



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1937

NUMBER 41

## 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 farm people, from the Safety Division of the State Highway Commission.

Topeka, Kansas.—The new law regulating traffic on Kansas highways designed especially for motor traffic, applies equally to all who travel upon 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 people who travel the highways farm machinery propelled by motor power or animals. Included are the following features.

The law requires that the driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a through highway from a private road or driveway or side road, stop and yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on such highway. It is unlawful to park or leave a motor vehicle standing on the paved, improved or main traveled part of the roadway, and when such vehicle is parked or left standing upon a roadway or the shoulder or adjacent thereto after night, adequate signal lights must be placed ahead and to the rear of the vehicle and vehicle is parked or left standing upon a highway.

Before stopping, suddenly decreasing speed or turning a vehicle upon the roadway the driver must signal his intention to turn, stop or decrease speed. Turning around on curves, near the crest of hills or within 100 feet of any railroad crossing is forbidden.

All motor vehicles must be properly equipped with adequate and efficient lights, brakes, horn and muffler and when on the highways from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise shall constantly exhibit two white lights from the front and one red light from the rear, such lights being visible from a distance of 500 feet.

All vehicles including tractors and animal drawn vehicles, on the highways at night, or during the hours mentioned in the above paragraph, shall have head or rear lamps or lanterns exhibiting white lights in front and red lights at the rear. All motor driven vehicles, except motorcycles, shall have two head lamps and at least one red rear lamp or light.

Motor vehicles which are constructed or loaded so as to obstruct the driver's view to the rear, shall be supplied with a mirror so located as to reflect to the driver a clear view of the road for a distance of 200 feet to the rear of his vehicle.

Metal tires on motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers are unlawful, as are also logs, flanges, cleats and spikes other than rubber, which extend beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire, except that farm machinery may have tire logs or cleats which do not injure 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 the highway, including the load, shall exceed twelve and one half feet in height. The over-all length of any vehicle, truck, tractor or semitrailer, including, shall not exceed 35 feet, and any combination of units coupled together shall not exceed 45 feet in over-all length.

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 except 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 vehicle.

## KANSAS STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Division of Safety

Features of the new drivers' license law, effective July first, 1937, 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 for a chauffeur license. However, special restricted and temporary li-

censes may be issued to inexperienced 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 suspended 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 influence of liquor or narcotics.

Make a false affidavit to obtain an 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 to lend itself easily to legislation. In fact, the Foreign Policy Association in a report just published winds up with the declaration that the only sure way of taking profits out of war is not to go to war at all.

But Congress is trying to cope with the problem directly by considering the Sheppard-Hill bill, reported out of the Senate military affairs committee last week. The bill is dangerous because, by exploiting the idea of eliminating war profits, the legislation proposes to give legal basis to a report just published that the only sure way of taking profits out of war is not to go to war at all.

What is that plan? Several have been proposed under the Defense Acts of 1916 and 1920. According to the F. P. A. the latest is "based on the possible need for a large army and expeditionary force similar to that of 1917." More than that it calls for "a complete dictatorship during wartime for the purpose of insuring the necessary production of munitions."

The F. P. A. finds that the bills in Congress contain, among other things, provisions which might be interpreted as censorship of the press in time of war. The scheme provides for governmental control of any kind of factory whatsoever, which could mean a newspaper plant, and most certainly would include paper mills and type foundries. Nowhere in the proposed laws is freedom of the press safeguarded.

War profits are hard to get rid of, it appears, if legislation involves the establishment of intricate tax rates and a schedule of prices, a technical knowledge of every industry in America, and a gigantic machinery to administer the tax program. So complicated is the task that a complete regimentation of the country could not actually guarantee a profitless war.

The F. P. A. urges Congress to the point of view of keeping us out of war by considering the ownership of munitions plants, 2. reorganization of our defenses on a purely continental basis, and 3. a constructive policy of international cooperation.

Legislation on those points would reduce the chances of war. It involves, in war, and so reduce the opportunity for some of our citizens to turn death into dollars. Such a program is a whole lot saner than cooking up plans for a foreign war with 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's Association. The clinic is for crippled children of Cloud County and surrounding territory and will be held in the Masonic Temple Building in Concordia. It will begin at 9:30 a. m. and continue throughout the day. All who are crippled are urged to come for an examination and advice.

The orthopedic surgeons in charge of examinations at the clinic will be Dr. Frank D. Dickson of Kansas City and Dr. M. E. Pusitz of Topeka. All examinations, advice, and diagnoses are free, this being provided for by the Kansas Crippled Children Law.

For further information call or write your county chairman: Mrs. Grace Metz Concordia; Mrs. Tom Anderson, Clay Center; Mrs. J. E. Jantz, Abilene; Mrs. Nixon, Jewell City; Mrs. W. T. Lutz, Beloit; Mrs. Maud Robertson, Osborne; Mrs. L. M. Hinshaw, Bennington; Dr. C. V. Haggman, Scandia; Dr. J. D. Colt, Sr., Manhattan; D. B. Morey, Salina; Mrs. E. B. Marger, Smith Center; Mrs. Winona Beach, Washington.

If there is no chairman listed for your county please get in touch with Judge E. W. 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 peace issues came from every state in the union and from 15 foreign countries.

## 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 reduced the amount of man labor in the production of wheat is indicated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a special article in the April issue of The Agricultural Situation, released today.

The figures represent labor used 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 again 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, harvesting, hauling the crop to the local elevator, and for servicing the machinery in the field. The hours do not include labor needed 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 combine harvester, the tractor, the motor truck, 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 mechanization of wheat production. Whereas before the advent of the tractor the combined harvest, threshing and other power farm machinery the total outlay of an average farmer for machinery was from \$500 to \$1000, it now runs from \$5000 to \$10,000. The farmer now pays for approximately the same amount of 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 money the farmer spends on machinery, the farmer might have spoken for us farmers when he told Rosop, 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

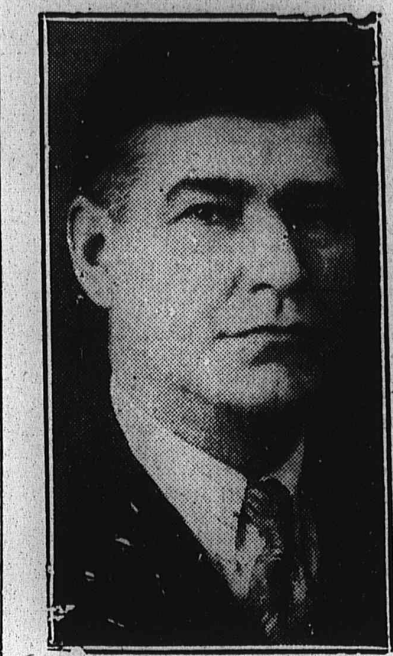
Among the most active Grange projects carried on anywhere in the United States are the various mercantile and business activities sponsored by the Washington State Grange, which operate from the central headquarters building owned by the State Grange and in whose promotion the 25,000 Grange members of 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 the farm, with a milling project and the handling of gasoline, oil and automobile 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 the executive offices of the State Grange organization.

Just now a "flour demonstration tour" is in progress and is expected to extend over the entire state before the end of the season. Boosting Grange four is the purpose of the tour and in connection therewith baking contest and similar features are being widely organized. Meanwhile all Grange activities in Washington are being speeded up for a Washington State Grange year, as the annual session of the Washington State Grange will be held at Walla Walla the early part of June.

Largely as the result of these successful business operations the membership of the Washington State Grange has grown very rapidly in recent years, while the influence of the organization in state legislative and public affairs has correspondingly increased.

BAXTER SPRINGS.—The Kansas Negro population increased from 17,108 in 1870 to 43,107 in 1880. This enormous increase was due to the migratory movement, known as the exodus to Kansas. The first organized colony for the settlement of these refugees was organized at Baxter Springs in 1873.



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 his wife in the family plot near Elendale, North Dakota.

On March 26th, while driving from the State offices at Jamestown to Bismarck, N. D. where Mr. Talbott was to deliver a radio address on the Supreme 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 cross road embankment. Mr. Talbott's chest was crushed by the steering post, injuring both lungs. After a game battle for life lasting nearly two weeks Charles Talbott passed away Thursday, April 8th at 10:40 A. M. Funeral services were held in the Jamestown Presbyterian college chapel in Jamestown at 11 o'clock on the morning of April 11th, and at Elendale at 4:30 P. M. Interment was in the Elendale Cemetery. Rev. George Thomas, A gifted earnest young Congregationalist minister and loyal union member of Williston, N. D. conducted the services. A. W. Ricker, long time friend and associate of C. C. Talbott, paid a farewell tribute to his long time friend and associate. In a few words he expressed his feelings and, I am sure those of all those who knew Charles Talbott, at the loss which we all sustained by his death.

In some future issue we will bring to our readers the life history of this remarkable man. Right now the sense of loss is still so great that nothing else seems to be of much importance except that he is gone. No more will he be the part in the fight for human right and especially the rights of the common people. No more will we be greeted by his cheerful, "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 valiantly fought, but there will be no more him to take his place. Such immortals as Charles Talbott, John Tromble, John Simpson, Milo Reno, of such God has made only one each in his class, so that we, that humanely, might not forget their work nor the principles for which they so faithfully fought. In passing from this earth these Farmers Union martyrs have left behind such a rich legacy of devotion to our cause, such strength of character, such courage in the face of disappointments, that I sometimes 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, but that we might better realize the true worth and better be able to follow their example.

Ross Palenske, Chairman of the Kansas Union state board, said in a letter to me upon hearing of C. C. Talbott's death:

"With sad regrets did I read your short note concerning Talbott. And, again, I ask why must it be such a man exemplifying every need of the broken hearted and broken pursued tiller of the soil. To fall victim to our wreckless highways which are the disgrace of the country and of the age. A loss to his family, his state and our National Union and the country as a whole."

In an editorial in the April 11th issue 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 following 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 agriculture, for Charles Talbott was one of the most forceful, and enshrined 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 congress."

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 PROGRESS ABROAD

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 Rochdale, 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 of 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 available for comparison on foodstuffs the percentage would be much higher, the report declares, "It would be a mistake to judge the importance of the cooperative movement in Czechoslovakia by this low percentage." Average prices of large urban societies were 9.6 percent 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 are low, averaging but 2 per cent. Because the cooperatives are liable to an 8 per cent profits-tax if they sell to non-members, except under specified conditions the policy of underselling the private stores, which are generally small, is possible. The low degree of efficiency in retailing has been forced up by the cooperatives.

Because Czechoslovakia is a nation of several nationalities and a union of a highly industrialized west and an agrarian east, there is no control 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 of the past six years has been to strengthen the existing societies in some 50 cooperative federations and to promote inter-federation business relationships, 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 regulations.

Farmers' cooperatives are entirely separate from the urban consumer federations with the Centro-Kooperativ of Prague being the central organization for 12 federations of 11,454 affiliated societies. These include credit, purchase, and marketing societies, dairies, bakeries, flour mills, electric and machinery cooperatives, and consumer societies. Few countries have made more progress in rural electrification since the war than Czechoslovakia, a policy of combining cooperatives with planned regional coordination of power distribution by the government being responsible.

Urban societies are distinctly working class, 75 per cent of their members being wage earners and another 21.7 per cent government employees. Self-employed artisans and small business enterprises make up the rest. Six independent federations exist, the largest being the Czech U. S. C. D. with a membership of 469,000 in 1935 and the German V. D. W. with 243,000 members.

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, 4373 residences and 351 tenants had been erected by housing societies in the federation. U. S. C. D. employees are required to belong to unions and receive higher wages than in private business. The German federation also operates various food plants and has an informal agreement with U. S. C. D. that neither will build a protective plant if the other is engaged in that line.

Between the U. S. C. D. wholesale and the Centro-Kooperativ there is some interchange of business but their relationships are hampered by political differences. The Urban leaders view cooperation as aiming to eliminate the capitalist system and collaborate with left wing parties;

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 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. Grasshopper 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 DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME BEGINNING SUNDAY, APRIL 25

The National Broadcasting Company will begin operating on daylight saving time effective, Sunday, April 25.

All programs thereafter 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 thereafter 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. CDST (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 hour.

## 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 26—Discussion by President William M. Hudson of Blackburn College, and Dean Fred H. Turner of the University of Illinois, on subject "Helping Students to Help Themselves."

April 27—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, "Comments on the Agricultural Situation."

April 30—Broadcast from Isaac Walcott, National 4-H Music Hour; U. S. Marine Band.

May 5—Home Demonstration Day program.

May 7—Talk by Ken Robinson, continuity chief of the NBC Central Division, on "Characters and Dramatization in Continuity." (Of special interest to 4-H members competing in the Social Progress Program.)

May 8—American Farm Bureau Federation program.

The Farm and Home Hour is heard each week day at 11:30 a. m. CDST (12:30 p. m. EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

## CONTOUR PLOWING HELP TO ALFALFA

Zenda, Kans.—Eight acres of fall seeded alfalfa grown to a perfect stand is the result of careful seedbed preparation on the Henry Depenbusch, Jr., farm, Kingman County.

Despite the 1936 drought, sufficient moisture was conserved to germinate the seeds and support the young alfalfa plants.

Seedbed preparation started in May, when the 8-acre field was terraced. From that time until the alfalfa was seeded, the land was given frequent shallow cultivations, all on the contour. Summer fallow tillage with plows on a cultivators left furrows to hold the little moisture that fell. Just before the field was seeded, a cultipacker was used to firm the seedbed.

The alfalfa seed was planted September 17 on the contour with an alfalfa drill. When fall rains fell there was but little runoff from the field. Practically no soil was lost.

On the same farm, a 4-acre plot of alfalfa planted without being contoured plowed produced only a poor stand, and erosion is noticeable on it.

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.

## NO MORE SHEEP'S WAILS AS OFF COME TAILS

(not poetry, but fact)

AKRON, OHIO.—Sheepmen in the Uvalde section of Texas are using rubber bands instead of surgery to hob lambs' tails according to information received by the B. F. Goodrich Company.

The newest method of tail bobbing involves only the tight application of a rubber band in the right location 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.

## MC GILL PREDICTS COURT HEARING IS ALMOST OVER

The Senator Favors President's Proposal—Lemke Claims President Have Voted More Acts Than Supreme Court

(Topeka Daily Capital)

Washington, 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.

McGill, who has not attempted 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 a more liberalized court. Incidentally, the Kansas senator has won considerable favorable comment on his questioning. He has not attempted 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.

Lemke had placed the record a lot of statistics showing that presidents had vetoed more acts of congress than the supreme court had invalidated. McGill asked him how many measures had gone to the supreme court for decision—Lemke admitted 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 as well end its hearings. Nothing new has been developed in the past two weeks. Members of the committee, have just about quit attending. So has the public. When the Senate Ashurst and Burke of the committee were present, McGill arrived about 40 minutes later, and sat 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" as David Harum expressed it.

## SOUTH'S POPULATION BECOMING LESS RURAL

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 1900, the South, the urban population constituted only 15 percent of the total southern population. In 1910 the urban population was 20 percent of the total, in 1920 it was 25 percent, and in 1930 it was 32 percent.

This was an increase of 19 percent in urbanization in 30 years, whereas the urban increase for the entire Nation was only 16 percent. In 1900 sixty percent of all the gainfully employed persons over 10 years of age in the southern states were in agriculture, but in 1930 only 40 percent were engaged in agriculture.

Excluding the great metropolitan areas the country over, the South is reported more heavily populated than any other section of the Nation. In 1930 there were 33,771,653 persons in the 13 southern states, or a little more than one-fourth of the Nation's population.

"The South," Doctor Taylor says, "has many a share of young persons, slightly less than the share of old persons, and considerably less than its share of persons in the middle-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 and other 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 crops, farmers last year used 6,815,000 tons of commercial fertilizers, according to a summary prepared by The National Fertilizer Association and appearing in the current issue of THE FERTILIZER REVIEW.

This 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)







## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

### Who Made The Garment

#### Characters:

Helen, a girl, who is finishing a new dress.  
Dinah, a negro girl, who has just finished picking cotton. Her dress should be tattered and ragged.  
Katie, a mill girl, who weaves thread into cloth. She is stooped and tired.  
Thea, a small gatherer from the Islands.

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 opens.

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 you hear that child? She thinks she can 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 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 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  
'Eder de darkey may go—  
(Steps to back of stage while humming.)

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 are hundreds of 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 make this one, too. I'll put a thread on it to remind her of it. (Puts a thread on girl's dress and steps back.)

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 weave 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 not sew. We twist and drape the cloth as my mantle is arranged. For sewing I care not, but for your dress I 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 a 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 15c.

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

Send Orders to: 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

Everyone is familiar with prepared jams, jellies and preserves, yet if someone asked you the difference between these three popular food products, you might have difficulty in arriving at a 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 applied to that class of preserves in which the whole fruit pulp is cooked 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 form, and from "jellies," which are distinguished by the removal of the pulp tissues, and are also generally more solid in body.

While jams, jellies and preserves fill a definite role in modern cookery

perhaps most housewives use them more frequently as tasty spreads for sandwiches, toast, muffins and biscuits. An especially popular use is on bread given to children as a late afternoon snack, or in the sandwiches they carry to school.

Many manufacturers are packaging their products in safe, plastic tumbler-like containers, 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 parties.

Peanut butter with jam or jelly.

Cottage cheese with preserves or jams.

Creamed cheese with jam, jelly, or preserves.

Mashed ripe bananas with preserves.

French toast with jelly or preserves.

### A PIG MAKES FAVORITE PET

Bernard L. Kobel

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

True it is that there was once a time 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 such a smart watch dog that not one hair of her head (and body) will be harmed as long as her owner can help it. She is quite a companion to Mr. Mooney (she follows his steps practically from daylight until dark, and rides with him in the family car 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 stranger approaches, she is the first to take notice and will give a series of peculiar grunts which Mr. Mooney has learned to interpret that someone is coming.

Being a female, she does a lot of talking, pig language of course. The fact is that Mr. Mooney grunts right back at her. To those people who look surprised at his grunting, he explains that he is simply learning the pig language with Betty. They live on a rural route out of Memphis, Tennessee.

### TRANSPLANTING—HOW TO DO IT CORRECTLY

Developing Technique for This Important Garden Operation Explained—Methods Suggested

How to Transplant Seedlings. Transplanting is a year around job, but it is particularly important now when cool frames and hot beds are green with seedlings, and outdoor seedbeds are either growing or contemplated.

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 be removed with the plant.

This is best accomplished with a dibber, a small iron tool which is inexpensive and should be in every

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 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 shade the plants; otherwise use a strawberry box or a piece of paper to keep the hot, direct sun from them. Leave the sunshades in place for a day or two until the plants get settled and accustomed to their new situation.

Observe distances carefully in transplanting. The little seedlings may look lost and lonely when put 2 or 3 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 plants than if you crowd them so no plant can reach its best development.

WHEN TRANSPLANTING FROM COLD FRAME TO GARDEN, BE SURE TO TAKE A GOOD BALL OF SOIL WITH THE ROOTS.

RIGHT

WRONG

DIG HOLES WIDE AND DEEP ENOUGH TO SET ROOTS IN NATURAL POSITION

FIRM THE SOIL WITH YOUR FINGERS. WATER WELL AND PROTECT FROM SUN AND WIND FOR A FEW DAYS

TRIM OFF STRAGGLY ROOTS WITH A SHARP KNIFE

W. N. Ewer.

## :: Of Interest To Women ::

### 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 dissatisfaction. In the ordinary home, as in the White House, variety in the menu makes for contentment.

The simplest way to inject new interest into standard meals and recipes 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 monotony.

Left-overs often give the greatest problem, but at the same time they offer the greatest opportunity to infuse new flavors 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 negating the effect of being warmed-up.

### Lamb Cutlets

Marinate six slices of cold lamb, cut about 1-4 inch thick, in a mixture made of 1 tablespoon olive oil, 1 teaspoon vinegar, 1 tablespoon crushed or powdered marjoram, salt and pepper to taste. Remove meat from mixture and spread each slice on both sides with a generous amount of mashed potatoes which have been seasoned with pepper and salt. Roll up in egg and cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat until golden brown.

### Lamb Pie

Mix in a casserole cubes or small pieces of cold lamb, raw carrots, raw potatoes, cut into good-sized cubes and fresh peas or other vegetables. Drop in a small bag of mixed pot herbs or a half teaspoon of mixed pickling spices, and add enough butter, gravy or soup stock to half cover. 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.

### Mixed Lamb Doves

To one cup of cold lamb that has been pieced through a copper add 1-4 cup bread crumbs, 1-4 cup grated cheese, 1 egg and salt and pepper to taste. Mix well, then wrap the fastening with toothpicks to keep mixture in large cabbage leaves, 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 a 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 occurred 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.

Typoid 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 handling milk and other foods. A "carrier" is a person who, after recovery from illness with typhoid, continues to discharge through the intestines 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 occurred in a local orphanage, had the greatest number of cases reported from any city or county.

Inspected water, milk and food supplies, 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 persons who are planning to spend all or part of the warm weather season in rural districts, where water, milk and food supplies are not inspected, to be vaccinated against typhoid fever now. It is cheap insurance against a disease which has caused thousands of deaths in the state of Kansas.

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

### COTTAGE CHEESE SALMON SALAD

Have you ever prepared a Cottage Cheese Salmon Salad? It is one recipe 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 exceptionally good to use as a spread for canapés or sandwiches.

As with most salads of this type, in order to improve the flavor it is advisable to prepare it an hour or more before serving and place in the refrigerator. Either red salmon or tuna fish may be used. A milk can, can and, of course, your milkman or grocer can supply the jar of Cottage Cheese.

The recipe is very simple and easy to prepare. You will wish to add it to your collection of salad favorites.

### 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 slightly 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 baking.

Apply these tests to cake before it 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 baked in round layer cake pans, loaf pans, square pans, tube pans, or muffin pans.

At the end of each baking quarter the oven door may be opened to determine 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 the cake is baking unevenly, change the position of the pan to insure uniform baking. Cakes may be carefully moved at any time after the first ten minutes of baking.

5. Handle carefully after baking. Butter cakes, after removal from the 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 steaming or sweating which is one 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 of sponge cakes are so delicate that they shrink slightly if the cake is removed while still warm. In cooling, however, the cell walls stiffen and become sufficiently strengthened to hold the cake in its original shape. The volume will be less if the cake 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 in any amount; sponge cakes are the ones which have no shortening of any kind. True sponge cakes contain no baking powder, but are leavened solely by the air beaten into 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. One-eighth teaspoon parsley, minced. Melt butter and add flour. When blended, add milk. Cook until creamy sauce forms. Add eggs, asparagus and asparagus. Cook two minutes and serve poured over cut bread, which has been toasted.

### TWENTY SECOND CINNAMON ROLLS

Two cups bread flour, four teaspoons shortening, 2-3 cup milk, baking powder, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 4 melted butter, brown sugar, cinnamon. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt, then cut in the shortening and add the milk. Stir lightly for 30 seconds. Turn on a floured board and knead 20 seconds. Roll dough 1-4 inch thick, and spread generously with melted butter, brown sugar and cinnamon. 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 minutes.

### CODFISH BALLS

4 cups potatoes 2 eggs 1 tablespoon butter Pepper 2 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 cooked rice, (chilled). 1 cup shredded pineapple (drained). 1 1/2 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 hour. Just before serving add the whipped cream into the mixture and on top of cake layers as a "frosting," and as a topping for cake squares and other desserts.

### 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 top of pies, or cakes 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 thoroughly 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 tablespoons 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 thoroughly, 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 1-2 pounds rhubarb Juice and grated rind 1 orange 1 cup sugar 1-4 teaspoon salt 1-2 teaspoons quick-cooking tapioca.

Wash and slice rhubarb. Add orange rind and juice. Mix remaining ingredients thoroughly and add to rhubarb. Mix well. Pour into unbaked 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 drink to serve on a chilly 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 lemon 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 sheets on the market—all intended for different uses—most women are unable properly to compare prices and qualities. The Bureau of Home Economics recently analyzed 39 fairly representative sheets and grouped 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 light in weight, but are made of closely woven fine combed yarns with a combined thread count of over 200 to the inch. They contain practically no sizing and wear well if used with reasonable care.

Heavyweight muslin sheets are chiefly 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 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'Brien, in charge of 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, amount of sizing, length first or a second.

### We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association Grain Checks, Scale Tickets Stationery Office Equipment Printing

the CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co. SALINA, KANSAS



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 months' duration at agricultural institutions within or near their home communities. They will be given practical instruction in basic farming and home economics 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, Executive Director of the National Youth Administration who said:

"This is an attempt 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 of 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 a 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 give them 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 the basis of eligibility for NYA employment and their ability to profit by the type of training which they will receive. Through arrangements worked out in cooperation with the various agricultural institutions, they will be assigned in groups as special students with courses of study adapted to their particular needs and educational levels. Their tuition subsistence and other costs will be worked out on the basis of consuming approximately one-half time with allowance made for monthly cash payments of \$5 each. Enrollment terms will vary between one and three 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 less 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 standards of home maintenance and in the principles of hygiene, cooking, economical marketing, home gardening, and canning and preservation of foods.

Approximately half of each student's time will be devoted to work with the schools. These will consist of various forms of contact work about the school property, maintenance of demonstration plots and plant nurseries, work in the barns 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 met.

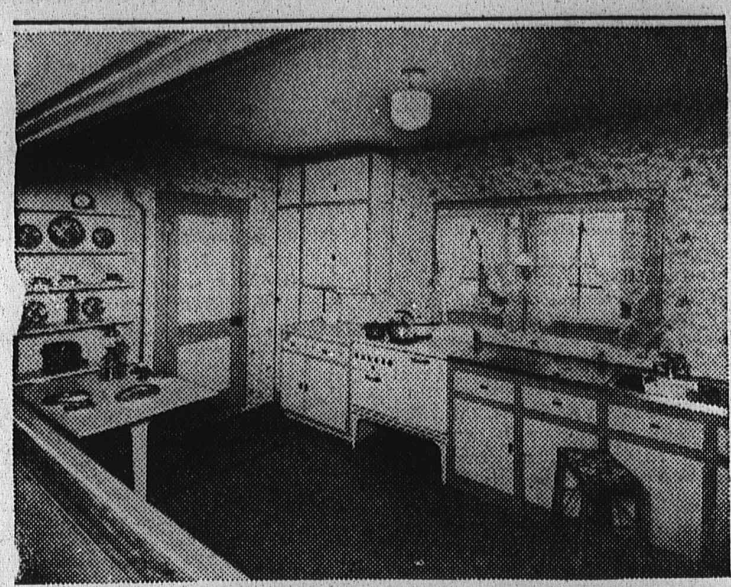
One outstanding feature of the plan expected to be followed at many institutions embraces the building of cooperative dormitories by the NYA workers. With materials and supervision furnished chiefly by the college, these structures will afford maximum economy in living costs and valuable construction experience which will be useful to the students on their homes and farms. Such buildings will later become the property of the institution but under an agreement whereby they will continue to be used for cooperative leaders.

Mr. Williams stated that a number of farm and educational leaders, particularly in the South, had been sounded out on the feasibility of the program. In practically every case, he said the response was enthusiastically favorable.

"It has long been recognized," he added, "that full educational opportunities are denied a large segment of the population 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 excellent agricultural schools and colleges. Here the nation's future leaders in farming and home economics are taught those young people who can afford to attend. Literally millions of young people however, are prevented by poverty from ever deriving any of the advantages which 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 benefited.



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 Up 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, "The 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 Husbandry Department of the Kansas State College, will present and discuss the results of the feeding experiments carried on this past winter by Superintendent L. C. Aicher and his able assistants in the feeding operations.

The feeding experiments this year embrace the use of Atlas sorghum silage as a basic ration with the use of 8 protein supplements fed to 80 head of yearlings in 8 different lots and as many calves fed the same supplements. These protein supplements include cottonseed meal; linseed meal, gluten meal, soybean meal, tankage, peanut meal, wheat bran and alfalfa hay.

Following the discussion of the feeding experiments, Superintendent L. C. Aicher has arranged a "dam" lister demonstration which will not only demonstrate the use of dam lister 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, District Home Demonstration Leader, 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 A. 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 utilized.

For that entirely different flavor in fried eggs, put a bit of bacon fat and butter into a skillet. In this, 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 make the garnish.

Scrambled eggs are nothing new, but when eggs are poured over a few tablespoons of kippered or smoked salmon that has been lightly fried in butter—well, that's something else again. As always with scrambled eggs, a few tablespoons of cream or top milk add an appetizing 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 problem—especially if the family is fond of angel food cakes. If the yolks are dropped into a pan of slightly salted water to simmer slowly (or scalded) until firm, they are excellent for salads, and make a good garnish for cold meat dishes. Put thru a ricer, they add much to the top of a dish of creamed potatoes or a casserole of vegetables.

Scrambled egg pans are a nuisance to wash until one learns to fill the hot pan with cold water the minute the eggs are taken up. If left to stand until the meal is over, 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 fires 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, spokesmen for the brick and building tile industry with headquarters in Washington, is cooperating with Department of Agriculture in advancing fireproof construction on farms.

"It is highly important that farm 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 to curb the wasteful practice of exposing isolated farm structures to the hazards of uncontrollable fire. The best way to do this is to build with fireproof materials. The construction makes unnecessary the wide separation of farm buildings 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 other farm buildings.

## OVER FATIGUE IN CHILDREN

The long, strenuous schedules which many children maintain, day after day, would take the strength and endurance of adults. Parents should give careful consideration to the daily program of each child, in order that excessive fatigue may be avoided. The child who is over-tired should have no work outside of school hours, not even music or dancing lessons.

Sometime over-tiredness 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 up 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 fatigue.

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 half-mouthfuls of food and dashes off to school, does not have sufficient nourishment to sustain him until the noon meal. Such a child should be awakened one-half hour earlier and required to take some exercise in the open air. A glass of water will wash out the stomach and will 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 investigated as possible sources of fatigue.

But remember, sleep is the most potent re-builder of lost energies.

## KNOW YOUR KANSAS

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

EMPORIA: E. A. Spady, cobbler of Emporia, not only has repaired Emporians' shoes for a number of years in his shop on Commercial Street but has worked on a president's shoes there as well. Upon reading that President Harding was in the habit of having his shoes repaired Spady remarked to Homer Hoch,

then member of the House of Representatives, that he would like to have the chance to show President Harding that expert shoe repairing could be done in Kansas. Mr. Hoch informed Spady a short time later that he had arranged for him to work on a pair of the president'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 and when the work was completed photographs were taken for publication. 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 were returned Spady received a letter from George C. Christian, Jr., the president's secretary acknowledging 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 resident in the vicinity, improvised the various equipment. The boats, which carried 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. Passenger rates were five cents for each cruise. A coal-burning engine ran the motors. The craft puffed over the waters of the lake almost continuously on Sundays and holidays until it ran aground. Rumors were that passengers 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, icebergs or submarines, however, the craft remained aground until the dam washed away and the lake disappeared in 1902.

LABETTE COUNTY: Kate Bender, a member of the family noted for its bloody deeds in the 1880's traveled over the country giving spiritualistic lectures until shortly before her death. Her numerous acts of her family were discovered. Once she was asked by unsuspecting neighbors to use her psychic powers in an attempt to find the murderer of travelers in the region. This she pretended to do 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, Nebraska and Kansas.

Throughout the length and breadth of 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 underprivileged 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 deliver his message was outstanding.

For the past ten or twelve years Charlie Talbott has been one of the ranking members of the Farmers Union. 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 Farmers Union, 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 respectively; 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 to time to guide the fight for social and economic justice. His passing is a national loss.

From Washington, D. C. comes the following order:  
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—  
No more the Militant Minority you will lead,  
Forever crying, "Land and Life and Liberty for ALL!"  
The banner has fallen from your hands!  
The muffled drums beat over your 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 gone,  
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 acted—  
Always for the COMMON GOOD—  
Undaunted, Unruffled, Undismayed you went your way,  
Giving your Self to the Larger Self that is Mankind—  
Asking only Freedom for ALL—  
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 and Child."

In this Great Cause, the Race had no worthier warrior than you—  
And when it is over, you will be—  
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 Freeman place on a Freeman's grave—  
And None will deserve these more than you, Charlie Talbott.

Farwell, old friend and Freedom Fighter—  
Peace to your Ashes—  
Rest to your Indomitable, Unconquered Soul!

Even now I hear it crying:  
"Mourn not for me!  
"Onward and Upward for Life, Liberty and Justice for ALL!"

## CLASSIFIED ADS

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELED VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESION, COPPER HAGEN, EARLY AND LATE DUTCH, POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. ONION: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BERAMUDA, SWEET SPANISH, PRIZETAKER, POSTPAID: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 2,000, \$1.50. TOMATO: LARGE, WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD GROWN, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME, LIVINGSTON GLOBE, MARGLOBE, STONT, BALTIS, TRE, JUNE PINK, MCGEE, EARLIANA, GULF STATE MARKET, EARLY DETROIT, POSTPAID: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25. PEPPER MOSSED AND LABELED, CHINESE GIANT, BULL NOSE, RUBY KING, RED CAYENNE, POSTPAID 100, 65c; 200, \$1.00; 300, \$1.25; 500, \$1.75. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK.

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

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

FOR SALE: Several head of horses, including two Percheron Stallions and for yearling colts.—Fowler Sneath, Marquette, Kansas 4-29-p.

## Truck Grain Blower



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

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

erty and Equality,  
"O Farmers and Workers of America and the World!"  
So you hoped and dreamed it was to be—

So yet it shall be, so it yet shall be!  
Farewell awhile, old Friend and Comrade.

Cattle Barb

Glidden

Hog Barb

2-point

Posts

"U"

Gates

Style "L"

Staples

Galv.

Smooth Wire

Cattle Barb

Dillon

Hog Barb

4-point

Posts

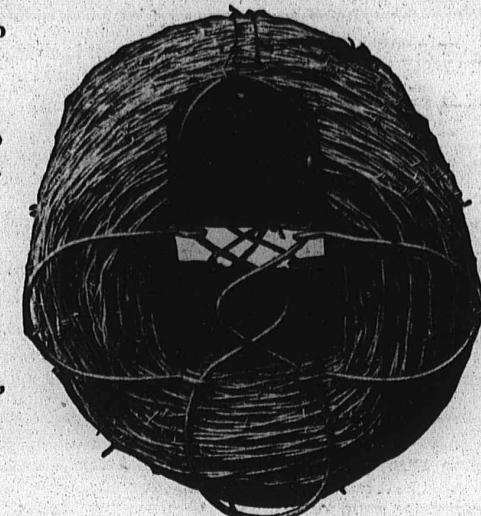
"T"

Gates

Lift

Staples

Polished



We can supply all specifications of Barb Wire including 80-rod spools 14 ga. 2-pt. Special Hog and Cattle Barb—80-rod spools 12 1/2 ga. 2-pt. Dillon Perfect Hog and Cattle Barb—80-rod spools 12 1/2 ga. 2-pt. Regular Glidden Hog and Cattle Barb—80-rod spools 12 1/2 ga. 4-pt. Regular Hog Barb and 100 lb. spools 12 ga. Regular Hog or Cattle Barb.

See your local dealer or write direct to

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N

Kansas City, Kansas

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

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP.

CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas

WaKeeney, Kansas

## LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

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

## CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	
Money back guarantee, per dose	53c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	1.00
Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose	75c
Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	75c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron, 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00	
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

## HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00
Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00

## POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)	\$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	1.00
Respirators. Used in lung-type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box	1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	15c
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want.	

Direct Orders, with remittance, to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51 SALINA, KANSAS Phone 974