

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Education

Co-operation



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NEW STATE LAW REGULATING TRAFFIC APPLIES TO ALL

Certain Portions Are Of Especial Interest To Rural And Farm People

Features of the new Kansas law regulating traffic, of especial interest to rural and farih people, from the Safety Divis-ion of the State Highway Com-

Topeka, Kansas—The new law regulating traffic on Kansas highways designed especially for motor traffic, applies equally to all who traupon or across public streets and roads. Persons riding a bicycle or animal and those driving any animal drawing a vehicle are subject to the provisions of the law applicable to drivers of motor vehicles Privileges and restrictions for pedestrians when on the highways and streets are also clearly set forth.

Certain portions of the law are of special interest to rural and farm with various kinds of vehicles and to lend itself easily to legislation. people who travel the highways In fact, the Foreign Policy Associ-farm machinery propelled by motor ation in a report just published power or animals. Included are the winds up with the declaration that following features.

of a vehicle about to enter or cross all. a through highway from a private road or driveway or side road, stop with the problem directly by considand yield the right-of-way to all ve- ering the Sheppard-Hill bill, reporthicles approaching on such highway. ed out of the Senate military affairs It is unlawful to park or leave a motor vehicle standing on the dangerous because, by exploiting the paved, improved or main traveled idea of eliminating war profits, the part of the roadway, anl when such legislation proposes to give legal bavehicl is parked or left standing upon a roadway or the shoulder ad- mobilization plan. jacent thereto after night, adequate what is that plan? Several have signal lights must be placed ahead been proposed under the Defense and to the rear of the vehicle and Acts of 1916 and 1920. According to vehicle is parked or left standing up- the F. P. A. the latest is "based on

Before stopping, suddenly decreas-ing speed or turning a vehicle upon and expeditionary force similar to that of 1917." More than that it calls the roadway the driver must signal his for "a complete dictatorship during intention to turn, stop or decrease speed. Turning around on curves, the necessary production of muninear the crest of hills or within 100 tions. feet of any railroad crossing is for-

All motor vehicles must be properly equipped with adequate and ef-ficient lights, brakes, horn and muf-of war. The scheme provides for govfler and when on the highways from ernmental control of any kind of one-half hour after sunset to one-half factory whatsoever, which could mean hour before sunrise shall constantly a newspaper plant, and most certain-exhibit two white lights from the ly would include paper mills and front and one red light from the type foundries. Nowhere in the pro- mer for machinery was from \$500 rear, such lights being visable from posed laws is freedom of the press a distance of 500 feet.

All vehicles including tractors and animal drawn vehicles, on the high-lit appears, for legislation would reways at night, or during the hours quire the establishment of intricate mentioned in the above paragraph, shall have head or rear lamps or lanterns exhitbiting white lights in dustry in America, and a gigantic front and red lights at the rear. All machinery to administer the tax motor driven vehicles, except motor- program .So complicate is the task cycles, shall have two head lamps nd at least one red rear lamp or

Motor vehicles which are constructed or loaded so as to obstruct the the point of view of keeping us out driver's views to the rear, shall be supplied with a mirror so located of war by considering three movas to reflect to the driver a clear es: 1. governmental ownership of vision of the road for a distance of 200 feet to the rear of his vehicle. of our defenses on a purely contin-Metal tires on motor vehicles,

trailers and semitrailers are unlawful, as are also lugs, flanges, cleats and spikes other than rubber, which extxend beyond the tread of the ment in war, and so reduce the optraction surface of the tire, except that farm machinery may have tire to turn death into dollars. Such a lugs or cleats which do not injure program is a whole lot saner than the road, and except also that chains may be used for safety when snow, ice or other condition makes skidding of vehicles likely. The highway commission and local authorities may. in their discretion, issue permits to move traction engines, tractors and other farm machinery on the roads.

The total outside width of any vehicle body or load shall not exceed eight feet, and no vehicle driven on highway, including the load, shall exceed twelve and one half feet in height. The over-all length of any vehicle, truck, tractor or semitrailer included, shall not exceed 35 feet, and any combination of units coupled together shall not exceed 45 feet in over-all length.

1

No vehicle shall be moved on the highway which allows any of the load to drip, sift, leak or otherwise scatter on the road surface, sand and water excepted when they are needed for traction or in sprinkling and maintaining the road.

The driver of every vehicle on the highway shall be liable for all damages to the highway or highway structures as a result of illegal operation, driving or moving of such

KANSAS STATE HIGHWAY COM-MISSION

.... Division of Safety

Features of the new drivers's license law, effective July first, 1937, with which you should be familiar.

YOU MUST: Obtain a new license annually at a cost of 50 cents, Have good vision, submitting to eye tests when necessary,

Have ability to read and understand road signs and warnings. Have a knowledge of traffic laws and rules of the road,

Demonstrate physical and mental ability to drive, if required, Have a satisfactory driving record in the past,

Be at least 16 years of age to obtain an operator license and at least 18 peace issues came from every state for a chauffeur license. However, in the union and from 15 foreign special restricted and temporary license. Springs in 1873.

enses may be issued to inexeprienced drivers between the ages of 14 and 16 years. YOU CANNOT:

Drive a motor vehicle without having an operator's license, Drive while your license is sus ended or revoked, Permit anyone to drive your car

who is not licensed, Rent a motor vehicle to any unlicensed person, Drive a motor vehicle while under nfluence of liquor or narcotics,

Make a false affidavit to obtain

in operator's license, Make a false affidavit regarding ownership or operation of a vehicle, Fail to stop and render aid in case

of a motor-vehicle accident, Loan your license or permit any unlawful use of the same, Knowingly permit any unlawful use of your motor car.

Commit repeated violations of traffic laws, Use or possess a canceled or fraudulent operator's license.

COMING TO GRIPS WITH WAR PROFITS

Taking the profits out of war is a popular idea, but there is more to it than just a slogan. At close range

"deprofitizing" war does not appear the only sure way of taking profits The law requires that the driver out of war is not to go to war at But Congress is trying to cope

committee last week. The bill is sis to the war Department's industrial

What is that plan? Several have the possible need for a large army wartime for the purpose of insuring

The F. P. A. finds that the bills in Congress contain, among other things provisions which might be interpre-

safeguarded. War profits are hard to get rid of, tax rates and a schedule of prices, a technical knowledge of every inthat a complete regimentation of the country could not actually guaran-

tee a profitless war. The F. B. A. urges Congress to come to grips with the problem from munitions plants, 2, reorganization ental basis, and 3. a constructive policy of international cooperation.

Legislation on those points would reduce the chances of our involveportunity for some of our citizens cooking up plans for a foreign war with a dictatorship thrown in to boot. Congress ought to know that we are done with wars abroad and that we don't like dictators.

FREE CLINIC FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

A free diagnostic clinic for crippled children will be held at Concordia, Kansas, April 27, 1937. The clinic is being sponsored by the Cloud County Medical Society and the Kansas Crippled Children Commission. The clinic is for crippled children of Cloud County and surrounding territhroughout the day. All who are crippled are urged to come for an ex-

amination and advice.

The orthopedic surgeons in charge Dr. Frank D. Dickson of Kansas City and Dr. M. E. Pusitz of Topeka. All Mrs. E. C. Barger, Smith Center; and Mrs. Winona Beach, Washington. If there is no chairman listed for your county please get in touch with Judge E. W. Thompson at Concordia. Thompson at Concordia.

R. A. RAYMOND, Secretary. BIG BUSINESS IN PEACE PUBLICATIONS

Washington-A total of 1,681,000 pieces of peace literature were distributed by the National Council for Prevention of War during the last fiscal year. Requests for facts on

MECHANIZATION REDUCES LABOR IN **GROWING WHEAT**

M. R. Cooper Of The Agricultural Bureau Says Farmers In Ford County Have Reduced Man Power 75 Percent

How farm mechanization has reducd the amount of man labor in the production of wheat is indicated by the Bureau of Agricultural Econonics in a special article in the April issue of The Agricultural Situation, released today.

In this article, M. R. Cooper of the Bureau says that in recent years farmers in Ford County, Kansas, for example, have grown and harvested an acre of wheat with about 25 percent as much man labor as was being used at the close of the World War. The actual figures, according to surveys made by the Bureau in 1919 and agin in 1933, were about 9 hours per acre in the first year and 2.3 hours in the later year.

The figures represent labor used directly on the wheat crop in preparing the seedbed, seeding, harvestng, hauling the crop to the local elevator, and for servicing the machinery in the field. The hours do not include labor used for general maintenance of the farm, care of horses in the barn, and general repair of

machinery.
"The reduction (in man labor)," Mr. Cooper points out, "has come about as a result of mechanization in which the combination harvesterthresher, the tractor, motortruck, and larger units of tillage equipment have almost completely displaced the use of horses and the smaller sizes

of farm equipment." The example cited, he states, is fairly typical of changes that have taken place in many sections of the drier portions of the Great Plains wheat producing area. Labor reductions in the eastern part of the Great Plains have been much less during the 14-year period.

Editors Note: It would be interesting to know in connection with the above article, just how much more factory labor the Kansas farmer has to pay for because of the the press in time of the provides for gover of any kind of the condition of wheat production. Whereas before the advent of the tractor, the combined harvester thresher and other power farm machinery the total outlay of an average farmowhere in the provider in the provider of the provider of the combined harvester thresher and other power farm machinery the total outlay of an average farmowhere in the provider of the provider o to \$1000, it now runs from \$5000 to \$10,000. The farmer now pays for approximately ten times as much factory labor as his predecessor did before the advent of power machinery. In addition he keeps up millions of mechanics and petroleum products workers. If one stops to think about the matter; the donkey in Easops Fables might have spoken for us farmers when he told Eosop, not to chase off the flies which were feeding on his blood, because thus he would only make it possible for new and more hungry flies to take their place. It seems that we farmers have been given the task of feeding the multitudes and we have to do it one way or another, and each new swarm of flies is hungrier than the last.

GRANGE BUSINESS PROJECT IN WASHINGTON FLOURISHES

Is Handling Many Products With Money Saving to Farmers

Among the most active Grange rojects carried on anywhere in the United States are the various mercantile and business activities sponsored by the Washington State Grange, which operate from the central leadquarters building owned by the State Grange and in whose promotion the 25,000 Grange members of Washington all heartily cooperate. The business has been growing steadily for the past ten years until it has now reached a volume of large

figures. From this central Grange headquarters at Seattle business operations are carried on in the handling of nearly all the supplies needed for tory and will be held in the Masonic the farm, with a milling project and Temple Building in Concordia. It the handling of gasoline, oil and auwill begin at 9:30 a. m. and continue tomobile accessories the principal features of the business. The headquarters building is a model of convenience and equipment for such an enterprise, and in it are housed also of examinations at the clinic will be the executive offices of the State Grange organization.

Just now a "flour demonstration examinations, advice, and diagnoses tour" is in progress and is expected are free, this being provided for by the Kansas Crippled Children Law. fore the end of the season. Boosting For further information call or Grange four is the purpose of the write your county chairman: Mrs. Grace Metz Concordia; Mrs. Toming contest and similar features are handerson, Clay Center; Mrs. J. E. being widely organized. Meanwhile Johntz, Abilene; Irma Nixon, Jew- all Grange activities in Washington ell City; Mrs. W. T. Lutz, Beloit; are being speeded up for a whirl-Mrs. Maud Robertson, Osborne; Mrs. wind close to a great Grange year, L. M. Hinshaw, Bennington; Dr. C. as the annual session of the Wash-V. Haggman, Scandia; Dr. J. D. Colt, ington State Grange will be held at Sr., Manhattan; D. B. Morey ,Salina; Walla Walla the early part of June Largely as the result of these successful business operations the membership of the Washington State

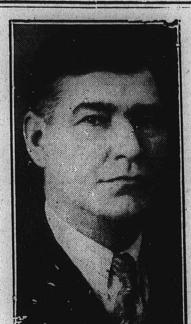
> BAXTER SPRINGS-The Kansas Negro population increased from 17-108 in 1870 to 43,107 in 1880. This

recent years, while the influence of the organization in state legislative

and public affairs has corresponding-

has grown very rapidly in

Grange



CHARLES C. TALBOTT

CHARLES C TALBOTT

of the Farmers Union U.S. A. With simple services that so harmonized with his life here among us C. C. Talbott was laid to rest beside nis wife in the family plot near Ellendale, North Dakota.

On March 26th., while driving from he State offices at Jamestown to Bismarck, N. D. where Mr. Talbott was to deliver a radio address on the Su-preme Court question for some unexplained reason his car left the road, skidded on the ice and snow in the bottom of the ditch and ran into a bottom of the ditch and ran into a cross road enbankment. Mr. Taibott's the percentage would be much high-chest was crushed by the steering er, the report declares, "It would be chest was crushed by the second post, injuring both lungs. After a a mistake to judge the important game battle for life lasting nearly of the cooperative movement in Czechoslavakia by this low percentage." two weeks Charley Talbott passed away Thursday, April Sth at 10:40 A. M. Funeral services were held in the Jamestwon Presbyterian college chapel in Jamestown at 11 o clock in the morning April 11th, and at El-leudale at 4:30 P. M. Interment was in the Ellendale Cemetery. Rev. George Thomas, A gifted earnest young Congregationalist minister and loyal union member of Williston, N. Because the cooperatives are liable to an 2 per cent. of C. C. Talbott, paid a farewell trihis death.

In some future issue we will bring this remarkable man. Right now the and agrarian east, there is no connothing else seems to be of much importance except that he is gone. No more will he take part in the fight for human right and especially the rights of the common people. No more will we be greeted by his cheery, "Hello John, How is the Kansas Farmers Union getting along." His place in the Farmers Union, In the whole Farm movement will be hard to fill. In fact it may never be filled. Because of his untiring efforts in furthering Farmers Union Junior work there will be and are many young shoulders willing and anxious to carry the load he has carried so well, there will be young hands, young minds ready to give their best to the cause for which he so valiently fought; but there are none, there wil be none to take his place. Such im mortals as Charley Talbott, John Tromble, John Simpson, Milo Reno, of such God has made only one each in his class, so that we, that humanity, might not forget their work nor the principles for which they so faithfully fought. In passing from this earth these Farmers Union martyrs times feel it was the purpose of wise providence to take them from us in the fullness of their strength when it seemed that they just could not be spared, so that we might better realze their true worth and better be able to follow their example.

Ross Palenske, Chairman of the Kansas Union state board, said in a bers being wage earners and anoth-

"With sad regrets did I read you broken hearted and broken pursed 1935 and the German V. D. W. with tiller of the soil. To fall victim to our 243,000 members. wreckless highways which are the disgrace of the country and of the age. A loss to his family, his state and

as a whole." In an editorial in the April 11th ssue of the Salina Journal, Bob Laubengayer a long time friend of Talbott and a staunch supporter of the principles of the Farmers Union had among other things the follow-

our National Union and the country

ing to say: The untimely death of C. C. Talbott, state president of the North Dakota Farmers Union for the past ten years, is a great loss to agricul-ture, for Charley Talbott was one of most forceful, and en shrdlu shrdlua leaders in the United States. His judgment on pending farm legislation was invariably sound and he had a great deal to do with drafting the original AAA. He was chairman of the legislative group from the northwest that helped steer legislation through con-

gress. enormous increase was due to the migratory movement, known as the exodus to Kansas. The first organizi
C. A. Ward, past president of the Kansas Farmers Union, wrote the following tribute to his friend and comrade in many a hard battle for farm equality.
(continued on page 4)

HAROLD V. KNIGHT ON COOPERATIVE

In Czechoslovakia, Out Of 15,000,000 Population, 903 Cooperative Societies Enroll 800,000

Families

Harold V. Knight (Editor's note: This is the first of a series of articles on European Cooperatives based on the findings of the President's Commission of Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe)

1. Czechoslovakia

Although they had never heard of the poor weavers of Rochdelale, apparently, the equally impoverished weavers of the Bohemian town of Sternberg were actuated by the same motives when they formed the Workers' Consumer Society in 1861, the beginnings of the consumers' cooperative movement in what was to become after the war the nation of Czechoslovakia.

Today out of a total population ct less than 15,000,000 the 903 consumer cooperative societies enroll 800,000 families while another 600,-000 families belong to the more than 5000 agricultural co-ops which supply household needs as well as farm supplies in addition to serving as marketing and general service cooperatives in the rural areas. In 1934 the total business was \$98,512,000, roughly 3.8 per cent of the total national consumption.

Stating that if data were availties were 9.6 per cent lower than in adjacent private stores in 1933, according to a government survey, while the average price advantage for the country as a whole is estimated at 5.1 per cent. In view of this policy the annual patronage refunds ker, long time friend and associate sell to non-members, except under

Because Czechoslovakia is a nation of several nationalities and a unto our readers the life history of ion of a highly industrialized west sense of loss is still so great that trol unity of the movement as in most other European countries. The German. Czech. Polish and other groups retained their identity when the nation was carved out of several powers at the end of the war. The trend the past six years has been to stren gthen the existing societies in some 50 cooperative federations and to promote inter-federation business rela tionships, often on informal understandings. Encouraged by a friendly government after the formation of the republic, the movement suffered from over-expansion and too great diffusion of energies with a duplication of effort caused by language differences, occupational distinctions, and class antagonisms. At present cooperatives enjoy exemption from certain restrictive taxes and regu-

lations. Farmers' cooperatives are entirely separate from the urban consumer federations with the Centro-Koo perativ of Prague being the central organization for 12 federation of 11,454 affiliated societies. These include credit, purchase, and markethave left behind such a rich legacy of ing societies, dairies, bakeries, flour devotion to our cause, such strength mills, electric and machinery cooperaof character, such courage in the face of disappointments, that I somein rural electrification since the war than Czechoslovakia, a policy of combining cooperatives with planned regional coordination of power distri bution by the government being res

Urban societies are distinctly working class, 75 per cent of their memletter to me upon hearing of C. C. er 21.7 per cent government employees. Self-employed artisans and small business enterprises make up the rest short note concerning Talbott. And, Six independent federations exist, again, I ask why must it be such a the largest being the Czech U. S. C. man exemplifying every need of the D. with a membership of 469,000 in In addition to operating the largest

wholesale in the republic, U. S. C. D. operates the General Cooperative Bank of Prague, with a turnover of nearly a quarter billion dollars in 1931 and the cooperative insurance company "Czechoslovakia" which in 1935 had 177,000 policies in force-life, fire, theft, accident, automobile, etc. and reserves of \$9,323,400. Its wholesale operates coffee processing plants flour mills, clothing factory, packing plant soap factory, etc. By 1931 1373 residences and 351 tenants had been erected by housing societies in the federation. U. S. C. D. employees AS OFF COME T are required to belong to unions and eceive higher wwages than in private business. The German federation also that line.

Between the U. S. C. D. wholesale their relationships are hampered by political differences. The Urban leaders view cooperation as aiming to eliminate the capitalistic system and collaborate with left wing parties; which stops circulation.

After a time the tail drops off, saving expense, time and trouble for ranchmen and some pain and possible infection for the lambs.

most farmers, on the other hand, say they oppose the abolition of private enterprise and are identified with the conservative party. Organized attacks by competitors and suppression PROGRESS ABROAD of co-ops in neighboring countries have tended to draw all cooperative groups together.

> WINTER EASY ON INSECT PESTS EXCEPT MIDWEST, NORTHWEST

> Winter seems to have dealt kindly with the two worst grain pests-grasshoppers and chinch bugs. Grassopper egg losses were insignificant in Missouri, Oklahoma and Colorado. Practically every county in Missouri has large numbers of hatchable eggs. Grasshopper eggs began to hatch in the Imperial Valley the third week in March. Practically no winter mortality to hibernating chinch bugs in Missouri is reported.

NBC OPERATES ON DAY-LIGHT SAVING TIME BEGIN-NING SUNDAY, APRIL 25

The National Broadcasting Company will begin operating on daylight saving time effective, Sunday, Ap-

All programs threafter will be scheduled on daylight saving time, and in cities which change to daylight time on that date they will reach listeners at the same hours as at present. In regions which do not change time on April 25, however, programs will reach listeners there-

after one hour earlier.
Thus, the National Farm and Home Hour program, now broadcast each week day at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. EST over the NBC-Blue network, will be heard beginning April 26 and thereafter at 11:30 a. m. CST_(12:30 p. m. CDST) and 1:30

EDST. The Farm and Home Hour is the only program which changes time twice each year-at the beginning and end of daylight saving time-in order that the program may be heard the year around during the noon

Farm and Home Hour Highlights heard on the National Farm and Home Special features which will be heard on the National Farm and Home Hour within the next two weeks include the following: April 24—Farmers Union program.

April 30-Broadcast from Izaak Walton League Convention. May 1-National 4-H Music Hour; U. S. Marine Band.

May 5-Home Demonstration Day program. May 7-Talk by Ken Robinson, con tinuity chief of the NBC Central Division, on "Characters and Dramatization in Continuity.' (Of Special interest to 4-H mems

Progress Program.) May 8-American Farm Bureau Fed-The Farm and Home Hour is heard each week day at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

bers competing in the Social

CONTOUR PLOWING HELP TO ALFALFA

Zenda, Kans.,-Eight acres of fall bed preparation on the Henry Depenbusch, Jr., farm, Kingman County. Despite the 1936 drought, sufficient moisture was conserved to germinate the urban increase for the entire Nathe seeds and support the young al-

falfa plants. Seedbed preparation started in May, when the 8-acre field was terraced. in the southern states were in agri-From that time until the alafalfa culture, but in 1930 only 40 percent was seeded, the land was given frequent shallow cultivations, all on the contour. Summer fallow tillage areas the country over, the South is the seedbed.

The alfalfa seed was planted September 17 on the contour with an alfalfa drill. When fall rains fell, "has more than its share of young persons, slightly less than its share there was but little runoff from the field. Practically no soil was lost. On the same farm, a 4-acre plot than its share of persons in the midof alfalfa planted without being contour plowed produced only a poor stand, and erosion is noticeable on

Depenbusch says the next time he plants alfalfa it will be on land summer fallowed and plowed on the contour. He drilled 60 acres of wheat on the contour last fall. This spring, 12 acres of oats were contour drilled. All his 1937 row crops will be on the contour.

In keeping with the terms of a five-year cooperative agreement he has signed with the Soil Conservation Service, Depenbusch is carrying out a complete program of erosion control on his farm.

AS OFF COME TAILS

(not poetry, but fact)
AKRON, OHIO—Sheepmen in the business. The German federation also operates various food plants and has uvalde section of Texas are using the crops, farmers last year used 6,815,000 tons of commercial fertilizers, an informal agreement with U. S. C. rubber bands instead of surgery to D. that neither will build a product- bob lamb's tails according to informwe plant if the other is engaged in ation received by the B. F. Goodrich The National Fetrilizer Association Company.

The newest method of tail bobbing

some interchange of business but of a rubber band in the right location

MC GILL PREDICTS **COURT HEARING IS ALMOST OVER**

The Senator Favors President's Proposal-Lemke Claims Presidents Have Vetoed More Acts Than Supreme Court

(Topeka Daily Capital) Washinton, April 14.—Sen. George McGill of Kansas, member of the senate judiciary committee, predicted that the committee will close its hearings on the president's supreme court proposal measure Saturday of this week. Also he believes it possible that the committee will report out "a bill" within two weeks after the hearings are closed. He declined to indicate what he believes the measure will provide, just as he has declined to state his own position

on the proposal. Favors President's Proposal? However, Senator McGill's line questioning of witnesses before the committee has indicated he strongly favors the president's objective of more liberalized court. Incidentally, the Kansas senator has won considerable favorable comment on his questioning. He has not attempter to embarrass witnesses, nor trap them. Over a period of several weeks his questions have been to the point, and generally brought out a week spot in the witnesses statements. And it might be mentioned that McGill was the only examining senator who did not "burn his fingers" on Cong. William Lemke when the latter came

before the committee in opposition to the proposal. Hearings Losing Interest Lemke had placed in the record lot of statistics showing that presiidents had vetoed more acts of congress than the supreme court had invalidated. McGill asked him how many measures had gone to the suoreme court for decision-Lemke adnitted he had overlooked that point "And how many went to the president for action?" asked McGill.
"All of them," Lemke admitted, "and he had to consider each one of

them, of course.' The committee might just about April 26-Discussion by President as well end its hearings. Nothing William M. Hudson of Blackburn new has been developed in the past College, and Dean Fred H. Turner of the University of Illinois, mittee, have just about quit attendmittee, have just about quit attendon subject "Helping Students to ing. So has the public. When the April 27—Secretary of Agriculture
Henry A. Wallace, "Comments
on the Agricultural Situation."

April 30—Broadcook for Situation." thru until noon, returning for the afternoon session. Austin of Vermont and Logan of Kentucky, also "dropped in" for a few minutes. The hearings have just about "petered out"

> SOUTH'S POPULATION BECOMING LESS RURAL

as David Harum expressed it.

A marked rural to urban shift in the South's population is reported in an article in the April issue of The Agriculture Situation published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In this article, Dr. Carl C. Taylor of the Bureau cites as supporting evidence the population figures dating from 1900. In that year, he says, the urban population constituted only 15 percent of the total southern population. In 1910 the urban popuseeded alfalfa grown to a perfect lation was 20 percent of the total, in stand is the result of careful seedwas 322 percent.

This was an increase of 19 percent in urbanization in 30 years, whereas tion was only 16 percent. In 1900 sixty percent of all the gainfully employed persons over 10 years of age were engaged in agriculture.

Excluding the great metropolitan with plows on a cultivators left furrows to hold the little moisture any other section of the Nation. In that fell. Just before the field was 1930 there were 33,771,653 persons seeded, a cultipacker was used to firm in the 13 southern states, or a little more than one-fourth of the Nation's population. "The South," Doctor Taylor says.

> of old persons, and considerably less dle-age group—an age distribution which is due to the excessive migration of young adults from southern states, and to the dominance of rural population." Doctor Taylor says that there are

> three major streams of people who leave the South: One flows into the Northeast, chiefly into New York, Pennsylvania ,and New Jersey; another flows into the Middle West and Northwest, chiefly to Colorado, Arizona and California.

> MORE FERTILIZER USED BY FARMERS

Washington, D. C .- Farmers in the United States, by applying commercial plant food to their crop lands, are aiding in the conservation of the nation's soil resources. In their efforts to restore the plant nutrients taken out of the soil by growing according to a summary prepared by and appearing in the current issue of THE FERTILIZER REVIEW. This and the Centro-Kooperativ there is involves only the tight application was an increase of 10 per cent over the amount used in 1935, but it was still under the level reached in several pre-depression years. Fertilizer consumption last year exceeded any previous year, however, in Florida,

(Continued on page two)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Pauline Cowger		•	•	Associate	Lation

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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,

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should 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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Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.
W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.
FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans., G. W. Bushby, President-Manager. FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASS'N,—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION-Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., John Vesecky, President. FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union

Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 219 Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

President C. B. Thowe Secretary

FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY Clay Center Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President .. .Conway Springs Mrs. B. F. Rice, Vice PresidentClay Center Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretury-Treasurer.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1937



As I have told our readers editorially and in signed articles during the past fall and winter, The Farmers Union Jobbing Association board of directors had repeatedly refused to help refinance the Farmers National Grain Corporation by signing notes for not less than \$180,000 payable to tration of wealth, the Supreme Court, the Farm Credit Administration. The proceeds of the notes was to be used with its technical decisions in favor to pay for capital stock in the Corporation. The notes were to be secured of the trusts, has nullified such efin part by a mortgage on the assets of the Jobbing Association and in e future income derived from the handling of grain, no matter

· v rerived. It was proposed to repay the notes by retains on members wheat, at the rate of 1-8 cent per bushel to be taken during the first two years. I cent during the next two years and 1/2 cent per bushel from then of their constitution to fulfill its puron until the principal and all the interest is paid. The Jobbing board felt poses and to safeguard it from those that to obligate the company for such a large amount of money to be invested in the stock of a corporation that was and they believe will be largely under the control of the Farm Credit Administration, whose per- of each generation, the people must sonnel is liable to radical changes every four years, and to sign the appended marketing agreement compelling the Jobbing Association to market all their members grain through the Corporation for a long term of years, regardless of who the officers or what the policies of the Corporation might be, would jeopardize the interest of their shareholders.

As a result of the determination of the Farmers National Grain Corporation to collect the retains in spite of the protests made by the Jobbing Association, the Jobbing Association board at a joint meeting with the Equity Union board decided to set up a joint office in Kansas City and a jobbing office in Salina and begin again to market the grain of our cooperative elevators. The business done by the joint office since its opening more than justified the belief of the directors that a big majority if not all our Farmers Union elevators prefer to market their grain through their own Jobbing Association rather than through the Farmers National.

It has come to my attention that a conference was held in Kansas City by the officials of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and perhaps some others. In this conference it was decided to go direct to our by the Scpreme Court on the techniand February in 17 States were 32 elevator boards and try to convince them that they should demand that their Jobbing Association and the Equity Union Grain Co., sign the notes for the hundreds of thousands of dollars and jeopardize the future of your

I understand that C. B. Steward who used to be the secretary of the Nebraska Farm Bureau, Sam Hassell previously connected with the Equity Union Grain Co., and Jack Stevens at one time an employee of the Jobbing Association have been selected to do the high pressure convincing. All constitutional, but the farmers' tarof these gentlemen are now in the employ of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and as a result are more interested in the success of the refinancing plan of the Corporation than they are in the future of the Jobbing Association. They are all capable men, good talkers etc., but naturally biased and prejudiced in favor of their boss, the corporation. We advise all our cooperative managers and elevator board members to take all these men may say with a grain or two of salt and not commit our corporation dominated courts led Second Street and Walker Avenue. themselves to the refinancing plan or any other plan they might suggest without first thoroughly investigating for themselves any proposition that they might make, consult some member of the Jobbing board and then carefully consider what would be to the best interests of our own State wide cooperative, The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and their own ele-

~ The ~ Cloak Room

April 17, 1937
J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, still lives with his mother in the house here in Washington where he was born. (We are glad that our neighbor, Dr. S. M. Hibbard, is still permitted to live with the Mrs.)

W. P. Lambertson

Sen. Smathers, who retained his seat in the N. J. state senate until now, was sworn in the Upper House Thursday, giving the majority party seventy-six of the ninety-six.

Flags were flying Wednesday for Pan-American Day, commemorating the organization of the 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere. The building here was made possible by Andrew Carnegie.

The commercial and political power of coast states is relatively strong, more than one from the Central West at first appreciates. They have large maritime interests and are ready ex ponents of naval defense.

Tammany and Southern Democracy tangled again this week. Joe Gavagan of Harlem led successful his an ti-lynching forces, with the help ofSalina, Kansas most of the minority, against the sons of Lee and Jackson.

> Point Barrow, fartherest north in Alaska on the Artic, receives occasonal mail in the following ways: two or three boats arriving once a year, a few unscheduled airplanes, and three times a year by dog teams over a stretch of 400 miles.

The CCC will be made a permanent institution and will probably be held down to 300,000 enrollment. It costs a thousand dollars a year per boy and the government gets no funds in return for their work. Kansas has nineteen camps.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND THE COURT ISSUE

The Brookings Institution reports that in the year 1929, at the height of our prosperity, that 11,653,000 poor families representing 40 per cent of our population, had an aggregate income of \$10,000,000,000, or an average family income of \$860- while 36,000 rich families had an aggregate income of \$9,800,000,000. or an average family income of \$272,000, statistics show this concentration of wealth is constantly increasing. Goldsmith truly wrote.

"I'l fares the laws to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men

decay." Theodore Roosevelt said 21 years vast wealth under a corporate system, unguarded and uncontrolled by the Nation, has placed in the hands of a few men, enormous, secret irresponsible power over the daily life of the citizen—a power insufferable in a free Government, and certain of

God's law for the Isralites provided a release from personal debts every 7th year (Deuteronomy 15:1-2) and redistribution of the land every 50th year (Levitices 25:10.) The Lord knew the evils and oppressions

of the concentration of wealth. President Cleveland 49 years ago warned "Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the laws and servants of the people are fast becoming the people's masters." But while Presidents and Congresses have tried in many ways to curb the trusts and their concentects the common people.

Theodore Roosevelt, in his platform in 1912, declared: "We hold Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln that the people are the masters who by perversion of its intent, would convert it into an instrument of injustice. In accordance with the needs use their sovereign powers to establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice, to secure which the Government was founded and without which no republic can en-

The Supreme Court, after invalidating the AAA, gave the \$200,000,-000 processing tax back, not to the poor consumers, who paid it, but to the rich packers, who collected it. Our Kansas Legislature cutlawed the yellow-dog contract by which oppressive employers forced their laborers of the national total last year. tional. The Board of Trade gambler Supreme Court has again and again a large rate, of gain will in all proruled that the rich utility corporations must be guaranteed reasonable minimum profits, but the court has not been so keen to guarantee minimum hours or wages to the poor laborers. The Supreme Court has declared the manufacturer's tariff was iff, the processing tax, was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has turned all of the leaders of the bloodsucking trusts loose, but sent Debs, the leader of the poor laborers, to

Theodore Roosevelt's hot indignahim to declare for the recall of judicial decisions by vote of the peo-

The New Deal of Franklin Roose-

pentance by some of the sacred judges, by a few reactionary corporation lawyers on the Supreme Court. The other day Attorney General Cummings filed a 183 page report listing thousands of injunctions (not protecting personal rights, but protecting corporation greed by which gov-ernment by the people's elected rep-resentatives has been blocked by a few unelected and irresponsible judges. Is that democracy or tyranny.

To amend the Constitution requires ratification by 3-4 of the states that is, by 36 states. An amendment can be beaten by 13 states' refusal to ratify. The ruthless corporation, with their vast wealth and influence, can defeat or delay action for a long time on any amendmnt to curb their avarice. For 13 long years the greedy corporations have blocked the Child Labor amendment. We must not in this desperate emergency, allow de-mocracy to be blocked 5 to 10 years longer, while we fight the corporaions on their own entrenched grounds for an amendment, when we can quickly and constitutionally, and for the period of the emergency, secure the same result by reorganizing the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court was intended by the fathers to be an independent, impartial, fair court of justice for all the people. But how can corporation judges, whose previous employ-ment by law-violating trusts, whose previous training in the bias of wealth and whose every previous environ-ment has been in the domain of cor-poration greed—how can such judges deal out justice to the victims of

orporation oppression?. The corporations have ever sought o defeat justice by hiding in the maze of conflicting laws of 48 states. Theodore Roosevelt, in his 1912 plat-form declared:—"Up to the limit of the Constitution, and later by amendment of the Constitution, if found necessary, we advocate bringing un-der effective national jurisdiction, those problems which have expanded beyond reach of the individual states. It is as grotesque as it is in-tolerable, that the several states should by unequal laws in matters of common concern, become competing commercial agencies, barter the ives of their children, the health of

their women, and the safety and well being of their working people, for the benefit of their financial interests. We demand such restriction of the power of the courts as shall leave to the people the ultimate authority to determine fundamental questions of social welfare and pubic policy.'

While the Constitution needs amendments for clarification and to bring it up to present economic conimmediate need for new judges in sympathy with the common people. There is a conspiracy to prevent the President, who has led a gallant fight immediate need for new judges in would also provide for the election of all judges for a reasonable period of time." And what's wrong with President Everson's idea of letting President, who has led a gallant fight for the welfare of the common peo-ple, from appointing a single judge to the Supreme Court during his 8year term, while the reactionary President Taft in a 4 years term apdefeat government by the people is ago, who said in his Cloakroom Colcamoflaged behind the corporations' umn that of 77 major bils passed by that,

pack the Supreme Court." Let us remember Theodore Roosevelt's warning in his 1912 platform-"Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people. To destroy this invisible government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics, is the first task of the statesmanship of the day." Invisible and intolerable government cannot be destroyed without some changes in our Supreme Court. John Frost.

MORE FERTILIZER USED BY FARMERS

(Continued from page one) Indiana, Missouri and aCalifornia Figures on total fertilizer tonnage fail to tell the complete story about the amount of plant food that is being restored to the soil, as the amount of plant food contained in the average ton of fertilizer has been increasing. Gross tonnage in 1936, for instance, was 5 per cent less than it was in 1930, but the smaller number of tons contained 25 per cent more plant food.

From the time the commercial fertilizer industry was established in this country in the middle of the last century until the outbreak of the World War there was a sharp and continued rise in fertilizer tonnage. Since the 1910-1915 period has not been much increase in the volume used in the older farming areas in the South and the Northeast, but consumption has continued to increase in the Midwest and in the Pacific Coast States. The South is still the principal fertilizer using section, however, with 12 Southern States using about 64 per cent

to sign a contract not to join a labor union, but the Supreme Court came to the rescue of the hateful oppressors, and delared the law unconstitutions, and delared the law unconstitutions, and the supremental suprementation of the supremental suprementation of the seven and half million tons. Farm stuff. Did we common people and as farmers have more money can we expect our Kansas delegation Cutten, who beat down the price of to spend they use some of it to refarmers' grain by his vast secret plenish their depleted land. Total short selling manipulations, was freed fertilizer tax tag sales in January cality that the tense of a verb in the Grain Futures Act was wrong. The period of last year. Although such bability not be maintained throughout the year, it does indicate that consumption in 1937 will be substantially higher than in 1936.

KANSAS CITY: John Stewart, a Vegro Methodist preacher from Sandusky, Ohio, established the first lethodist Mission among the Wyandot Indians in Kansas in 1843. His first church was a log structure erected on the site of which is now 2300 Washington Boulevard, Kansas City, Kansas. The second church was The present church is at Seventh Street and Washington Boulevard: On the wall in the vestibule of the church are twin bronze tablets placed The New Deal of Frankin Roosevelt, swept into power by a great 7,000,000 majority in 1932, and a smashing 11,000,000 majority in 1936, has
been largely nullified, until the rebeen largely nullified nu

Neighborhood Notes

BROTHER FARMERS UNION MEMBERS

At this great controversy about he United States Supreme Court is the topic for discussion now, I'd like o also include a few remarks. First I'd like to ask Brother John Frost a few questions. Was it the Supreme court that defeated the Simpson Norris Cost of Production for we farmers when our U. S. Senate voted in favor by a 47 to 41 vote? Also did the Supreme Court defeat the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill for us litical and economic situation in Gerfarmers? Also did the Supreme Court defeat the following "Patman Bon-German American who has three sons us Bill." Also was it the Supreme Court that raised the discharge rule from 145 to 218? And wasn't it a president that defeated the McNary-Haugen Bill. And wasn't it the Supreme court that tried to defeat the Seed and Feed loan a year ago for the destitute farmer? Does any farmer doubt the honesty and sincerity of Congressman Lemke and Senator Wheeler. A few remarks of Congressman Lemke given on House Floor March 9, 1937 might be, inter-esting I'm sure. In 148 years the Supreme Court has held 77 acts of congress unconstitutional. 32 decisions being unanimous 10 with 1 dissenting vote and 14 with 2 dissenting votes. And since 1889, 10 Presidents have voted 722 acts of Congress 22 of which were overriden.

Washington vetoed 2 acts of Congress, Jefferson none, Jackson 4, Lincoln 1, and that from a clerical error, Coolidge 49, Hoover 35. Franklin D. Roosevelt has vetoed 221.

Think that over Brother Frost and perhaps you'll agree with me that we should curb the veto power of the President, who has more power than 2-3 of our House and Senate.

Now a few remarks about the old, old men, Who was it about a year ago now was advising the people of Nebraska to re-elect Senator George W. Norris who is past 70. Too bad we don't have more men like Borah, Norris, Johnson, and our own Capper who are past 70.

As the peeople elect our House of

Representatives and United States Senate by a direct vote, I'd like to quote a few remarks by the true farm leader, John A. Simpson, who said, "A Democratic constitution would eliminate the veto power of the president. It would deny all courts authority to nulify and repeal a law ditions, there still is imperative and by declaring it unconstitutional. It President Everson's idea of our Congress override a presidential veto by a majority vote of both the Houses? And why not let our congress write our laws unhampered? You might well refer to one of our pointed 6 judges. This conspiracy to own Kansas Congressmen a few weeks smoke screen of a false propaganda congress, the last two session, 59 of that, "The President is seeking to them originated from executive office. As Congressman Lemke so ably said he didn't think the people of the United States are willing to surrender our democratic form of government with its defects to either a president or the Supreme Court. You farmers of Kansas why don't you subscribe to the National Union Farmer and get the wonderful information in each and every issue by farm leaders that really fight our battles and are not satisfied with crumbs and can't be bribed with jobs? Secretary Wallace admitted a year ago in testimony before House appropriation Sub. Committee that the farming population of the United States

was 24 per cent, and were receiving in the prosperous year of 1935 less han half of their share of national income or to be exact 10.4 per cent of national income. So I'd like to ask, are we asking too much or should we be satisfied with less than our just share of national income? L. J. Taber, National Master of Grange has courage enough to also tell his membership the same as above over the N. B. C. network, March 20.

Now a few words to these farm

leaders that are so afraid to fight for real and permanent farm relief. Petition No. 3, The Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill; Petition No. 2 Cost of Production Bill, Petition No. 4 Home Owners Refinancing Bill; Petition No. 6, Moratorium of HOLC and placed on the Speaker of the House desk and a letter to each Congress of the United States House signed by 2 Democrats, Sam Massingale of Oklahoma and James F. O'Couuor of Montana, also signed by Congress-man B. J. Gehrmann of Wisconsin as well as our loyal friend, Bill Lemke. So why not let our Kansas Congressmen as well as all the members of the Farmers Union know that these four faithful friends of the farmers of the national total last year.

Present indications are that consumption in 1937 is likely to rise to seven and half million tone. Farm get more than we asked for! How to really fight for us if we don't insist on something real and permanent. Why not give the above four petitions some real publicity in Kan-

Yours for a bigger Union by a least 100 per cent for 1937. W. H. Pierson

MORE DUES FROM OSAWAT-

Enclosed find check to cover nine more Farmers Union dues for 1937. These are the balance of our stockholders which we are paying dues

Please send membership cards for the dues, also cards for the other names which will become members as a result of the dues we are paying. Our next meeting will be Tuesday April 13 at Memorial Hall in Osawat-

Our president, Mr. Schiefellbusch is a splendid leader and he plans the meetings to be both educational and entertaining. The future looks bright Respectfully yours,

Harvey H. Verdier,

ROUSING MEETING AT ELBOW LOCAL

Elbow Local 1786, Pottawatomic county held a rousing meeting Friday night, to which a dozen new members had been previously elected to membership. The attendance at the Swamp Angel school house was near fifty and a program of speaking, music and readings ran well towards the midnight hour.

A very informative talk on the powho have recently traveled through

Germany. The main address of the evening was by John Frost of Blue Rapids, vice president of the State Farmers Union, who gave a splendid exposition of the accomplishments of the state organization in their influence for the economic betterment of the farmers of Kansas, both through coperative organizations and political influence on favorable legislation for Kansas agriculture. His reports on he success of the different Farmers Union elevators and gas stations un-der the continued depression was remarkable, and showed what good management in practical cooperative ines of farmer business can do.

He sketched the important legisature measures put on the statues the past few years in which was thrown the full influence of the state. and local unions, and the savings from these measures in amounts aggregating several millions of dollars, in which the united forces of ag-riculture had taken a commanding position, proving thereby that every farmer should be identified with some local union, to the end that the strength and influence of his person should be joined with that of every other to demand for the basic industry a just share of the National in-

He specially pleaded for a strong cooperative spirit between the Locals and the State organization to the end that the full strength of both be used for the common good of all. It was an enthusiastic, near three

hour meeting, after which a cafeteria luncheon was served in the basement by the ladies of the Local. Elbow Local has for its president and secretary, Orville Tennant and Joy Hammett, two prominent farmers

West Pottawatomie county. They have a program for the forthcoming year that should greatly strengthen inspiration for other Locals.

LILLIS LOCAL 951

A Union of 28 members ask public of this resolution be sent to the cation of their resolutions in State county papers and the Kansas Unpaper, please. No. 1—Whereas: President Roose

velt and Secretary Hull openly advocate the ratification by the Senate mit the importation of dressed beef products from Argentine where foot and mouth disease, is prevalent (which dressed beef had been excluded by the embargo of 1927 from this country.

Therefore, be it Resolved:-That we urge our Senators to oppose ratification with every power at their command in order to protect the livestock industry of the U.S. from any disease infections which would be certain to follow any tampering with the present embargo.

Also ask the reciprocal trade pact with Canada be repealed. No. 2-Whereas: President Roosevelt makes a threat that he will keep congress in session until they pass this proposed court reform legisla-

Whereas:-We are strongly opposed to addition of 6 extra judges which would only add another burden to the already overloaded taxpayer. Therefore be it resolved that we

states.

A. C. Bergman, President.

(Editor's note-Through some oversight the above resolutions were mixed with other matter and not sent down for publication. As the State legislature is now adjourned we have left out the last resolution which had FCA Foreclosure. All four now are to do with state legislative matters, and are publishing the others which are still pertinent. We are sincerely sorry that we had delayed publication so long and trust that President Bergman will accept our apology.

> ANOTHER BUSINESS PAYS LOCAL DUES

Kansas Farmers Union: Enclosed find check for \$138.45 repesenting dues for 71 members of our

This makes us a 100 per cent Local with the largest membership in years. The dues being paid by our business association in Lindsborg. Successful business enterprises will build a strong Farmers Union membership. Although retained as secretary of our Local, I am operating the now defunct Falun Farmers Union. Fraternally Yours, Roy Nelson.

COLONY GROUPS TRY
NEW PLAN OF MEETINGS

Dear Miss Cowger; There was a meeting of the members, former members and employ-es of the Farmers Union held in the Farmers Union Store at Col-

ony, Friday night, April 9.

It was decided to form a point organization of the locals around Colony and meet regularly in the Farmers Union Store.

The dues will be sent in by the different locals until we see how the experiment works. Election of

officers resuted as follows: Vice-president-Joe Ensley, President—Ross Williams, Secretary-treasurer—Robert Gre-

Conductor—Perry Williams, Doorkeeper—Edgar McGill.

The next regular meeting will be held in the Farmers Union store at Colony, Friday night, April 23.
The passing of Charlie Talbot is a great loss to the Farmers Union and to American agriculture. He was possibly the greatest farm leader in

America. I was pleased to see the letters in the Kansas Union Farmer from Mr. Schiefelbusch and Mr. Anton Peterson. Peterson is right in saying that politics destroyed the Farmers Alliance and advising us warning. Regardless of whether they are republicans, democrats, socialist for or against the new deal, Farmers Union officials have no right to make a political organization of the Farmers Union and use it to ad-

vance their political beliefs. It is high time to call a halt on partisan politics in the F. E. and C. U. of A. We need more cooperators and less politicians in positions of power and leadership in the Farmers Union. With normal crops and the right kind of leadership, the Farmers Union should grow by leaps and bounds in the next few years.

Yours Truly, Francis R. Kelley.

URGES TEACHING COOPERA-TION IN SCHOOLS

We, the members of the Stafford County Farmers Union, in regular meeting, April 6, do hereby resolve and recommend that the State Board of Education include in the curriculum of all elementary and secondary schools in the state, a course in Cooperative Marketing and Cooperative

ourchasing.

Be it hereby further resolved that copy of the resolution be sent to the State Board of Education, to W. T. Markham, state superintendent of public instruction, F. L. Pinet of the State Teachers Association, Herbert Schroeder, president of the Stafford County Teachers Association, Howard Cowden, president C. C. A. John Vesecky, president State Farmers Union, Dr. Lull of K. S. T. C., Emporia.

Be it further resolved that a copy

ion Farmer for publication. Bruce Winchester, Chairman. Ray Henry Gilbert Brock Resolution Com Henry Knoche, Co.

EUREKA FARMERS UNION NO. 2199 OF STAFFORD COUNTY

Sec-Treas.

Those who did not attend the Farmers Union at Eureka Local, April 9, missed learning a lot in regards to the manner in which bills are handled in the legislature, also how in a talk by Mr. E. A. Briles, representative from Stafford county, also chairman of the ways and means commit-

Mrs. John Rosacker reported on the County Farmers Union meeting which was held April 6, at the Union school house.

The program of the evening consisted of readings by Mrs, George McVey, Miss Helen Handlen, Dean Newell and Richard Newell. Piano solo by Christine Newell and song by Lloyd Litchfield. Accompanying himstrongly oppose any enlargement in self on guitar. A. harmonica trio, by the Supreme Court of the United Ellen Schmidt and Lois and Vada

Newell. The committee in charge of evening were Mr. and Mrs. Clair Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Brent Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Newell, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Newell.

Union reporter Mrs. J. C. Rosacker.

KANSAS-Brown-An allotment of \$100,000 was made to a cooperative rural electric distribution company now being formed for Brown, Atchison and Nemaha Counties. This allotment will build about 100 miles of proposed 353 mile project. KANSAS-Dickinson-An allotment of \$254,651 was made to a cooperative rural electric company now being formed for Saline, Ottawa, and Dick-inson Counties. This allotment will build about half of a proposed project including some 530 mile of line to serve 1,759 customers.

LAWRENCE-One hundred and forty-three persons were left dead in the streets after Quantrill's raid on Lawrence in August 1863. Every building but two on Massachusetts street, the town's main street, was destroyed by fire. A property loss of nearly \$2,000,000 was sustained.

NOTICE

FARMERS UNION ELEVATORS AND **BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS**

Arrangements have been consumated, to facilitate the handling of all kinds of field seeds from Growers to Planters, available to our business institutions and Farmers Union locals in Kansas. This worth while service has been placed under the direction and supervision of our director J. P. Fengel of Lincolnville, Kansas, who will

quote prices and answer all inquiries direct. Won't you help build the Farmers Union?

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

for your dress. I shall leave one so that she will remember! (Places but

ton on dress.)
GIRLS ADVANCE, say in concert

Every dress is our dress, made the whole world through,

Every stitch and every seam to

our labor due. We are constant helpers, to other

workers true; And we think it's high time that

others girls of us knew.

(Helen opens her eyes, yawns and

then says): What a funny dream I had—a whole lot of people claiming

to have made my dress. (Sees cotton, thread, etc. on dress.) Why, isn't that

funny? (Shakes it off dress.) Any-

how, I'm glad my dress is done, and I'm glad for all who helped.

-From Helen Mary Reitemeier's Collection of Playlets.

LISTS TWELVE GREATEST
AMERICAN INVENTORS

vance of the American patent sys-

tem was celebrated recently, announcement was made of the nation's "Twelve Greatest Inventors" at a

banquet attended by over 1,000 per-

sons at Washington, D. C. The twelve

greatest American inventors, chosen

to head the nation's honor roll of sci-

Alexander Graham Bell, the tele-

Thomas Alva Edison, the electric

light and the phonograph.
Robert Fulton, the first commer-

Charles Goodyear, the vulcaniza-

Charles Martin Hall, aluminum

Elias Howe, the first practical

Cyrus Hall McCormick, the first

Ottmar Mergenthaler, the linotype. Samuel F. B. Morse, the electric

brake. Wilbur Wright, the airplane.

Eli Whitney, the cotton gin.

MRS. EDWARDS SPECIAL

Rudyard Kipling Expressed These "Rules of the Game" When

He Wrote

If you can walk with crowds and keep

Or talk with kings, nor lose the com-

If all mer count with you, yet none,

If you can bear to hear the truths

And stoop and build them up with

If you can dream, and not make

dreams your master, If you can think and not make

If you can meet with Triumph and

And treat those two imposters just

All of these things are rules of the

game in the cooperative movement.

FIVE SOULS

I gave my life for • freedom-This I know;

I was a Tyrolese, a mountaineer;

I gladly left my mountain home

Against the brutal treacherous

And died in Poland on a Cossack

I gave my life for freedom-

I worked at Lyons, at my weaver's

loom When suddenly the Prussian de

His felon blow at France and at

I gave my life for freedom-this

I know; For those who bade me fight had

I owned a vineyard by the Wooded

Until the Fatherland, begirt by

Lusting her downfall, called me,

Swift to the call, and died in fair

I gave my life for freedom-

this I know; ,
Fod those who bade me fight had

Then went I forth to Belgium and

this I know; For those who bade me fight had

For those who bade me fight had

message ran:

was slain.

told me so.

to fight

Moscovite:

spear.

told me so.

spot hurled

the world;

my doom.

told me so.

and I rose,

told me so.

Lorraine.

Main.

Second Soul:

Third Soul-

MESSAGE

Westinghouse, the air

cial steamboat.

sewing machine.

practical reaper.

telegraph.

George

mon touch,

too much-

for fools,

Disaster

the same—

for, broken

worn out tools-

thoughts your aim-

tion process for rubber.

entific genius, were named as fol-

When the 100th anniversary obser-

Who Made The Garment

Characters:

Helen, a girl, who is finishing a Dinah, a negro girl, who has just finished picking cotton. Her dress should be tattered, her stockings of different colors. A red hand-kerchief may be tied around her

Emma, a mill girl, who twists cotton into thread all day long. Her clothing is dirty and ragged. Katie, a mill girl, who weaves thread into cloth. She is stooped and tired.

Thea, a small gatherer from the Islands. Scene:

An ordinary living room with a large comfortable chair, a sewing basket and a small table. Helen is sitting in the chair sewing as play

HELEN: These are the very first garments I have ever made, and I am so proud of them. No one else has had anything else to do with them. Every stitch is my own. There, (cuts thread) the last thing is done, and I have my own garments all finished for the club exhibit. An apron, a gown and a dress! Most of the girls have theirs ready, too. It is so nice to do it all yourself. Oh, I am so sleepy.

(Falls asleep.) ENTERS LINA: Did yous hear dat chile? She thinks she done make everything herself. I reckon I done a heap. Long in de spring I plant de seed, den I hoe de cotton and bye and bye de blossoms come all big and white. For a while there I don't have to work, but soon de blossoms fall off and de big green balls forms. When autumn comes, de balls opens and show de white ob de cotton, and I works hard all day pickin' it. I tote de bag on mah back and I works so hard dat de girls may hab dis yere cotton for their dress. I think I helped make this yere dress. I'll leave dis cotton to 'mind her. (Puts a piece of cotton on dress.) Hums from Old Black Joe.)

"For de head mus' how and de back will have to bend z 'Ever de darkey may go-(Steps to back of stage while hum-

ming.)
ENTER EMMA: I guess I helped make this dress. When you have the cotton picked and the seeds taken out, it comes to our mill. There, there hurt you, are hundreds of us girls working so hard to make the fluffy cotton into threads. We never have time to go to school or learn to sew. Always we work, work. I'd like to learn to sew my own dresses; but I think I have helped to make this one, too. I'll put a thread on it to remind her of it. Or see the things you gave your life (Puts a thread on girl's dress and

KATE COMES UP: I, too, have helped to make this dress, for I take the thread and spin and weave it into cloth. The great machines stretch the warp thread tight and then the bebin shoots back and forth weaving in the cross-wise thread. All day the machines hum. We grow very weary, but for long, long hours we work weaving the cloth. Never do I have time to sew, though I should like to We are too busy. I think that weaving the cloth helps, so I think I have helped make this dress. I'll just put a scrap of gingham on to remind her that I helped, too. (Steps back.) ENTER THEA: (With material

draped over her dress. Sheet will do for the draping.) Why are people so interested in a dress? My people do | First Soulnot sew. We twist and drape the cloth as my mantle is arranged. For sewing I care not, but for your dress work. Down on the shore, where the waves splash, I gather shells—baskets and baskets of shells. My father takes them to the big ships and they tell me from my white shells, white circles are made to fasten dress-BUTTONS! They are my help

SIMPLE LINES



8949. Refreshing Afternoon Frock. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 14 requires 4 1-2 yards of 39 inch material, plus 3-8 yard contrasting. With long sleeves 4 3-4 yards. Price ith long sleeves 4 3-4 yards. Price

8900. Dainty Girl's Freck. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 7-8 yard of 39 inch material, plus 1-3 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

KANSAS UNION FARMER Box 48 - - - Salina, Kas.

Children Won't "Get into a Jam" When Mother is the Pantry Boss



Supervised Snack for Youngsters Makes Cupboard Raid Unnecessary, Satisfies Insatiable Sweet-tooth in Healthful Manner

satisfactory definition.

Suppose you try to explain the difference and see how it compares with the one given by a noted food authority. The title of "jam" is generally paplied to that class of preserves in which the whole frait pulp is cocked together with water and sugar, without regard to the preservation of the shape of the fruit-differing from preserved fruits or "preserves," which retain in some measure the original forms, and from "jellies," which are distinguished by the removal of the

more solid in body." While jams, jellies and preserves fill e cry lefinite role in modern cookery

pulp tissues and are also generally

Everyone is familiar with prepared | perhaps most housewives use them jams, jellies and preserves, yet if some- more frequently as tasty spreads for one asked you the difference between sandwiches, toast, muffins and blacuits. these three popular food products, you An especially popular use is on bread might have difficulty in arriving at a given to children as a late afternoon snack, or in the sandwiches they carry to school.

Many manufacturers are packaging their products in safedge table tumblers, which possess excellent re-use value. Others are packing jams and preserves in such attractive glass containers that they can be served directly from them on the table.

Here is a list of tasty sandwich combinations. They will prove most popular with the children and also as impromptu refreshments at informal

Peanut butter with jam or jelly.
Cottage cheese with preserves or jams.
Creamed cheese with bacon and jelly.
Cream cheese with jam, jelly, or preserves.
Mashed ripe banana with preserves.
French toast with jelly or preserves.

A PIG MAKES FAVORITE PET

Bernard L. Kohel

If any butcher looks with longing eyes on "Betty," the 75-pound vig that is the pet of C. H. Mooney and the folks of the camp resort, he might just as well save his time, for Bety definitely will not turn out to be pason and pork chops.

True it is that there was once a you've spoken Twisted by knaves to make **a** trap ime when her fate seemed to be that In fact it was with that in mind that Mr. Mooney bought her. But she has proved to be such a good pig, and uch a smart watch dog that not one nair of her head (and body) will be narmed as long as her owner can help . She is quite a companion to Mr Mooney (she follows his steps practically from daylight until dark, and when he goes to market. Perhaps her main actual worth, aside from being a good pet, is her ability to be a good watch dog. Whenever a strangpeculiar grunts which Mr. Mooney has learned to interpret that someone Hard to follow, sometimes, but worth is coming.

every pang they cost.—Gladys Tal-bott Edwards. Being a female, she does a lot of talking, pig language of course. The fact is that Mr. Mooney grunts right I was a peasant of the Polish plain; surprised at his grunting, he explains I left my plough because the that he is simply learning the pig Russia in danger, needed every language with Betty. They live on a rural route out of Memphis, Tenne-To save her from the Teuton and

SPICED RHUBARB

Peel 2 1-2 pounds rhubarb and cut into 1-inch pieces. Add 2 pounds sugar, 7-8 cup vinegar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, and 1-2 teaspoon clove. Bring to a boil in a large kettle. When boil-ing point is reached reduce the heat and continue to simmer the mixture until about as thick as marmalade Pour into sterilized jelly glasses, and when cool, seal with parafine.

TO MAKE A CODDLING TASTE

at Mount Vernon.

First coddle (boil or stew) ye apples in faire water, yn take halfe the weight in sugar to make as much rides with him in the family car syroppe as will cover ye bottom of yr preserving pan, and ye rest of ye sugar keepe to throw on them as they boyle, which must be very softly and you must turne them often least they er approaches, she is the first to burne too. Then put them in a thin take notice and will give a series of tart crust and give them with theyr syrup halfe and hour's bakeing (or if you please, you may serve them up in a handsome dish onely garnished with sugar and cinnomon.)

Take 1 cup sugar, 1 cup corn syrback at her. To those people who look | up or sorghum, 3-4 cup lard, 1 cup water, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon ginger, pinch of salt, flour to make batter not too stiff. Bake in slow oven. Dissolve in water and mix the rest as usual.-Contributed.

TRANSPLANTING-HOW Developing Technique for This Im-

portant Garden Operation Explained-Methods Suggested How to Transplant Seedlings

Transplanting is a year around job, but it is particularly important now when cold frames and hot beds are green with seedlings, and out-door seedbeds are either growing or contemplated.

be removed with the plant.

gardener's kit. It is also important that the soil be slightly moist, as this condition allows you to move it in a lump with little danger of crumbling. On the other hand, it will be difficult to handle if too wet. Make the hole into which the plant is to be set large enough, so that

shade the plants, otherwise use a strawberry box or a piece of paper Leave the sunshades in place for a Observe distances carefully in transplanting. The little seedlings may look lost and lonely when put 2 or 3

TRIM OFF STRAGGLY ROOTS

COTTAGE CHEESE SALMON

MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB She served it Four Days in a Row

by Varying the Flavor with Spices

When the President of the United States rebels against being served the same breakfast four days in succession, that's news-as the recent newspaper attention to this disclosure well proves. Long-suffering husbands of lesser station probably envied him for being able to get variety in his meals through a single hint of dis-

satisfaction. In the ordinary home, as

in the White House, variety in the

menu makes for contentment.

that must appear on the table with considerable regularity is to give them a different flavor by varying the seasonings. If applesauce is usually spiced with cinnamon, try nutmeg for a change. Flavor the soup stock with dried dill instead of parsley, add grated cheese and a little ground mustard to the vegetables sauces. These are trifling alterations, but they serve as escapes from mono-

Left-overs often give the greatest probem, but at the same time they offer the greatest opportunity to infuse new favors that make the third serving as palatable as the first. At this time of year the Sunday leg of lamb is apt to be literally the "bone of contention," but every scrap of meat on it can be used without once giving the effect of being warmed-up.

Lamb Cutlets

Marinate six slices of cold lamb, cut about 1-4 inch thick, in a mixture nade of 1 tablespoon olive oil, 1 teaspoon vinegar, 1 tablespoon crushed or powdered marjoram, salt and pepper to taste. Remove meat from nixture and spread each slice on both sides with a generous amount of mashed potatoes which have been seasoned with pepper and a little

nutmeg. Dip in egg and cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat until golden brown.

Lamb Pie pieces of cold lamb, raw carrots, raw potatoes, cut into good-sized cubes and fresh peas or other vegepickling spices, and add enough left er. Cook in moderate oven until vegetables are nearly done, then, cover the top with a biscuit dough, or dot with dough cut into individual biscuit shapes. Return to oven and cook until dough is done.

Minced Lamb Doves To one cup of cold lamb that has been put through the chopper add 1-4 cup bread crumbs, 1-4 cup grated cheese, 1 egg and salt and pepper to taste. Mix well, then wrap the This recipe for apple tarts is tak- fastening with toothpicks to keep mixture in large cabbage leaves, en from the manuscript cook book mixture secure. Put these individual servings in a baking dish, dot with butter, baste with 1-4 cup water and bake until cabbage is tender. Garnish with paprika before serving.

> TYPHOID FEVER IN KANSAS IN 1936

Kansas had in 1936, the lowest number of cases of typhoid fever ever recorded in the state health department—a total of 226. Of the persons who contracted the disease, 76 used private wells, 15 cisterns, and three used spring water as the source of the everyday supply of drinking water. Where 76 cases occurred there were outside pit toilets on the premises. A history of swimming in rivers, creeks and ponds was obtained in 17 cases. In 27 families typhoid fever had occured in previous years among others of the household, and in 30 families contact with another case was the source of infection for additional cases in the home. In 18 cases the disease was contracted outside the state. There were 27 typhoid fever deaths in Kansas last year-three less than in the previous

year. Typhoid germs are taken into the body by way of the mouth, through water, milk or other foods contaminated with the germs. Some of the most serious outbreaks have been traced to milk or other foods infected by "carriers" who were careless in their personal habits-who neglected to wash the hands thoroughly after each visit to the toilet and before handlng milk and other foods. A "carrier" is a person who, after recovery from illness with typhoid, continues to discharge through the iintestines and the bladder, the germs that cause the disease. "Carriers" were responsible for three food epidemics last year, in which 60 persons were infected with typhoid organisms.

Atchison and Salina were the only first class cities in Kansas, which reported no cases during 1936. Leavenworth city, because of the outbreak which occured in a local orphanage, had the greatest number of cases reported from any city or county.

Inspected water, milk and food supolies, proper sewage disposal and, in rural districts, the use of sanitary fly-proof toilets, will do much to eliminate typhoid fever. Vaccinations against the disease are very reliable Three shots of the typhoid vaccine will give protection. It takes several weeks for the protective treatment to become effective. Therefore, the state board of health advises all perons who are planning to spend all or part of the warm weather sea son in rural districts, where water. milk and food supplies are not in spected, to be vaccinated against typhoid fever now. It is cheap insurance against a disease which has caused housands of deaths in the state of

LEAVENWORTH-The Kansas Editorial Association was formed in Leavenworth on October 8, 1863. John Speer, of Lawrence was elected

SALAD Have you ever prepared a Cottage theese Salmon Salad? It is one re-

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

cipe which calls for a minimum of ingredients but gives a maximum of satisfaction. This salad makes an ideal main dish for a buffet service at informal suppers and luncheons. In addition to its being a delicious salad it is execep-

tionally good to use as a spread for canapes or sandwiches. As with most salads of this type, in order to improve the flavor it is adviseable to prepare it an hour or The simplest way to inject new interest into standard meals and recipes refrigerator. Either red salmon or more before serving and place in the tuna fish may be used in this re-

> tage Cheese. The recipe is very simple and easy to prepare. You will wish to add it to your colection of salad favorites.

cipe and, of course, your milkman

or grocer can supply the jar of Cot-

CAKE SECRETS

How To Tell When Cake Is Done 1. Cake should have finished rising and have a delicate brown crust. 2. Cake should have ceased the

'singing" sound. 3. Cake should have shrunk slight. ly from the sides of the pan, 4 Surface of cake, when pressed lightly with finger, should spring back. Imprint of finger indicates insufficiently baked interior.

5. Wire cake tester when inserted in center of cake should come out clean and dry. Any dough clinging to the tester indicates insufficient bak-

Apply these tests to cake before is removed from the oven-even though cake may have already been baked the length of time stated in the recipe.

Standard cake mixtures may be oaked in round layer cake pans, loaf pans, square pans, tube pans, or muf-

At the end of each baking quarter Mix in a casserole cubes or small, termine whether the cake is baking properly. If the oven is found to be too hot or too cold, adjust the heat to the correct temperature. Or, if tables. Drop in a small bag of mixed the cake is baking unevenly, change pot herbs or a half teaspoon of mixed the position of the pan to insure uniform baking. Cakes may be careover gravy or soup stock to half cov-er. Cook in moderate oven until vege-first ten minutes of baking.

5. Handle carefully after baking. Butter cakes, after removal from he oven, should be inverted in the pan on a cake rack, for about 5 minutes. If necessary, loosen cake from sides of pan with spatula. Turn cake out of pan onto a cake rack. Remove paper from bottom of cake. Turn cake again on rack and finish the cooling right side up. Cake racks permit a circulation of air around the cake while cooling. This prevents cause of soggy crusts.

Sponge cakes, after removal from the oven, should be inverted and allowed to hang in the pan for one hour, or until cold. The cell walls removed while still warm. In cooling, unable properly to compare prices is removed before cold.

Classes Of Cakes All cakes belong to one of two general classes—butter or sponge. All the cake recipes in "New Cake Secrets" or any other cook book are simply variations of one of these two basic classes. Butter cakes are those cakes which contain shortening the ones which have no shortening of any kind. True sponge cakes contain no baking powder, but are lea-vened solely by the air beaten into sonable care. the eggs. Mock sponge cakes are sponge cakes made with so few eggs that baking powder is required to furnish the additional necessary leavening.

CREAMED EGGS AND ASPARAGUS Four pieces hot toast, buttered. Two tablespoons butter. Three tablespoons flour.

One and one-half cups milk. Two hard boiled eggs, diced. One-half cup cooked asparagus. One-fourth teaspoon salt. One-fourth teaspoon paprika. One-fourth teaspoon celery salt.

Melt butter and add flour. When lended, add milk. Cook until creamy auce forms. Add eggs, asparagus and seasonings. Cook two minutes and serve poured over cut bread, which nas been toasted.

TWENTY SECOND CINNAMON

Two cups bread flour, four tea-poons shortening, 2-3 cup milk aking powder, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 4 melted butter, brown sugar, cinna-

Sift the flour, baking powder and salt, then cut in the shortening and add the milk. Stir lightly for 20 seconds. Toss on a floured board and knead 20 seconds. Roll dough 1-4 inch thick, and spread generously namon. Roll like a jelly roll and cut into 1 inch slices. Bake with cut side up in a hot oven for about 12 or 15

CODFISH BALLS

4 cups potatoes 1 tablespoon butter

Pepper cups salt codfish Cut fish in pieces, wash and put in cold water, then let boil and pour off water. Cover fish again with water, cook thoroughly, drain and shred. Mix with other ingredients, form small balls and fry.

MARSHMALLOW RICE PUDDING

(Serves Ten.) 2 cups coked rice. (chilled). 1 cup shredded pineapple (drained). 1½ pack-ettes or 24 Campfire marshmallows (cut fine). 1 cup canned cherries (drained). 1-2 cup sugar.

1 cup whipping cream (whipped). Mix all ingredients except the whipped cream and let stand one whipped cream into the mixture. Gar-nish with candied cherries, if desired.

WHIPPED CREAM (With Gelatin)

Soak 1 teaspoon of unflavored. granulated gelatin in 1 tablespoon cold water for 5 minutes. Dissolve this over hot water. Whip 1 cup of cream until moderately stiff, then add the cooled, dissolved gelatin, and continue beating until stiff, adding sugar to sweeten. Chill until ready to use. This may be smoothed on the tops of pies, between and on top of cake layers as a "frosting," and as a topping for cake squares and other desserts.

STUFFED BAKED POTATOES

Bake 4 large potatoes. When thor-oly done cut lengthwise and take out potato. Mash until all the lumps are removed and add to them 1-2 cupful finely minced onion, 3 tablespoonfuls butter, 2 cupfuls leftover meat that has been ground, 1 tablespoonful paprika, salt and pepper to taste, and 1-2 cupful medium thick white sauce. Mix all ingredients thoroly, refill potato shells, putting the filling lightly into the shell, and cover with buttered bread crumbs. Return to oven and brown.

ORANGE RHUBARB PIE

1 unbaked pastry shell 1 1-2 pounds rhubarb Juice and grated rind 1 orange 1 cup sugar

1-4 teaspoon salt 1 1-2 teaspoons quick-cooking tap-

Wash and slice rhubarb. Add orange rind and juice. Mix remaining in-gredients thoroughly and add to rhu-barb. Mix well. Pour into unbaked the oven door may be opened to de- pie shell. Bake in very hot oven, 450 degrees Fahrenheit, for 20 minutes. Bake 30 minutes more in moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahrenheit, until tapioca is transparent.

MULLED GRAPE JUICE

Mulled grape juice is a good hot rink to serve on a chill winter night, either alone or with little cakes. For this drink you will want to use concentrated grape juice.

Heat one quart of grape juice, one quart of water and the juice of one emon with the following spices tied in a bag: One 4-inch stick of cinnamon, 12 cloves, 12 allspice. Bring these to a boil and simmer gently for five minutes. Remove the bag of spices from the mixture and serve hot.

SHEETS IN FIVE GROUPS-FROM PERCALE TO MUSLIN

Because they do not know there are five distinct classes of cotton of spong cakes are so delicate that sheets on the market-all intended they shrink slightly if the cake is for different uses-most women are however, the cell walls stiffen and and qualities. The Bureau of Home become suffciently strengthened to Economics recently analyzed 39 fairhold the cake in its original shape. ly representative sheets and grouped The volume will be less if the cake them as: Heavyweight muslin, mediumweight muslin, lightweight muslin, fine count, sometimes called "utility percale,' and percale.

A percale sheet is a different material from the printed dress fabric called percale. It is the aristocrat of sheetings, the finest, smoothest, most beautiful, and usually most expensive. Percale sheets are weight, but are made of closely woin any amount; sponge cakes are ven fine combed yarns with a combined thread count of over 200 to the inch. They contain practically no sizing and wear well if usd with rea-

Heavyweight muslin sheets are hiefly used where they have extra hard wear as in institutions. The average homemaker wants a medium weight muslin sheet. Those with a finished thread count ranging from 70 to 80 in the warp and from 61 to 70 in the filling are satisfactory for ordinary use.

In general, lightweight muslin sheets with a low thread count are coarse and sleazy when the sizing has washed out. They wrinkle under the sleeper, and are neither comfortable nor durable. Often they shrink unduly. On the other hand, very heavy sheets are cumbersome to handle One-eighth teaspoon parsley, min- and launder at home. If they go to a laundry to be washed by the pound they add to the bills. In buying it is clearly impossible

to compare a muslin sheet with a percale sheet on either a price or quality basis. Ruth O'Brian, in charge f the Bureau textile research, believes it would be helpful to customers if manufacturers would establish minimum specifications for each of the five classes of sheets and put the classes on the labels. To be ideal, a label on a sheet should give thread count, breaking or tensile strength, and width, and tell whether it is a weight, amounlt of sizing, length first or a second.

We Manufacture Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association Grain Checks, Scale Tickets Office Equipment Printing

CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co. SALINA : KANSAS

I worked in a great shippard by the Clyde. There came a sudden word of wars declared, Of Belgium peaceful, helpless, unprepared. Asking our aid; I joined the ranks, and died.

I gave my life for freedomthis I know; For those who bade me fight had told me so. -W. N. Ewer.

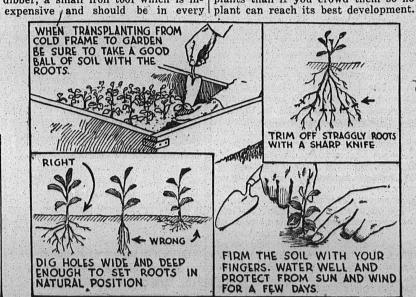
TO DO IT CORRECTLY

Every gardener should develop a transplanting technique which he uses in all cases, thus assuring proper growth of tiny plants. To needlessly lay bare the roots of a seedling is poor practice. Root action must not be disturbed unnecessarily in transplanting as the top growth must have a continuous supply of moisture and food. For this reason, a small portion of dirt, enough to keep the tiny tendrils of the roots in place, should This is best accomplished with a

you can spread out the roots. Then, firm the soil around them, and water

the surface. If you choose a cool, shady day to perform your transplanting it will not be necessary to to keep the hot, direct sun from them. day or two until the plants get settled and accustomed to their new situation.

feet apart, as in the case of zinnias, but remember the size they will attain if given a chance to do their best. Follow the directions for spacing on seed packets carefully. It will pay you, and you will get more from your dibber, a small iron tool which is in- plants than if you crowd them so no



PROGRAM TO AID FARM YOUTH ANNOUNCED BY WILLIAMS

Agricultural and home-making training courses for sons and daughters of tenant and other low-income farm families are to be made available shortly through a nation-wide project of the National Youth Administration in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and various state agricultural schools and colleges it was announced today.

Farm youth who have been unable to get more than elementary schooling will be given an opportunity to engage upon "work and learn" projects of one to three month's duration at agricultural institutions within or near their home communities They will be given practical instruction in basic farming and home econo-mics subjects while working out their subsistence on projects on the school or other public property. In many cases the work project will consist of the building of work-shops and of cooperative dormitories in which they and subsequent groups of students in their class will be able to live with maximum economy. The purpose of the program was explained by Aubrey Williams Exe-

cutive Director of the National Youth Administration who said: "This is an atempt to bring the rudiments of successful farm life within reach of those young people who plan to remain on the farm but who have never had the opportunity of learning properly to run a farm

or a farm home. "Thousands af farm families, particularly in the South, have lived for generations in conditions of unspeakable ignorance and poverty. They are born, mature, and die without ever knowing any of the advantages of modern civilization or attaining decent standard of living. Their children of the present generation face a similar fate unless some means

are taken to help them. "In this program it is our purpose to make available to them in simplified form such elementary principles of farming and home-making as are commonly taught in our regular agricultural schools and colleges. It is not an attempt to impart a full education, but rather to give them practical demonstration of some of the basic techniques without which they can scarcely hope to rise above their present level of existence.'

Under the plans as announced today, young people will be selected on Husbandry Department of the Kanthe basis of eligibility for NYA em- sas State Clolege, will present and ployment and their ability to profit discuss the results of the feeding will receive. Through arrangements ter by Superintndent L. C. Aicher worked out in cooperation with the and his able assistants in the feeding various agricultural institutions, they operations. will be assigned in groups as special students with courses of study adapted to their particular needs and educational levels. Their tuition sub- silage as a basic ration with the sistence and other costs will be work- use of 8 protein supplements fed to ed out on projects consuming ap-proximately one-half time with al-lots and as many calves fed the lowance made for monthly cash pay- same supplements. These protein supments of \$5 each. Enrollment terms plements include cottonseed meal; will vary between one and three linseed meal, gluten meal, soybean wide separation of farm building months, depending upon the type of program developed in each locality. Class room training will be of the most elementary type, it was explained, since most of the young people selected will have had than high school education. The bulk of the training will be given through demonstration methods in such fields as farm practice, soil conservation, soil chemistry, dairying, poultry raising, crop diversification and care of farm equipment. Girls will be trained with a view to instilling certain standard of home maintenance and in the principle of personal hygiene, cooking, economical marketing, home gardening, and canning and preser-

vation of foods. Approximately half of each student's time will be devoted to work with the schools. These will consist of various forms of construction work about the school property, maintenance of demonstration plots and plant nurseries, work in the barns will be in charge of this program. and dairies, assistance to the Extension Division and farm and home demonstration agents, and similar tasks. Students will be paid at such rates the monthly total of which is not to exceed one-half the WPA security wage prevailing in the region, as will cover all costs incidental to subsistence, medical care, and text books and equipment. In addition, they will earn \$5 in cash each month with which personal needs are to be

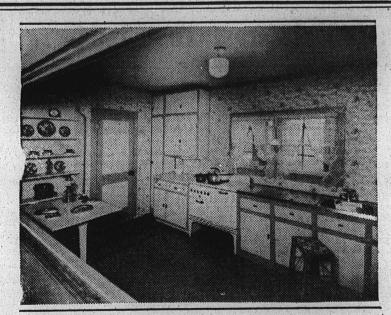
plan expected to be followed at many institutions embraces the building of cooperative dormitories by the NYA workers. With materials and supervision furnished chiefly by the college, these structures will afford maxieconomy in living costs and valuable construction experience lized. which will be useful to the students on their homes and farms. Such buildings will later become the property of the institution but under ernment whereby they will continue to be used for cooperative leaders. Mr. Williams stated that a num ber of farm and educational leaders, particularly in the South, had been sounded out on the feasibility of the he said the response was enthusias-

One outstanding feature of the

tiacally favorable. "It has long been recognized," he added, "that full educational opportunities are denied a large segment of the populace because of economic factors. In southern rural areas, particularly, where average annual family incomes of as little as \$200 and \$300 prevail, education beyond the eighth grade is more the exception than the rule.

'Nearly all of our States have exing any of the advantages which casserole of vegetables. these institutions have to offer. We want to compensate, insofar as we

can, for this loss of opportunity." While the program is not intended primarily for tenant and share cropper families, it is expected that many such youths will be benefitted.



A convenient and efficient kitchen. A completely equipped kitchen, similar to this one, will be one of the attractive displays aboard the Santa Fe Better Farm Homes Train.

PROGRAM FOR ANNUAL ROUND UP AND LIVE STOCK FEEDERS DAY

(Saturday, April 24)

The program for the Annual Round Jp and Feeders Day at Fort Hays Experiment Station has been announced by Superintendent L. C. Aicher. The morning will be given over to visiting the feedlots, and looking over the breeding herd; to inspection of the experimental projects, the Forest Nursery and the general farm.

The afternoon program will begin promptly at 1 p. m., with an address by Dr. F. D. Farrell, President of the Kansas State College. This address will be followed by an address by Marvel L. Baker, in charge of beef cattle investigations at the North Platte Branch of the Nebraska University Agricultural Experiment Station. His topic will be, Breeding of Heifers to Calve at Two Years of Age and the Effect on the Growth." Mr. Baker has been carrying on investigations along this line for several years and has accumulated some interesting and practical information to livestock producers.

Following this discussion Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Head of the Animal by the type of training which they experiments carried on this past win-

The feeding experiments this year embrace the use of Atlas sorghum meal, tankage, peanut meal, bran and alfalfa hay.

Following the discussion of the eeding experiments, Superintendent L. C. Aicher has arranged a "dam' lister demonstration which will not only demonstrate the use of damming listers but in addition the use of several different pieces of equipment to level off "dam" listed ground, including the very latest attachments devised at the Experiment Station to break down basin listed ground and level it off in one operation. Six different outfits will be in the field in operation at the same time. Opportunity will be given all visitors to inspect the various attachments and machines and discussion of each will be presented by the Superintendent.

A program has been provided for the women. Miss Helen Batchelor, will be in charge of this program, which will begin promptly at 1 p. m., in the new laboratory building Miss Batchelor has arranged a program centering around the Improvement in Home Equipment. Miss Alberta, P. Sherrod, former District Home Economics Supervisor for Kansas and now Extension Specialist in Home Management with the Kansas Agricultural Extension Service has been secured as the main speaker on this program. Much of the address by Miss Sherrod will be illustrated.

NEW WAY WITH EGGS

Good cooks pay their daily respects to eggs. The cheaper they are, the more they use them. And there is no end to the ways eggs may be uti-

For that entirely different flavors in fried eggs, put a bit of bacon fat and butter into a skillet. In this, til the noon meal, Such a child should an agreement with the Federal gov- lightly fry slices of bologna sausage on both sides. Take up the bologna and fry the eggs in the remaining fat. The browned slices of bologna will wash out the stomach and will make the garnish.

Scrambled eggs are nothing new, program. In practically every case, few tablespoons of kippered or smoked salmon that has been lightly frizzled in butter-well, that's something else again. As always with scrambled eggs, a few tablespoons of cream or top milk add an appetizng texture to the dish. They must, of course cook slowly to avoid that rubbery texture that too fast cooking will give.

Egg yolks often present a prob em-especially if the family is fond of angel food cakes. If the yolks cellent agricultural schools and col- are dropped into a pan of slightly leges. Here the latest developments salted water to simmer slowly (or in farming and home economics are coddle) until firm, they are excelltaught those young people who can ent for salads, and make a good garafford to attend. Literally millions nish for cold meat dishes. Put thru of young people however, are pre-vented by poverty from ever deriv-of a dish of creamed potatoes or a

> ance to wash until one learns to fill the hot pan with cold water the minute the eggs are a nuisminute the eggs are taken up. If ing that President Harding was in left to stand until the meal is over, the habit of having his shoes repair- and economic justice. His passing the pan washes easily.

PROGRAM FOR FIRE PREVENTION

Due to enormous fire losses on farms, the Department of Agriculture has instituted a program designed to reduce the deaths and damage from fires in agricultural areas. Here the greater part of the country's loss occurs because of the absence of fire protection comparable to city control.

The expert in charge of the work for the Department is Dr. David J. Price, who is directing research work on farm fire prevention in the Chemical Engineering division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

"The loss from fires on farms and in the rural sections of the United States," said Dr. Price, "is more than 60 per cent of the total national fire loss; and in 1936 placed a \$16 'fire tax on every farm in the country.

More than 3,500 lies were lost in farm fires last year, while property damage has been approximately fixed at \$100,000,000 by Department of Agriculture experts. The structural Clay Products Institute, spokesman for the brick and building tile industry with headquarters in Washington, is cooperating with Department engineers in advocating fireproof construction on farms.

buildings be of fire-proof materials," said J. J. Cermak, secretary of the Institute. "Usually, a fire on a farm means total destruction because of the remoteness of fire-fighting agencies. The great loss of property and even of life in farm fires last year demands that prompt steps be taken t ocurb the wasteful practice of exposing isolated farm structures to the hazards of uncontrollable fire. The best way to do this is to build with fire-proof material. Fire-proof contsruction makes unnecessary the to prevent the spread of flames, thus making for more compact and efficient farm operation and less loss of land to cultivation.'

The Institute reports that brick and building tile are coming into increasing use for barns and silos, as well as hog, sheep houses and oth-er farm buildings.

OVER FATIGUE IN CHILDREN

The long, strenuous schedules which many children maintain, day after day, would tax the strength and endurance of adults, Parents should give careful consideration to the dai-ly program of each child, in order hat excessive fatigue may be avoil ed. The child who is over-tired should have no work outside of school hours. not even music or dancing lessons. Sometimes over-fatigue is due to lack of adequate sleep. Going to bed early should be the habit of all youngsters. Even the older children should not be permitted to stay

ip after nine o'clock. In order that the body may rest and the tissues rebuild, the lungs must have a goodly supply of fresh air day and night. It is the function of the lungs to rid the body of certain wastes and to take some substances of the air into the body. Obviously, the lungs cannot do their work without fresh air. Fatigue is school is often the result of stale, stuffy air. Underweight in children has been overcome merely by giving an abundance of fresh air in their sleeping rooms. Daytime rest periods are also advised in cases of extreme fati-

Faulty food habits contribute substantially to fatigue. The child who wants no breakfast, who rolls out of bed barely in time to have a few hasty mouthfuls of food and dashes off to school, does not have sufficient nourishment to sustain him unbe awakened one-half hour earlier and required to take some exercise in the open air. A glass of water stimulate digestive secretions. A desire for food will be created and the child will improve in general health. The earlier rising will give time for the formation of healthful habits of elimination. Faulty elimination is a

common cause of fatigue. Diseased teeth or tonsils, impaired vision or hearing—all may contribute to "that tired feeling," and should be investigatted as possible sources of fatigue.

But remember, sleep is the most potent rebuildder of lost energies.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers' Project, Work Admin-

EMPORIA: E. A. Spady, cobbler of Emporians' shoes for a number of ed Spady remarked to Homer Hoch, is a national loss.

member of the House of Repre sentatives, that he would like to have the chance to show President Harding that expert shoe repairing could be done in Kansas. Mr. Hoch inform-ed Spady a short time later that he had arrangd for him to work on pair of thepresident's shoes and also a pair belonging to Mrs. Harding. Although he desired no publicity the news leaked out and soon Spady was swamped with letters and telegrams from leather manufacturers offering their materials, without charge, for the purpose. Spady eventually accepted rubber heels from one company and leather for soles from another He gave the shoes special attention when the work was completed photographs were taken for publicaion. Emporians flocked to the shoe shop to see them and even motion pictures were taken of Spady, the shoes and his shop. Shortly after the shoes and his shoes below the shoes were returned Spady received a letter from George C. Christian, Jr., the president's secretary acknowleding the receipt of the shoes and stating that both President and Mrs. Harding were pleased with the work.

KIRWIN: Silver Lake, one-time pleasure resort north of Kirwin, not only offered swimming and picnicking to pleasure seeking visitors but afforded steamboat cruising as well. A Rock Island railroad grade across a draw formed the 17-acre lake and Fred Turner, ingenious risident in the vicinity, improvised the various equipment. The boat, which operated for more than two years in the late 1890's was thirty feet long and wide enough for a row of seats on either side. It carried 30 passengers. Pasenger rates were five cents for each cruise. A coal-burning engine ran the notors. The craft puffed over the waters of the lake almost continuously on Sundays and holidays un-til it ran aground. Rumors were that assengers were using a keg of beer for ballast on the fateful day, but the fact has never been definitely established. Whether brought about by beer, iceburgs or submarines, howev er, the craft remained aground until the dam washed away and the lake lisappeared in 1902.

er, a member of the family noted for its bloody deeds in the 1880's traveled over the country giving spir-itualistic lectures until shortly before the murderous acts of her famly were discovered. Once she was asked by unsuspecting neighbors to use her psychic powers in an attempt to find the murderer of travelers in he region. This she pretended to do, "Ii is higly important that farm by claimed she could divulge no names.

> CHARLES C. TALBOTT (continued from page 1)

A GREAT LEADER HAS PASSED'

A tribute to the memory of Charles C. Talbott as written by Cal A. Ward, former President of the Kansas Farmers Union and now Regional Director of the Resettlement Administration in the Dakotas, Kansas.

Throughout the length and breadth f the United States thousands of people, who are interested in the welfare of the masses, are deeply grieved and moved at the passing of Charlie Talbott.

Thousands of persons in this great nation, who are interested in agriculture and under-privileged people, are much disturbed wondering who will take the place of this great leader. He was one of the great humanitarians of this age. His profound sympathy for honest deserving people who found it hard to get along, inspired him on all occasions to leave no stone unturned in his attempt to help suffering humanity.

His great, strong, towering physique, coupled with everlasting ambition and courage, caused him to carry the message of social and economic reform to the four corners of this nation. Charlie Talbott has discussed agriculture and economic measures from the platform in most states of the Union. His ability to clearly, intelligently and forcefully deliver his message was outstanding. For the past ten or twelve years Charlie Talbott has been one of ranking members of the Farmers Unon. Not only will the Farmers Union of North Dakota and the Farmers Union Cooperative Business Associations of the northwest suffer a great loss, but the National Farmer Inion, of which he was one of the National Directors, will likewise miss his counsel and leadership. It will

be hard to fill his place. Among our great Farmers Union leaders who have passed on to their reward during the past ten years are John Tromble and Clarence Brasted of Kansas, President and Secretary espectively; John A. Simpson of Oklahoma, State President and later National President; Charlie Barrett of Georgia, for 22 years president of National Farmers Union; Milo Reno of Iowa, for many years President of the Iowa Farmers Union and later President of the Farmers National Holiday Association and now our beloved C. C. Talbott

The contributions that these great men have made to our country cannot be appreciated during this generation, but through the hard honest work the benefits that have come to the American people will ever stand out as a great monument to their memory.

Charlie Talbott had many friends and they loved him. Through his leadership his followers know no sacrifice too great to make in the accomplishment of a principle.

The writer has spent weeks and months with Charlie Talbott in Farmers Union work. It was a privilege which will always be among my fondest memories. Our associations in this work have at all times been most pleasant.

The passing of Charlie Talbott challenges the best that is in each of us to CARRY ON. Our great economic problems have not yet been solved and new leadership to rally the forces will be required from time and economic justice. His passing

From Washington, D. C. comes the ollowing ode: To C. C. TALBOTT

President of the Farmers Union of North Dakota By Covington Hall ("Ami Akbar")

So you, too, are gone, old friend-We will meet no more on Earth-No more your ringing voice will challenge the Foes of Freedom— No more with the Embattled Farmers you will march-

will lead. Forever crying, "Land and Life and Liberty for ALL!— The banner has fallen from your hands-The muffled drums beat over your

No more the Militant Minority you

grave-Your flaming flesh is dust-But the Spirit that knew neither Dispair nor Defeat-That Spirit is Living Still!— Into the Minds and Hearts and Souls of Strong, Young Legions it has

Never to Die!-There to Live Forever. Forever marching on, Forever triumphing over the Enemy Within!

Never to Die until its task is accomplished-Until "Equal Rights to ALL, Special Privileges to NONE"-The Law proclaimed by Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln

Until THIS LAW is the Law of This and ALL Lands. Day and Night, Night and Day, Year on Year for This you fought-And always the Fight was good and clean-

For always Justice and Freedom and Liberty, Economic, Social and Spiritual, guided the Heart and Mind of you, Great Comrade .-As the Light was given you to see, so

you actedlways for the COMMON GOOD .-Undaunted, Unbribable, Undismayed you went your way, Giving your Self to the Larger Self that is Mankind-

Asking only Freedom for ALL-LABETTE COUNTY: Kate Bend- For Yourself only your Just Share in a World of Free Men, Women and Children-For this you plead, for this you strove, for this you fought-The Liberty of Man, Woman

> In this Great Cause, the Race had no worthier warrior than you,-And, when it is wor As WON it WILL BE-

Unto the Vanguard, of which you were not the Least-Unto the Never-Dying, Ever-Living Vanguard will go the Honor, Love and Laurel Freemen place on Freeman's grave.-

And None will deserve these more than you, Charlie Talbott. Farewell, old friend and Freedom Fighter-Peace to your Ashes-Rest to your Indomitable, Uncon-

quered Soul! Even now I hear it crying: 'Mourn not for me! "Onward and Upward for Life, Lib-

CLASSIFIED ADS

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LAB-ELED VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WA-KEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPEN-HAGEN, EARLY AND LATE DUT-POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. ONION: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BER-MUDA, SWEET SPANISH, PRIZE-TAKER. PREPAID: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00: 6.000, \$3.50, TOMATO: LAR-GF, WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD GROWN, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME. LIVING-STON GLOBE, MARGLOBE, STON7, BALTIMORE, JUNE PINK, McGEE, BALTIMORE, JUNE PINK, McGEE, EARLIANA, GULF STATE MAR-KET, EARLY DETROIT, POST-PAID: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25. PEPPER MOSSED AND LABELED, CHIN-ESE GIANT, BULL NOSE, RUBY KING, RED CAYENNE, POSTPAID 100, 65c; 200, \$1,00, 500, \$1,75; 1,000 100, 65c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$175; 1,000, \$2.50. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SAT-ISFACTION GUARANTEED. UN-ION PLANT COMPANY, TEXAR-

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Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
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