quick
About the flowering squares, and thick
By ashes roots the violets blow.

Now rings the woodland loud and long,
The distance takes a livelier hue,
And drowned in yonder living blue
The lark becomes a sightless song.

Now dance the lights on lawn and lea
The flocks are whiter down the vale,
And milkier every milky sail,
On winding stream or distant sea.

Where now the seamew pipes, or dives
In yonder greening gleam, and fly
The happy birds, that change their
To build and brood they live their lives.

From land to land, and in my breast
Spring wakens, too; and my regret
Becomes an April violet,
And birds and blossoms like the rest.

Of Interest To Women :-:

RESEARCH ON GARMENT SIZES PROPOSED BY HOME ECONOMIST

Financial losses of clothing manufacturers, retailers, and consumers from inaccurate garment sizes have at last started the ball of research rolling. The Bureau of Home Economics is undertaking the leadership of a project in which colleges and universities will cooperate to discover the clothing dimensions needed by today's children.

Pattern and garment manufacturers will form a committee to advise as to measuring procedure. Persons trained in making scientific measurements of the human body will be employed to lead the project, and precise instruments will be used in taking measurements. Statisticians will analyze the data so that they will be most useful to garment manufacturers.

So that the results will be as representative as possible, approximately 100,000 children, of three different economic levels will be studied; those of high, medium, and low-income groups. Different racial groups also will be given attention, to find out what, if any, measurement peculiarities they have.

Local home economists will supervise the taking of measurements by National Youth Administration workers. Both in-school and out-of-school children will be measured.

Young people in school receiving National Youth Administration aid will be obtained through application directly to the heads of the institutions they attend, as the institutions are directly responsible for the assignment of student aid youths to work projects. To secure the help of out-of-school youths working on National Youth Administration projects, requests will clear through the local District Director of the National Youth Administration, or the State Youth Director.

Dissatisfaction with present conditions in the pattern and garment field has long been general. Customers have complained bitterly at alteration costs and have sometimes refused to buy because of them. Retailers have been harassed by loss of good-will because of badly fitted garments, but the cost of maintaining large alteration departments, and by the lack of any standards upon which to base their own complaints.

Unscrupulous manufacturers have exploited the confusion by practicing "skimp cutting" so as to undersell competitors. Honest manufacturers have made some modifications in response to complaints but have had practically no dependable data for guidance.

Letters from individual manufacturers, retailers, and consumers, and from trade and consumer organizations, have for some time come to the Bureau of Home Economics, urging it to carry out a comprehensive study to bring order out of chaos. The present project will undertake to make measurements which may be used by interested agencies in formulation of standards for both outer and under clothing of children from one to 14 years old. There will be about 40 measurements of each child. It has not yet been decided which states will be among those to cooperate.

MOCHA TAPIOCA

1-3 cup Minute Tapioca
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups strong coffee infusion
1/2 cup sugar
Eggs yolks well beaten
2 egg whites stiffly beaten
Add Minute Tapioca and salt to coffee and cook in double boiler 15 minutes, or until tapioca is clear stirring frequently. Add sugar. Pour small amount of tapioca mixture over egg yolks, stirring vigorously. Return to double boiler and cook until thickened. Remove from fire, cool, and fold in egg whites. Chill. Pipe in sherbet glasses. Top with whipped cream. Serves 6.

CRROLE RICE

1 cup Rice
1 large onion, sliced
2 green peppers, chopped
2 1/2 cups stock or water
1 teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons butter
1/2 cup tomatoes or 3 fresh tomatoes
1 teaspoon salt
Cook the onion and the peppers from which the seeds have been removed in the butter for five minutes. Add the rice and stir until it begins to turn color, then add the tomatoes seasoning and stock. Simmer without stirring for one hour. Yield: 6 servings—1/2 cup.

PUMPKIN CUSTARD

If pumpkin pie is on the schedule for supper, I merely make extra filling (pumpkin pie is really just a vegetable custard baked in a crust), pour it into baking cups and bake it in a pan of hot water and in the same oven that bakes the pies. Or I may use this simple and easy recipe:
Scald two cups of rich milk. Beat three eggs, and add gradually one cup of brown sugar, one teaspoon of cinnamon and one-half teaspoon of salt. Pour milk over egg mixture, beating constantly. Add two cups of sieved, drained pumpkin or squash. Pour into greased custard cups or a greased baking dish. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven (325 degrees) until a knife tip inserted in the top of the mixture comes out dry.

ORANGE FILLING

5 tablespoons Swans Down Cake Flour
1 cup sugar
Grated rind 1 orange
1/4 cup orange juice
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup water
1 egg, or 2 egg yolks, slightly beaten.
2 teaspoons butter.
Combine ingredients in order given. Cook in double boiler 10 minutes stirring constantly. Cool. Make enough filling for two 9-inch layers.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

It is necessary to have males in a poultry flock for one week, or more, before saving eggs for hatching. Good fertility is usually secured by the end of a week. One can usually expect fairly good fertility for about one week after the males have been removed, but the number of infertile eggs rapidly increases after this period.

POT ROAST

4 1-2 pounds rump roast,
1 pound suet,
1 cup flour,
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons pepper
3 tablespoons minced onions.
1 cup diced celery
2 tablespoons minced parsley
1 tablespoon sugar
1/2 cup boiling water
Melt suet in large frying pan or iron pot; when hot add meat which has been sprinkled with the flour. Brown meat well on all sides. Add rest of ingredients. Cover tightly and simmer 3 hours. Add vegetables.

Vegetables

6 peeled potatoes
6 peeled carrots
6 peeled turnips
1/2 teaspoon salt
Sprinkle salt on the vegetables and arrange around meat. Cover tightly and simmer one hour. Carefully remove the meat and vegetables to serving platter and make the gravy.

Gravy

4 tablespoons flour
1 1/2 cups boiling water
1 teaspoon pepper
Add flour to the drippings left in the cooking pan; when mixed add rest of ingredients and boil 2 minutes. Serve in small dish or pour over the cooked foods on a hot platter. Garnish with parsley and serve immediately.

FRUIT JUICE CAKE

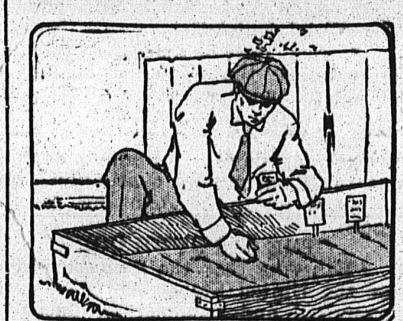
(2 eggs)

2 cups sifted Swans Down Cake Flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-3 cup butter or other shortening
1 cup sugar
2 egg yolks well beaten
1/2 cup fruit juice
2 egg whites stiffly beaten
Sift flour once measure, add baking powder and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks, then flour, alternately with fruit juice, a small amount at a time. Beat each addition until smooth. Fold in egg whites. Bake in two greased 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 25 minutes. Spread Orange Filling between layers and sprinkle top with powdered sugar.

GIVE SEEDS EARLY START OUTDOORS

By W. R. BEATTIE
Senior Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Soil in which garden seeds are sown does not need to be very rich but the soil to which the plants are transplanted should be somewhat richer. One part garden loam, one part sand



and one part leaf mold makes a good mixture for the seed bed. Two parts good garden loam, one part rotted manure, and one part of either sand or leaf mold is about right for transplanting. The soil for both the seed bed and for transplanting should be screened to remove all lumps.

Watch the seed bed moisture and don't let the soil either dry out or become too wet. For the first day or two after the seeds are sown a wet cloth can be spread over the surface of the soil to keep it from drying but just the minute that the first seedlings begin to peep through the cloth must be removed.

Outdoor Seed Bed for Early Start
Heavy watering of the seed bed usually results in the loss of the plants from "damping off," a disease that causes decay at the surface of the soil. The fungus that causes this damping off disease can be destroyed by baking the soil for an hour or so in an oven before it is used for sowing seed. Careful watering and plenty of sunlight and ventilation are the antidotes for the "damping off" disease.

A small sash-covered coldframe located on the south side of the house or the garage makes a fine place for taking care of the plants after they are started in the house and after the weather warms up a trifle.

Cabbage plants and celery plants should never under any circumstances be subjected to serious chilling in the cold frame, because it is this chilling that causes them to shoot so prematurely. A temperature of 60 or 65 degrees is about right for all plants belonging to the cabbage tribe and also for celery. Tomato plants will stand considerable hardening in the coldframe but be careful and do not let the temperature run too low with either peppers or eggplant.

Hills of summer squashes, cucumbers and muskmelons may all be started in the hotbed or coldframe by using quart berry boxes to hold the soil, then later when the weather is sufficiently warm they can be planted in the garden by carefully cutting away the berry boxes and leaving the roots undisturbed in the block of soil. Ten days or two weeks may often be gained by starting these crops indoors. Sweet corn, snap beans and lima beans can also be started in the same manner.

RHUBARB

Rhubarb juice makes a pleasant spring beverage when diluted and sweetened to taste. Because of its tart flavor, the juice is excellent to pep up homemade soft drinks. It blends well with nearly all fruit juices, and can be produced for about 7 cents a gallon when rhubarb is

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

By J. M. Graves
The floods in the East, and sand storms in the West have subsided and the desolated areas are now being reconstructed and re-inhabited. Those who were forced to leave their homes are now returning in the hope that their homes may again be reestablished.

What courage they display! The indomitable spirit of the American citizens! May quote from Sarah Hamilton in the New York Times:

"I think that surely God in Heaven must marvel at His creatures' courage!"

Let but a shred of light be given, How they pursue it—how they force

Among the meager sheaves of Chance To glean a stalk! How they stand up

AND HURL THE GLOVE AT CIRCUMSTANCE.

And if on crusts and dregs they sun, They talk of Faith, and turn their eyes

To that for Interland of Hope Toward which, indomitable, they grope.

They stumble, indomitable, they grope, They stumble, fall—but watch them rise

AND BRUSH THE BLOOD AND DUST AWAY!

"It could be worse," they stoutly say

O, God, how proud you ought to be Of these who clutch Thy spirit's hem,

Who struggle grimly after Thee— The morning stars must sing for them!"

Let the Farmers Union workers get an inspiration from this drama of life now being enacted: Let us

"RISE AND BRUSH THE BLOOD AND DUST AWAY," as these unfortunate people are doing and work unceasingly for our cause promoting

cur worthy purposes and re-establish the farm home of this country which has been destroyed by debt.

"STAND UP AND HURL THE GLOVE AT CIRCUMSTANCE." We know that many of our Farmers' Union workers are imbued with the spirit of courage, and the Farmers Union is, and ought to be proud of them.

The radio broadcast of February 27, 1937, brought a flood of requests for copies of the addresses, predictions calling for Mr. Luby or "the Gentleman from the South's" address. His statements concerning the manipulation of money is interesting to many, and will probably draw the

President. Even so, the Director Talbot and possibly others of the national officers are now in Washington looking after our national legislative program. I know that they are well qualified to represent our organization and secure all possible beneficial legislation.

A great deal of discussion is heard concerning the proposed change in the law under which the Supreme Court of the United States is constituted. We find on page 7 of our national legislative program, adopted at the 32nd annual convention, Des Moines, Iowa, the following Resolution:

"THE SUPREME COURT"

"Believing that the Supreme Court of the United States has frequently exercised and assumed an unconstitutional power of passing on the constitutionality of laws, and thus destroying representative government, be it resolved, that the national officers exercise their influence to have some member of Congress to introduce a resolution in the House and Senate to place the Supreme Court in its constitutional position."

I quote from the Oklahoma Union Farmer, September 1st, 1933, by the late John A. Simpson, quote:

"I think, about 1890 the people began to think about an income tax law. After 12 years education and agitation a bill providing for net income taxes finally passed and became the law in 1892. The people were happy indeed at their success, but their happiness did not last long. The ultra rich with their high-powered attorneys challenged the constitutionality of the net income tax law in the Supreme Court of the United States. At the close of the arguments for and against, five members indicated they would vote to sustain the constitutionality of the law; four indicating they would vote against it. By the next morning one of the judges changed his mind and the vote stood five to four against, instead of five to four for. It took years of education and agitation to secure an amendment to the Constitution providing for income taxes."

In giving the above information, I am not attempting to tell you what is right or wrong in this matter, but just giving it to you as found on record in this office.

The states on the honor roll maintain their same relation as shown in the last issue of this paper, however, Michigan has made a substantial remittance.

Work in the unorganized states is coming strong. In Pennsylvania, under the fine supervision of Clyde Zehner and C. Michael Mitchell the organization work is increasing immensely. This state hopes to become an organized state this year. In the year 1936 they had paid membership for 1742 members and are now coming along fine with their dues for the current year.

Mr. Lee Arrs of Erwinna, Pennsylvania, has ordered organization material and we expect good results from his activities.

BEEF LOAF

Take 3 pounds ground beef, 1 pound ground pork, 3 eggs well beaten in salt and pepper 2-3 cup milk, 12 crackers, more or less.

Mix well and form in a loaf, add water while baking and cover for 1 1/2 hours.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS (By C. W. H.)

The lawmakers have become Constitution conscious as is indicated by the number of resolutions proposing amendments to that famed document. Fifty-two such resolutions have been introduced in the Seventy-Fifth congress, 36 in the House and 16 in the Senate. The authors propose a variety of amendments. Some would increase the Presidential term to six years; some would increase the terms of representatives to four years; some would confer power upon Congress to deal with questions of wages and hours; some would once more revive national prohibition which came in with the 18th amendment and went out as the twenty-first amendment, while others would forbid the Federal governments to issue tax exempt securities.

There's but one reason why one doesn't get a response to mail addressed to Congressman Carlson. And that is because the writer forgot to add the name. Quite a bit of unsigned mail, especially farm bulletin lists, is coming to his office of late. He is anxious to send the agricultural pamphlets to those who desire them, and if you don't receive yours it is because you failed to give your name and address.

People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw rocks. When a hill-billy preacher in Tennessee accepted \$1 for joining a tobacco planting hill-billy man of 24 in holy wedlock with a tow-headed nine year old school girl a few weeks ago, it provoked a storm of nation wide proportions and started an examination of the laws of the various states to see at just what age, youngsters could marry with the parents consent. Until then we felt ourselves rather enlightened. Investigation shows we have a few glass bungalows of our own. Right here in the nation's capital, girls can marry at 14 with parent's consent. But this will be changed if Representative Dirksen, of Illinois, gets a bill through which he introduced a few days ago. His measure provides that boys under 18 and girls under 16, living in the District of Columbia, cannot be married even with parental consent. In Virginia, Maryland, Mississippi, Idaho and some other states a common law marriage between boys of 14 and girls of 12 is legal.

That the lowly grasshopper has a right good appetite was brought out in a recent Prairie States meeting, which was held on Capitol Hill. It was authoritatively stated that an average population of 15 to 25 full grown grasshoppers in blue grass pasture fields will eat as much each day as a large cow. A population of 17 adult differential grasshoppers per square yard in a 40 acre field will consume the equivalent of approximately one ton of cured alfalfa hay per day.

Few folks realize what a big and busy house the White House is. The total cost of operating the Executive mansion including the President's salary is about \$450,000 per year. In the President's office are 37 secretaries, clerks, stenographers and messengers. In addition a staff of eight chauffeurs, footmen, washers and others are at constant command. For the mansions and grounds, another 64 persons such as clerks, gardeners, cooks, maids, butlers, etc. are necessary. The White House structure is valued at 2 1/2 million dollars and the grounds at \$24 million. The laundry bill amounts to \$8,000 per year, the electric bill to \$10,000, and the fuel to \$4,000. Those look like huge—housekeeping items but it's a big and busy house.

MILK COWS

Recent investigations indicate that leaving milk in the udder at each milking does not develop lack of persistency in milking, nor does it affect the fat percentage of later milkings or lead to udder troubles, such as mastitis, as is commonly believed. This information is especially desired by milking machine users.

A six page leaflet on the recently announced program of water inflation for tires used in farm service has just been published by The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. Copies are now available to any farmer or agricultural dealer upon request to the company or any of its dealers or branches.

The leaflet describes the water inflation program in detail, relates its advantages for use under certain conditions, and carries a series of pictures describing how the water inflation should be handled.

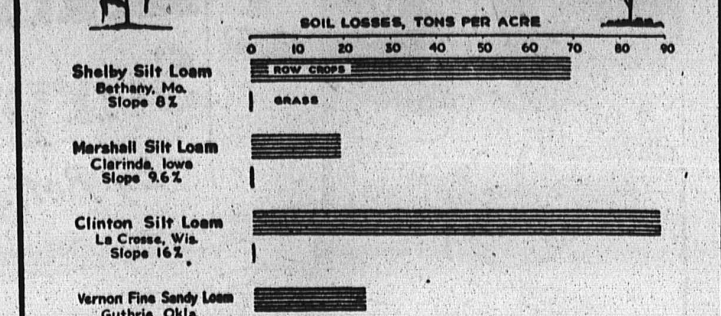
Two pages are devoted to instructions for filling farm service tires with water, one page to volume and weights of the water in various sizes of farm service tires, and the proportions of water and calcium chloride used to obtain various freezing points, while still another gives the load and inflation table for the various tire sizes.

FARM PRICES—INCOMES

For the first time in 11 years, farm prices were above prewar parity in January. The advance in farm prices resulted from improvement in general business conditions and the shortage of supplies of farm products because of the droughts of recent years. Farm incomes have not advanced as rapidly as farm prices. The income is the result of prices and of the quantities of products sold. Farm prices have advanced to prewar relationships, but the smaller quantities of farm products have kept incomes somewhat below the prewar relationship. There has been improvement in farm incomes, particularly in those regions where weather conditions have been favorable. But the improvement in farm income has not been as great as the improvement in price levels.

Some of the hardy annuals can be seeded on frosty ground and will start to grow earlier.

ROW CROPS VS. GRASS



When land used in the experiments indicated above was planted to row crops, many tons of soil were lost each year. When the same land was planted to grass, losses from erosion were hardly noticeable.

"Grasses are the greatest soil protectors we have," says E. A. Cleaver.

inger, Kansas State College extension crops specialists. "As pasture they are the source of our cheapest feed. Kansas needs more grass."

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program encourages the seeding of grasses on crop land and the re-seeding of pastures.

SEC. OF AGRICULTURE AMENDS OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS

Amendments to the official grain standards of the United States with respect to shrunken and broken kernels of wheat, cereal oats, barley dockage, and damaged barley kernels, and to determinations of heat-damage and mellowness of barley, have been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture following a thorough study of the testimony given to representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by interested members of the grain industry at a series of meetings held at important grain markets during February and March.

The amendments to the official standards for wheat will become effective October 1, 1937. For hard red winter, soft red winter, and durum wheat, the amendments will establish maximum limitations of 7 percent of shrunken and broken kernels for gradation for grade 1, and a limitation of 10 percent for grade 2. For hard red spring wheat, a maximum limitation of 10 percent for grade 3. For hard red spring wheat, a maximum limitation of 7 percent of shrunken and broken kernels will apply to the gradation for grade 1, and a limitation of 10 percent to grade 2. These limitations on shrunken and broken kernels combined in the top grades of wheat are in lieu of the present limitation of 10 percent broken kernels only that will pass through a small chaff sieve in grades 1, 2 and 3 of the wheat classes hard red spring, hard red winter, soft red winter, and white, and of 15 percent broken kernels of any size in grades 1, 2 and 3 of the classes durum and red durum.

In the amended standards, the determination of shrunken and broken kernels will be made with the so-called "small chaff" sieve, although for the durum wheats additional limitations will apply on broken kernels not removed by the sieve.

The amendment to the standards for oats, effective July 1, 1937, will establish the word "Thin" in lieu of the word "Cereal" as the name for the present special grade for Cereal Oats. No change has been made, however, in the requirements for this grade nor in the methods of its application.

Three amendments to the barley standards, effective July 1, 1937, will provide: (1) A uniform, national method for the determination of barley dockage in lieu of the separate methods now prevailing for Eastern barley and Western barley which includes the determination of coarse dockage by means of a scalper and fine dockage by means of a pearl sieve, (2) a new definition for "damaged barley" for the primary purpose of clearly defining damaged kernels in maturing barley and (3) for the determination of heat-damaged kernels and mellow barley kernels on the basis of a pearl-dockage-free sample.

Secretary Wallace announced that no changes will be made at this time with regard to "cracked corn and foreign material" in the corn standards, but that proposals as advanced by the grain trade to amend the standards for Mixed Durum are under consideration.

SEED CORN

Seed corn is germinating poorly this year, according to tests that have been made by the State Seed Laboratories. The average germination of the first 300 samples was only 77 percent. The average is usually above 90 percent. Nearly one-fourth of all samples are showing below 70 percent germination. This emphasizes the importance of making germination tests of all seed corn before planting time.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

The Ladies Auxiliary to Farmers Union Local No. 1130 in Clay County met at the home of Mrs. John Esslinger, March 16, with twelve members and one visitor present. The president, Mrs. Beckman called the meeting to order. The Lord's Prayer was repeated, followed by the reading of the minutes and a short business session after which, "How United States Farmers See Things Across the Ocean," "Modern Machinery in Europe," "The Ever Normal Granary," and "A Boy Who Was Traded for a Horse," and other articles were read and discussed. At the close of the meeting a dainty lunch was served by the hostess, in which were featured green and white color in recognition of St. Patrick's Day.

E. C. Mall, Secretary.

Slow germinating and tender seeds can best be started indoors in a seed box, and later transplanting to a cold frame or another box.

If some of the uncommon vegetables do not suggest uses to you, look in the cookery columns for excellent recipes.

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL COOPERATION AT WORK

By Mildred Kay Stolz-With, Excerpts from Bertran B. Fowler's Book, "Consumer Cooperation in America."

"The farmer tried to stay in the past and the age overtook him and exacted its toll. The age of individualism had passed with hand-hewn timbers and the scythe. With each piece of modern farm machinery, each forward step in the direction of mechanization and specialization of his farm work, the farmer was just that much closer to the day when he would either learn to build his own economic organizations or go to the wall."

"The Farmer is not to be blamed. The business of farming has always been the business of the individual. The westward sweep of settlement was the work of the individualists."

But looking farther we find—"Little by little the individualists have lost his wealth. Remorselessly the system of production for profit, by its nature and operation has sucked up the wealth of the agricultural West until today it has fixed the blight of tenancy upon the Mississippi Valley, that section of America that once stood as a symbol of a free-farming nation."

That condition, so remorseless in its grasp on agriculture, must be broken. Individualism is dead, something must be born, and so—

"Here is the real, basic reason behind the present cooperative growth. The farmer had at last discovered his strength. As a consumer he is learning the method of organization that will give him back his lost prestige and power."

Over this nation, as in other nations, cooperation is being tested out at its trying forms, gas stations, credit unions, fertilizer plants, flour mills, blending plants, shoe factories, cooperative housing, and all the many forms that will aid the people to better standard of living. In Gary, Indiana, the negroes organized a successful store for themselves. In Minnesota the farmers organized a gas and oil station; in Flint, Michigan, a store has been organized; and so it goes, hundreds, yes thousands, of thoughtful the honest efforts and true ideals of seeking human beings. Cooperation did its work for those who worked for it.

But, cooperation worked because underneath the need of practical things, was that stable feeling that thought the cooperative movement would come a neconomic change. People ceased to think of the savings of the cooperatives, as the aim and purpose of the movement, they sought and found a finer band than that. They sought for education, for philosophy, which would cement the practical application of cooperation and the visionary dreams, together. They found what they sought. Cooperation would work in every phase.

Cooperation came to mean, not a word, not a trust, not a profit seeking corporation, but a neconomic life that would sanctify and make possible our prayer—"Give us this day, our daily bread," because bread would be forthcoming where cooperation was at work.

And youth, what about youth? "The coming of the Consumers Cooperation means more to youth than anyone else. For youth faces tomorrow. It lives for tomorrow rather than for today, and in the education they are receiving in cooperation they see a hope for tomorrow in which they can take a hand in the building of a better order."

Cooperation is here, near you, with you, ready to aid you because cooperation is not a word, it is your solution, and you need never hesitate in using that philosophy in every manner possible, because it is, and will, work for you.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2) EASTER SUNRISE SERVICE AT FT. RILEY

Again, as in the past two years, travelers, on U. S. 40 at night will see a lighter cross as they pass through Fort Riley Military Reservation this Holy Week. It will not only herald the coming of Easter but also the observance of the festival at Sunrise Easter Sunday morning in the Bowl on the reservations.

Increasing numbers of people gather each year to view this imposing and inspiring spectacle. The pantomimed presentation of The Discovery of the Empty Tomb will be an added feature this year and Military Police will be stationed on the roads through the Reservation to direct the heavy traffic the occasion has always called forth.

Reverend Mervyn E. Moss of Junction City Presbyterian Church announces as the topic of his address, "The Holy Day of the Resurrection," that he will sing "Christ is Risen" by Caleb Simper. The pageant

will begin shortly before sunrise, preceded by a prelude by the Ninth Cavalry Band.

CONTEST EXCITES INTEREST

Dear Secretary:

The North Star Farmers Union of Stafford County, held their regular meeting March 12. A good crowd was present at the meeting. President Glenn Reed explained that at every meeting for the next three months there will be a drawing and some lucky person will win a dollar. Mrs. H. M. Brown and Marjory played a play duet. The Cunningham sisters of Preston gave several musical numbers. Short talks were given by Mrs. Harve Crawford, Ira Amend, Mrs. Melvin Tarrant, Bruce Winchester, and Charles Kirkpatrick.

At the next meeting, March 25, we will have a debate on the Sales Tax. Ira Amend and Harve Crawford on the affirmative, and Mrs. Bruce Winchester, and Mrs. Melvin Tarrant on the negative.

After the business meeting refreshments were served in the basement. Mary Lucille Reed, Reporter.

CLASSIFIED ADS

CERTIFIED FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA ONION PLANTS, OPEN FIELD GROWN, WELL ROOTED, STRONG. CABBAGE: EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELLED WITH VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPPERHAGEN, EARLY DUTCH, LATE DUTCH. POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. EXPRESS COLLECT, 60c per 1,000.

ONIONS: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BERMUDA, PRIZETAKER, SWEET SPANISH. PREPAID: 500, 80c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$3.50. EX-O. B. FARMS. FULL COUNT. PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

FOR SALE. Seven long yearling double standard polled Hereford bulls. Priced right. J. P. Pengel, Lincolnville, Kansas 4-29-c.

TO LOAN—5% money on improved farms, ranches, West Mortgage Company, 1117 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo. 4-8.

QUILT PIECES; prints, percales, fast colors guaranteed. 100 for 20c; 200 for 35c postpaid. Stanley G. Hawkins House, Heltonville, Ind. 3-25-p.

TOBACCO HABIT: Quit any tobacco habit easily, inexpensively—without drugs. Send address: Jasper Stokes, Mohawk, Florida. 3-25-p.

Truck Grain Blower



With this Grain Blower you can do all your loading and unloading with your truck motor. Simple, easy to operate—a time and money saver. Some of the best farmers are handling their seed wheat with this blower.

Write for information and prices. Truck Grain Blower Co. WHITETAIL, MONTANA.

LA FOLLETTE'S Great National Weekly Newspaper "The Progressive"

Regular Price \$2 per Year. The PROGRESSIVE ACCEPTS NO PAID ADVERTISING. That is why you get a startlingly different type of news in this weekly newspaper—the news that other papers DARE NOT PRINT. AND—Read the report of the SENATE LABOR SPY INVESTIGATION! Now being published.

Special Offer! 10 Weeks for 20c. OPEN TO NEW READERS ONLY. Send 20 cents today for the next 10 sensational issues.

Mail this coupon and Save Money

THE PROGRESSIVE DEPT. WA MADISON, WIS.

Enclosed find 20 cents for next ten issues of The Progressive.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____

When J. Perpont Morgan said that in thirty years all the great private fortunes would disappear the reporters asked John D. Rockefeller, Jr., what he thought, and he replied that he could not understand why Morgan

set to time so far ahead when the ringing down of the curtain would occur. Both of these illustrious sons of famous fathers apparently believe that "nothing is certain except death and taxes."

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

offers in their KFU Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, and Stains the highest quality paint products possible to produce at a price that is fair and acceptable to the people our dealers want to sell. Manufactured in Kansas City by a reliable Company, these paints are always available in any quantity or color.

Every item in our line is made for a specific purpose and our KFU label is your guarantee of satisfaction. The durability and extra covering capacity of KFU Paint saves labor cost of frequent repainting.

KFU Paints are made under the supervision of expert chemists who have had years of experience.

If you have paint problems that you would like to have solved, we would be glad to hear from you.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR COLOR CARDS AND PRICES

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N

Kansas City, Kansas

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices? WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for... 5c

Constitution... 5c

Credential Blanks, 10 for... 5c

Demit Blanks, 15 for... 10c

Local Sec. Receipt Book... 50c

Farmers Union Watch Fold... 25c

Farmers Union Button... 25c

F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c

Farmers Union Song Book 20c

Business Manual... 5c

Delinquency Notices (100) 25c

Secretary's Minute Book... 50c

Book of Poems, (Kinney)... 25c

Above, lots of 10 or more 20c

Above, lots of 100, each 15c

Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) 75c

each... 75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51 Salina, Kansas

PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER REMEDIES SUPPLIED BY THE FARMERS SERUM & SUPPLY COMPANY

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose... 63c

Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose... 74c

Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots per dose... 74c

Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose... 74c

Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses... 1.00

Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses... 1.00

Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron... 1.00

Branding Iron, 3 inch bronze letter... 1.00

Special brands \$3.00 each.

De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head... 1.00

Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on scraw worms. Per gallon... 3.00

Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00

Two Needles, 2EX, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for... .50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs... .75

Virus, 100 ccs... 1.65

Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose... .08

Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments... 3.50

Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon... 1.00</