

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Education

Co-operation

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## M. W. THATCHER FOR ROOSEVELT'S PLAN

Organized Farmers Wish Supreme Court Capable Liberal Interpretation of Constitution

SEEKS FEDERAL CONTROL

In Many States Farmers Will Hold Conventions to Discuss Supreme Court

By M. W. Thatcher  
Farmers National Grain  
Legislative Representative of the  
Corporation

The organized farmers of this nation have unmistakably and emphatically registered their determination to support President Roosevelt in his effort to provide them and all the common people with a Supreme Court capable of cooperating with the legislative and executive branches of our government in an interpretation of our Constitution which will permit the people to work and live decently within its boundaries. How do I know?

Several days before Secretary Wallace knew of the President's plan to unpack the Court, he had invited from all over this nation the recognized leaders of the various organized farm groups. These representatives arrived at Washington, D. C. shortly after the President's "Court Message." Firmly they again demanded federal action to protect agriculture. In the face of the adverse decision of the Supreme Court in the AAA case, they again demand federal control of agriculture and they mean to have it. Their agricultural program was adopted—without a dissent against federal control, crop control, production control.

The cruel deflation under Harding in 1921 was a deliberate plan to lay the heaviest part of the cost of the World War upon the farmers. That gave rise to the McNary-Haugen bill and the fight with Congress and Coolidge and Hoover for protection for agriculture. The farmers were denied.

The advent of President Roosevelt and the "New Deal" offered—for the first time in history—the Capitol of this nation as a warm and happy host to the American farmer. The farmer came to the White House, Washington customs, political chicanery, and how to appraise statesmanship.

The farmer knows that his products in interstate and foreign commerce cannot be regulated for his continued existence by state action. He knows the Supreme Court has been inconsistent and unfair with him. He knows that twenty years ago the State of North Dakota attempted to protect the farmers of that state in the matter of grades on grain and the value of "dockage" in it. Appealed to the United States Supreme Court by the grain warehousemen, the Court decided that when the farmer's grain was put in a wagon box it was in interstate commerce and, therefore, the state law was unconstitutional. All the present members of Congress from North Dakota, as well as myself, were parties to it.

The farmer knows that in the case of AAA, agriculture is determined by the United States Supreme Court to be a local matter—for state legislation. The North Dakota grain decision and the United States Supreme Court decision in the AAA case—How do you square these with your interpretation of the Constitution? Where is honesty—consistency—good judicial reasoning?

The farmers of many states will hold special state conventions where their delegates will consider this battle to unpack the Court, and, thus, make possible an honest and liberal interpretation of our Constitution which will permit agriculture to work hard to produce abundance for our people, to be paid a living for their work, and thus be permitted to live upon the soil they till.

The farmers of many states have no check on the Court after members are confirmed. They know any new member must receive approval of the Senate. They know the Senate, thus, holds the selection of judges. They know, as the President knows, and as Congress knows, the unpacking of the Court is not a permanent cure for the present dilemma. The farmers know that a democracy cannot be

static and the fundamental law follows long indulged suffering and the restraint of opposition. The farmers know that proper amendments to the Constitution are needed in order to kill motheaten legal precedents, to put new and current life and jurisprudence into the Court if it is to properly meet and deal with the accumulated disorders of an extremely complete social phenomenon. History records that this slow process comes and is met in cycles. Lincoln met it—so did Grant; now comes Roosevelt. It is not novel; it is historic. It did not make a dictator out of Lincoln or Grant—it preserved our democracy.

The President is impotent; the Congress is impotent; the deficit increases. Most people live in fear of insecurity or are on relief—all because we have a Supreme Court, the majority of which are property-minded, ensnared in the accumulated legalistic fiction and precedents of an ancient economy.

The redress through amendment rests upon the caprice of congressional agreement and ratification by three-fourths of the states. A long and questionable process which may and, we hope, will be successfully carried through while Mr. Roosevelt is in office, thus to safeguard our country against reactionary presidents and congresses of the future. But action is needed now while we have a leader who aspires and dares to build and leave a strong democracy upon the termination of his presidency.

Imagine a giant industrial organization with its general manager rendered impotent while his board of directors wrangle over the by-laws and thereafter must await approval of the stockholders by a three-fourths vote. That organization would go in the red and then into bankruptcy. We can hold the President responsible only in the measure we give him authority for action. That is the rule in proven business and the United States should enjoy a business-like economy and administration. Is President Roosevelt wild and ambitious? Our country recently celebrated the birthday anniversary of our great Lincoln. He is revered and quoted. In 1861 President Lincoln, in his first inaugural address, breathed the ultimate right of revolution within our Constitution when he proclaimed, "This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amendment, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

The President's program is moderate, effective and wise as a temporary correction, but could ultimately prove to lose much of its value unless supplemented by effective amendments to the Constitution. The farmers of our country ask for a fair deal.

## POINTERS FOR BUYERS OF HYBRID SEED CORN

Many growers have only a hazy idea of what is meant by hybrid seed corn. To help clear away doubt, G. H. Dungan, of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, recently aided farmers by explaining some of the things buyers should look for and others they should avoid if they wish to get good hybrid seed corn.

"Corn growers should understand," he said, "that good hybrid seed cannot be produced by crossing two open-pollinated varieties, by detasseling certain rows of an adapted variety, or by selecting seed in a field grown from commercial hybrid seed. And not all hybrids are good, not even all hybrids that involve four inbred lines."

Certain hybrids that have given outstanding performance over a period of years in a certain section of the State are no better in other sections than adapted open-pollinated varieties, say agronomists of the United States Department of Agriculture who cooperate in this work. The merit of a given hybrid depends on its ability to give a satisfactory yield of sound grain, to stand up until harvest, and to do these consistently year after year. Information as to these qualities can be established only by repeated tests in the general area in question.

## Charges Lower, Denver Stockyards

A downward revision of charges for services, yardage, feed and bedding at the Denver Union Stockyards has been ordered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, effective March 19. The estimated annual saving to shippers is approximately \$50,000, the difference between revenues under existing rates and estimated revenues under the new rates.

This revision is the culmination of an inquiry begun in 1934 under the Packers and Stockyards Act which the Department, through the Bureau of Animal Industry, administered. Hearings conducted at Denver together with oral arguments in Washington, D. C., resulted in voluminous testimony and data covering not only existing rates and charges but also the valuation of stockyard property and details of operating a railroad terminal facilities was not properly a part of the rate base for establishing stockyard rates and charges. The Department also holds that loading and unloading livestock from railroad cars is a transportation service and should not be paid for again as a stockyard expense.

Incurred in connection with local livestock exhibitions had been absorbed by the stockyard company. Notwithstanding the recognized beneficial effect of livestock exhibitions the Department holds that such exhibitions should not be included as a stockyard expense.

Another result of the investigation was the finding that no charges were made for certain types of services, thereby causing greater charges for other services.

Concluding its 142-page report, the Department holds that rates and charges in the company's tariff schedule are unreasonable and unjustly discriminatory and has prescribed a new schedule of maximum rates and charges for yardage, feed, bedding, branding, dehorning, disinfecting, immunizing, weighing, stabling, and related services.

## Telegraph - Telephone Write

Do something to help the Gasoline Tax Exemption on Tractor and non road gasoline from being taken from us farmers. Farmers and other non users of Gasoline are entitled to the exemption and your representative and state senator should be made to understand that you expect him to stand solidly for the retention of the exemption.

The advocates of the General Sales Tax are putting on a big push this week to get out from under the new taxes that they are paying and to load the tax on the poor people through a general sales tax. For every dollar of possible reduction in real estate taxes the average farm family or city workman's family would have to pay two or three dollars in sales taxes. Write or wire your representative and senator in the state legislature and the Governor and tell them that we do not want such an IRON HORSE, as the sales tax has always proven to be, saddled onto us.

Don't put off, Wire, Telephone or Write, today.

## CROP INSURANCE MESSAGE TEXT

President Roosevelt Sends Message To Congress About Crop Insurance

GUARD FOR EMERGENCIES

Storage Of Reserves Is Important In The Foundation of Sound Agricultural Policy

To the Congress of the United States: During the past 4 years the Government has assisted farmers in meeting emergencies of two different types. The first was the collapse of prices resulting from huge surpluses for which foreign markets had disappeared. The second was widespread failure of crops resulting from drought.

Government action helped both farmers and consumers. Meanwhile, again it has been shown that neither producers nor consumers are benefited by wide fluctuations in either prices or supplies of farm products.

Convinced that the time has come to take permanent steps to protect farmers and consumers against disaster of both types, I appointed, on September 19, last, a committee of representatives of Federal agencies and requested this committee to prepare a report and recommendations for legislation providing a plan of "all-risk" crop insurance.

The committee has now completed its work. I transmit to you its report, entitled "Report and Recommendations of the President's Committee on Crop Insurance. I have examined this report and I am convinced that the plan it outlines is practical, sound, and in the best interests of our thoughtful consideration.

I believe that it provides an adequate basis for legislation which will make possible a program of crop insurance applying to wheat for the crop year 1938. I believe that legislation should be enacted to provide for similar programs to other commodities when it is established that producers desire them and application of the plan to wheat has provided a backlog of experience in applying the principles of crop insurance.

Crop insurance and a system of storage Reserve should operate so that surpluses in years of good weather might be carried over for use in years of unfavorable growing conditions. Crop insurance and a system of storage reserves would help to protect the income of individual farmers against the hazards of crop failure; it would help to protect consumers against shortages of food supplies and against extremes of prices; and, finally, it would assist in providing a more nearly even flow of farm supplies, thus stabilizing farm buying power and contributing to the security of business and employment.

The Government also has a special interest in measures which would assist in guarding farmers and consumers against emergencies arising out of extremes and surpluses or shortages. The expense in the past to Federal, State, and local governments arising by reason of crop losses points to the desirability of employing the principle of insurance in order to lessen the cost—financial and human—of future crop disasters.

A program of crop insurance and storage of reserves should be part of the foundation of agricultural policy which we are building and which must include the conservation of soil and water, better land use, increased farm income, and alleviation of distress in rural areas arising out of factors beyond the control of individual producers.

May I repeat what I have suggested in a former message: That because economic and social reforms of this character are essentially national in scope and in administration, the citizens of our Nation believe that our form of government was never intended to prohibit their accomplishment.

## RAILWAY SITUATION

"One of the most encouraging factors in the present railway situation" says the Railway Age in a current editorial, "is the return to the stream lines of the long-haul passengers, as distinguished from suburban or commuter passengers. In the first eleven months of 1936, as compared with the same months of 1935, there was an increase of 40,000,000 in these 'distance' passengers, an increase equivalent to almost one-third of our total national population. Indeed, since the first of July, the increase in 'distance' passengers has restored them to their former prior rank over the number of commuter passengers."

"The last calendar year," continues the Railway Age, "in which the number of long-haul railroad passengers exceeded the number of rail commuters was 1924, the figures for that year showing 439,000,000 long-haul travelers and 439,000,000 commuter passengers. In 1932 suburban passengers on the railroads outnumbered their longer-distance brethren by 95 per cent, or by almost two to one, the totals for that year being 1,000,000,000 long-haul passengers and 500,000,000 commuter passengers. This gap was gradually closed until in 1935 the number of commuters handled by the railroads was only 39 per cent greater than the number of 'distance' passengers, this figure falling to 33 per cent in the first six months of 1936. Even more striking, current reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that in the five months ending with November the number of 'distance' passengers (107,000,000) exceeded by four per cent the total of 103,000,000 commuter passengers carried in those same five months."

If the reasons for this increase in long-distance travel by rail were sought, it would be found to consist of the following. Better service, courtesy, and most of all a reduction in the fare charged by the railways. If the same changes are made in passenger service and charges railroads will soon be complaining of more freight traffic than they have the equipment to take care of. It is a sad commentary on the mental capacity of many of our railway executives that they must be forced by law or competition to put into effect improved transportation. It might not be a bad thing for the stockholders, if some one else, to replace some of the remaining (Public Be Damned) railroad executives with new vigorous blood, able to cope with present day transportation problems.

In time of bumper crops, on the other hand, the program, by encouraging the planting of legumes and grasses instead of soil-depleting crops, tends to hold down to some extent the size of grain surpluses.

Hence the AAA program, Mr. Tolley said, encourages diversified farming instead of one-crop farming. In most areas, this kind of farming acts as a stabilizer of supplies, and consequently to a considerable extent also as a stabilizer of prices.

The first fields to be hit hard when dry weather comes, Mr. Tolley pointed out, are those where the soil is thin, eroded or exhausted by over-cropping. One of the best protections against drought is good rich soil, he said, and therefore its provisions for conserving and restoring the fertility of the soil have important drought protective value.

Mr. Tolley said that the plan for a program that would prove workable in event of drought has been carried out in the shaping of detailed provisions. Following is a summary for the different regions of provisions which have been worked out to give farmers increased drought protection, and hence also to protect customers' food supplies:

**Western Region**  
Four features of the program as developed for the Western Region will be especially helpful to participating farmers in combating drought, if it occurs. These four features are: (1) provision for emergency forage plantings to replace losses of 1936 crops, (2) rates of payment for planting soil-conserving crops, which

## PROTECT AGAINST DROUGHT, TOLLEY

Farmers And AAA Have Tried To Take Advantage Drought Experience For Future Activities

4 FEATURES FOR PROGRAM

Soil-Building Practices Differ From State To State, But General Purpose Is To Control Erosion

Increased protection against possible recurrence of drought this year is to be afforded farmers and consumers by operation of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, announced today.

What the 1937 growing season will bring in the way of weather cannot now be determined, but while strips of farm land in the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys have suffered heavily from floods, much larger areas in the Western wheat producing regions of the Great Plains are still hampered by deficiency of subsoil moisture, Mr. Tolley said. Serious dust storms have occurred in the "dust-bowl" area of the Southwest in the past few days.

Mr. Tolley said the farmers and the AAA have tried to take advantage of experience in recent years with the two extremes of drought and surplus and have sought to shape up the 1937 program so it will be effective whatever turn the weather may take.

The AAA soil conservation program has one set of effects on production in drought years and an opposite set of effects in bumper crop years, Mr. Tolley pointed out.

In drought years, the program tends to increase the production of total feed supplies because so large a part of these supplies consists of hay and forage whenever the weather is too dry to produce good yields of corn or small grain. The AAA program therefore has important drought protection value because of the encouragement it gives to planting grass and legume crops. In a good many areas, where small grain or corn yields were close to zero in both the 1934 and 1936 droughts, hay or emergency forage crops yielded feed to help the farmers through.

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will enable farmers to conserve nurse crops as grass, clover, in event of drought, and still earn small payments, (3) a variety of specially designed soil-building practices which will enable farmers to reduce wind erosion and also to hold on their land a large proportion of the rain and snow water that has (4) a flexible provision or certain winter wheat States which will allow a part of the huge 1937 winter wheat acreage to be used as pasture in event of drought, thus providing more livestock feed.

The States of the Western Region are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The emergency forage provisions will enable farmers to start the 1937 season with as many acres in forage crops as they had before the beginning of the drought in 1936. This is made possible by providing that farmers may plant emergency forage crops to make up for soil-conserving crops killed by drought or winter-killed in 1936. Some of these emergency forage crops, such as millets, Sudan grass, and barley, ordinarily would be classified as soil-depleting, but this year they will be classified as neutral. This provision thus makes it possible for farmers to begin 1937 with a normal acreage of forage crops, which will provide feed supplies if needed because of drought. This applies in all of the Western Region States except California, Nevada, and Utah.

The two rates of payment established for planting of soil-conserving crops will allow a crop to be used for grains or hay, if needed makes this necessary, and will allow farmers to earn part payments for planting soil-conserving crops. For example, alfalfa could be planted in North Dakota this season with oats for a nurse crop. The rate for this practice is \$4 an acre if there is a good stand established and the nurse crop is not harvested. However, if this should be a drought year, the farmer could harvest this crop of oats for grain or for hay, and could earn the lower rate of \$2.50 per acre for planting the alfalfa. These differential payments thus offer a flexible method for increasing or decreasing forage and grain supplies, depending upon the requirements of the individual farmer and of the country as a whole.

The soil-building practices for farmers and for range land differ from State to State and by regions within some States, but their general purpose is to control erosion and to improve the soil. Also, a larger proportion of the payments this year will be made for soil-building practices. Many of these practices were specifically recommended in the report on the future of the Great Plains which was transmitted by the President to Congress recently. For putting these practices into effect, the farmer receives payments which pay part of the out-of-pocket cost of the practice. A partial list of the practices which Kansas farmers may put into effect to hold their soil indicates how these methods can help in a drought emergency. For instance, payments are provided for terracing cropland, and for contour planting of small grains and intertilled crops.

This method of cropping reduces the runoff of rainfall and should bring better yields of crops under drought conditions than otherwise would be the case. In a number of the "dry-land" counties of Western Kansas, farmers may put into effect certain special practices which also reduce erosion and conserve moisture. These include controlled following, strip cropping and following, contour listing of land going back to native grass, and planting of cover crops to control wind erosion. On range land, stockmen may earn payments for contouring, for developing springs and seeps, for constructing pits and reservoirs to hold rainfall, and for digging wells to conserve range water and for distribution of livestock, and for watering.

(continued on page 2)

## FARMERS UNION SEED PROGRAM

J. P. Fenge Writes About Assortment of Seeds

ABOUT FORAGE CROPS

Advices Planting Of Sweet Stalk Kaffir Or Cane

I wish to call the attention of our membership, again to our Farmers Union seed program, in which it seems to me all of us should be interested and no doubt will be when we can see and know some of these benefits and advantages we have to offer. We have a splendid assortment of seeds that should do well in Kansas, in the event we have a crop season that will give them an opportunity to prove themselves.

The two outstanding items as I see them, is our sweet stalk kaffir, with grain the same as the usual black hull, but attaining an average height under U. S. Department of Agriculture observation of (70) seventy inches, covering a period of (12) twelve crop years.

The average maturity period for this sweet stalk kaffir covering the same 12 years was 112 days.

The White Cane has been under U. S. Department of Agriculture observation for (22) years and during that period has averaged (82) eighty two inches in height in the last twenty crop years.

This White Cane is very prolific and produced both mature forage and seed in 1936 on rather thin land in Marion County, with an average height of (5) five feet and was matured and harvested on August 24.

Both of these forage crops are being raised in this portion of the State and for this locality are proven crops. We all know what Atlas Sorgo is and what it will do for us. It is very high in price and we are of the opinion we have in these two sorgo crops, worth while sweet stalk seed and forage crops that will mean a saving indeed for our farmers.

Why not plant either sweet stalk kaffir or white cane, J. P. Fenge, Manager of Seed Dept.

## FARMERS' MILK PRICES SHOW AN UPWARD TREND

The trend in wholesale milk prices received by farmers has been noticeably upward during the past 3 years.

Prices are, however, still much lower than in the same months of the period 1917 through 1930, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out in a report just released on monthly average prices by states, regions and for the entire country, back to 1909. The peak price during this 27-year period was \$3.92 per 100 pounds as an average for the entire country in December, 1918.

The average for 1936 the country over, as computed by the Bureau was \$1.86 per 100 pounds compared with \$1.27 in 1932.

The Bureau says in its report, entitled "Wholesale Prices Received by Farmers for Whole Milk," that prices were fairly steady from 1909 until 1916, but lagged behind the general price level during and immediately following the World War.

"Prices began to rise in late 1916," it is stated, "reached the peak in December 1918, remained at a fairly high level until October 1920, then dropped rapidly in 1920-21, and remained low in 1922. Prices rose slightly in 1923 and, after reflecting the slight down turn in industrial activity in 1924, rose steadily until 1929."

"Again lagging behind the general price level, milk prices dropped drastically from 1930 to 1933, and remained at the prewar level from 1932 to 1934. Since 1934 the trend has been noticeably upward."

Present dust storms in the region are endangering lands that have not yet been affected by erosion, and emphasize the importance of adopting long-time conservation practices throughout the Southern Plains, according to officials of the Soil Conservation Service.

Erosion control measures suggested in the new publication include: a general reorganization of land use to include the removal of certain lands from cultivation; the reorganization of such lands into large units for large-scale livestock production, with crop production at an economic application of soil and water conservation measures to range and cultivated lands.

A full description of the area surveyed, a summary of its agricultural history, and a detailed discussion of the suggested remedies, are included in the bulletin, which is listed as Technical Bulletin No. 556 of the Department of Agriculture. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents per copy.

## New Reports on Dust Bowl Survey

Actual land conditions in the Southern Plains region now being swept by severe dust storms were reported today by the Department of Agriculture in a new bulletin based on results of a detailed survey of the severely affected area.

Covering approximately 25,000 square miles in Texas, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma, the bulletin summarizes and reinforces the recent report of the Great Plains Committee. It shows that 8,710,000 acres, or about 5 per cent of the surveyed area, has been severely damaged. Approximately 7,091,000 acres is blowing only slightly with a considerable area completely unaffected. Soil erosion by water is relatively unimportant in this region.

The survey covered Bent, Pottawatomie and Baka Counties in Colorado; Hamilton, Stanton, Grant, Morton, Stevens and Seward Counties in Kansas; Cimarron, Texas, and DeWitt Counties in Oklahoma; and Dallas, Sherman, Hansford, Ochiltree, Hartley, Moore, Oldham and Deaf Smith Counties in Texas.

The bulletin, "Soil Conservation Reorganization Survey of the Southern Great Plains Wind Erosion Area," points out that erosion did not become a serious problem in the area until after 1900, when extensive dry farming operations were started, and that it was not until the last decade that soil blowing became a serious problem in the area.

The author, Arthur H. Joel of the Soil Conservation Service, says, "In recent years the protective vegetative



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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.  
 When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.  
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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1937

## EDITORIAL

In this editorial I will tell you something about the legislative picture in Topeka.

Last week Monday I received notice from our Legislative representative Clyde Coffman that the pot is beginning to boil and that it would be well to call the committee together to look over the bills that are in the political hopper and pick out what we are for and what we are against.

In accordance with his wishes the committee met Wednesday morning February 4th, and went over the bills pending in both houses. At noon we all attended the Farm Legislators 40 cent luncheon at the Kansas hotel and heard Mr. Christianson of Atchison, Kansas discuss the use of farm products in industry for purposes other than food and clothing. The firm that Mr. Christianson is connected with is making industrial dehydrated alcohol from farm products. It is the purpose of the experiment to demonstrate that dehydrated alcohol can be made cheaply enough from farm products so that it may be used as an anti-knock element in gasoline. He said their experience shows that a ten percent admixture of Dehydrated Alcohol makes a better anti-knock gasoline than the best ethyl at no addition in cost. If a ten percent admixture were used it would take 30,000,000 acres of good farm land to raise the products needed by the alcohol factories alone. At present they are using low grade sweet potatoes and molasses. But they can use Jerusalem artichokes. All kinds of potatoes and practically all kinds of grains, thus providing a ready market for what ever crop because of a large yield, is selling at lower than fair prices. I believe that this experiment has real value and deserves our full support and cooperation.

In the afternoon the Farm committee met in joint session with several representatives of labor and decided on a joint program in opposition to a general sales tax and in favor of an increase in the income tax as to raise enough additional revenue to make a sales tax unnecessary. The labor representatives promised us help on our special bills and we in turn promised to help them to get some such needed legislation for which they are fighting.

The farmers and laboring men are coming to a better understanding of their mutual problems and as a result it is becoming increasingly hard to get the farm and labor organizations to oppose each other as the political spell binders used to do in the past. If we only once understand our true relationship and interdependence, we will be on the way to true equality and true prosperity.

Mr. Cliff Miller of the Consumers Cooperative Association of North Kansas City, Mo., brought in a first draft of a proposed Uniform Consumers Cooperative organization bill. After a necessarily casual reading of the important parts of the bill the committee decided to place the support of the Committee of Farm organizations behind the Consumers Cooperative bill and instructed Mr. Coffman to help Mr. Miller get it through the present session if at all possible.

The Gross Production or severance tax on gas, oil, and minerals taken from the ground was given consideration and endorsed as a proper source of revenue. Every important oil producing state taxes the oil taken from under the ground so why should not Kansas do likewise.

The committee urgently asks every farmer to help us stop the drive of the Petroleum Institute and other allied industries from taking from us the Tractor Gas exemption. All county committees should get busy right now before it is too late. The present law is O. K. if it is properly enforced. Also protest against the sales tax and write in favor of an increase of the income tax, especially in the upper brackets, and the gross production tax on oil and minerals, AND DON'T FORGET TO ASK THAT THE GRADUATED LAND TAX AMENDMENT RESOLUTION BE PASSED.

### NOTICE OF DEATH

As we go to press we are informed that William J. Fleming of Stockton, Rooks County, Kansas had died at his home there February 26 and was buried February 28.

Mr. Fleming was an old time loyal member of the Farmers Union and one of the best cooperative managers in the state. After being a director of the Stockton Farmers Union Elevator for many years. About 1927 he was induced to take over the management of the elevator which was then in a very bad financial condition. In less than ten years he not only made up all the deficit but also built up a fine surplus and placed the Stockton cooperative on a high plane of efficiency and true cooperative service.

Brother Fleming was loved and respected by all who knew him and his death is a distinct loss to the community and to the Farmers Union. May his example live with us and lead us to a better and a fuller life.

### KNOW YOUR KANSAS

**Oddities In the History of Kansas Gleaned From the Files of the American Guide, Federal Writers' Project**

**ASHLAND:** The first building in the United States to be constructed entirely of pure gypsum rock stands on the east limits of Ashland. The house, a nine-room structure, was built as an experiment in 1890 by Dr. W. L. Workman to test the building qualities of gypsum. The house is in good repair today.

**McCUNE:** Occasional deposits of oil and gas developed near McCune are unusual in two respects. Oil, which usually lies below the accompanying deposits of gas, is above the gas in this area. Frequently it occurs only 300 ft. below the surface, whereas the average depth of oil deposits in Kansas is 2,500 ft.

**SUMMERSET:** One-half mile east of Summerst just off Highway 68 is a large cave, the cavern of which, residents claim, has never been explored.

The voting strength of the minority party in the House and Senate is only one-fifth and one-sixth respectively, in contrast to the electorate, where the 17 million votes constitute 40 per cent of the total.

The Capitol architect, David Lynn, is fourth of his name. His great-grandfather laid out Georgetown, so building came to him as second nature. He has been with the government thirty years.

The Democrats have found a sanctuary in the form of two wooded islands in Chesapeake Bay "33 miles as the crow flies from the White House." They think it is leak-proof of secrets since both telephones and women are barred.

The Congressional Directory reads simply, "James P. Buchanan, Democrat of Brehman, Texas," and it typifies the directness of the man in getting to the bottom of things in government finance.

### WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

Forty thousand farm bulletin lists are leaving Congressman Carlson's office this week for the rural portions of the Sixth district. Those receiving the lists may check from one to five of the desired bulletins, return the list to Mr. Carlson and they will be forthcoming. Each bulletin is written by an expert in his line and are quite helpful to those receiving them.

While Kansas is outlawing anything stronger than the rural pot, the greatest nuisance in Washington is the empty whisky bottles. They are found strewn throughout the city, on sidewalks, in tree boxes, in gutters, along alleysways, and even on church lawns. The pile of empties grows so large at the city dumps that orders have been issued to melt them, and in this form the containers of old John Barleycorn go out to the "dead soldier's no man's land."

We used to be one who thought the congressional members were the ones who did most of the "franking"—the free transportation of government mail, but Representative John Taber, of New York, comes forth with the statement that the cost for franking the mail of members of Congress is only about 5 per cent of the total cost. In other words, out of a total of \$84,000,000 for free mail of all the government service, Congress is responsible for only \$750,000 of the amount.

A high pressure advertising salesman failed to make a lucky strike when he dropped into Vice President Garner's office the other day and asked for an endorsement of his cigarettes. After the salesman had stated his proposition and offered to check "which you may give to any charity you see fit," the Vice President, with the color mounting in his ruddy cheeks, made this caustic reply: "In the first place I never have and never will use my position to endorse any product, and furthermore, damn it all, I think cigarettes stink like hell."

Tuberculosis was formerly the greatest killer. Today it is in 7th place. Heart disease is now public enemy number one. The average life expectancy of man is 60.8 years. For women it's 64.4 years. Who said they were the "weaker vessels?"

### PROTEST AGAINST DROUGHT-TOLLEY

(Continued from page one)  
 ter spreading to prevent excessive runoff of rainfall. The practices vary by States, but in general, they make it possible for farmers to put as many of these practices into effect as are applicable to each State.

The provision for Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico that small grain seeds as winter cover crops and pastured may be classified as neutral means that in case of a drought this year, much of the huge winter wheat acreage planted in the fall of 1936 may be used for pasture, thus providing more livestock feed.

Milk utensils should be protected from contamination during the period between washing and subsequent use. Dust and flies introduce undesirable and, perhaps, dangerous types of contamination. A suitable rack in the milk house affords an ideal place for storing milk utensils.

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### LIVESTOCK SHIPMENTS BY TRUCK INCREASE

More livestock were "driven in" to market during 1936 than in any previous 1-year period. But nowadays "driven in" means arriving by truck instead of on foot.

Increase in truck shipments over rail shipments of livestock has been rapid in recent years, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reveals in its 1936 report of Driven-in Receipt of Livestock.

In 1936 arrivals of livestock by truck amounted to less than 2 per cent of total livestock received at 17 principal markets. This past year 56 percent, or more than half of all cattle, and 67 per cent, or more than two-thirds of all calves received at these markets arrived by truck.

Truck deliveries of hogs represented a greater proportion of total hog receipts than did those for other percent of all hogs coming to these markets in 1936 arrived by motor-trucks. The Chicago stockyards was the only large market in the Corn Belt where more hogs came in by rail than by truck during the past 2 years.

Because of the longer hauls, the proportion of truck arrivals of sheep and lambs has not been so large as with the other kinds of livestock. In 1936 a little more than 30 percent of the sheep and lambs arriving at these 17 markets were shipped by truck.

In 1936 arrivals by truck at 69 public markets reporting to the Bureau were 5 percent of the cattle, 58 percent of the calves, 64 percent of the hogs, and 26 percent of the sheep and lambs received at these markets.

Increase in use of motortrucks in transporting livestock to market, economist of the Bureau believe, is largely a reflection of improvement in public highways and developments in manufacture of motortrucks more suitable for hauling livestock. Greater flexibility of this method of transportation as compared with shipment by rail also has tended to increase use of trucks.

### CHINA PLANS RESTORATION OF "EVER-NORMAL GRANARY"

Plans for a network of granaries throughout China with an aggregate storage capacity of 400,000,000 bushels of grain are being formulated by the Agricultural Credit Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Industries according to a radio to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Shanghai office. The establishment of such granaries would mark the restoration of the "ever-normal granary" arrangement practiced by the Chinese many centuries ago.

Details as to management and operation of the proposed grain storage system have not been announced. The objective, however, is to store grain for use during the years of crop shortage to which China is susceptible by reason of frequent droughts and floods.

The Central Government of China has been paying special attention to problems of grain storage during the past two or three years, particularly in the case of millet, wheat, and kaoliang. Some of the Provincial government have already established granary systems to assist in regulating the marketing of cereal crops.

### FINAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY OF SURPLUS FEED UNDER WAY

The Federal Livestock Feed Agency has under way this time its final survey of surplus feed grain and roughage supplies. Feed producers, shippers and dealers who have a surplus of feed for sale may list it with the agency. The listings will be referred to prospective feed buyers in the drought areas. This will facilitate the distribution of livestock feed during the remainder of the emergency period caused by the drought. Anyone who cannot obtain feed through regular trade channels at prevailing prices may write the agency at 755 Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Missouri, for FREE information as to where feed grains, hay and other roughages, molasses, high protein concentrates, etc., may be purchased at the lowest cost.

### MONTHLY MILK SALES REPORT

Dairy average sales of fluid milk in January increased, 2.52 per cent monthly report from 133 leading markets to the Milk Industry Foundation.

January daily average sales totaled 6,167,000 quarts compared with 6,016,486 quarts in December.

Employment and payrolls in reporting milk companies showed little change from December. Both fractional decreased. Employment was down .04 per cent and payrolls down .09 per cent.

Milk production per farm increased over December during the month.

Cold chlorine disinfectant solutions act much slower than warm solutions in destroying bacteria. Because of this fact, it is advisable to warm disinfectant rinse solutions to a temperature of 100 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit before using them to sterilize milk utensils during the winter months.

More than \$300,000 per day is lost in rural property through fires, many of which could have been prevented with a pressure water system. A pressure water supply should be the goal for every farm owner.

### FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS PROVE HELPFUL

Charters for more than 2,000 Federal credit unions were issued by the Farm Credit Administration up to February 15, according to a statement made February 25 by Governor W. L. Myers, who spoke at the opening session of a conference of Federal credit union officials meeting in Washington this week.

Myers said the idea that working people can organize their own cooperative savings institutions, as written into the Federal Credit Union Act of 1934, has become more than a reality. Over 300,000 men and women, mostly industrial wage-earners, have become members and have savings of more than \$8,000,000 in the 2,000 Federal credit unions now in operation.

"No Federal Government money

## "We sell our produce to town people"

A farmer near Sanborn, Iowa, writes that most of the produce from his small farm is perishable and that he sells it to town people. He telephones customers telling them what he has to sell. And then all he has to do is deliver — no canvassing and no held over goods. This way, his telephone pays its way many times over.

Sell by telephone. Find a market and a better price by telephone.

Keep up with what is going on — by telephone.

Call the county agent when you need information and advice. Call a neighbor when you need help.

Call doctor or veterinarian when the emergency comes. Keep in touch by telephone.

## BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

## Neighborhood Notes

### JUNIORS PRESENT PROGRAM

Liberty Local 782 held their regular meeting February 19. Only a few members and their families were present. Frank Muriel acted as secretary.

Kathryn Tommer had a splendid list of questions. F. K. Musil, Mrs. John Tommer, Ed Dettmer and Martin Bonin were chosen as delegates to attend the quarterly meeting held at Waterville, Kans., on March 2.

Seven small girls presented us with a short program under the leadership of Kathryn Tommer.

The next meeting is March 19. Eats committee: Mrs. C. Parker; program committee, Nellie Organbright; questionnaire: Edwin Bonin, Reporter.

### MEETING NOTICE

Notice Ellis county folks and delegates of the Farmers Union:

We will hold our regular quarterly meeting on Saturday, March 13, 1937 at 1 p. m. sharp. The meeting place is the court house at Hays.

Hoping to meet all the delegates, I remain,

Your secretary,

Frank B. Pfeifer.

### NEW OFFICERS FOR ZENOR LOCAL

Kansas Union Farmer:

Here is the list of new officers for Zenor local 2200 for the year 1937.

A. L. Reiter, President

J. Wes. Minnes, Vice President

Gilbert Brock, Secretary-Treasurer.

Edward Hildebrand, Business Manager.

I am ordering another receipt book and I wish you would send me some report blanks. We will have quite a few members in this local for this coming year.

Gilbert Brock

Secretary.

### MEETING OF OSAGE COUNTY

Osage County Farmers Union will meet at Lyndon on the evening of March 11.

Installation of officers and other business as may properly come before the meeting. Literary program and refreshments.

Every local please send your full quota of delegates and also a number of visitors.

Lloyd Nicolay,

Secretary.

### NEMAHA COUNTY TO MEET

The Nemaha County Farmers Union will hold its regular quarterly meeting at Centralia in the Odd Fel-

lows Hall, on March 8th at 10 o'clock a. m. The business meeting will be in the forenoon followed by a plate lunch. Mrs. Elsie Olson, from the CCA of Kansas City will be the afternoon speaker.

All locals should have their delegate representatives present.

We urge all Farmers Union members to attend and to come in time for lunch. Bring sandwiches and pie. Coffee will be served by the Centralia Farmers Union Store, and the county organization will furnish doughnuts.

F. B. Root, President  
 B. Sack, Sec-Treas.  
 Secy-Treas.

### IMPORTANT BUSINESS FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY

The Washington County Farmers Union quarterly meeting will be held Friday, March 12 in the court house at Washington. Meeting called for one o'clock. All locals are requested to send delegations as we have some important business for consideration. We extend invitations to members of adjoining counties.

C. B. Ingman, Pres.

Dan H. Combaw, Secy.

### ALMA ON HONOR ROLL

The Alpha Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n, climbed on the Farmers Union Honor Roll band wagon this week with the dues for all their shareholders who had paid their 1936 Farmers Union dues. They paid dues for the Business associations shareholders in the surrounding five locals.

We are in hopes that other of our many fine Farmers Union cooperatives will come in with membership dues for their shareholders. We will publish free of charge an advertisement in one issue for any of the businesses who already have sent in 1937 dues and also for those who may decide to come in now and help us build a real Farmers Educational and COOPERATIVE Union.

Cooperation is what the farmers need now more than anything else, showing the real brand when they and our business associations are pay membership dues in the Farmers Union for their shareholders. Money spent for education in cooperation is the best spent money for a farmers business association. There cannot be any real and permanent success in cooperation without the right kind of cooperative education. There is no better place to get this cooperative education than in a Farmers here is hoping that your example Union local. So welcome Alma and let's duplicate a hundred times yet this year by our other Farmers Union businesses.

whatsoever has been used to capital-ize or make loans to these voluntary self-help savings and loan institutions," the Farm Credit Governor declared.

"To maintain the simplicity of operation and improve the supervision of Federal credit unions, so as to assure the continued safety of the money put into them by their members, the Farm Credit Administration has invited Federal credit union field officers and examiners to the conference this week.

"Working people in every state of the union have been quick to realize

the advantages of Federal credit unions," Myers continued. "They have saved money in them and borrowed money from them and in so doing have freed themselves from dependence on high-rate money lenders. Federal credit unions are organized most frequently in factories and offices. Loans since organization amount to more than \$15,000,000.

"Because Federal credit unions are so simple and understandable, they are being operated successfully by the rank and file of employees in hundreds of stores, factories and offices, large and small."



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

### JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

Most of the space on our page this week is taken up with the historical map of Kansas, which is furnished by the Mentholum Company of Wichita. They have spent some long time making this map and checking the details that they were authentic with the history of the state. We are all grateful for their letting us have the map that our readers have the privilege of studying it.

As a suggestion for your meetings, you might have a game of locations, or happenings in Kansas, taken from this map. Then, another suggestion for your meetings would be a guessing game, asking questions, and the person answering the most of the questions correctly would be recognized in some way.

Again, tableaux, or playlets depicting the incidents recorded on this map, or other historical data making up our record as a state could be acted out. Maybe one person could be the reader recounting the history, while others could silently act as the history is told.

From our national study lesson we have a Four Minute speech on "Why Have War?" What could be more vital at this time, with wars and the rumors of war that we have in many of our foreign countries. Even though the United States might not be drawn into such a war, we would feel the effects in many ways, and they would not be for the welfare of our country and people.

Let us use every means possible to see that our United States Congress passes effective neutrality legislation. In each of your groups you can pass around petitions, and see that they are forwarded to your Congressman and Senators. War is not all glamor and glory, and when you, who would make up the army of the next possible war, speak out emphatically that you are opposed to War in any form, they could not help but pay heed.

This last week we have had snow and snow and more snow. Even to

day as I write this I can look out my window and see the prettiest, softest, big snow flakes drifting down. Two youngsters who live near where I do have taken to spluttering in snow. They make the cleverest snow men, and women. Some seem to be standing, some sitting in chairs, etc. They have gotten on so well you can almost imagine different facial expressions on these numerous characters. Have you ever tried making someone out of snow, or do you just make those roly-poly snow men. It's fun to see just who the next one will most resemble. Why not try one.

Sincerely,  
Aunt Patience.

### WHY WE HAVE WAR

**4-Minute Speech**  
We have wars so that the financiers and munition makers of our country can live up to a stagnant industry and reap untold millions in profits. PROFITS that are gained through the flesh and blood of the best youth of the nation. PROFITS THAT ARE GAINED THROUGH BROKEN BONES, AND UNTOLD HORROR AND SUFFERING of the masses of the COMMON PEOPLE. But you say, we have a democracy, that the people rule through the right to vote that such a war would not be possible at this time.

Then let me ask you this question: "Did you vote on whether or not we should have the World War?" Why didn't you? Were you even asked whether or not you wanted to fight? No! You were caught in the maniacal stream of propaganda against the German people; your imaginations were carried along by the crafty pictures that were painted to ensnare you; your emotions were appealed to. You wouldn't be a slacker. OH, NO! Not you! You hurried to enlist and show the world your patriotism and the nation cheered you madly on—and all to what avail?

Those who went and fought and gave their lives as a supreme sacrifice are gone. We honor their memory. We must carry on and fight for peace today so that they shall not have died in vain. You who went and fought and came home shattered in spirit if not in body, who came back wounded, who are still fighting a

thousand battles day and night, a living hell—we bow before you in reverence of your brave sacrifice. We honor you and the principles you thought you were fighting for. We believe it is our solemn duty to see that you are cared for the rest of your lives and will do all in our power to smooth your pathway.

**BUT, LET THE LAST WAR BE A LESSON TO US!** Let us understand that wars are fought with only one motive—PROFIT. Take the profits out of war, and we could sit happily at home and give thanks that wars have ceased, for with profits eliminated, we know this would be true.

Even now the papers are teeming with propaganda. European wars. Let us all sign the peace pledges of the International League for Peace, and let us sanely and sensibly analyze the situation and not be driven like a herd of sheep to another slaughter. Our munition makers are even now seeking with anxiety to sell munitions for the conflict. Such negotiations would inevitably draw us into the maelstrom, as a stick is drawn into the center of a whirlpool.

What are you going to do about it? You will be told that Uncle Sam wants you. Will you listen to the megaphone voice of propaganda and be rushed into another conflict as a herd of cattle are swept over a precipice or will you join forces with the advocates of peace and refuse to lay down your lives to protect other people's money? Why should millions of youth have to die because a few paltry millions of dollars of foreign investments are involved and a group of men who will in no way suffer, agree that we must protect our property? Property! I sometimes hate the very word. Property rights have always had protection and been considered before human rights. When will the power of human rights be made known? When will the sleeping millions awake to their power as an organized force against the wholesale slaughter of human beings?

I'll tell you! It will be when we, the people arise and demand human justice before all else. Then, and only then, will we be recognized as a power. Juniors this is your job. This is true patriotism!

### DRIED PRUNE JAM

4 cups (2 lbs.) prune and lemon mixture  
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar  
1 bottle Calumet  
Follow directions for dried apricot jam, adding juice of 1 lemon and grated rind of ½ lemon to cooked pulp. Requires 1 pound prunes and 2½ cups water. Makes about 11 eight-ounce glasses.

## Interest To Women :-:

### OLD TIME APPLE RECIPES

Baked apples like apple sauce have scores of variations and every good recipe as it passes on from friend to friend changes its form to fit the liking for different flavors. A time saving apple dish which is different and yet simple calls for pared and quartered apples. Use a wide, deep dish for the baking and on the bottom sprinkle a teaspoonful of minute tapioca and the apples into a thin tart jelly. As a quick dessert finishing the main course of dinner this has few equals.

**Better Baked Apples**  
Another baked apple suggestion that fits itself most appropriately into menus is baked apple stuffed with mince meat. Core the apples being careful not to cut through the bottom skin. Stuff the center with mince meat, put into a baking dish with a small quantity of water in the bottom and bake until tender. A lump of butter and one-half cup apple juice, the flavor, and hard sauce or even a small scoop of ice cream served with the apple as it comes piping hot from the oven creates an unusual dessert.

**Country Stewed Apples**  
There is a country dish of stewed apples, or boiled apples, as it is sometimes called, that is exceptionally good. Apples for boiling must be firm textured fruit that will not lose their shape. For stewing cut the apples into eighths and drop into a boiling syrup made of one cup sugar and one-half cup water. Boil the syrup and apples for five minutes and then moderately until the apples are tender and transparently clear and let them cool in the syrup. Stewed apples, honeyed and sliced in tasty syrup, make an excellent dessert, a splendid fruit side-dish.

**Salmon Loaf With Apples**  
Apples balance meat and fish dishes splendidly and the fruit juices soften the meat fibers and develop their flavor. The following recipe which uses canned salmon should be better known.  
Two cups flaked, canned salmon (1 lb. can) 1 cup cracker crumbs, one teaspoon salt, one fourth teaspoon paprika, two eggs and four medium sized apples.  
Quarter, core, but do not peel apples. Boil until tender in one-third cup water. While cooking flake salmon, add the crumbs, salt, paprika, and beaten eggs. Remove the skins from apples and cut in small pieces and add apples and juice to salmon mixture. Place in a well-buttered mold and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees to 375 degrees F) for forty minutes. Allow to stand a few minutes before removing from mold. (Serves six.)

Apples and Parsnips En Casserole  
Fruit and vegetable combinations should be used more frequently. Even the plainest vegetable has a new flavor when prepared and served with apples. Could anything be more interesting, more unusual and more satisfying than this dish of apples and parsnips?

While parboiling whole scraped parsnips, slice, core and cook several apples until they begin to be tender but do not lose their shape. Remove parsnips and apples from water. Bake one-half hour, if uncooked apples and sliced parsnips in baking dish. Over each layer sprinkle butter, salt, paprika and a little honey. Bake one-half hour, if uncooked parsnips are used. Bake full hour. Serve en casserole.

**CHOCOLATE DROP COOKIES**  
2 cups sifted Swans Down Cake Flour  
¼ teaspoon soda  
Dash of salt  
½ cup butter or other shortening  
2-3 cup brown sugar, firmly packed  
1 egg, well beaten  
3 squares Baker's Unsweetened Chocolate, melted  
¼ cup milk  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
½ cup walnut meats, broken  
Sift flour once, measure, add soda and salt, and sift again. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat well. Add chocolate and blend. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla and nuts.

Drop from teaspoon on greased baking sheet and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 7 minutes. Makes 50 cookies.

### BAKED HASH OF RICE AND BEEF

1 cup cooked rice  
1 cup cooked beef  
1 cup milk  
2 tablespoons butter  
1 teaspoon salt and pepper  
1 egg  
Into a stew pan put chopped beef, cooked rice, milk, butter, salt and pepper. Stir for one minute, then add a well-beaten egg. Turn the hash into a baking dish and bake. One minced onion or clove of garlic may be added.

Yield: 4 servings. Temperature: 350 degrees F.; Time: 20 minutes.

### HOT MILK SPONGE CAKE

1 cup sifted Swans Down Cake Flour  
1 teaspoon baking powder  
3 eggs  
1 cup sugar  
2 teaspoons lemon juice  
6 tablespoons hot milk  
Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, and sift together three times. Beat eggs until very thick and light and nearly white. Add sugar gradually, beating constantly. Add lemon juice. Fold in flour, alternating with hot milk, mixing quickly until batter is smooth. Bake at once in ungreased tube pan in moderate oven (350 degrees F) 45 minutes. Remove from oven and invert pan for 1 hour, or until cold.

### HUNGARIAN CHOCOLATE FROSTING

4 squares Baker's Unsweetened Chocolate, cut in pieces  
2 tablespoons hot water  
2 eggs, well beaten  
1 cup confectioners' sugar  
½ cup butter, washed in cold water to remove salt  
Melt chocolate in double boiler, add hot water, and blend. Add eggs, one at a time, beating constantly. Remove from fire, but allow mixture to stand over hot water, stirring constantly until it is slightly thickened (3 minutes). Cool quickly to lukewarm. Add butter, 2 tablespoons at a time, stirring and blending after each addition. Makes enough frosting to cover tops and sides of three 9-inch layers.  
This frosting may be kept in refrigerator until needed. It can then be spread on cake layers that are very nearly cold. This will soften the frosting so that it will spread easily.

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### JELLY-PIE

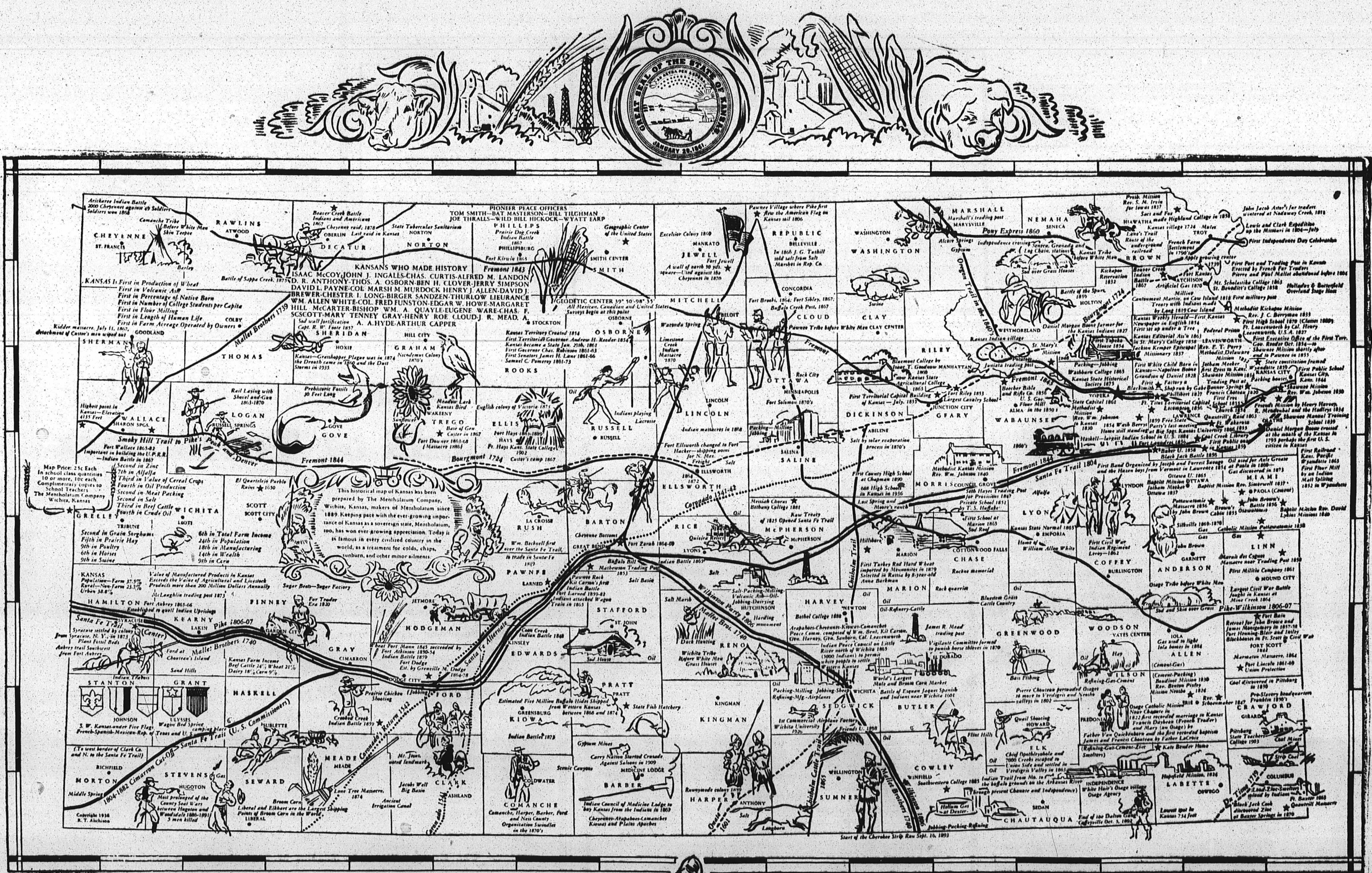
1-3 cup butter  
½ cup sugar  
3 tablespoons flour  
Dash of salt  
3 egg yolks  
Juice of ½ lemon  
¾ cup Red Currant Jelly  
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten  
6 tablespoons sugar  
Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together well. Add flour and salt, and beat until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks, beat thoroughly; then add lemon juice and jelly gradually, beating well. Line a deep 9-inch pie plate with pastry, pour in jelly mixture and bake 10 minutes in hot oven (450 degrees F.). Decrease heat to moderate (350 degrees F.) and continue baking 20 minutes longer. Cover with meringue made by beating sugar into egg whites. Return to moderate oven (350 degrees F.) and bake 8 minutes; open oven door and continue baking 25 minutes longer.

### GROW A FEW UNCOMMON VEGETABLES THIS YEAR

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture there are 2,000 separate varieties of vegetables grown in this country today.  
To the gardener whose huge, luscious tomatoes take prizes in the fall shows, and whose corn is known about the neighborhood for its sweetness, this may not be startling news; but to those ordinary amateurs who grow a pea, bean, corn and tomato garden, with no variety from year to year, it should awaken a little curiosity.  
Variety adds interest to vegetable gardening. Here are a few uncommon edibles which can be easily grown: leek, a fine onion-like flavor for soups and stews; marrow, delicious when sliced and dried; chiro, or French endive, for winter salads; salsify or oyster plant, a root with a distinctive flavor which can be left in the ground over winter; and there are many others. Look for them in the next catalog.

### CHEESE OMELET

Break 4 slices of dry bread into small pieces and mix with 4 pound dry cheese which has been grated or cut fine. Add 1 pint of scalded milk and 2 beaten egg yolks and beat as for a cake. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs. Place in a buttered dish, dot with small pieces of butter and bake until nicely browned, (about ½ hour). Serve hot.





STATE LAWS FOR  
SOIL CONSERVATION

Address of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Over National Farm and Home Hour, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1937, at 1:00 P. M.

Last Saturday I was talking with Hugh Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, and found him rather discouraged because farmers had not taken more interest in his work. His service in the past three years set up 540 demonstration areas, and ways to stop wind and water erosion are being demonstrated on these areas in every part of the United States. Nevertheless, the farmers living outside of these areas have not used the improved methods as fast as Bennett believes they should. He spoke of the dust storms this year in Oklahoma and Kansas, and of how these storms could have been prevented in large measures if the farmers had followed the recommendations put out by Mr. Bennett's organization. I told him not to become discouraged but to remember that with any new idea it takes about seven years before the demonstrations become sufficiently talked about so that they begin to influence the average man's actions. At first, people are very slow to change, but when the new facts demonstrate their soundness and people think about them from every point of view, it is remarkable how rapid the final progress becomes.

Bennett is a soil conservation scientist and evangelist who became convinced ten or fifteen years ago that if the people of the United States did not stop mining and exploiting their soil in a shortsighted, selfish, individualistic way, the time would come when water and wind erosion would make of the United States another China.

Evangelists give their life to a cause because momentarily fired and discouraged. That is why I am asking today that those farmers of the United States who are really concerned about erosion, write to Hugh Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service at Washington, D. C., telling him what they think of the efforts of the Service and offering to do all they can to help Bennett's organization succeed by keeping the soil on their particular farms from washing into the rivers or blowing onto the air. Or if they have constructive suggestions to make, by all means send them along to Mr. Bennett. Probably some farmers still don't know just what to do to control erosion, but I am sure they will be glad to act in a practical way as soon as they know how.

Last summer the United States Department of Agriculture reached the conclusion that it was foolish to spend large sums of money setting up soil conservation projects unless we could be certain of more unanimous cooperation by farmers and landowners in the different localities. Of course this more unanimous cooperation could be obtained only by invoking state authority. The Federal Government, can, however, withhold benefits and services from those states which do not pass laws making possible the right kind of cooperation.

Such proposed laws are now before a number of state legislatures. They provide for setting up soil conservation districts, provided the majority of farmers and landowners in a given area vote that they want a soil conservation district. These proposed state laws provide further that land use regulations may be established within the district by the vote of a substantial majority. Some states may wish to require a 75 percent favorable vote.

The passage of such legislation really means that state authority is provided to the district to enforce participation in a soil conservation program on any minority of non-cooperators. The Federal Government can then spend money on a district set up in this way with some assurance that a real job can be done to check and absorb heavy rains at the headwaters before they have a chance to join the swollen streams. In like manner, dust storms can ultimately be controlled, or at least reduced, by working on the areas most likely to control the trouble. But in no case will the work be started until the majority of the people have given their assent and have said that they want the help of the Government.

In the old days neither farmers nor city people were interested in this kind of thing. Farmers could then wear out a farm and move onto another one. Neither floods nor dust storms caused so much damage. The Great Plains had not yet been overgrazed or plowed up. But now it is different. The good farm land is Great Plains had not yet been overgrazed and plowed up. Trees have been cut off of land which should have been left in trees. Grassland has been plowed that should have been left in grass. The water, the winds and the droughts have all become more violent. It is time for farmers, state governments and the federal government to work together in the most constructive manner possible. I hope that the governors and the legislators of those states in which state legislatures are now in session will give the most serious consideration to this problem.

## CORNMEAL GINGERBREAD

Mix two cups yellow cornmeal, one-half cup molasses, one cup sugar, two tablespoons shortening, one teaspoonful salt, one cup of sour and one cup of sweet milk together in a double boiler and cook over hot water for about ten minutes after the mixture has become hot. Let cool, add one cup wheat flour, one and one-half teaspoons soda, one teaspoonful cinnamon and one-half teaspoonful each ginger and cloves, sifted together, then one egg well beaten.

FARMERS COMMITTEES  
TO STAY

(Wallace's Farmer)  
Should the county conservation committees, elected by farmers, continue to run the farm program? Farmers, we have asked say "Yes." There are, as always, some complaints on local administration, but farmers still agree that this is the best method for picking men to run the program.

Secretary Wallace and his associates say "Yes." From the start, in spite of doubts expressed by many, the heads of the Department of Agriculture have insisted that democratic control would give the best results in the long run.

Yet, in spite of this approval, we have heard some suggestions, apparently sponsored by a few state college men, that the county committee should be sidetracked in favor of an executive secretary appointed by some outside agency.

This suggestion, of course, is entirely different from the proposal, already tried out in a few counties, that have the county committee hire (and pay) an executive secretary who would take the burden of detail work off the committee and let the committee members serve as a board of directors instead of as administrators. Such a program might save money and might suit committee members who would rather spend more time on their farms and less running about the county. But the farmer-elected committee would still be in control.

The best way to run farm programs yet found is to have producers themselves elect township and county committees and have these committees take the responsibility, not only of seeing that the program is carried out, but of recommending improvements for succeeding years.

Anybody who wants to displace the committee by a secretary, appointed by some outside agency, is not going to get very far. The farmers themselves, with plenty of help from Secretary Wallace and the Department of Agriculture, will see to that.

Pigs being fed in a dry lot should be given alfalfa hay or alfalfa meal. This is especially important if white corn is being fed, since the alfalfa supplies vitamins which are deficient in white corn. Of course, a protein supplement such as tankage or skimmed milk, should always be included in the ration.

LIVESTOCK FEED  
INFORMATION AVAILABLE

Farm work is now under way in the southern portion of the drought area. Farming operations will expand northward as spring approaches. This will call for better feeding of work stock. In an effort to aid livestock owners and others in obtaining feed at the lowest cost, the Federal Livestock Feed Agency has available for distribution the following:

(1) Up-to-date listings of surplus feed and seed grain supplies for sale, by states. The listings include about 40,000 carlots of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghum.

(2) Up-to-date listings of approximately 90,000 carlots of surplus hay and other roughages for sale.

(3) Lists of handlers of molasses in tank cars and barrels.

In addition to the listings of surplus feed for sale, the agency has available for distribution the following circulars:

"Corn Substitutes and their Value as Compared with Corn at Different Prices."

"Molasses for Work Stock."

"Feeding Problems in the Drought Area."

Any of the above lists or circulars may be had FREE of charge by getting in touch with the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, 755 Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED CONSERVATION  
COMMITTEE FORMULATES  
PROGRAM

A greater than normal demand for alfalfa seed this year is forecast by an inter-bureau committee appointed in the Department of Agriculture by Secretary Wallace to analyze the situation and to recommend a program of action by farmers, shippers and seed dealers.

The prospective increased demand is attributed by the committee to drought damage to the 1936 seedlings and to the agricultural conservation program which is encouraging more extensive use of soil-conserving crops.

Production of domestic alfalfa seed in 1936, estimated at 51,000,000 pounds, was about the same as the average annual consumption of the past ten years. Because of the increased demand, however, it is expected that about 2,500,000 pounds of alfalfa seed will be imported, chiefly from Argentina.

The committee has announced that tests have shown that Argentine alfalfa is not adapted for use in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Middle Western, and Western States, but that it has proved fairly satisfactory in certain Southern States. Seed from Canada has given good results in the northern half of the United States.

The committee points out also that strains of alfalfa produced in the Southwest are very susceptible to cold and are likely to suffer serious winter injury except in the most southern states. It has recommended that the use of such seed in the north, particularly in the seed-producing districts, should be discouraged.

Tests by Federal and State agricultural agencies have shown that the mixing and blending of unadapted seed with adapted seed causes an early reduction of yield in proportion to the quantity of unadapted seed sown, and a further reduction of yield later as a result of contamination with the undesirable plant characters of unadapted alfalfa.

The committee has urged farmers

to sow for seed production only adapted alfalfa seed of known origin. Such seed should be accompanied by necessary documentary evidence of origin, as a Federal verified-origin seed certificate, a State certificate of origin, or other approved evidence of adapted domestic origin.

Shippers have been asked to urge seed growers from whom seed usually is purchased to sow only adapted seed, and to obtain from all seed growers proper assurances and satisfactory documentary evidence that the seed was grown from adapted seed.

Dealers have been urged to have, insofar as possible, adapted alfalfa seed from the 1936 crop approved or verified as to origin. All interested agricultural extension agencies have been asked, as a part of the program, to publicize the present alfalfa seed situation, and to emphasize the importance of increasing supplies of seed adapted for sowing in the Northern States.

The committee is composed of O. S. Fisher of the Extension Service (chairman); P. V. Cardon of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Joseph F. Cox of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and W. A. Johnson of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

HOLDING COMPANIES  
FOR UNIONS

(National Industries News Service)  
In the January issue of the Monthly Labor Review the Department of Labor states that there are more than 4,500,000 members of trade unions in the United States. The groups directly affiliated with "the American Federation of Labor and 'independent' bodies" are "NOT national organizations" within the Federal government's definitions, for the reason that "the component organizations are still unrelated to each other or to a center authority." And then comes the expression of doubt from Madame Perkins' Department that: "Yet it is not always possible to determine at just what stage of development the national organization actually comes into existence, and these coordinating and cooperating groups are at least potential national labor unions."

It is quite plain that the "holding company" idea as applied to the control of the Nation's labor unions hasn't obtained any official Government okeh—as many persons have been prone to believe.

In the background Monthly Labor Review determines that there were 1,354 labor unions affiliated in the American Federation of Labor, which included the John L. Lewis groups that seceded from the Federation.

Through the official Labor Department analysis of "National Trade

Councils" by the Department of Labor the inquiring public is able to obtain a better understanding of the battle in industry which led General Motors to take the positive stand against recognizing one labor authority as the "exclusive" agent for collective bargaining—particularly in view of the fact that following the enactment of the N. L. R. A. in June, 1933, the Federation of Labor chartered 106 Federal labor unions in the automobile industry, 75 in rubber manufacture, 20 in the aluminum industry, and about 30 in the cement industry. Attached to these unions were thousands of local units.

The identity of many of these unions later became confused, and in some cases entirely changed by the formation of the International Union of Automobile Workers and the United Rubber Workers of America.

In fact about as far as the Monthly Labor Review goes along with the Committee for Industrial Organization is to give an account of the row between it and the Federation, and to conclude by listing the organizations that were suspended.

## PEOPLE WHO ARE MADE FREE

President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine commonwealth has arrived in the United States for the purpose of arranging important matters relating to the continuance of the long friendship between the United States and the Islands. There has been no man since the Civil War, between our North and South, who has kept a cooler head, and adhered closer to exalted ideals than has Manuel Quezon. In the long lists of Philippine leaders many hot-heads have turned up, exploded, and dropped out of sight. But all have been advanced the problems of his people one step forward at a time.

When independence was guaranteed the natural selection of Quezon as President followed. As Chief Executive of the Philippines President Quezon has come to Washington under his statesmanship there is no doubt but what the relations between the United States and our ward in the Pacific, where millions of people are being made free and independent, will remain close and friendly in all respects in the years before and after the ten-year period that will see the fulfillment of the heart's desire of the Islanders. July 4, 1946 is the date set for their full and absolute freedom.

## WHAT TO DO WHEN SOIL BLOWS

To help farmers hold their lands against the dust storms which already are sweeping parts of the southern Great Plains, the Department of Agriculture today released a new cir-

cular—"Emergency Wind - Erosion Control." The circular outlines briefly a number of stop-gap measures which may be applied at once.

Pointing out that obstructions in the path of the wind reduce soil blowing, the circular recommends any tillage which throws up clods or helps to roughen the ground where fields lack vegetative cover.

More than 2,000,000 acres in the central and southern Great Plains were listed on the contour part of drouth relief activities in the spring of 1936. Moisture penetration tests, made after late May rains revealed that in contour listed areas the soil generally was wet at least a foot deeper than in adjacent fields not contour listed.

Subnormal rainfall in the Great Plains for the sixth consecutive year

## CLASSIFIED ADS

"Social Security in the United States," a 76 page mimeographed course outline by Domenico Gagliardo, Ph. D., University of Kansas. Explains in simple terms the major phases of the Social Security Act. Prices: 75c per copy postpaid; in lots of 10, 60c per copy. Address orders to Mrs. Hans Hoiberg, 1522 "D" street, Lincoln, Nebraska. 2-18-c

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Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose ..... 75c  
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses ..... 1.00  
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses ..... 1.00  
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron ..... 1.00  
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter ..... 1.00  
Special brands \$3.00 each.  
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head ..... 1.00  
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Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for ..... .50

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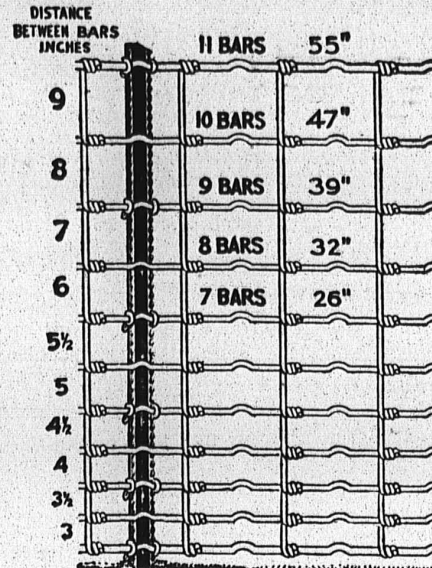
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Box 51 SALINA, KANSAS Phone 974.

and the absence of protective crop residues, such as stubble or stalks, have left many farming areas highly susceptible to soil blowing. A permanent program of defense against

st wind erosion in the Plains States according to the circular, must include a more extensive cover of native grass and the cultivation of crops better adapted to the region.

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Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c  
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Farmers Union Button..... 25c

F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c  
Farmers Union Song Book 20c  
Business Manual ..... 6c  
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c  
Secretary's Minute Book..... 50c  
Book of Poems, (Kinney)..... 25c  
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c  
Above, lots of 100, each 15c  
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each ..... 75c

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Salina, Kansas

No Man Can Predict  
Floods or Tornadoes

In the recent floods millions of dollars worth of property was lost without a cent's worth of insurance money to help the victims of the floods to rebuild their homes.

As large as was the loss caused by the flood still the annual average loss caused by tornadoes and wind storms is larger than the average flood loss.

One cannot protect himself against property loss by floods because insurance companies do not write flood insurance but there is no excuse why every farmer should not protect the investment he has in his buildings and other property with a tornado and windstorm policy in a good company.

The rates on tornado insurance are so low that no one should be without adequate protection. Already tornadoes have done much damage in some of the southern states. The Kansas Tornado Season is just about here now. Do not put off until after you have had a loss. Insure now for full insurable value with the old reliable....

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