



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1938

NUMBER 27

Into Season of Annual Meetings

New Records Set By Insurance Co.

Farmers Union Mutual Has Business in Force of \$77,121,979—Over 2,200 Policyholders—Never Has Failed to Pay a Proven Claim.

Everyone seemed filled with enthusiasm and ambition for the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, at the organization's annual meeting in Salina, Kans., January 21. Attendance was about 75 people. Business in force on December 31 amounted to \$77,121,979.28. The Company is the largest in Kansas doing business exclusively in this state, according to G. W. Bushby, president.

Organized in 1914, the growth of this Farmers Union business has been steady. Figures in an accompanying table shows the increase in business in 1937 over the previous year. The premium income through the year every month showed over \$1,000 a month increase over the same month in 1936. There are about 2,200 policy holders.

The surplus is entirely invested in Kansas, said Mr. Bushby, in Kansas municipal bonds and real estate loans.

"It was the biggest and most enthusiastic meeting we have ever had," commented Mr. Bushby. "In every way it was the best." From throughout the state reports came that the Farmers Union policy was meeting

PAY YOUR DUES

Mailing List of Kansas Union Farmer Now Being Revised
The mailing list of the Kansas Union Farmer is being revised and all Farmers Union members who subscribe for this paper through their Farmers Union dues must have their membership paid up and be in good standing to remain on the list.

Help your local secretary by making collection easy — pay promptly.

An increase in the number of dues paid the last three months of the year is shown by 1937 over 1936, reports Miss Pauline Cowger, state secretary. The figures are 1,044 and 867 respectively.

Ray Wills Steps Up

Mitchell County Farmers Union Gives John Schulte An Assistant

Ray O. Wills, formerly manager at Beloit of the oil station of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Co-operative Association, then manager of the Farmers Co-operative Association, Milligan, Neb., has returned to Beloit as assistant to John Schulte, county manager.

"We don't want to lose Ray," commented Fred Boehmer, president of the Mitchell county business organization. "It is a good idea, we think, to be training young fellows for more responsible jobs. For instance, as healthy as John Schulte looks, he might come down with appendicitis some day, and we would have been in a hole."

CHECKS MEMBERSHIP LIST

McPherson Manager Sends Names of Stockholders to State Office

R. D. Tunnell, manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association, McPherson, Kans., has mailed the list of 1937 stockholders of his association to the state Farmers Union office, Salina, to have their names checked as to their having 1937 dues paid, and those who may be in arrears for more than one year.

"We are ready to pay our pro-rata as soon as we get our return," he writes. "All of course they are all waiting for that check."

J. N. Wanamaker Dies

The funeral of J. N. Wanamaker, 81, prominent farmer who lived near Blue Rapids, was held January 23 at the local Methodist church. He was the father of D. O. Wanamaker, a director of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City.

National President Discusses Farm Legislation Situation

By John Vesecky.

The new editor has asked me to write something about the legislative situation in Washington. House and Senate farm bills are in the conference committee. The Committee expects to be through with its work and have the conference report ready for discussion by the middle of this week. The House and Senate do not permit the inclusion of new matter in the conference report so that the Bill, as reported by the conference committee, will have to contain only the provisions which were in either the House bill or the Senate bill. Such provisions as were in identical words in both bills must also be left in the conference report.

Is Much Confusion

There is very much confusion in Washington in regard to what the proposed legislation should or should not contain. The best that I can find out is that generally, the members of Congress are not very well satisfied with either the House or the Senate Bill, and as a consequence I am afraid the conference report will also be far from satisfactory. What Congress will do with the conference report after it is out is, at present, any one's guess.

Generally speaking the Administration, and most of the members of Congress, are anxious to pass some sort of farm bill. The fear is expressed by many that if the conference report is not adopted and made into a law, there may not be any farm legislation passed at the present session of Congress.

There is a bill pending before Congress to extend and amend the provisions of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium amendment to the U. S. Bankruptcy Act. I testified before a house committee some time ago in favor of the extension of this act, at least for another five years period.

Representative Cartwright of Oklahoma introduced a bill in the House appropriating approximately \$230,000,000 for federal aid to the states in building roads, bridges and improving grade crossings. This bill also provides for \$25,000,000 to help build farm-to-market roads. I testified before the committee in favor of this bill, taking the position that since the government collected from the motorists and users of gasoline in excess of \$339,000,000 per annum, if not all of this money should be turned back to the states to help build the public highways of the states.

Would Stabilize Money

Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma has introduced a resolution calling upon Congress to exercise its constitutional authority to regulate the value of money. He asks that the value of money be regulated so as to establish the value of basic farm commodities on the same level as existed in 1926. Upon his request, I wrote a strong letter supporting his resolution.

The National Farmers Union should really have a full time office in Washington if we were financially able to support such an office. There

Program for Annual Meeting of FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

February 4, 1938.
MORNING—Aladdin Hotel, Roof Garden.
10:00 Call to Order.....President J. C. Gregory
Reading of the Minutes.....Secretary H. E. Witham
Appointment of Committees:
Credentials
Resolutions
By-Laws
Recess for Lunch.
AFTERNOON—Aladdin Hotel, Roof Garden.
1:00 Reconvene, call to order.....J. C. Gregory
Invocation.....Neil Delaney
1:15 Address.....John Frost, President, Kansas Farmers Union
1:45 Report of Credentials Committee President
2:00 Auditors' Report for Financial Year of 1937.....T. B. Dunn
2:30 Address.....Esther Ekblad, State Junior Leader
2:45 Report of Manager.....H. E. Witham, General Manager, Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.
3:15 What the Wichita Bank for Co-operatives Is Doing for Kansas Co-operatives.....H. C. Stephens, Treasurer, Wichita Bank for Cooperatives
3:45 Address.....Tom Hall, Manager, Membership Department
4:00 Report of Resolutions Committee By-Laws Committee
4:15 Greetings from Equity Union Grain Co.....O. B. Pecha, Manager, Equity Union Grain Co.
4:30 Unfinished Business New Business
4:45 Election of two Directors
5:00 Adjournment.
EVENING SESSION—Hotel Baltimore, Elizabethan Room, Mezzanine Floor
6:30 Banquet (Music by Three Troubadours)
Chairman.....H. E. Witham
Address.....John Vesecky, National President Farmers Union
Address.....Jim Patton, Secretary, Colorado Farmers Union

Jobbing and Livestock Ass'ns Have Meetings This Week

Schedule Nationally Recognized Speakers—Managers and Local Farmers Union Directors of Business Associations Will Enjoy Worth-While Sessions

Plans have been completed by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association for educational, practical, and enjoyable annual meetings, February 3 and 4 respectively in Kansas City, Mo. The Farmers Union Auditing Association will also have its meeting, February 4. The Aladdin Hotel will be meeting headquarters.

Special speakers who will appear before the Jobbing Association's meeting include John Vesecky, national Farmers Union president, formerly state president of Kansas; John Frost, Kansas Farmers Union president; Harry C. Stephens, treasurer of the Wichita Bank for Co-operatives; James G. Patton, secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union, and president of the National Union Security Association; and Otto B. Pecha, manager of the Equity Union Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Many reservations are being made for the Jobbing Association's free banquet Friday evening. Last minute reservations will be welcomed, but it is asked that they be made as early as possible.

Real effort is being put forth by many managers of Farmers Union associations to attend the Kansas City meetings. In many instances the manager simply has no assistant to manage the business while he is away, and special arrangements have to be worked out. Directors of associations should lend every aid to see that their manager should have opportunity to benefit from such a trip. The value of these state-wide annual meetings to managers and local directors is inestimable.

Women Are Welcomed
Women are especially invited to accompany their husbands, and those who may not wish to attend all the meetings will have many choices of spending their time. Shopping tours may be taken easily as the hotel district in Kansas City is just off the busiest retail center. The Hotel Baltimore, where the banquet will be held, is hardly a half block from 12th & Main, the very heart of Kansas City's business district. The Aladdin Hotel is just around the corner south.

Parties will be planned to make the Heart of America scenic drive through Kansas City, permitting the visitor to see the finest sights of the city in the shortest possible time. Those people not wishing to make the entire trip may wish especially to visit the William Rockhill Nelson art gallery, the new city hall, court house, post office, Soldiers' monument, or the Swope Park zoo to visit the monkeys and bears and elephants.

Mrs. H. E. Witham, wife of the manager of the Jobbing Association, is giving a tea from four until six the afternoon of February 4 for the women guests. The home is at 3900 Adams street, Kansas City, Kans., near the University of Kansas hospital.

Other parties will be interested in visiting the stock yards, the Live Stock Exchange building, perhaps a packing plant, and of course the grain Board of Trade uptown and the offices of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

An "Information Desk" will be maintained on the mezzanine floor of the Aladdin hotel and the young lady in charge will assist in the formation of parties or wish any personal plans a guest may have.

Know Your Directors
Active hosts at the meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association will be the directors:

J. C. Gregory, Osborne, Kans., has been a member of the Kansas Farmers Union for more than 25 years, and for more than ten years he has been the manager of the big Osborne County Farmers Union Co-operative Association. He was elected to the board of directors of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in 1935, and for the past two years has been its president.

Homar Terpening, Wakeeney, Kans., vice president, has been a member of the Kansas Farmers Union for a great number of years, and has been a member of the Board of Directors of Farmers Union Jobbing Association since 1929, serving as its vice president since 1933. He is a farmer and lives on his farm, located just south of Wakeeney.

D. O. Wanamaker, Blue Rapids, Kans., assistant secretary, has been a member of the Kansas Farmers Union in Mitchell County in 1911. He worked with the members of the organization there, first as a member, then as a director and later as manager of the business association.

He later became active in the state organization and in 1927 was appointed manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. He served as vice president of Farmers National Grain Corporation during most of the time the Jobbing Association was affiliated with that Corporation, and on April 1, 1937, he returned to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

H. E. Witham, Kansas City, secretary and general manager, started working with the Kansas Farmers Union in Mitchell County in 1911. He worked with the members of the organization there, first as a member, then as a director and later as manager of the business association.

He later became active in the state organization and in 1927 was appointed manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. He served as vice president of Farmers National Grain Corporation during most of the time the Jobbing Association was affiliated with that Corporation, and on April 1, 1937, he returned to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

W. E. Roesch, Quinter, Kans., member of the state Kansas Farmers Union board of directors, reports the loss of a granddaughter by pneumonia. The funeral was held January 19.

Broughton, Kans. — Manager Stiles of the Farmers Union Co-operative Grain Association is proud of the large Fairbanks-Morse truck-scale which has just recently been installed.

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Financial Statement of THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

ASSETS			
	Year 1937	Year 1936	
Real Estate	\$132,604.70	\$ 76,716.37	
First Mortgages (Kansas)	69,100.00	109,600.00	
U. S. & Kansas Bonds, Market Value	153,220.46	80,792.99	
Cash in Banks	51,472.90	38,598.41	
Premiums in transmission	24,214.18	18,523.06	
Interest due and accrued on Bonds and Mortgages	3,070.41	11,821.51	
Furniture & Fixtures, Autos, & Misc. assets	9,332.96	12,339.75	
Installment notes	24,203.64	32,653.71	
Total	\$467,219.25	\$381,045.80	
LIABILITIES			
Unadjusted Claims	\$ 1,744.50	\$ 1,755.42	
Reserve for Current Bills	1,581.16	1,996.20	
Legal Reserve	308,487.91	310,534.89	
Surplus	155,405.68	66,759.29	
Total	\$467,219.25	\$381,045.80	

competition and proving its value; that the company was building a strong name by handling claims quickly and satisfactorily to the policyholder. Claims were reported to the business builders for the company, as satisfied patrons spoke with favor of the policy to their neighbor. The organization has about 375 agents in the state.

Insurance is against fire, tornado and other casualty lines. Prices are approximately 20 per cent lower than regular stock rates, according to Mr. Bushby, being "a patronage dividend" right at first.

VOTE PATRONAGE REFUND

Salina Oil Association Votes 4% and 6% Stock Dividend

SALINA, Kans.—About 75 people attended the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Co-operative Oil Co., January 18, held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. A patronage refund of 4 per cent was voted, and a dividend of 6 per cent on stock.

"The biggest year we have ever had," commented R. L. Flory, manager, of the 1937 year of business. "The service station is conveniently located one block east of Salina's main street, Santa Fe, at 123 East Walnut. A new location for the bulk plant was purchased last year, in the northern part of town on the new 81 highway.

All four directors whose terms expired were re-elected: F. E. Sewell, Frank Tromble, M. J. Werhan and Ira McCall. Mr. Sewell is secretary-treasurer of the association. Other officers are Rex Lear, president; J. F. Komarek, vice president; A. W. Newkirk, Jess Neely and Charles Arey, directors.

Good Membership Response

"We start the year 1938 with renewed hope," reads the South Dakota Union Farmer, "because we can truthfully say that never in many years has the South Dakota Farmers Union started upon a New Year with a membership response like this!" In the January 19 number of the paper a long list of Honor Roll Local Unions is published.

VISITOR FROM ST. PAUL

A. W. Ricker, Editor Farmers Union Herald Speaks Over Station KSAL

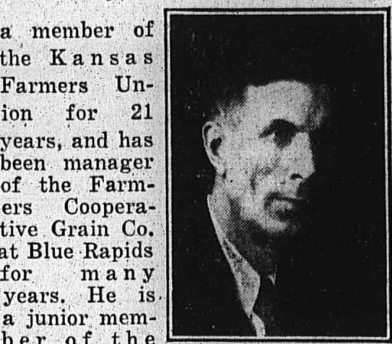
A. W. Ricker, editor of The Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul, Minn., visited the state Farmers Union offices in Salina, January 21. That evening he made a speech over KSAL, Salina radio station.

Reviewing the development of farm legislation he said, "Our old idea of government was that of the policeman whose job it was to keep the peace, leaving the individual free to do almost anything he might wish to do."

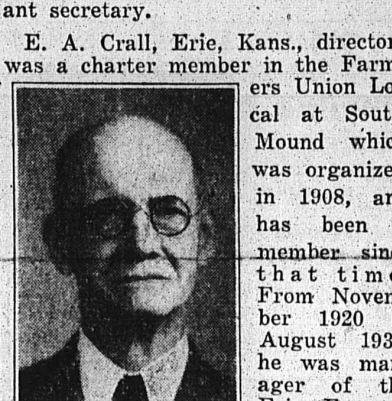
"Acting on that theory of government, we have destroyed our forests, mined the earth of mineral wealth, wasted and destroyed our soil fertility and permitted the strong and powerful to become more powerful, and the weak to become weaker."

"This idea of government at last brought us face to face with dust-bowls, eroded hillsides, denuded forest areas, and mineral wealth in process of exhaustion, all of which has caused us to come to regard government as something which must conserve the resources of the nation and regulate the actions of citizens, so far as those actions relate themselves to the general welfare."

The Farmers Cooperative Elevator & Mercantile Co., Burlington, held its annual meeting, January 19. It was well attended and everyone seemed to enjoy it a lot, reports Tom Hall, Jobbing Association fieldman.



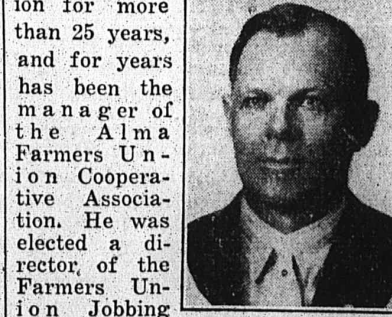
D. O. Wanamaker



E. A. CRALL

At that time he was appointed receiver of the Erie State Bank. Mr. Crall has been a director of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association for nine years and served as its president for six years.

C. B. Thowe, Alma, Kans., director, has been a member of the Kansas Farmers Union for more than 25 years, and for years has been the manager of the Alma Farmers Union Co-operative Association. He was elected a director of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in 1935.



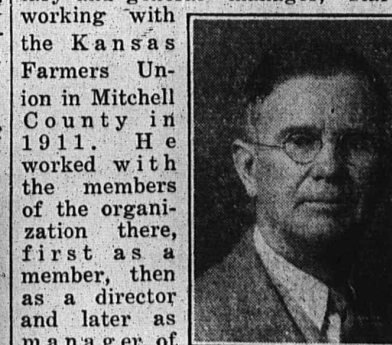
C. B. Thowe

Joe Erwin, Cicero, Kans., director, joined the Farmers Union Redman Local 21 years ago and served as its president for 17 years. In 1919 members of that local built an elevator at Cicero and Mr. Erwin was made its manager, a position he still holds. Mr. Erwin is also a junior member of the Board of Directors of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, being elected in 1937.



Joe Erwin

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THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Rex H. Troutman, Editor
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D. All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

John Vesecky, President.....Salina, Kansas
H. G. Keeney, Vice-President.....Omaha, Nebraska
J. M. Graves, Secretary.....Oklahoma City, Okla.

KANSAS OFFICIALS

John Frost, President.....Salina, Kansas
Pauline Cowger, Secretary.....Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor.....Wattsville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Ross Palenske.....Alma, Kansas
Blaine O'Conner.....St. John, Kansas
John Fengel.....Lincolnville, Kansas
F. C. Gerstenberger.....Blue Mound, Kansas
Wm. E. Roesch.....Quinter, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—719 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; Wakeeney, Kansas; N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.

W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas. G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASS'N.—Room 308, Farmers Union Bldg., Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Bldg., John Vesecky, President.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe.....President
T. C. Belden.....Secretary

FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY

Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President.....Clay Center
Mrs. B. F. Rice, Vice President.....Conway Springs
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer.....Clay Center

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1938

Tending to Business

At this season of the year in every part of the state the local business organizations of the Farmers Union are having their annual stockholders' meetings. Attracting statewide, and even greater attention this week are the Kansas City meetings of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

The best of the business reports will be that of the Jobbing Association whose record grain volume last summer gives new assurance of the strength and vast possibilities of co-operative business methods.

These business associations are service organizations of the Kansas Farmers Union. They were formed that Farmers Union members would be enabled to get a better price for the products which they must market, or in the case of the Auditing Association, that the many local business associations would be able to have accounting supervision of the highest grade, and that improved office methods might be quickly adapted and kept uniform by Farmers Union co-operators throughout the state.

Now is the time for Farmers Union members to check into the stewardship of their managers, directors and other employees or officers whom they have chosen to do service to Farmers Union people. If they have done well, at the annual meeting is the proper time and place that these employees and officers should be commended. If they have not done all that might be expected of them, this is also the time to decide corrective measures.

The important matter is the health and development of the Kansas Farmers Union and the service that it is giving and is capable of giving to its members. Toward that end there is mutual responsibility between the organization and the member. The member has a right to expect service from his Farmers Union. On the other hand, it may well be assumed that the organization has a right to expect at least annual attention and guidance from the members it serves.

Annual Farmers Union meetings are important affairs.

The Farmer Needs Clean Overalls

Bruce Barton, well known author and advertising man, who was recently elected to Congress, said a short time ago: "Prosperous railroads are such good customers of American business, and creators of jobs, that we cannot afford to let the carriers remain in the poorhouse where they are now. I am not yet familiar with the specific governmental policies that are harming

them most, but I know they are being harmed by government, because government has been monkeying with them longer and more deeply than it has with any other business."

The same thing may well be said of the farmers, for they are good customers of American business, are buyers of millions of dollars worth of goods whose manufacture creates jobs, and American business prosperity cannot afford to let American farmers remain in the poorhouse where they are now.

To benefit the railroads, a simple plan is brought forward increasing freight rates 15 per cent. Such a policy will immediately place the farmers in a worse position than before, increasing his costs of marketing of grain and livestock. So far as American prosperity is concerned, it is "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

That picture of the true American pioneer—the farmer, independent, home-loving and free—seems to be fading and clean overalls are to be worn by the well-paid engineers and brakemen of the railroads.

As Will G. West, state livestock commissioner, comments, "It's a pretty sure bet that more railroad bondholders than farmers will be able to pay a Federal income tax this year."

A year or two ago a Japanese speaker named Toyohiko Kagawa toured this state explaining how the Japanese consumers' co-operatives were developing, and how closely their principles were related to the Christian doctrines and the Golden Rule. Maybe Kagawa hadn't finished his home work.

PEACE AND THE FARM

From The Salina Journal.

The idea expressed by D. C. Blaisdell of the department of agriculture that world security would help sell crops, should be readily acceptable. Nor should the prosperity enjoyed by the American farmer as the result of the World War in any way conflict with the theory. That was a costly prosperity which geared American production too high for future needs. War markets were subsequently lost and world developments which are an aftermath of the conflict caused other markets to be lost.

Today's problem is the restoration of foreign markets for American farm products to somewhere near normal levels. With the peace of the world teetering, however, self-sufficiency has become the goal of many nations. Secretary Hull through his reciprocal trade treaty program is making a noble effort to break down this barrier on the theory a free commercial exchange between nations will bring better economic conditions for all and consequently ease war pressure.

Meanwhile the farmers who have

Sixty Years in Kansas

'Twas the glorious Feb. first
In Eighteen and Seventy Eight,
I landed down at old Great Bend,
In our good old Sunflower State.
All nature seemed in harmony,
Snow and rain covered the ground,
Zephyrs whispering to the "tender foot"
The "promised land" you've found.

Just forty miles to daddy's claim,
All carpeted with Buffalo grass.
We traveled in our wagons,
Herds of Antelope we did pass.
We camped that night with old Nate Fields,
And slept out on the sod,
Where ten years before the Indians
And Buffalo there had trod.

While traveling on both hill and vale,
Just seemed to reach the sky,
The "mirage" keeping well ahead,
Like a phantom very shy.
Many times like a mirror bright,
Then like a silvery thread,
Then vanishing as we approached
And seemed but a step ahead.

The wonders of those landscape scenes
Indelibly filled my boyhood mind
And looking back o'er sixty years,
None more beautiful did I find.
Now as I sit and pen these lines
And contrast now and then
I wonder if old Kansas
Has improved by the work of Men.

Then, sweet green grass of the prairie sod
The azure blue of the sky,
With the snow white clouds like ships
Sailed o'er as we passed by.
"Now" the dry ground like a desert bare,
With its dust drifts on every hand
And dust clouds darken the beautiful sun,
And a dust bowl now covers the land.

Our fathers and mothers, bold pioneers,
Braved all to make us a home
Where sons and grandsons could prosper,
And none be compelled to roam.
But the hand of greed and avarice,
With usury and mortgage cursed plan
Till the hand of Divine Providence,
Seems heaping a curse on our land.

Seen Kansas "wet" and Kansas dry
And blizzards of every kind,
Hail storms and cyclones a-plenty
And people who oft changed their minds.
Dr. Brinkley "most" was elected,
Republicans seemed never to stop;
Now we have a Demo. for Governor
And also have seen Kansas "Pop."

Kansas grows the best wheat in the world
Her corn and her hogs are immense;
Her soldiers were first in the battle
'Cause Kansas don't reckon expense.
Men here from each State in the Union,
Men here to work and be schooled;
From all parts of the world you'll find them
Each seeking a chance to be fooled.

So sixty years in old Kansas
With all its good and its bad,
The discouraging events of old age,
The golden days as a "lad,"
Brings to mind we live in the present;
Let's cheer up and whistle and sing;
So don't mind the storms of winter,
Let's hope for a beautiful spring.

By O. M. LIPPERT,
La Crosse, Kansas.

January 24, 1938.

over-produced, but "have never accepted as of particular interest to them the theory world security would help them sell crops," as suggested by Blaisdell, cannot be held to account for the lack of world peace. Despite the implication in Blaisdell's theory that farmers by clinging to "an isolationist foreign policy" are not helping the world security situation, until there is a clearing up the international economic mess there is no other charted course which offers as much hope of keeping the United States from handling the hot chestnuts of others as she did in the World War.

This gets back to the Hull treaties which stand alone as a possible solution. Certainly the American farmers are not isolationists to the extent they would oppose the opening of new markets although possessed with little desire to see the United States involved in another attempt to "save democracy" by the use of arms.

The President's Column

—By JOHN FROST

Special Session of the Legislature Governor Huxman has called a Special Session of the Legislature to meet at noon on Monday, Feb. 7th to consider allotting more of the sales tax money to the payment of the cost of Social Security. If the Legislature takes up only the matters presented by the Governor, it will not be long in session. But it is being freely predicted that a number of other propositions will be proposed for legislation, and therein lies danger to farmers' interests.

About a month ago the Farm Organizations held several meetings at Topeka to organize opposition to the suit of the railroads of the country to secure from the Interstate Commerce Commission a flat increase of 15 per cent in freight rates. At the last one of these meetings they considered the possibility of a Special Session, and the necessity of maintaining a farm lobby to look after the interests of agriculture. Clyde Coffman of Overbrook, a farmer and member of the Farmers Union, a

former State Senator, and our Legislative Representative at the 1937 Legislature, was selected as our Legislative Representative for the Special Session, if one were called. He will maintain Farmers' Headquarters at the Jayhawk Hotel, and oppose legislation adverse to farmers and push legislation in the interests of farmers. But he can do little without the active support of the officers and members of the Farm Organizations and without the farmers backing him to the limit.

The 1937 Regular Session of the Legislature inflicted upon the farmers, laborers, merchants, clerks, and common people of Kansas the present unfair sales tax. When the sales tax law was enacted it was provided that only the final sale to the final consumer should be taxed. Hence the sale of electricity, coal, fuel oil, and other articles used in manufacturing and mining, and of feeds and seeds used in farming, were exempted from the sales tax. But there is danger that the farmers' exemption on the payments of a sales tax on poultry, dairy and other livestock feeds and on seeds and seedlings will be repealed.

Gas Tax Exemption

There is a real threat to repeal the gas tax exemption, and make farmers pay a \$3 road tax on the gas they use in their tractors out in the fields. Interests hostile to agriculture have for a number of years conducted a propaganda campaign in exaggeration of alleged frauds by farmers in using tax exempt gas in their autos and trucks. They hope by this smearing campaign to be able by a quick smashing appeal to the Legislature to rob farmers to the extent of \$3 on every gallon of gas the farmers use in tractors, combines, light plants, and stationary engines—amounting to several million dollars—a large scale robbery.

To hold back the impending onslaught on our rightful gas tax exemption, we need the help of many farmers. In 1936 the records show that 28 per cent of gasoline sold was tax exempt, and it is now claimed that about a third of the gas sold is tax exempt, and this is counted proof that farmers are defrauding the state. But this is only proof that our gas tax exemption opponents do not know of the great and increasing number of tractors being used, that horses are going out of use, and that in the western half of a state practically every farmer has a

tractor, and uses from 1000 to 5000 gallons of gas per year. We appeal to farmers to HELP in this fight by sending in the number of gallons of tractor and other farm exempt gas they used in 1937, or other years. Write it on a postal card if you prefer, but WRITE AT ONCE. Your testimony will be used to save the gas tax exemption law.

COUNTY SECRETARIES AND PRESIDENTS—now is the time to do some practical lobbying for farmers' rights. In a few days your State Senator and State Representative will be gone to Topeka to the Special Session. Get a bunch of county officers and local officers and members and farmers and go RIGHT NOW to see your legislators, and show them that it is all right to make every auto owner pay a \$3 road tax for the upkeep of the road his auto uses, but that it is plain robbery to make a farmer pay a \$3 road tax on the gas he uses in his tractor out in the fields and entirely away from the roads. Write me about these matters.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

Ellender, who talked all the time for six days in the Senate, is not a woman.

The Supreme Court now leans to the left 6-3, but Congress has straightened up to a 50-50. Stanley Reed and Hugo Black are two good appointments. Many thought a year ago that members of the Frankfurter-Cohen-Corcoran school would be nominated for these vacancies. Neither do these two come from the bench, surrounded by traditions.

We will soon be asked for an additional hundred or two millions to hike the Navy further. This will be the people's money and it very naturally suggests the condition of the people who are to pay for it, for every dollar of it must be paid by labor.

We have 3600 serviceable planes in the Army and Navy combined—not so bad for an isolated country, with which to resist invasion. Our flying force is the average of the five great powers, and our Navy planes now lead all other nations. A constituent writes he will be afraid of the Japs when they are east of Denver.

Each torpedo costs \$12,000. Thirty-six million dollars goes each year to retired Naval officers. This has increased from 22-million in six years. Our sea force now has 6500 officers. Silk hats and hare backs are at high water mark here in official social life in spite of the recession. History records that this thing never abated in Philadelphia between the British officers and our 400, even while Washington's army was just

out at Valley Forge. There is little liaison between the elite and the elongated.

There are 138 dams under our reclamation service. Since the Rockies want to do our farming, Uncle Sam should give work relief for our farmers to move the mountains into the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and permit us the tourist trade.

Neighborhood Notes

An All-Day Meeting

The Stone Local No. 792 met at Charley Pywells, January 19, 1938, for an all-day meeting. The ladies came with well-filled baskets, so everybody partook of a splendid dinner.

The morning was spent visiting and discussing current events.

After dinner the meeting was called to order by the president, Charley Pywell, and there were a number of songs and the regular business session.

The election of officers was the next on the program. Charley Pywell was re-elected as president; John Sutor, secretary; John Warren, vice president; George Ontrasek, conductor, and E. C. Mendenhall, doorkeeper. There were 25 present.

We voted to have a pie supper and program at the Zurich school house, February 9. The president appointed Mrs. Earl Sutor; Mrs. Leola Sutor and E. C. Mendenhall to the program committee. The next meeting will be at Lee McClellan's, Feb. 16 with a basket dinner.

Several paid their dues for the year of 1938.

Let us make this a better year for the Farmers Union by each one getting at least one new member so we can fight for our rights. We farmers are going to have to work in union to keep down laws that are against us.

E. C. Mendenhall.

In Republic County

Belleville, Kans.
January 25, 1938

The Republic county Farmers Union held its annual meeting at the Highland church basement, Thursday, January 20. The following officers were re-elected for the coming year: Jerry Anderson, president; Milo Handok, vice president; and Charles Hanzlick, secretary-treasurer.

After a program of music, readings, and a questionnaire contest conducted by State President John Frost, Mr. Frost gave us an interesting talk showing what the Farmers Union has done for the Kansas farmers.

A membership drive was planned which is to be held in the near future. After the meeting the Highland Local ladies served a delicious lunch. Charles Hanzlick, Sec.-Treas.

Good Monthly Meeting

Miltonvale, Kans.
January 19, 1938

On Jan. 18, Local No. 592, met for its regular monthly meeting. The meeting was called to order by the vice president, Mr. Coupal. Following the routine business came the considerations of the amendments.

We brought before the Local the "What Would You Do" from the Jan. 6 Kansas Union Farmer, and it was unanimously decided that our members would be satisfied if it would help the money situation to receive the paper only every two weeks.

Mr. Kennedy's letter of Jan. 8 was read and discussed by Mrs. Tiers. Mr. Lemke's book was ordered for the study work in the Local.

The program committee is Lew Crawford and Fred Schoenweis. The menu committee has Mrs. Ed Lindsay and Mrs. John Kaiser as members.

The Farmers Union dues are coming in very heartily and with right good will for Farmers Union advancement.

Mrs. J. E. McKelvey, Reporter.

Ladies' Auxiliary Meets

The Ladies Auxiliary to the Farmers Union Local No. 1190 met in the home of Mrs. Alta Weiss, January 18, with 13 members and three visitors present. The meeting was opened by all repeating the Lord's Prayer, and roll call was answered by short news skits.

After the business meeting several interesting articles on what is going on in the world today were read and discussed.

After adjournment a short social hour was enjoyed during which the hostess served delicious refreshments. Emma C. Mail, Secretary.

Walberg Local

No. 1198.

At our meeting January 10 the following officers were elected:

President, Hugo Carlson

Vice-Pres., Vincent Oman

Sec., F. E. Ahlstedt.

Our local voted on the suggestion as to how often the Kansas Union Farmer should be issued. Twice monthly was the vote.

F. E. Ahlstedt,

Leonardville, Kans.

Quinter, Kans.

January 20, 1938

We held our annual meeting January 19. Officers elected in our local are:

President, Dennis Kessler

Vice-Pres., Christian L. Ikenberry

Secretary, W. E. Roesch

Doorkeeper, Harry Sines

Conductor, E. L. Wolf.

W. E. Roesch, Sec.

Elect Officers

Windom, Kans.

Held meeting of No. 8, Local No. 671, January 11. Election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Erland Larson

Vice-Pres., Sidney Carlson

(continued on page 3)

It's more like farming than most people realize



RAILROADING is like farming in a surprising number of ways. Both of us have money invested in "plant"—land, buildings, stock and machinery on farms; land, tracks, buildings and machinery on railroads. Both of us have operating expenses, for work done, for materials and supplies used. Both of us pay the same kind of local and state taxes to help support our communities.

But it goes farther than this. Without railroads to get crops to central markets mighty few farms could be successfully operated. And our 241,822 miles of line would certainly be a loss if we didn't have farmers as customers.

The point of all this is that what's bad for the railroads is bad for the farmers—and right now railroads are having difficulties which may impair the very services you need to market your products.

The difficulty arises out of one simple fact:

Since 1933 prices of things railroads buy have gone up; wages have increased; taxes have risen—while the average level of railroad freight and passenger charges has steadily declined.

In fact, the average charge by the railroads for hauling a ton of freight one mile was actually 10 per cent less in 1937 than in 1932—26½ per cent less than in 1921, shortly after the end of government operation, when the downward trend of rates began.

In spite of this, the railroads have speeded up their service, made it safer, more reliable, more complete—giving more for the money than ever before.

Their big problem right now is to earn enough to cover running expenses and to keep their plant in shape to continue the sort of service which you and other shippers must have.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAFETY FIRST—
friendliness, too!

Royalty Co. Has Over 100 at Meeting

Special High Interest Now With
Two Producing Wells
In Operation

More than 100 persons attended the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Co-operative Royalty Company in Salina, January 20. Interest in this company is especially high this year because the company has a share in two producing oil wells in Russell county.

Approximately 204,000 acres of Kansas land is included in this Farmers Union cooperative pool of oil royalties. By exchanging an interest in part of his mineral rights for a "headright" or share in the cooperative royalty pool, the landowner acquires an interest in all of the other tracts in the pool and thus multiplies his chance of striking oil by the number of tracts in the pool.

Also, by assembling these tracts under one title it is also possible in many instances, to sell the leases at a higher price because the major oil companies ordinarily pay more per acre for a large number of leases scattered over a wide area than for a single tract.

The "checkbook" is the protection of the royalty buyer and this is the foundation principle of the cooperative pooling idea. The Farmers Union pool was organized in 1929.

Re-elect Two Directors
Income by the pool is derived from three sources: annual rental on leases; bonus from sale of leases; oil and gas pipeline checks.

The two directors whose terms had expired were re-elected for a term of three years, A. D. Rice, Delphos, president, and G. E. Creitz, Salina, secretary-treasurer. Other officers are Emil L. Johnson, McPherson, vice-president; John Huber, Selden, and John Frost, Blue Rapids, directors.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)

Sec.-Treas. U. H. Myers
Enclosed find \$15.00 for dues. Also votes on referendum.
U. H. Myers,
Sec.-Treas.

Frank Curfman Is Dead

Bethel Local 1969
Whereas the All-Wise Being has seen fit to remove from our midst a beloved member and friend, Frank Curfman,
We, as the Bethel Farmers Union have lost a true member and co-worker.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be placed on the minutes of our organization, one sent to the family of our departed brother and one to the staff paper.

In Memoriam
A loved one has left us,
We, the loss do feel,
Twas God who bereaved us
It is He who our sorrows can heal.

Attendance of 110

Glen Elder, Kans.
Jan. 22, 1938.
One of a series of membership meetings being held in Mitchell County was held at the Bunker Hill Local No. 468, January 18. John Schulte, county manager, was speaker, telling of the county business which has been a big success and telling of the necessity for a larger membership.

There were 110 persons present to listen to him. Mr. Hartley, manager of the Beloit F. U. Grocery store made a few interesting remarks. Several persons paid dues after the meeting to become members.

Everybody was treated to oyster soup for supper, served by the committee: Mrs. Carrie Carpenter, Mrs. Evelyn Clover, Mrs. Iva Neff and Mrs. Elsie Porter. Music was furnished during the evening by Louis Neff, Wilbur Hubaker, Victor Clover and Dale Clover.

Meeting adjourned with everybody

SUNDAY AFTERNOON



8085. Designed To Flatter.
Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20. Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. For collar in contract 1 yard. Price 15c.
8330. Lovely Frock.
Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yard of 35 inch material. Price 15c.
Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51
Salina, Kansas

feeling that it had been a success. Officers of the local:
President, C. M. Porter
Vice Pres., Ed Neifert
Sec.-Treas., Dale Clover
Conductor, Victor Clover
Doorkeeper, Lewis Neff
Dale Clover
Sec.-Treas.

New officers for Walnut Grove, Local No. 973, Ellsworth County:
President, Carl Nienke
Vice Pres., Chester Chapman
Sec.-Treas., Wm. L. Wach
Conductor, Hubert Volety
Doorkeeper, John Pankan.

Expresses His Agreement
McLouth, Kans.
I agree with the directors of the Farmers Union in deciding to publish the Kansas Union Farmer but twice a month.
John Stigleman, Sec.
Local No. 1372.

Vote Important Resolution

Waterville, Kans.
The Center Hill Local No. 1147 met at its regular meeting place, January 4, with a large crowd in attendance. The following program was given: vocal duet, Anna Mae Toburen and Dorcie Samuelson; reading, Verneal Anderson; reading, Emil Swanson; playlet, reproducing testimony of G. C. Leighton, Quinter, before Senator McGill at Garden City, October 25.

In the absence of the secretary, Emil Samuelson was called upon to act in that capacity. The following resolution was offered by the resolution committee:

"We, the members of the Center Hill Farmers Union local, hereby endorse the Resolutions passed by the Clay County Farmers Union at their last quarterly meeting, and especially are we pleased to note the change of attitude towards our former state president, John Vesecky, in that they endorse some of the work that he has been doing, and we hope and trust that we will soon see a similar change in our Riley County Union."

We can not any of us be always right, nor is the other fellow always wrong.

Several interesting discussions were given in regard to this resolution by different members. The meeting was then adjourned until our next meeting time, February 1. Lunch was served by the ladies, which was enjoyed by all.
Verneal Anderson,
Reporter.

What They Say—

Let's Pull Together

Belleville, Kans.
January 2, 1938

In questions and answers: 1. Why cannot agriculture get together? Too many organizations, too many heads want to keep their jobs, and they use the same type of propaganda as used by politicians to do so.

2. What is the reason that farmers and laborers cannot get together? Too many heads, too much overhead, too much competition among themselves.

3. How does this effect the masses? Prevents the masses from getting together and cutting distribution costs. So many preach one share, one vote, but their vote is controlled, well placed in advance of meetings. Thus, the old force remains in power year after year, dominating, although they owned the business they only head or manage.

4. How can this be eliminated? By greater numbers of stockholders and members taking an active part in meetings, and by making a greater personal study of their own business.

In conclusion, we find we cannot have true co-operation until we get busy and weed out all unnecessary heads, and until we practice the same business judgment as practiced by the successful old-line business executives.

Let's go into 1938 with a determination to put over a worth-while co-operative program. . . . Where deeds and merits count, rather than relatives and political allies.

This is our country; it belongs to all. Let's preserve it for the many. Proper application of co-operative principles will do it!

Co-operatively,
J. S. Shippis.

TOWARD RURAL PROGRESS

We swear our allegiance to Democracy, writes Dwight Anderson of Cornell University; but Democracy is an attitude rather than a right or political system. It is won, not on the battlefield or at the ballot-box, but in the change of the personal attitudes of those who have toward those who have not. We are no longer a pioneer nation, but we treasure the traditions of our pioneer ancestors. The Democracy of the pioneer was a matter of necessity rather than of choice. Today some of the attitudes of acquisitiveness and independence which are praiseworthy in the pioneer require readjustment to an appreciation of the common social needs of all if there is to be a satisfactory rural community life.

WHERE DO WE GO?

Based on the claim that "the people and Congress have a right to know what the foreign policy of this administration is" before embarking upon the proposed naval program, the following questions have been asked on the floor of the House: "Is the proposed increase in the Navy for defense of the country, for embarking upon quarantining aggressors or for meeting the unemployment situation? Are we embarking upon a policy of true national independence or upon a policy of military alliances with foreign powers?"

JOBGING ASSOCIATION SERVES MANY NEEDS

Merchandise Department Handles
Feeds, Coal, Petroleum Products,
Twine, Paints, Hardware,
Steel and Wire Goods, and
Electrical Supplies

Those people who think of the Kansas Farmers Union Jobbing Association, 719 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., primarily as a grain firm would probably be surprised at the amount of business and the extensive lines included in the "Merchandise Department."

Feeds, flour, coal, oil station equipment, gasoline, oil and other petroleum products, cream separators, twine, paints, hardware, steel and wire goods, and all types of electrical supplies from radios, refrigerators to electric sewing machines are available to Farmers Union people through their own service organization. Inquiries should be made through the local Farmers Union business association.

"KFU", initials of the Kansas Farmers Union, is the trade name of most merchandise such as feeds, paints, and petroleum products, but many products are simply "jobbed" from the manufacturer to the local Farmers Union business association.

The advantage of this plan is that it is economical, making unnecessary any overhead costs such as preparing special advertising and promotional material; and is always changeable, so that newest improvements and newest lines may be immediately available to Farmers Union patrons at the lowest possible cost.

The line of radios and other electrical supplies is indicative of the quality that Farmers Union business executives demand in merchandise to be bought by Farmers Union people. Activity of the Rural Electrification Administration in Kansas attracts special attention to electrical equipment and a highlight of the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association will be the display of Electrical Housewares Appliances.

The Fairbanks-Morse Line
The nameplate of Fairbanks-Morse is affixed to each radio, refrigerator or washing machine. For 107 years, since 1830, the Fairbanks-Morse nameplate has stood for quality merchandise, honesty and fair dealing.

To thousands the name Fairbanks-Morse means dependable scales; to others, engines, water pumps, radios, refrigerators.

The reputation has been earned by them and manufacturers of modern, carefully engineered and precision products backed by the integrity of its maker. Fairbanks-Morse assures that "the same inherent standards of engineering that have been synonymous with the name Fairbanks-Morse for more than 100 years in the design and construction of precision scales required for the measuring of 100th part of a gram to many tons are incorporated in all Fairbanks-Morse products."

The Jobbing Association invites Farmers Union people to inspect the Fairbanks-Morse line before making any purchase; and guarantees satisfaction after any purchase is made.

One of the most economical and deplorable sources of building advice is the Rural Electrification department in the Extension Service, Kansas State College. Many times this department keeps a large supply of bulletins, building folders, plan books, and other materials for rural builders.

WASH WINDOW SHADES

Let Soap Jelly Stand Overnight In the Refrigerator

The season of open windows is always hard on window shades, but that's no great tragedy if you've learned how easy it is to keep them clean. Some of the new window shades are treated with pyroxylin and similar substances to make them easily washable with a soapy cloth or sponge, and even ordinary run-of-the-mill window shades can be rid of disgusting soil spots if you wash them the right way.

Prepare a thick soap jelly by pouring a little boiling water over mild soap scraps or packaged soap; then let the mixture stand overnight in the refrigerator. When it forms a solid mass with practically all of the water evaporated. Have ready a good supply of clean, soft cloths. You'll need them for washing and drying. Place the shade on a flat work table, wipe off the dust, and you're set to begin.

The trick is to work on only a small portion at a time. Apply the soap jelly to about six square inches, then rinse with a cloth wrung out of clear water and wipe immediately with a clean cloth. Repeat the procedure until you have covered the entire surface.

MOLASSES OR HONEY BUBBLE THINS

Heat to boiling 1/4 cupful New Orleans molasses.
Add and allow to melt in molasses 1/2 cupful of shortening.
Then add sifted dry ingredients: 1 cupful of sifted flour, 2-3 cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of ginger.

Stir until smooth and well blended. Drop by teaspoonfuls, four inches apart, on the back of a buttered dripping pan or metal tray. (It is a little easier to roll the cookies over the handle of a wooden spoon if they are baked on the back of a pan rather than a cookie sheet.) Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for about fifteen minutes—until they darken a bit and bubble up well. If baked for any less time the cookies will be chewy rather than crisp. Remove from the oven and cool slightly on the pan—until they can be loosened with a spatula without gumming to

Models for the Child Who Imitates

By Viola E. Holley
Jerry was a little four-year-old boy who played frequently with a friend who had not formed the habit of saying "please." Consequently, Jerry soon began demanding, "Give me a drink" or "I want an apple." His mother was puzzled for a while as to what to do about it.

Parents are often confronted with such problems. A little child is very quick to imitate the ways of those around him. He is not very discriminating with regard to the kind of behavior he copies—at least from his mother's point of view—and often picks up undesirable habits as well as good ones.

It may be the behavior and speech of playmates that are objectionable. Frequently, individuals who come to the home to render services of one kind or another furnish the wrong example. Sometimes there are members of one's own family whose behavior, yet there often seems to be no way to prevent him from being stimulated to do so. What can a mother do under such circumstances?

Jerry's mother tried several things. First, she explained to the child what she would like him to say and why. She insisted, in a quiet, matter-of-fact way, that he ask correctly before she granted his request, but, although he seemed glad to respond when she reminded him, he forgot soon and the habit persisted. Finally she tried telling him a story.

It was a true story that her husband had told her about a boy whom he had known in a large camp. This boy had the same bad habit that Jerry had of forgetting to say "please."

He overcame it, though. The incidents that made up his experience, and his final success when he had no further trouble remembering, interested Jerry.

These stories and pictures gain the child's attention and, because he wishes to imitate the boy or girl that is presented in this attractive light, he is led to practice the right way until a new habit is formed. Even though his day by day experience furnishes objectionable patterns of behavior, a mother can still balance things up for him by giving him interesting examples of the right way. This often helps more than reprovals, explanations, and reminders.

Such a picture can often answer much the same purpose as a story and frequently may be found right at hand in a magazine or newspaper. Such an illustration, showing a little boy hanging up his clothes, caused one child to remark, "I can hang mine up, too, just like the little boy in the picture."

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Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Motto: "He loves his country best who strives to make it best"

LINCOLN'S CHARACTER

His conscience alone he served,
However small the cause or great;
Never by friendship swayed,
Never turned aside by hate.
Honest his least intent,
Therefore let but one line be wrought.
At last upon his monument:
"A man who acted what he thought."
—Selected.

YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE

By Esther Ekblad

There are so many interesting and worthwhile things that we can do in our Junior classes that it is hard to know just where to begin. When we stop to think seriously of how well equipped we are to be useful members of society, we immediately realize that a little more information in many lines would do us no harm.

Of course we will center our attention on the national study topic, the Cooperative Movement, but along with that let us mine in a little study of parliamentary rules, public speaking, recreation, and also spend a little time preparing programs for our local meetings. A full schedule, isn't it. The problem isn't going to be, "What shall we do," but "How shall we get it all in." That means that we will need to get right down to business when we meet. Fooling around isn't going to give us any real pleasure, and we certainly aren't going to accomplish anything that way. Do try to begin each meeting at a certain time, otherwise it is so easy to become a "group latecomers." You might have some games planned for the early arrivals—well, that would probably get everyone out early.

You can plan your meeting in somewhat the following order: Meeting called to order by the chairman; rollcall answered in some interesting way; the business; then the discussion and reports on the lesson; get your notebooks up to date and work on other projects. Finish up with peppy songs (better have some songs the very first thing too), with games, and if you wish, refreshments.

Many folks who have been active in cooperative organizations and other community activities have been handicapped because they have never had practice or training in public speaking or parliamentary procedure. There always comes a time when we desire to get up before an audience and express our opinions, and we never know when we might be called upon to take an office. We have oftentimes observed confusion in meetings because there was a lack of knowledge as to the proper way to conduct the meeting. In our classes we can help our selves in these lines by giving reports, four-minute talks, and by our interest in conducting the meetings properly. Let's not be afraid of making mistakes, but be good sports and make a game of it.

frying pan. Add rest of the ingredients and cook for two minutes. Stir with a fork.

DEVELOPED LIMA BEANS

Two tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon prepared mustard, paprika, 7 crackers, rolled fine, 1/2 cups milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce, 1 cup canned lima beans.

Heat butter in saucepan. Add mixed salt, mustard, paprika, rolled crackers and milk. Cook gently for 3 minutes. Add beaten egg, Worcestershire sauce and lima beans. Continue cooking for 3 minutes, six portions.

PRELUDE TO A GAY TIME

Don't call off that party tonight just because you feel apathetic about dressing up and stepping out. What you probably need is an invigorating bath—warm water to stretch out in, soap to slither away the perspiration and grime, and a dash of cold water for the final pick-up.

Then minutes of relaxation, followed by lazy, luxurious lathering, will smooth out most of the spiritual kinks, leaving you clean and rested. You can rinse by letting the warm water run out while the cold flows in, or by standing under the shower for a moment with the spray as cold as you can stand. Rub your body dry with fresh rough towels until it glows.

Clean underwear will carry on where the bath leaves off. By the time you've stepped into your prettiest dress and arranged your hair, you'll want to be the first to get to the party and the last to leave.

BAKED STUFFED ONIONS

6 large onions
1/2 pound veal, ground
1/2 pound beef chuck, ground
13 teaspoons salt
Pepper
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
1/4 cup buttered crumbs
1 cup tomato juice
1/2 bay leaf.

Remove outside skins of onions; cook in boiling salted water for 20 minutes, until slightly tender. Drain and cool. Cut a thin slice from root end of onion. Combine ground meat with chopped onion pulp, 1 teaspoon of the salt and pepper, parsley. Mix well. Fill onions with mixture, top with crumbs and place in baking dish. Add any filling left over to tomato juice with bay leaf and remaining 1/2 teaspoon salt. Pour around the onions. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 1 1/2 hours. This makes 6 servings.

GREEN TOMATO PIE

(One 9-inch pie)
Three cups sliced green tomatoes, 1-1 1/2 cups sugar, 4 teaspoons grated lemon rind, tablespoons lemon juice, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons butter, pie crust.
Line 9-inch pie plate with crust. Place tomatoes in it and sprinkle lemon juice and rind, sugar, salt, and butter, cut in small pieces, over them. Arrange upper shell over lower one, pinch edges together, trim off surplus pastry and pick holes in top with fork or knife. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 35 minutes.

Home, Kans.

Jan. 21, 1938

Dear Friends:
The Midway Juniors met with the Midway Local, Marshall county, January 4, to reorganize. The election of officers resulted in Sylvester Pitsch, as president; Kenneth Keller, secretary; and Myra Keller, reporter. Other members are Henry Stucki, Gladys Keller, Rosemary Pitsch, Bernice Lewis, and Leslie Stucki. It was decided to meet with the Local for study each second Friday in the month.

After the Local business was transacted an impromptu program was given by the Juniors, as follows:
Clarinete Solo.....Kenneth Keller
Harmonica Solo.....Sylvester Pitsch
Recitation.....Rosemary Pitsch
Singing.....
Later a hot dog luncheon was served with cookies and coffee.
Myra Keller,
January Reporter.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

Oh, birds and darts and sugar hearts
Are very gay and fine,
But often just a faithful word
Will make a valentine.
—Anon.

A "MELO-DRAMMER"

Leader explains that the whole group are going to do a drama. She says one line and they repeat after her—as well as they can for laughter! Leader (with hands at cheek): "I can't pay the rent."
Group repeats.
Leader (finger stiffly across upper lip): "You must pay the rent."
Group repeats.
Leader: "I can't pay the rent."
Group repeats.
Leader (with courtly bow): "I'll pay the rent."
Leader (hand of heart—eyes cast up): "My hero!"
—Your Recreation Service.

AN OUTSIDE ESTIMATE

A farmer, who was once talking to Abraham Lincoln made an exaggerated statement as to the size of his hay crop.

"I've been cutting hay, too," smiled Lincoln.
"A good crop?" asked the farmer.
"About how many tons?"
"Oh, I don't know exactly how many tons," Lincoln replied carelessly, but my men stacked all they could out of doors and then stored the rest in the barn."

Two Oklahoma farmers caught 2,344 crows the last two winters in three cage traps designed by the U. S. Biological Survey and placed near each other in the vicinity of hog-fencing lots. The farmers attended the traps daily when the birds were in the vicinity in large numbers. In baiting the traps they used left-over parts as decoys. Plans and specifications for the raven trap are in the Bureau's Leaflet BS 135-27, copies of which may be obtained free from the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

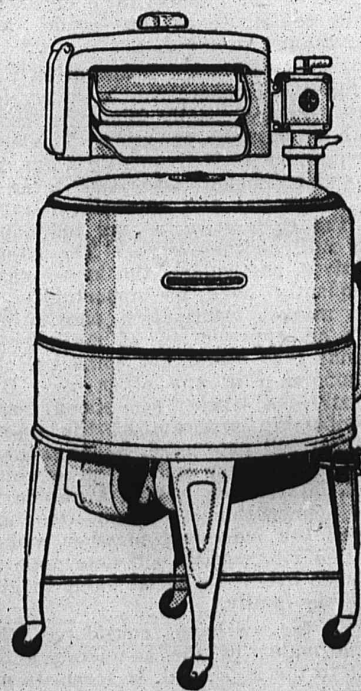
The barefoot young man stood before the grizzled mountaineer, Youth (stammering) Mistuh Burbridge, I've come here to ask you for your daughter's hand. Mountaineer (knocking the ashes out of his pipe)—Can't allow no such a thing. Either you take the whole girl, or nothing.

Cussing the weather is the least effective form of farm relief, comments Kelley C. Rowland in Cap-pr's Farmer.

From The Arkansas Banker
Some pay their dues when due,
Some when overdue;
Some never do.
How do you do?

MODERNIZE MONDAYS

SHORTEN AND MODERNIZE WASH DAYS WITH A FAIRBANKS-MORSE WASHER



The improved Hydrolator, the "Heart" of the Fairbanks-Morse Washer is an exclusive feature. Its satin-smooth finish will not tarnish nor collect sediment. It revolves continually back and forth and its long-sweep movement covers 30 per cent more distance than other agitators. Its washing action is kind to clothes yet washes them cleaner in less time.

The model pictured here has an oversize tub 28 in. diameter, 14 1/2 in. deep, holds 18 tons of water and has an 8 pound dry clothes capacity. Its turned in streamlined top prevents splashing. It has 2 coats of porcelain inside and outside, and there are no bolt holes through the tub bottom to cause leaks or catch clothes.

Fairbanks-Morse also has washers with gasoline engines. Ask your local Farmers Union dealer about the

FAIRBANKS-MORSE HOME LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT

Distributed by

Farmers Union Jobbing
Association

Kansas City, Mo.

16 Major Oil Co's. Guilty Price Fixing

Anti-Trust Laws Trip Up Outstanding Petroleum Men—Case Will Be Appealed

A verdict of guilt was brought in against 16 major oil companies and 80 of the outstanding individuals in the industry, who were charged with conspiring to raise and fix gasoline prices in 10 mid-western states during 1935 and 1936, by a jury composed mainly of middle-aged farmers and small town business men. The trial was held in Madison, Wis., the verdict being decided January 22.

Among the defendants were presidents of nine companies. The defense prepared immediately to file motions to set aside the verdicts and for a new trial.

Edward G. Seubert, president of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, issued a statement, "I am satisfied that on a rehearing before Judge Patrick T. Stone or an appeal to higher courts the situation created by the present verdict will be corrected."

Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone said he needed a rest badly, and announced he would set a date later for the hearings, and would delay the question of sentencing until rulings on the motions.

Both the corporations and the officials are liable to maximum fines of \$5,000 each and the individuals also face possible terms of a year in prison.

That the oil firms fixed the margin of profit that could be made by jobbers to whom they sold gasoline is charged by a second indictment.

Petroleum prices in the following states were involved in the trial: Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, North and South Dakota, and Indiana.

"Probably the most important anti-trust action since the 'sugar trust' and certainly the biggest oil company case since the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company in 1911," it was commented by officials in the justice department.

NAMES CO-OP WEEK

Gov. LaFollette Emphasizes Value of Cooperative Business for Farmers

The period from February 14 to 18 has been designated as Co-operative Week by the Wisconsin Governor Philip F. LaFollette. His proclamation is as follows:

A PROCLAMATION
To take inventory of the important part that cooperation is playing in the economic and social welfare of our people and to emphasize the possibilities of service through co-operative action, Wisconsin Cooperative Week will be observed from February 14 to 18 of this year.

"Today, more than ever, it is recognized that many of our problems must be solved by the people themselves, working together in general educational, commodity marketing, and purchasing groups. If we are to attain the utmost good from co-operation, it is well to study and promulgate the principles of co-operative marketing as well as to acclaim the accomplishments of our various co-operative endeavors in Wisconsin. It will be helpful to all to focus attention on this movement, to extend the teaching of its principles, to define its place, and to interpret its functions.

"Now, therefore, I, Philip F. LaFollette, governor of the state of Wisconsin, do hereby designate and proclaim the week of Feb. 14 to 18, 1938, inclusive, as Wisconsin Co-operative Week and urge the people of Wisconsin to avail themselves of the opportunities provided at that time by radio, through news media, and in the schools, to study co-operation and develop its possibilities for building a better society for us and our children."

FOR PROFIT SHARING

Senator Capper Discusses Means of Saving Economic System

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Arthur Capper advised a change in the profit system whereby the mass of workers would share in industrial profits as a means of solving the unemployment problem, in a recent radio address.

Prices must be revamped to pass on to the consumer the benefits of improved technology, he said. "I believe that we can work out the solution inside the profit system, but only by dividing profits made possible by mass production and centralized management among the masses of workers and producers instead of having 23 per cent of the annual income go to one per cent of the population."

Cale Cochran, formerly manager of the Studley Co-operative Equity Exchange, is now manager of the Everest Farmers Union Co-operative Association.

On the night of January 10, a new co-operative association was born down in Cowley county, Kansas, reports Charlie Reid, fieldman of the Farmers Union. The new association is called the Cowley County Farmers Union. Directors and Managers Association, and officers for the first term are Howard Tribby of Kellogg, chairman, and Bob Walsh of Udall, secretary. Setting out to build co-operative spirit, give mutual aid in solving common problems, and to bring common good will among the co-operators in that county, it is bound to be a help to all its members, Mr. Reid comments.

Many Values in Working Together

The social value of co-operatives is intertwined with their economic and educational values. These values do not come in separate parcels, said Chris L. Christensen of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, in an address at the National Rural Forum.

"The economic value of co-operatives is difficult and frequently impossible of accurate measurement. The social value is even more difficult to evaluate. While we probably cannot measure the amount of social value coming from co-operative business organization, we can determine with some degree of accuracy the manner in which the social value arises out of such group effort.

"What do we mean by social value? To be sure the business co-operative is not a finishing school in table manners and social etiquette. Nevertheless, the co-operative does aid many individuals, in adapting themselves to their environment and to the society in which they live. Likewise, the successful co-operative contributes something to society as a whole, quite apart from its direct value to the individual members. It is this type of thing which I think we have in mind when we speak of the social value of co-operatives. Let me be more specific.

"First, let me emphasize that I am firmly convinced that a co-operative, as a business organization, must justify itself as a business enterprise. It must do that if it is to live. The first consideration for a successful business co-operative is that it must meet a pressing economic need. The task to be performed must not be an imaginary one. Co-operatives cannot live by merely going through the motions. If they are to live they have to produce results.

"In meeting this economic need there come two types of social values. First, increased monetary returns give the individual an opportunity for a higher standard of living for himself and his family. To the extent that the income permits, families tend to do one or more of several things, such as improving the home furnishings, or the house itself, contributing to the support of churches, fraternal organizations, or perhaps merely attending a few more movies or trading in the old car for a new one.

"The choice, of course, is a personal one and additional income may be spent for destructive, as well as constructive, social purposes. Yet the general use of income is so much in the direction of useful social purposes that historians and philosophers have observed that when economic improvement comes to a people their cultural values automatically rise. This is not necessarily immediate in its effect or true for all individuals. Yet the rule has held true for all large groups over a period of a few generations. In fact, some have put comfortable incomes as a necessary forerunner for social and cultural improvement. Certainly we can agree that it is hard to inspire creative interest and appreciation in the finer things of life if the income permits only a bare existence.

"The second way the co-operative contributes social value to its individual members is through the actual process of co-operating or working together. Learning to work together for a common purpose is a sound socializing process for the individual participant. It comes about largely through the act or the process of participation. Very clearly then the active member, the one who participates in the functions of the organization, who takes an active part in the democratic control and business direction of the organization, realizes far more value of this sort than does the person who is indifferent or non-participating. In other words, the co-operative form of organization offers to individual members an opportunity to participate in its control and direction. It does not assure anyone that the member will exercise that right.

"At this point we need to be careful in our thinking if we are to properly distinguish the contribution of the co-operative from that of other group enterprises. After all, other group activities, such as our parent-teacher organizations, our churches, clubs, and general farm organizations contribute to the social and educational process.

Secure Market Information
In the co-operative, however, the members are usually joined for economic or business purposes. This economic purpose is frequently a dynamic and continuous activating force.

"The social and educational value of the co-operative to the individual has still another angle. The co-operatives, particularly the larger ones, frequently have an opportunity to tap market information and to obtain an appreciation of market demands that would not come to the membership in any other way. Obviously the whole educational and membership program of the co-operative will determine, in large measure, the manner and extent to which such information is made available to the membership. In turn, the use which the individual member makes of this information will determine to a large extent its social value to him and his family.

"So far we have considered the social value of the co-operative direct to the individual. It seems to me that a successful co-operative has a social value that accrues to the community, a value which the individual shares but does not alone possess.

"One reason why co-operatives have received general public support is that they benefit from their accretion, not only to the owners and members, but to the public at large. The co-operative cannot retain for its own members all the advantages of organization. Non-members frequently benefit as much as do members. While this frequently presents a serious problem in the organization, it, nevertheless, is an element of strength in gaining public support.

"Just how does this social value come to the community at large? It seems to me it comes about in several ways. One of these ways was described and emphasized by Anders

Hedberg of Sweden in his recent visit to Wisconsin. He told many of us that one of the main objectives of the Swedish co-operatives was to break down monopoly to engage in trust 'busting' activities.

Break Monopoly Prices
"Obviously, to the extent that the organization succeeded in putting manufacturing and distribution in Sweden on a truly competitive level, and the extent to which it brought technical efficiency and sound merchandising practices into being, it benefited not only its members, but the public at large. In this way it is performing a task as a voluntary organization which would otherwise have to be handled by the government or by the community in some other way or the public would pay the bill.

"Again the co-operative has a social by-product in the leadership which it develops. To be sure the individuals whose talents are developed benefit from it, but the community also benefits. The advantage of improved and trained leadership goes not only to the individuals who possess such leadership, but to others as well. This is particularly true of the co-operative, as pointed out earlier, since the organization usually cannot retain all of the benefits for its own members.

"Finally, it seems to me, that where co-operatives are really successful and have a sound educational and public relations program they create a desirable community environment. I think most of us would choose, other things being equal, a community in which there are strong co-operative associations, both for marketing of farm products and for the purchasing of supplies, in preference to a community in which these activities are left entirely to individuals.

"There is controversy among co-operative leaders, writers, and speakers on this subject as to whether it is the economic, the social, or educational benefits of co-operation that are paramount. This controversy seems to arise, in part, out of the failure to recognize that the co-operative is first of all a business organization, and second, that much of the social and educational value which it has comes out of handling successfully an economic or business task. The manner in which we rate these values is likely to depend upon personal standards and personal attitudes. The important thing, it would seem, is to recognize that the co-operative must succeed as a business institution in order to live and that successful co-operatives have significant contributions to make both from an economic and social viewpoint.

Must Set Our Goals
"This brings us to another and final point for consideration. What social standards and cultural attainments should be set up as goals? What kind of rural life and rural philosophy do we want? These questions can, of course, be considered jointly or separately from the subject of the social value of co-operatives.

"While I have suggested that there is a certain amount of spontaneity in natural social growth for social improvement which would take place under the environment of successful co-operatives, nevertheless, the yield is likely to be far greater in amount and of better quality if the seed is selected and the soil cultivated. Progress is likely to be more rapid if we determine what kind of social pattern we want and plant and cultivate the mental seeds accordingly.

"Kristen Kold, the pioneer teacher in the first Danish folk school, told his young farmers of Denmark that 'there was dignity in milking a cow.' About the same time Emerson was saying to Americans, 'I ask not for the great, the remote, the romantic. . . I embrace the common, explore and sit at the feet of the familiar, the low. Give me insight into today and you may have the antique and future worlds.'

"While I shall not attempt to say what our social pattern should be for rural Wisconsin I sincerely believe that in the co-operative way there is a dynamic force which may be marshaled to help rural people to attain an economy and culture that will enable honest, industrious, and intelligent people to live upon the land with their full share of joys and satisfactions. In the building of such a rural living it is vital, as I have said on previous occasions, that we create conditions on the land that will attract to it superior youth who will utilize their talents in the raising of better livestock, the growing of better crops, the building of a more efficient system of distribution, and the development of better farms and homes in order that they may attain and maintain better rural living.

"The goal is a rural economy and culture that will maintain an acceptable standard of rural living, capable of promoting cultural growth. The co-operative's main contribution is to help achieve this goal.

Henry Ford Speaking
The farmer holds the key to the nation's prosperity. As the farmer prospers so will the nation prosper.

That is the basis of Henry Ford's theories of the return of prosperity as set forth in a copyrighted article recently. "The farmer raises enough food to take care of the country. He must be enabled to raise crops for industry, and industrial uses are the state."

Wheat is becoming as important to industry as it is for food, he said.

"We are learning how to use it in industry, along with the soy bean. Wheat and the soy bean make splendid alternating crops with out depleting the land. We will show him how to raise them for us at a profit. His profit will enable us to manufacture again."

is not in determining the kind of culture, but rather in aiding in the attainment of that culture."

KNOW YOUR SHOES

Your Money Goes Farther When You Buy Wisely

Most of the shoes worn by men, women and children in the United States are made from the hides and skins of animals. Cattle, calves, and sheep are raised primarily for food. Their hides and skins are largely a by-product of the meat industry.

Though the packer takes into consideration the value of the hide and skin in the price he pays to the farmer for his livestock, there is no direct and consistent relationship between the amount of money the farmer gets for his animals and the amount the packer gets for the hides and skins which he sells to the tanner.

Likewise there is no close correlation between the price of leather and the price of shoes. The cost of manufacturing and general economic conditions dictate the price consumers pay for shoes.

Few shoes have information labels to tell the consumer what kind of service he may expect from them, comments Consumers' Guide. Yet shoes designed for the same type of service vary greatly in price. The cost of a pair of shoes depends largely on the quality of leather and the technique used in making them. High-priced shoes usually have more hand work and stay longer on feet than the cheap shoes. Cheap shoes are made with every possible economy in time, labor, and materials.

Study Leather and Construction
The wearing value of medium-priced shoes is the most difficult to judge, as there is more variation in the quality of materials used and in the workmanship. Test by experience is, to date, the only guide consumers have, but knowledge of the types of leathers and of the construction methods used in making shoes can help one in cutting the risks of unwise selection.

If you are interested in the life of your shoes, take care of their soles and heels. They do the brunt of the shoes' work and are the quickest to wear out. Leather soles are made from heavy cattle hides which have been either vegetable- or chrome-tanned. The section of the hide from which the soles have been cut and the method of tanning influence the wearing quality of the leather.

Soles cut from the "bend" of the hide—the section which originally sail from the shoulder to the upper edge of the belly—are the staunchest and wear about twice as long as those cut from the belly, and one and one-half times as long as those from the shoulder. Leather from the bend is close-fibered and firm, while that from the belly is flabby and soft.

Tanning Affects Life
Process of tanning used on the hide affects the life of a sole. Vegetable-tanned leather is used for most soles. Natural color of vegetable-tanned leather ranges from shades of tan to reddish brown. Most leather used in the upper part of the shoes and some used for soles is chrome-tanned.

Longest wearing soles are those made from unwaxed chrome leather which is light bluish in color. But though unwaxed chrome leather rates high for durability, it absorbs moisture so readily that it is practical for only dry climates or indoor use as in gymnasiums.

However, chrome leather, when filled with greases to make it more waterproof, still wears longer than vegetable-tanned leather. Brand new waxed chrome soles are often stiff at first, but after they are worn a few times the stiffness disappears.

Watch the Heels
Rubber and composite materials are being used more and more for heels of shoes. Wood is a common material used for high-heeled dance

slippers and other lightweight footwear as it is not as heavy as leather. But as it is not as resilient as leather or as springy as rubber, a leather or rubber lift is often put on a wooden heel. If you wish to preserve the life of your shoes, take care of their heels. Run-down heels quickly twist a shoe out of shape.

Consumers usually have more of "an eye" for uppers than for soles of shoes, yet the naked eye can seldom spot wearing quality here either. Trade names often give little indication of the type of leather used in the shoe. Grain, nature, color of the finish of the leather are often described in the trade name, while the original source of the leather, the name of the animal from which it came, is lacking or the name of another animal borrowed.

"Elk" is a trade name used for side leather made from cattle hides which have been tanned and finished in a certain way, while true elk skin is sold under the trade name of buckskin. Patent leather shoes may mean shoes made from side leather, horse, goat, kid, or calf.

Much Side Leather Used
Side leather—so-called from the practice of splitting hides into halves or sides before tanning—is widely used in shoes of every type from the hiking boot to the dancing pump. Its relatively low cost and durability as well as the ease with which it takes many finishes makes it a standby material. Side leather is usually split into two or more layers for shoe uppers. The first layer, called the grain split, is the hair side of the hide. It gives better wear than flesh splits, made from the under side of a hide. Fine lines and hair holes on grain leather make a design similar to that on the back of the human hand. This design is lacking on flesh splits, unless it is artificially stamped on.

GREATER FARM INCOMES

Sale of Products and Benefits in 1937 Exceed \$1/2 Billion

The bureau of agricultural economics, Washington, D. C., reported recently that farmers received 8,521 million dollars from the sale of their principal products and from government benefit payments last year.

This was 601 million dollars greater than their 1936 cash income of 7,920 million dollars.

More cotton was sold or placed under government loans in the last two months of 1937 than has been expected. This raised the estimated income from cotton and cotton seed to 821 million dollars to 864 million dollars.

Cash income from marketing in December amounted to 875 million dollars, compared with 713 million dollars in November and 725 million dollars in December, 1936.

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SALINA, KANSAS

INCREASE IN FARM SALES

Federal Land Bank at Wichita Sold 905 Last Year
With local farmers creating a steady demand in the farm real estate market during 1937, the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, Kan., sold 905 farms, exceeding the figure of 699 for 1936, reports the Farm Credit Administration. Sales in 1937 amounted to \$2,971,672 compared to \$2,252,790.

Sales of the 12 Federal Land banks throughout the country numbered 15,280 farms, slightly exceeding the figure for 1936 of 15,013, the previous peak year. The sales amounted to \$37,805,652 for 1937 and \$35,227,788 for the previous year.

With the number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt States on January 1 about 15 per cent larger than the small number on feed in that area a year earlier, supplies of well-finished, grain-fed cattle are expected to increase considerably in the late winter and spring months, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Prices of slaughter cows and of the lower grades of steers probably will not change greatly during the first half of the first half of the present year, although they usually advance seasonally from January to June. A large part of the downward readjustment in prices of better grades of slaughter cattle, expected for the first half of 1938, apparently took place in November and December.

Some advance in hog prices in the next few months is expected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in view of the probable seasonal reduction in slaughter supplies of hogs in the late winter and early spring, and the present small storage holdings of pork and lard.

Improve your programs by using the Farmers Union Monthly Program Service. Order from the Kansas Farmers Union; the cost is 60c a year.

Classified Ads

COMBS LEGHORNS. World Record ROP Hen, 355 Eggs, 1937 Egg Contest average, 255 Eggs; 256 Points per Hen, Texas; Matings headed by Pedigreed Males from 250-355 Egg Hens. Bred for Egg Production, Big-Type, High Livability. Early Order Discount, 1938 Chicks. Catalog, Combs & Son, Box 14, Sedgwick, Kansas.

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale for spring delivery—Wm. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 1-P.

RUBBER GOODS—Men and Women! Our sanitary rubber goods are mailed in plain sealed envelope, postpaid by us. We also have men's vacuum developers. Write for free, mail-order catalog, saving 50 per cent. P. O. Box 353, Dept T-9, Hamilton, Ontario, tfe.

BARON KOURCH new Health Books and Formulas will remove the causes of all your diseases. Send 10c for booklet today. Box 1506, Decatur, Alabama.

COOMS ROP LEGHORNS. Chicks, 250-355 Egg Pedigreed Sired. Real Breeding, Reasonable Prices. World Record ROP Hen, 355 Eggs, 1937 Texas Contest, average, 255 Eggs; 266 Points per hen. Every 1938 Sire from Progeny Tested Family. High Egg Livability averages. Write today, Catalog, Coombs & Son, Box 14, Sedgwick, Kansas.

"LIVING INSURANCE"

Life Income for you at age 65 or Life Income for your Beneficiary in event of your death.

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SALINA, KANS.

For Better Live Stock Sales

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"Your Own Firm"

The Farmers Union

Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons

Greetings and Best Wishes For 1938 But

You Can't Prevent FIRES

Regardless of how careful we may be, we cannot prevent ALL fires. They simply creep in about ever so often and when they do come, they too often leave in their wake nothing but a pile of bricks and ashes.

But we can do this . . . we can guard ourselves against financial loss from these fires with a good sound insurance policy.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company offers a policy that covers not only fire but windstorms, hail, explosions and other things that might cause damage to your property. This policy is most popular among thousands of people. They have that feeling of assurance that the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company has never missed paying a proven loss in more than 21 years of service. They also know that they save money on this policy which gives them complete coverage on residence, business and outbuilding, in the city or on the farm.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company

SALINA

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. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.
Application Cards, 20 for... 5c
Constitution... 5c
Credential Blanks, 10 for... 5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for... 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book... 25c
Farmers Union Watch Post... 50c
Farmers Union Button... 25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Farmers Union Song Book 20c
Business Manual... 5c
Efficiency Notices (100) 25c
Secretary's Minute Book... 50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney)... 25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 30c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)... 75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas