

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1937

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PART OF TALK BY TOM HALL AT DISTRICT MEETING

What Do You Want? Information or Failure—Successful Organizations Must Have Well Informed Members

In the long run the most important single factor determining the success or failure of cooperative organizations and of the whole cooperative movement is a sound and well rounded program of information.

The most successful organizations invariably have a well informed membership, a well informed manager, and board of directors.

Before continuing with the discussion of a well rounded program of information, time should be taken to explain what is meant by such a program.

Education means getting or giving information. The information should be facts or reasoning based on facts. A program is the method of giving information.

Since 1844 or about 93 years ago, when the first cooperative business organization was started, we have some records of the experience encountered in those organizations, from which we have some very definite facts.

We have approximately 440 cooperative business organizations, similar to the organizations you represent here in Kansas; most of which have been operating 10 years or longer. The experiences of these organizations, here in our own state, certainly can furnish us with some facts about the general problems confronting cooperative organizations today.

A well rounded program of information for a cooperative organization may be divided into three parts. These are:

1. The information which the stockholders are interested in and should have in their capacity of part-owners and patrons of the business.

2. The information which the directors, manager, and other employees could use as an aid toward better management and more efficient operation of the business.

3. Information which the general public, including the children and youth groups, should have in order to better understand the purposes and objectives of a cooperative business organization.

To answer the question more specifically, we can say the stockholder needs to know the general mechanics and the general problems, which his organization has in marketing grain in or purchasing supplies. He will be a better patron if he understands completely the general principles upon which cooperative organizations are built. The stockholder will be a better patron if he understands the reasons why the organization has a certain credit policy, why it has a certain policy with respect to the business, why volume of business is so important in efficient operation. The stockholder should understand what expenses the organization has and why they are necessary, and the part each major expense plays in the business. He should also understand the service they want and expect of their own business. All of this kind of information when given freely to the stockholder will cause him to feel his responsibility as a part owner in the business.

Some of you good folks may say, "If a stockholder wants information all he has to do is ask the manager or a member of the board of directors, or read literature and the financial statements which explain these things." Isn't it just as true that people could get the information which churches teach by reading the bible themselves, or couldn't people get the information taught in our public schools by reading the answer to that they could, and some do, but yet, we believe it is important to have churches and schools. A program to give stockholders information about their business and their responsibility to it, is just as logical, and reasonable, and as necessary to a successful cooperative business organization, as churches and schools are in giving the information which they give.

When the big majority of our farmers' elevators were started 15 to 25 years ago, the farmers were sold on the need of an organization of their own, in order that they could receive a larger share of their grain dollar. Operating with the grain elevator, which existed at that time it was not at all difficult for a farmers elevator to make savings over operating costs and pay these savings back in the form of patronage dividends. This of course, was a very convincing way of informing stockholders that the organization was doing the job it was supposed to do for them. In fact some organizations got so enthusiastic about this kind of an information program that they paid out interest on the stock and patronage dividends, when they had not actually made them. A few went so far as to pay back to the stockholders some of their own capital stock, in an effort to keep them informed that their business was getting the job done for them.

In keeping some of the net earnings in the business instead of paying it all back to the stockholders, they had to keep their stockholders informed of the problems and the reasons for their policies. They had a program of information, which later on proved to be better than the use of a patronage dividend alone, in keeping their stockholders informed. The organizations with the best program of information for their stockholders are the organizations which are of the most service at the present

(continued on page 2)

AVERAGING OPINIONS

The Editor Was used to receiving All sorts of letters. And he said That in the same mail There came one that told him. He was a supernumerary And ought to Run for Congress Where supernumeraries go— Sometimes; And another that brought him The sad news that he was a "Dog-gone fool." And the editor said: "I don't get excited About either of these; I just Add 'em together And divide it by two, And that leaves me an ordinary Sort of chap. With a fair batting average." It's a good thing to know how, To play the game without paying Too much attention To the Yells from the bleachers. —Hudson Banks.

PUBLIC ROADS BUREAU REPORTS ROAD BUILDING RECORD FOR 1937

More than 22,000 miles of all classes of highway were brought to completion in the fiscal year 1937, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. This mileage, completed under Bureau supervision, exceeded by several hundred miles the work completed in the previous year and also the record of 21,700 miles completed in 1934.

Of the completed mileage, 18,768 miles were constructed with funds apportioned to the States according to formulas prescribed by law and the work was done in cooperation with State highway departments.

Continuing the policy of the past four years, all highway work was administered with employment of those on relief rolls as a primary objective. —From U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE FREIGHT RATE INCREASE OPPOSED

The last of November the railroads of the country appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission and presented their arguments that they were entitled to a flat 15 per cent increase in all freight rates. Some years ago when the farmers made a fight for reduced freight rates, the railroads prolonged the hearings with technicalities and appeals and delays for over four years. But now the railroads are in an awful hurry to get an increase, and right now, before the shippers have time to present their side of the case. So when they finished their appeal before the I. C. C. they asked for the raise, pronto.

The I. C. C. has set Jan. 10th as the date of a hearing for the shippers to appear at Chicago to show cause, if they have any, why such flat 15 per cent increase should not be granted. The Kansas Corporation Commission is preparing to oppose such increase—as representing the interests of Kansas shippers.

AN INCREASE IN FARM POPULATION

Farm population in the United States increased approximately 1,600,000 from 1930 to 1935. This increase reversed the former downward trend of farm population. Most of the increase was in the poorer farming sections, and in the vicinity of industrial centers. Population increase has been greatest in the poorer farming sections, and the increase in these regions has resulted from the inability of surplus farm population to find employment elsewhere. The increase near industrial centers represents the attempt of urban employees to be partially self-sufficient by farming small tracts as subsistence or part-time farms. —W. E. Grimes, economics and sociology—Agricultural College.

1937 Cash Income From Kansas Farms

	Year	Acres	Cash
Cash Income From All Crops	1937	21,340,000	\$145,150,000
	1936	19,153,000	\$89,900,000
Cash Income From All Livestock and Products	1937		178,900,000
	1936		181,400,000
Government Payments Of Benefits	1937		19,094,000
	1936		34,718,000
Total Cash Income From Crops and Livestock	1937		343,144,000
	1936		306,018,000

	Year	Acres	Per Acre	Total	Cash Income
Corn	1937	2,456,000	11.5 Bu.	28,244,000 Bu.	\$ 430,000
	1936	2,759,000	4.0 Bu.	11,036,000 Bu.	870,000
Wheat	1937	13,172,000	12.0 Bu.	158,062,000 Bu.	138,300,000
	1936	10,464,000	11.5 Bu.	120,270,000 Bu.	77,500,000
Oats	1937	1,474,000	24.0 Bu.	35,376,000 Bu.	1,525,000
	1936	1,694,000	19.0 Bu.	32,186,000 Bu.	1,600,000
Hay	1937	1,592,000	1.0 T.	1,580,000 T.	1,150,000
	1936	1,809,000	.77 T.	1,394,000 T.	2,200,000
Potatoes	1937	29,000	77. Bu.	2,233,000 Bu.	1,300,000
	1936	30,000	57. Bu.	1,710,000 Bu.	1,200,000

Cash income for 1937 was \$37,000,000 over 1936 cash income. Values in 1937 were more than double values in 1932. The small cash income from corn represents sales only. The large part of the crop was used for feed. Wheat price in 1936 of \$1.00 per bushel increased to \$1.04 in 1937. General average of prices of all crops dropped from \$1.07 per unit of measurement in 1936 to \$0.83 in 1937.

WHEAT CROP INSURANCE IN FARM BILL

Premium Based On Experience May Be Paid In Wheat

Crop insurance has been added as a new and valuable feature of the Farm Bill now in conference between Senate and House leaders. However, wheat is the only crop to be included in the crop insurance plan, as a try-out. If it works then other crops will likely be added.

The insurance covers drought, floods, fire, lightning, winds, diseases, plant infestation, and other unavoidable causes. The amount of insurance the farmer pays is not more than 50 per cent nor more than 75 per cent of the recorded or appraised average yield of the farmer's base acreage.

The farmer may pay his premium in wheat or in cash, and if he has a loss, the government will pay him in wheat or in cash. If the farmer pays his premium in cash, the Government buys wheat with the cash, taking surplus wheat off the market, and putting it in storage. The Farm Bill provides for a Federal Cooperative Insurance Corporation with a possible capital of \$100,000,000, but with only \$20,000,000 for the present. If losses occur in the first few years before the Government has secured enough wheat or cash to pay losses, then this \$20,000,000 fund is used to pay losses.

The insurance is based on experience as to the average yields and losses in the various counties of the United States. Under AAA the department of agriculture has acquired a fund of information that can be used to determine the amount of payments necessary in the various counties. No attempt will be made to insure crops in regions where wheat cannot be profitably grown. Or rather the premiums will be so high that no farmer will care to pay them. Rates are higher or lower as the risks of insurance are greater or less.

This insurance plan has been worked out by Dr. M. Green, who some years ago was in the Economics Department at the Kansas Agricultural College. At first the Congressional farm leaders and Secretary Wallace had little faith in the plan, but Green convinced them that the plan would work, and they are now strong for it.

A Fine Nonpartisan Spirit

Governor Landon Promises Cooperation With President Roosevelt in Foreign Affairs

Former Kansas Governor Landon criticized members of Congress who he said by their actions helped create the impression on foreign nations that they do not trust your administration of foreign affairs. They would hamstring your conduct of an extremely delicate foreign situation. Landon wrote. The president in reply said, "the generous spirit of your telegram helps me to meet the problems which confront our country in the field of foreign relations during these troublous times, and not only strengthens the hand of government, but gives all our citizens a good example."

THE NEW WORLD'S RECORD LAYING HENS

The pen of White Leghorns entered in the Central New York Egg Laying Test at Horseheads, New York, by J. A. Hanson of Corvallis, Oregon, made a new all time World's Record in egg production for 51 weeks ending September 22, 1937. The ten best birds produced 3082 eggs for a total of 3297.8 points. This record is 201.8 points more than their nearest rival in all standard tests. Professor R. C. Ogle, Cornell, has charge of the test and J. H. Ayer is the foreman.

NEWS NOTES

John A. Nelson, a Farmers Union member near Ada in Ottawa County, accompanied by his brother, Omer E. Nelson, was in the State office inquiring about the Royalty Oil Company.

The big Nebraska Farmers Union Exchange building of Omaha, had a fire causing a loss of \$15,000 to \$20,000, mostly from water and smoke. The fire started in the basement in the twine in storage, caused, probably, by spontaneous combustion. Holes cut in the first floor to get at the fire let smoke through the whole store. The building and stock of goods were insured in the Farmers Union Industries Mutual Insurance Co., which had reinsured about 90 per cent of the loss in other companies.

The Argentina wheat crop for 1937 is estimated at 180,000,000 bushels compared to 249,000,000 bushels in 1936, and to a 5 year average of 226,000,000 bushels.

Are you getting ready to go to the World's Fair at New York City in 1939?

The Dickinson, Saline, and Ottawa Counties Rural Electric Cooperative Association has given a contract for a rural electrification project covering 355 miles and connecting 984 farmer customers. The total cost completed is estimated at \$317,051.78.

Editor L. S. Herron of the Nebraska Union Farmer is off on a vacation to the Pacific coast. This is his second vacation from editorial work in 21 years, the first vacation being a spell of sickness back about the World War time.

During the last 20 years, owing to the increased use of fertilizers, the increased use of insecticides, and the increased use of herbicides, the demand for 200,000,000 bushels of corn for feed. Dr. Christiansen of the Chemical Foundation and charge of the International Plant and Animal Protection, has made the discovery that grasshoppers are fond of castor bean leaves, and that these leaves very effectively poison the grasshoppers. Plant the castor beans, perhaps a rod wide, around the crop that you want to protect from the grasshoppers.

According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, between 1921 and 1933, banks to the number of 16,800 were closed out, wiping out \$3,800,000,000 in deposits.

It will be remembered that two producing oil wells have been drilled on Royalty Oil Pool land in Rooks County between Stockton and Plainville. The first one tested out at 1321 barrels per day, and the second one at 1240 barrels per day. We hope that a pipe line will soon be in operation so that some of this oil can be marketed.

WHY BUILDING FIZZLE HURTS FARM INCOME

Pay-Rolls in cities and consumer demand for farm products are weakening partly because the expected building boom fizzled out this year. The United States has a shortage of about 14,000,000 dwellings, and just to keep even, we need to build 700,000 dwellings annually, and should build more than that to make up the shortage caused by the stopping of building during the depression.

Most people hoped that the building industry would get going again, but the gap, just as farmers hastened to fill up their empty granaries this year. But, instead, building increased only a little. Why? Building materials went up from 64.8 per cent of 1926 in 1932, to 97.2 per cent in 1937. The cost of building materials went up from 81.5 cents in 1934 to 93 cents in August, 1937.

The goose that was about to lay the golden egg had its neck cut off. High home prices stopped folks from buying. And when people refused to buy, the building industry stopped. Jobs were laid off, materials were not purchased, and the whole nation, including farmers, felt the effect.

The proposed new housing act will make credit a little easier for people in town and country who want to build new homes. But to get housing construction on the scale it should be, the nation needs more than cheap credit. It needs new methods of mass construction to cheapen costs and it needs cooperation between labor and makers of building materials to adjust wages and prices to the point that will bring in business.

The farmer's stake in the building business is clear enough. New housing is the nation's greatest single need. If building begins on a big scale, it will put new life into business and create bigger consumer purchasing power. And farmers will be able to sell more pork and milk and beef at decent prices. —Wallace's Farmer.

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RAILROADS NEED MANAGEMENT NOT INCREASED RATES

Light In Dark Places Shows Extravagance And Inefficiency of Railways

The following Associated Press dispatch in the Kansas City Star shows some facts on railroad management not disclosed by the carriers in their plea for increased rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission in November.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The senate virtually will order a "major operation" on financial structures of the railroads, Senator Truman of Missouri, Democrat, predicted today.

"This should be done," he said, "instead of pouring more government money into broken-down financial structures or by merely tinkering with rates."

"The whole structure must be overhauled," Truman declared in a report to the senate on the work of its railroad finance investigating committee. "Rates, finances, management, coordination, consolidation must be studied."

He reported 75,000 miles of railroads, "representing 5 billion dollars or more in book assets," were in bankruptcy. Insurance companies, he said, have 500 million dollars of your savings and mine invested in the assets of the bankrupt railroads.

Lists Receivership Evils

The senator asserted study of railroad receiverships had developed that "So-called investment bankers" had a "gratuity list" of "high rail officials."

"The court and lawyer situation... needs public attention."

Receivers and a judge in a railroad reorganization "lead private cars for personal use and long trips."

Railroad lawyers conferred privately with members of the Interstate Commerce commission.

Chairman Wheeler of Montana, Democrat, of the railway finance committee, said its hearings had produced "shocking revelation" that the "heads of large railways, apparently without compunction, juggle the books of their railroads or of subsidiary companies and conceal transactions involving millions of dollars from the I. C. C."

"If a senator had done what these men did he would find himself behind the bars," Wheeler added.

The senate committee continued its inquiry today. A. K. Atkinson, vice president of the Wabash Railway company, accused to trace Wabash purchases of more than 23 million dollars of stock in the Lehigh Valley railroad in 1926 and 1927.

Mentions New Sec. Member

Wheeler asserted these transactions were concealed from the Interstate Commerce commission and the stockholders and resulted in "false reports" to them and the New York Stock Exchange.

"The stockholders of the Wabash at this moment have suffered a loss of over 20 million dollars because of these stock market transactions," he said.

Atkinson said he did not know about the purchases until they were completed, but that some secrecy probably was necessary because the Wabash was attempting to obtain an outlet from Buffalo to New York City.

Wheeler said John Wesley Hanes, newly-appointed member of the securities and exchange commission, formerly was associated with C. D. Barney and Co., brokers who helped buy Lehigh stock recently for Wabash officials.

The Montanan added, a loan from the Reconstruction Finance corporation to Wabash, after it went into receivership in 1931, was used partly to pay off banks for unpaid balances on the Lehigh purchases.

"Thus we find government funds were used to bail out banks which helped," he declared. He said the banks were the Chase National bank and the Central Hanover Bank and Trust company.

PURCHASING POWER OF CATTLE

IS AFFECTED BY CATTLE NUMBERS

Cattle numbers and the purchasing power of cattle follow cycles varying from 14 to 16 years in length. When purchasing power is high, production is stimulated. When purchasing power is low, production is curtailed. For example, in 1920 there were about 49 million head of cattle. In that year a steer was worth, in terms of other commodities, 79 per cent as much as it was in 1910-1914. Ten years later, there were 39 million head of cattle, and a steer was worth 134 per cent more in goods than it was in 1910-1914.

THE TORCH BEARER

The God of high endeavor gave me a torch to bear.

I lifted it high above me in the dark and murky air; And straightway with glad hosannas The crowd proclaimed its light And followed me as I carried my torch.

Through the starless night, 'Till drunk with the peoples' praises And mad with vanity I forgot 'twas the torch they followed.

And fancied they followed me. Then slowly my arm grew weary upholding the shining load And my tired feet went stumbling over the dusty road.

And I fell with the torch beneath me. In a moment the light was out. When lo! from the throng a stripling Sprang forth with a mighty shout, Caught up the torch as it smoldered And lifted it high again, 'Till fanned by the winds of heaven It fired the souls of men.

And as I lay in the darkness The feet of the trampling crowd Passed over and far beyond me, Its pains proclaimed aloud, And I learned in the deepening twilight.

The glorious verity: 'Tis the torch that the people follow Whoever the bearer be.

VESECKY WIRES FARM LEADERS FOR CONFERENCE ON FARM BILL

In the hope that a conference of the Farm Organizations at Washington might improve the Farm Bill and increase its chance of passage, President Veasey has wired the Presidents of the National Farm Organizations.

Telegram went to President Louis Tabor of the National Grange, President Edward O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation, President Robin Hood of the National Cooperative Council, and Secretary Chas. Holman of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

At the Farm Conference at Washington last February these Farm organizations and the National Farmers Union agreed upon a program. But the committee that was selected to draft the bill to embody this farm program, failed to function. If the Farm Organizations had been united upon a Farm Bill during this past Special Session, a much better bill could have been put across. President Veasey has done wisely in taking the initiative in asking these farm leaders for a conference about January 7 or 8 at Washington.

AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

To Elect National Officers by Referendum—Vote Defeated 3 to 1

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the National Farmers Union, submitted by the State Farmers Union of Iowa and Illinois, providing that National officers be nominated at the National Convention, and the nominations be sent to all the Farmers Union Locals of the nation for each member of the Farmers Union to vote on, and that the nominee for each office receiving the highest vote be declared elected—was decisively defeated. About 3 per cent of the total membership voted for the proposal and about 10 per cent voted against the proposal, and about 87 per cent of the membership did not take enough interest in the matter to vote. So National officers will continue to be elected at the National Conventions by delegates representing the total membership.

Farm Products Cheaper Than Other Goods

In spite of decreasing farm product and food prices, the campaign continues to picture the farmer as a bandit holding up the rest of the nation. Yet the farmer's share in the consumer's food dollar last year was only 44 cents, while in 1929 it was 47 cents. And the latest wholesale price figures show farm products 73.4 per cent of 1926, while non-farm commodities are 83.9 per cent. —Wallace's Farmer.

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WALLACE FEARS IMPENDING SPLIT OF FARM LABOR

Secretary Insists Farmers and Workmen are Mutually Dependent On Each Other For Markets

By Cliff Stratton

The Capitol's Washington Bureau Washington, Dec. 22.—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace is disturbed of soul these days.

He sees in the future, labor representatives in Congress being forced to oppose all farm legislation, due to the almost unanimous vote of farm representatives against the wages and hours bill in the House last week.

Scored Boileau Addenda

Also he says words are not adequate to describe the Boileau-dairy industry—amendment tacked onto the farm bills in both House and Senate. At his press conference this afternoon, almost without being questioned, Secretary Wallace gave an expression of his fears of a permanent labor-farm split. And he places the blame more on farm than on labor groups.

Purchasing Power

He insists that farmers and workmen are mutually dependent upon each other for markets for the products—the farmer's foodstuffs and cotton, the workmen's labor, which is all he has to sell. The market for foods is good, he says, when labor is employed at good wages, when the farmer has purchasing power there are jobs for the working man.

In the past, Wallace declared, labor has supported farm legislation almost unanimously. He is historically correct. The labor leaders, organized and in Congress, gave their support to the McNary-Haugen bills, start to finish. And it was the city vote from districts where labor predominates that prevented the farm bill from being recommitment in the House this special session.

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KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF
John Vesecky Editor
Pauline Cowger Associate 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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1937

EDITORIAL

THE COOPERATIVE WAY IS THE BEST WAY TO FIGHT THE TRUSTS

In 1870 the Standard Oil Company, the greatest of the trusts, was organized by that master trust builder, John D. Rockefeller. Soon the Goulds and Vanderbilts formed the railroad trusts, and a little later Carnegie founded the Steel Trust. In 1888 President Cleveland declared in a message to Congress that the trusts were fast becoming "the people's masters." In 1890 the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was passed to bring the trusts under control. In 1914 this law was amended by the Clayton Anti-Trust Law.

When Teddy Roosevelt became President he went after the trusts with his Big Stick. But all he succeeded in doing was to dissolve some of the trusts into several parts. The Standard Oil was made into seven smaller trusts, but by the device of interlocking directors, they continued as before as the master of the oil business. In 1912 Teddy declared, "Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an Invisible Government owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people." Just now, in 1938, Franklin Roosevelt is about to declare another war on the trusts. And still they grow.

Trusts grow on business. The Packing Trust is a trust because it gets the business, not because it has a government charter. The Board of Trade, or the Grain Trust, is a trust because it gets the business. The old line Cream Trust, is a trust because it gets the business. The International Bankers Trust, is a trust because it has the business. Government and people must come to it to get money and credit.

The remedy that will end the trusts is for the common people to quit trading with the trusts—quit giving them our business. Build our own cooperative marketing agencies and banking agencies and patronize them, and let the trusts alone to thrive on their own business. The trusts will die as soon as we quit feeding them profits.

Many of us have heard how in Sweden the cooperatives whipped the light bulb trust by manufacturing the bulbs themselves and selling the bulbs at half the old trust prices, and still making money. Also how they licked the galoshes trust by making galoshes themselves, and selling them at greatly reduced prices. It was not by passing a law, but by cooperation that the Swedish trusts were busted. Of course these Swedish trusts are very small compared to our Royal Trusts.

In Kansas we once had a Local Grain Dealers Trust. Secretary Smiley of the old line Grain Dealers Association some 25 years ago taught the old line grain dealers how to agree on a low uniform price, that is, form a trust, and make easy money. He spent a month in jail at LaCrosse for his devilry. But what broke the old line Grain Dealers Trust was, that led by the Farmers Union, the farmers of Kansas organized and built hundreds of cooperative elevators and set their own fair price on their grain. That is one trust that cooperative marketing busted.

The farmers used to be fat picking for the old line insurance companies, who charged two prices for insuring the farmers houses, barns, and livestock. But cooperative, or mutual, insurance companies busted the old line farm property insurance trust.

Can't we learn from these experiences how to bust the other trusts that rob us of the fruits of our toil and sweat. The Board of Trade Grain Trust will not release its tentacles until we have terminal and national grain marketing agencies of our own, and we quit patronizing the business houses of the Cutten's and Howells. Even if we should by some miracle get a law passed doing away with the Board of Trade, we still would have to have cooperative marketing agencies to handle our grain. So why not get busy and build them. We have made a fine start with our own Jobbing Association.

We will still have the Packing Trust and the Cream Trust and the Bankers Trust and the other trusts till we let them handle their own business and we handle our own business.

However we still need to fight through legislative channels to clear the road from our farms to the markets of the middlemen bandits that infest it. John Simpson said our Union stood on two legs—cooperative marketing and legislation. In no nation of the world are the trusts so strongly entrenched as here in the supposed to be free land of America. We need to use every weapon that we can command to win the battle against the trusts.

There is another weapon, that day by day we are learning is vital to our success. That is education. Many, many of our farmers, particularly the 85 percent of our farmers that are unorganized, do not know what is the matter with Agriculture—why it is that we always are in hard times. The

propaganda of the trusts has put these unsuspecting farmers to sleep, satisfied that the trust way is the only way to do business—the farmers to furnish the business and the trusts to collect the profits. The deadly cobra throws a spell over its victim, hypnotizes it into submission, before it strikes the fatal blow. The trusts by their never ending, false and bewitching propaganda have thrown a spell over Agriculture, hypnotizing farmers into sleep while they are being systematically robbed. The Farmers Union Educational Program is desperately needed to awaken our farmers to the truth that we must organize or sink into peasantry.

THE CLOAK ROOM

W. P. Lambertson
 Dec. 24, 1937

Our New Year's wish is for rain and a scarcity of grasshoppers; for the physical well-being of all and world peace.

The picture of my predecessor, who was Chairman of Appropriations when he voluntarily retired from Congress, now hangs in the Committee Room, a recent gift of his son to the Chairman, Rep. Edward T. Taylor.

The spirit of T. R. to curb trusts is beginning to invade Capitol Hill; after five long years of weeping over the forgotten man, we find we have been petting monopoly.

The same day this week that Alf kissed Franklin, 2500 citizens of Topeka petitioned the President through this office, to proclaim a state of war in the East and to withdraw all our military forces.

When "No" was given to the Ludlow Resolution this week, the further evidence that we are in danger of dictatorship. The people will not trust even a President any more on a promise "to keep us out of war."

The White House warns Congress of the need to balance the budget. Great Heavens! We could balance the budget this winter if we ceased to appropriate for those projects which the Chief Executive started himself without any other specific authority from the Grand Council to the St. Louis Memorial, and on to the 300-mile Skyline Drive.

Washington Impressions

The second session of the 75th Congress has come and gone, and not one major bill was enacted during the six weeks time. Hope for passage of any of the five measures for which the President had called the session, went glimmering when the House voted to recommit the wages and hours bill. The action of the body left no doubt of the changed attitude of the membership. The farm bill is in conference, and not even a start was made towards government reorganization, regional planning and reform of the administration five point program.

Each year in the United States about 200,000 romances end on the proverbial rocks and wind up in divorce court. Causes for divorce are many, scarcely any two states having similar laws. For instance in South Carolina, you stay hitched if you get hitched because it prohibits divorce. To cure this and lack of uniformity in such laws, Senator Capper is sponsoring an amendment to the Constitution which would authorize Congress to enact uniform divorce laws. He suggests five grounds for divorce: adultery, cruelty, lack of human treatment, abandonment or failure to provide, conviction of an infamous crime, and insanity. What do you think South Carolina would say to this proposal?

Joseph Patrick Kennedy, slated to be the new ambassador to Great Britain, will be a two-fisted envoy with capacity for doing things. He is 49, freckled, father of nine children, and graduated from Harvard in 1912.

Congressmen get many and varied donation requests. Here comes one asking Congressman Carlson for a set of false teeth.

Now that President Roosevelt has abolished all pomp and ceremony in receiving foreign ministers and such, it will not be surprising to hear a man about town greet the ambassador in the reception line as "Hi, Ambassador," and the ranking general with "Hello, Genl!"

One government enterprise operation on the profit side. This is the Export-Import Bank created in 1934 and of which George Peek, one time administrator of the AAA was the first chairman. For the five-month period from July 1, 1937 to November 30, 1937, this bank showed income of \$402,963 and operating expenses of \$21,277, leaving a profit of \$381,686. Rather refreshing, wouldn't you say?

Your correspondent had to buy a couple of dolls for the Washington Kansas State Society which it was giving to the Children's Tuberculosis Hospital. As both of our girls our boys, our knowledge of dolls registers zero, but we bot tem, and we hope they made two little sick girls happy.

MACHINES NOW DO MORE FOR FAMILY-SIZED FARM

A century has passed since the invention of the steel plow and the grain harvester. Today there are more than 1,250,000 farm tractors in use, electric power is available in 1,000,000 farms, 85,000,000 acres of the best agricultural land are in organized drainage districts, 19,000,000 acres are under irrigation in the West, and supplemental irrigation is now practiced on nearly 1,000,000 acres in the humid parts of the country east of the one-hundredth meridian.

There is now a strong tendency for engineering improvements to favor the family-sized farm. Among recent developments are the handy general-purpose tractors, many now on pneumatic tires, and the "baby" combine grain harvesters adapted to small fields.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Neighborhood Notes

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Reports from Washington tell us that the congressmen from the farm states voted against the wages and hour bill. Sure that's the thing to do, Mike! But still better it would be to stick up with the merchants and manufacturer's association, the American Chamber of Commerce, Liberty Leaguers and kindred organizations, and help to beat wages down and hours up. That would bring the American laborman to the level of the Chinese coolie. It would not take long at all then till the last farmer in this land of the free and the home of the brave will swear the pauper's oath.

Business aid stressed in new tax bill. That is the most needed legislation the country has to face. Business is more than enough hamstrung with taxes in the last three or four years. That's why we had the crash of 1929. And those untold billions in profits business piled up in 1935, 1936 and 1937 by cheating labor on wages and the farmer on his products? Oh, don't mention it. They invested them in tax exempt securities.

Our army and navy men are asking 50 million dollars to build more battleships. Every congressman and senator should vote for it with both hands up. The suffering armament makers, powder kings and profiteers need help. Extend them our glad hand. And if in case of war some foreign bomber should blow up our cities up—well we can build more. Besides the Canadians might invade us from the north and the Mexicans from the south—it will be a good feeling to know that we have plenty of battleships.

Says an A. P. dispatch: An alliance between Labor and Nonpartisan League and the Farmers Union was effected when officials of each organization signed a memorandum pledging the groups to work together on a legislative program in the 1938 elections.

The best news I ever read in these 25 years I have belonged to this organization. Hammer it and hammer it and hammer it again and again into those slow moving brains of the American farmer and American laborer that they belong together.

Farmer and laborer—the wealth creators of the nation.

Farmer and laborer—on whose shoulders is resting human civilization.

Farmer and laborer—for peace and prosperity for all that want to work.

Farmer and laborer—if you only would know what strength and what power lies in your combination.

Farmer and laborer—only together, shoulder to shoulder can you build the Co-Op Commonwealth.

—John Fisher.

SPRING GLEN LOCAL HAS GOOD MEETING

Maple Hill, Kansas, December 23, 1937.
 Miss Pauline Cowger,
 Sec. of Kansas F. U.,
 Salina, Kansas

Dear Miss Cowger:
 I am writing you giving a list of the officers elected for 1938 at our regular meeting of Spring Glen Local No. 1976 on December 7. They are as follows:

President—James L. Petty-Maple Hill, Kansas.
 Vice-President—Kenneth R. Villander, Maple Hill, Kansas.
 Secretary and Treasurer—Chas. J. Holtwick, Silver Lake, Kansas.
 Conductor—Alfred A. Schwanke, Maple Hill, Kansas.
 Door-keeper—Raymond Stevens, Willard, Kansas.

Co-delegate—Alfred A. Schwanke, Maple Hill, Kansas.
 A good crowd was present and enjoyed a fine program and lunch.

The newly elected 1938 officers will be installed at our next regular meeting, January 7, 1938.

I am proud of our local and wish to thank each and every member through our paper for their fine help and cooperation. By their aid I am proud to say our local is paid up 100 per cent. We did not grow in membership but we maintained and kept our old members.

Please mail all secretarial mail to our newly elected Secretary.

Yours truly,
 Walter E. Brennan,
 Retiring Secretary and Treasurer.

WASHINGTON COUNTY UNION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Greenleaf, Kans., December 12, 1937.
 An account of the Washington Co. Farmers Union meeting of December 10th.

We had a very interesting meeting with eight Locals represented. Following are the officers elected: Ernest Benne, president; Gilbert Barlow, vice president; Dan Combow, secretary; John Martin, conductor; Anton Peterson, doorkeeper; executive committee, A. H. Hein, G. E. Dull, and Harold Anderson.

We are looking ahead and making plans to build a stronger membership the coming year. Will hold an all-day meeting in Washington the fore part of March. We believe this will be easier done, since the series of co-op meetings held this fall in Washington county

where we held 21 meetings with a total attendance of 1702. I believe the farmers are realizing as never before the necessity of a stronger Farmers Union and the need of home manufacture and other cooperatives as their only hopes. Will you please print the following resolutions.

With best hopes, we are with you. Will write more later.

Dan H. Combow,
 Secretary.

Resolutions Adopted

We the Washington County Farmers Union in convention assembled in Washington on December 10, 1937:

1. Resolved, That we strongly recommend to the Washington County Cooperative Council to urge all directors of cooperative enterprises to request their managers and employees to attend and take part in all educational programs and meetings of Farmer's organizations.

2. Also, We strongly recommend and urge that directors of State Farmers Union enterprises request their managers and directors to take an active part in all educational programs and meetings of Farm Organizations.

3. Resolved, That the farmers and business men of Washington county form themselves into an association for the purpose of studying the possibilities of forming cooperative manufacturing plants in each town in the county, whereby the farmers' products may be processed into finished products in order that the profits from manufacture of these products may be left in the county.

Ernest Benne
 Chairman,
 R. R. Frager,
 J. T. Martin,
 Committee.

LADIES AUXILIARY MEETS

The Ladies Auxiliary to Farmers Union Local No. 1130 met with Mrs. John Young December 21, with 16 members and two visitors present.

Roll Call was answered with a sentence sketching the history of the Christ child. Officers elected for the coming year were: President, Mrs. Bess Alquist; vice-president, Mrs. Gertrude Slingsby; secretary-treasurer, Miss Emma C. Mall; lecturer, Mrs. Matilda Beckman; chairman, Miss Lou Pratt. Articles on Protecting Nationals Abroad, the Kansas City Sewing Project, and the Effect of the Processing Tax, were read and discussed.

A Christmas tree was enjoyed and gift exchange held. One new name was added to the roll. The next meeting is to be at the home of Mrs. Alta Wiess January 18, 1938.

A lunch was served by the hostess during the social hour.

E. C. Mall, Sec.

ACREAGE OF WINTER WHEAT SOWN IN FALL

	Kans.	U. S.
1930	13,884,000	45,525,000
1931	12,945,000	43,371,000
1932	13,205,000	44,445,000
1933	12,877,000	44,585,000
1934	13,438,000	47,067,000
1935	14,244,000	49,765,000
1936	17,194,000	57,612,000
1937	17,446,000	57,492,000

—H. L. Collins,
 Agricultural Statistician.

EXERPTS FROM ADDRESS BY TOM E. HALL DISTRICT MEETING

(continued from page 1)

time. The other organization has, in most cases, failed.

You men I've all seen stockholders lose interest and quit patronizing their own organization, because at the end of the year they learned they were not going to get a patronage dividend.

It may have been that the business had actually made a net saving, but needed to keep the earnings in the business. It might have been that the organization had marked the stockholders grain and purchased supplies for him at a low cost per dollar, but because of exceptionally narrow margins had not had anything left above operating costs. On the other hand the organization may have been located in an area having a crop failure, and because of the low volume not been able to make a saving above operating costs. A large majority of these men you have seen lose interest under the circumstances just mentioned would still be good patrons if the organization had been practicing a well rounded program of information for its stockholders.

Our farmers business organizations are in competition with organizations using the radio, daily newspaper, mimeograph material, bill boards, and all the other ways which are used to in the other ways of the organization. You hear managers and boards of directors say that farmers are not as loyal as they used to be to their business organizations. It could be, not so much a difference in loyalty, but rather a difference in the information they have and the ease with which they can get the product they are sold upon.

With this situation existing, isn't it even more important now than in previous years that stockholders be given complete information about their business. A farmers cooperative business iness. A farmers cooperative business in the world to use in meeting the competition mentioned above. These organizations are set p in such a way that the stockholder may sell grain and buy supplies at cost. If his business is operating efficiently and the operating costs are relatively low, the farmer who is interested in price cannot afford to go anywhere except to his own business organization.

Competition by the Farmers Cooperative Elevators in the field of grain marketing has caused margins to have been narrowed as much as 10 cents on the dollar in some communities, until at present any grain marketing organization has to operate efficiently if they are to have a saving left over operating costs.

The board of directors and managers are interested first of all in the records of their own business, and the information these records give regarding the capitalization structure, expenses, purchases, sales, gross and net margins, inventory and turnover, and the many other things which their own financial statements should show

them about the efficiency of the service they are giving.

The operating statement will show the cost of handling a dollars worth of grain or merchandise. This is by far the most important single item shown by any cooperative business organizations' financial statement. An analysis of the operating statement will show the reasons why the costs of marketing and purchasing, were what the operating statement showed them to be. It may have been that the volume of business was too small or it may have been that some expense items were higher than usual. Volume of business is an important factor affecting the operating costs in our farmers business organization at present, and it is primarily for this reason, that we need a program of information for the stockholders. The operating statements also show the gross and net savings or loss.

The second kind of information in which the board of directors and manager of a successful farmers cooperative business organization are interested and can use in increasing the service of their business, is the facts and experiences of other similar organizations. Have you ever seen a successful farmer who did not watch and learn from the experiences of his neighbor in meeting problems similar to his own? Have you ever seen a successful business man who did not take advantage of other peoples' experience as an aid to help him decide up on the best way to operate his own business?

Information regarding credit problems, margins, capitalization, membership, volume of business other organizations have had, are an important and valuable aid to a manager and board of directors of a farmers cooperative business organization.

The third kind of information is that which you would want to give to the general public and to the young people of your community. You would want them to understand the general principles upon which you operate; to know the services you have to offer, and to help them understand how cooperative marketing and buying changes their economic conditions. The young people in your community especially need this type of information as they will be the future members.

Miss Esther Ekblad, of Leonardville, Kansas, is in charge of the Farmers Union educational program for young people and will be glad to help you along that line at any time.

One way in which the Farmers Union Jobbing Association believes it can be of real service to its stockholder organizations is to assist them in every way possible with their local program of information. As an employee of the Jobbing Association it is my particular job to find ways of helping you with this type of work, and I am anxious to prove myself useful. Let us discuss these problems with you, and if, in your opinion, we can be of service to you, we will be very happy to work with you.

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DIRECTORS OF MISSOURI GRAIN GROWERS MEET

Directors of the Missouri Grain Growers, Inc., meeting in Kansas City on December 20, invited H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association to come before the board and tell of that Association's operations during the past year.

Mr. Witham reports that the relations between the Missouri Grain Growers and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association have always been very pleasant and that he is looking forward to an even closer relationship.

Also attending this meeting was Mr. Witham's old friend, Ray Nelson, who has been manager of Farmers National Grain Corporation in St. Louis for a number of years.

EQUITY FOR ALL IS BASIS FOR PROSPERITY

Make the railroads prosperous by an increase in rates and they will make the country prosperous by spending money for supplies, say the spokesmen for the railroads. Representatives of other industries and classes make the same plea for a larger part of the national income. This is economic provincialism—seeing only part of the whole economic field. If the buying power of the railroads is increased by raising rates, the buying power of freight-payers will be decreased by exactly the same amount. Manufacturers were made prosperous by artificial stimulation, and the very profits they took brought on the present recession. Prosperity does not come by making this or that industry prosperous, but from all-around equity.—Nebraska Union Farmer.

THE RANCHMAN'S WILL

Make my will so my overdraft at the bank goes to my wife—I can explain it.

My equity in my car to me son—he will have to go to work to keep up the payments.

Give my good will to the supply houses—they took some awful chances on me and are entitled to something.

My equipment you can give to the junk man—he has had his eye on it for several years.

I want six of my creditors for pallbearers—they have carried me so long they might as well finish the job.—Exchange.

SOMEWHAT SUSPICIOUS

Jim, the accused, was explaining to the court just how he came to be caught with the goods.

"Yo' see, judge, hit war jest a cur'ous coincidence. Ah were gwine home by ol' man Johnson's place, an' 'sump'n' nuth' he'd skeered the check'n's. One ol' fool' rooster he flew 'right squar' into ma arms. An' he was so skeered he jes' hung fas' to me, an' Ah was so skeered Ah jes' hung fas' to him. An' befo' Ah could make him leggo, ol' man Johnson he care 'roun' an' things natchelly look a lil' mite suspicious."

—Sent by Mac, Missouri. (Drovers Telegram)

NOTES ON SWEDEN THE LAND OF THE COMMON PEOPLE

By Burris Jenkins,
 Pastor Community Church, K. C., Mo.
 "Per Albin" Hansson, Premier of Sweden

Everybody in Stockholm calls him "Per Albin" for short, perhaps for affection. White-haired, ahead of time, (he is fifty-one) with a face of benevolence, a quiet smile most of the time, but with much restrained nerve and energy.

I saw the house he lives in, too, and it seemed very small for so big a man. Rather different from No. 10 Downing Street, modest as that is. (I once saw Ramsey MacDonald when he was Premier of England, and he also gave the impression of a very large man in a very small house.) Per Albin's house is a little cottage of three or four rooms, not more, built in a string of others, like dominoes, laid corner to corner in a row. These little houses are government-owned and owned by the tenants to the occupants. After sixty years Per Albin may own his cottage, but not the ground it stands on. Meanwhile, he pays a modest rental.

The prime minister rides to and from the city on the tram-car with the common people. A Mr. Malm drove us down the street after looking at the White House of Sweden, we saw the sight-seeing bus approaching with a load of American tourists. Mr. Molin laughed and said: "They're coming to see the residence of the premier. Won't they be disappointed?"

On the next corner from Mr. Hansson's little home, half a block away, stands a small cooperative store, or Konsum. Like all the Konsum stores it is spotlessly clean, glass all over both sides of the building, and always running in sheets down the plate-glasses on

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juniors from 6 to 16

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

TO THE NEW YEAR

The Past is gone, with all its grief and sorrow
Look forward now to a new, glad tomorrow.
Wounds are not healed by weeping and repining;
Just face your cloud and find its silver lining.
Waste not a day in useless, vain regretting;
Make life worth while, giving as well as getting.
And lend a hand to aid a stumbling brother;
Life is enriched through helping one another.
Be of good cheer; the future holds the treasure;
As we deserve, so shall our blessings measure.

—Della J. Wheeler.
"Sunshine."

Your Leader's Message

Esther Ekblad

1938

A Happy New Year to you all, and best wishes for a busy but pleasant year as Farmers Union Juniors.

We are soon to be ushered into a new year filled with 365 busy days. We wonder where the old year disappeared so quickly, and now without a moment's pause we must begin our stride through the pages of a new calendar.

The day's aren't going to be monotonous, that is certain. There will be school with all its hustle and bustle, quizzes when you least expect them, class plays, parties, athletics, Commencement, and all the rest. The winter months just ahead of us will probably bring forth skating and sleighing parties, and when summer comes it will be picnics and camps.

But that is only one side of the busy days; there is never a want of something to do on the farm. If it isn't the corn to be cultivated, its grain wheat to be harvested, or hay to put up; for the women it is the garden, cooking, canning, and often times doing the chores when fathers and brothers are too busy in the field.

This is all pleasant enough but there will be thorns for us to battle. Someone will want to go to college but will have to do something else because the wheat check simply will not reach around; someone will have to move because the mortgage couldn't be paid; there will be homes left unpainted because the market fell the day before the cattle were to be sold; mothers will wear the old coat again because the chickens scarcely pay for their feed and buy the groceries.

What will we do about the thorns; just grumble a little bit and try to dodge them, or what? There is one thing that is certain, we can do very little alone. We know how it goes when one man along a block tries to keep his lawn free from dandelions, and no one else in the neighborhood does anything about them. It is an endless struggle that doesn't get the one man very far. So it is when we try to solve our economic ills—alone. About all we can do successfully by ourselves is to kick about the things that are wrong.

No, let's start right in this year making Resolution No. 1 to this effect, that we won't waste our time "kicking" about the wrongs in the world today; but that we will honestly do our part to build a better world. The Farmers Union has been telling us and proving to us that the surest way of bettering our conditions is by helping ourselves through cooperation. You have a Farmers Union Local in your community and no doubt you have some sort of a cooperative. What do we know about these activities; do they need us and do need them? Resolution No. 2, we Juniors will organize classes for the purpose of learning all we can about the Farmers Union and our cooperatives, how they can serve us and how we can serve them.

Here's wishing lots of luck to you Juniors who have organized Junior classes, and to the rest of us, let's not fall behind and remember we're here to help you. Again, a Happy New Year.

REMINDERS

The petitions concerning the Ludlow Referendum should be sent to the Rural Life Council, National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D. C. by January 8th.

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

Is your Local having a membership campaign this year; do you have a neighbor who should be a member. Encourage your Local to make plans for getting new members; January

DAYTIME DISTINCTION



8901. Coat For The Young Miss
Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 6 requires 1 5-8 yards of 54 inch material, plus 2 1-4 yards of 39 inch fabric for lining. Facing for contrast requires 3-8 yard 54 inches wide. Price 15c.

8101. Smartly Styled Jacket Frock.
Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 6 1/2 yards of 36 or 39 inch material, plus 7-8 yard contrasting. To line jacket 2 3-8 yards. Price 15c.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION
Box 51 SALINA, KANSAS

is the time for such work.

Would you like to have help in organizing the Juniors, or, urge your county to make arrangements for field work. Your Junior Leader will be glad to spend a week in your county, helping with organization work.

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

"They Are Men Like Me"
By Mary Jo Weiler
It is no credit to a civilized Christian world that each recurring Christmas tide we repeat insincere lip-service to the Prince of Peace, and platitudes about peace and good will to all men, while strife and war rage on all sides of us.

The white, black, red, brown or yellow man involved undoubtedly loves life, no matter how hard his lot may be; and wars waged with gas, airplanes, and machine guns and bombs are neither glamorous or glorious. They are merely suicidal, gory, and very, very futile; they are prodigious squanders of resources, of money, of human life; they are no respecter of persons, property, land or homes. No one is going to argue with you when you say that there is no "just" war, that it settles nothing, and that the people who work must do all the fighting, dying and paying for war. Nobody wants war. Why do we have it?

Nations are like people, only bigger. If a bully comes along and taunts smaller ones and takes land and resources away from the others, or if the smaller ones insist on having a share of what the stronger ones possess, in order to live, there will probably be a fight. Not that the fight will do anyone much good. There will probably be many bloody noses and black eyes; when nations fight, all of them are likely to destroy more property, lives and spend more money than it would have cost to buy the things they needed, outright. Did you ever stop to think how much could have been purchased and built with the money spent by the nations in the world war? How foolish we peoples of the world must appear to the disinterested onlooker.

If we remembered, in spite of all the propaganda distributed and played up by war lords, that people of other nations are very much like we would not be so easily led into war. If we understood their language and knew their thoughts we would realize that they too hated war and were bewildered and terrorized by its murderous ravages. We are foolish to be led into thinking that common men in other lands are ready

to leap at our throats and take our homes and lands away from us. Until propagandists get at them, they are no more warlike than we, until the propagandists get at us.

We wonder sometimes, what the cooperators of Japan think about the war in the Orient—these people who peacefully and heroically have tried to make a living on Nippon's mountainsides, by raising crops that would give them a better living and farming their worn-out soil as scientifically as possible. Surely they did not want Manchuko or any other piece of China rich in oil-fields and in resources—and at any rate, they are not so foolish as to think they should sacrifice their sons, their all-earned money and food out of their children's mouth to get it.

We wonder what the Chinese Christians think of us who sent over, in past years, our Christian missionaries who preached that all men were brothers in Christ; while our enterprising business men bought up rich oil fields for a song, exploited their coolie labor, and now furnish arms to Japanese militarists to kill them.

Someone has drawn a cartoon showing the workers of the world, digging on the plots of ground that are their respective countries, with hoe, scythe and rake, while affluent generals keep watch on the scene. On the backs of the workers are strapped the great burdens of militarism and war debts bending them almost to the ground. Says the weary Chinese coolie to the American working man: "They say that we need them to protect us from each other."

Farmers and workers the world over have far more in common than they realize for they live and work for very much the same things—food, clothing, shelter, homes and families. War, disease, and exploitation are the common afflictions of all of them. Christian nations have spent time, lives and money without measure spreading the teachings of Christ—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man. But Christian nations do not act as though they believed those teachings practical to apply to living and business. The people of the world must learn to trust and help each other, only by sharing and helping each other, will they have security and peace.

We can begin right within our own community to treat each other as if we believed and wanted peace; by exerting all the influence within our power to convince others that through and by and with their cooperation—WE CAN HAVE PEACE.

PEACE OVER EARTH

O let us gather as friends and say, "Come, let us try the Master's way. Ages we tried the way of swords. And earth is weary of hostile hordes. Comrades, read out His words again; They are the only hope for men! Love, not hate must come to birth; Christ, and not Cain, must rule the Earth."

—Edwin Markham.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

MAKE GARDEN OF CHRISTMAS PLANTS

Here's How to Care for Them.
Will the brilliant leaves of the poinsettia wither and drop, or the dainty petals of the azalea dry up? As we survey the holiday collection of plant which formed such a colorful part of our festive scene, this question arises. The answer is no, if we care for them, and yes if we don't. If you decide on the former, they can well be the initial subjects for an indoor garden. Here's what to do about it.

The poinsettia is a native of the tropics and in spite of its long sojourn in northern climates still demands heat and a humid atmosphere. Do not let the temperature drop much below 65 degrees, and if you can find a place for it, it will usually be more humid, it will survive for many weeks.

The azalea is such a profuse bloomer and has such gorgeous colorings that it would be a shame to let it go uncare for. Keep it moist continually, and without getting any moisture on the foliage or leaves. A cool east window where it will get only the morning sun is the best location.

A more obliging plant is the Christmas cactus. It doesn't need so much moisture, twice weekly waterings being sufficient. Keep it in a cool north window during the flowering period.

The cyclamen is a bit temperamental; it needs the coolest location in the house, and little sunshine, the morning light being sufficient. Water it sparingly, and without getting any moisture on the foliage or leaves. It should be moist, but water standing around the roots will soon rot them. The primula is another heat-dreading plant.

Gas and coal smoke are particularly hated by the cyclamen, and it will drop its leaves in short order if it comes in contact with either. It likes a cool window with plenty of sun, and a partially heated porch is an ideal location for it, 50 degrees being the most satisfactory temperature. Bring it in the living room for a few hours at a time, and return to cool situation.

CHEESE CIRCLES

24 two-inch bread circles.
1/2 cup grated cheese.
2 tablespoons mayonnaise.
1 teaspoon chopped pimientos.
3 tablespoons soft butter.
1 teaspoon minced onions.
Arrange the bread on a flat pan. Top with rest of the ingredients mixed together. Bake or broil until the tops are a light brown. Serve.

Famous Precision Dancers Make Jelly for Christmas



WHO says that dancers aren't good cooks? Even the Rockettes, famous precision dancers who must spend practically fourteen hours a day right in the Radio City Music Hall in New York City, find time for domestic activities behind the scenes. Still in rehearsal costumes, they fill their leisure hours with every imaginable home art. . . . dancing, knitting, laundering, ironing, letter-writing. Or they borrow the theatre kitchen for a cooking party! Looks like a good performance when perfect dancers turn out perfect jellies. . . .

Modern jelly recipes certainly save time for the cook—whether she's a dancer or a housewife. Citrus, canned, and dried fruits make delicious jams and jellies for Christmas giving, too—and there's never a failure when you follow directions like these exactly. Remember that the holiday will soon be here, and you want to give your good sweet spreads plenty of time to "set" before you wrap them up and send them along their way!

Grapefruit Jelly

3 1/2 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) sugar
7 cups (3 lbs.) juice
1 bottle fruit pectin
To prepare jelly, grate rind from 4 medium grapefruit, and squeeze out juice. Add juice to graded rind and let stand for 10 minutes. Press

SAY "PROSIT" WITH SPICED PUNCH

Holiday Beverages Can Be Made With Soft Ingredients But They Should All Be Well-Flavored

The sound of clinking glasses mingles with the chime of bells on New Year's Eve, and lack of champagne to fill those glasses will keep no one from drinking a toast to 1938. There are many other beverages appropriate to this night of deep expectancy that are much more within the range of the average American pocketbook. We can find plenty of enticing recipes with which to fill the traditional punch bowl. Even the children can "drink" in the New Year in a special Holiday Spiced Milk Punch.

Youngsters Hail the New Year

For this children's beverage, heat the milk without boiling it. For every two cups of milk add 2 teaspoons of sugar, a few grains of salt, and 1-8 teaspoon each of ground cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Beat the spices in with an egg beater until they are blended with the milk, and serve either hot or cold.

For the next older group there is a Spicy Golden Punch which has a delightful flavor and is handsome to look at too. It can be made beforehand in quantity. Simmer together for 30 minutes 2 tablespoons ginger root and 2 1/2 cups water, then strain and chill. To this ginger-water add 1 cup diluted honey, 1 cup crushed pineapple, 4 cups pineapple juice, 1/2 cup lemon juice and 1 cup cherries cut into small pieces. Stir the whole mixture thoroughly, and serve very cold from a punch bowl.

Hot Grape Toddy is another beverage with a universal appeal, and its color is almost exotic. For this put 1 quart of water, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon each of whole cloves and of whole cinnamon, and 1 teaspoon of grated lemon rind into an aluminum saucepan. Bring it to a boil and continue to boil for 5 minutes, stirring until the sugar has all dissolved. Remove from the fire and stir into the mixture 1 pint of grape juice, and 2 tablespoons lemon juice. Sieve through cheese cloth or a fine strainer and serve immediately.

BAKING DAYS ARE HERE

With baking days here once more, when the tantalizing aroma of sweet fruit filled pies, spicy cookies and luscious baking breads permeates the kitchen. Prosaic and standard once, breads have become varied and interesting, as these recipes indicate.

Honey Fruit Bread

Mix 1 cup honey, 1/2 cup brown sugar, 2 tablespoons shortening, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup pitted dates (sliced), 1/2 cup dried apricots (chopped) and one cup milk. Heat slowly until the sugar is dissolved and the shortening melted. Let cool to room temperature. Add one tablespoon lemon juice and one beaten egg. Sift 2 1/2 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons soda and 2 teaspoons baking powder together, and mix in 1-3 cup of bran. Add dry ingredients to the fruit mixture and stir well. Do not beat. Bake in a greased loaf pan, lined with waxed paper, in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for one hour. Makes one good sized loaf.

Nut Bread

Sift 3 cups sifted flour once, measure, and add 3 tablespoons double-acting baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, and 2-3 cup sugar, and stir again. Add 1 cup chopped nut meats. Combine 1 egg (well beaten), 1 cup milk and 4 tablespoons melted butter or other shortening; add to flour mixture and blend. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) one hour or until done.

Pineapple Nut Bread: Use the above recipe, substituting 1/2 cup crushed pineapple and 1/2 cup chopped nut meats, for the full cup of nut meats.

PUMPKIN PIE SPICE IS IN SEASON NOW

The "spice of the month"—and month in this case must be stretched to include the days right up to and including Thanksgiving—is pumpkin pie spice, a fragrant blend that spice grinders have developed to bring out all the best in pumpkin desserts. Spice-wise housekeepers will recognize its aroma as a balanced mixture of ginger, cinnamon and cloves, and a suspicion of all-spice and nutmeg—all of which help make a pumpkin pie an autumn temptation which, however, nobody wants Satan to put behind him.

If pumpkin pie spice is not available, small amounts of the individual spices may be used. In the following recipe use two teaspoons of the special spice blend in place of the individual spices.

Two cups mashed cooked pumpkin.
Two cups shredded coconut.
One cup sugar.
One-half teaspoon nutmeg.
Three-fourths teaspoon cinnamon.
One-half teaspoon allspice.
One-half teaspoon ginger.
One-half teaspoon salt.
Three tablespoons melted butter.
Three eggs, slightly beaten.
Two cups milk, scalded.

Hold out one-half cup of the coconut, then mix all the other ingredients in the order given. Pour into an unbaked pie shell and bake in a hot oven for 30 minutes. Reduce heat and bake 20 minutes longer. Sprinkle the remaining one-half cup of coconut over the top of the pie and bake about 10 minutes longer, or until the custard is firm and the coconut a delicate brown.

"Tommy, isn't it rather extravagant to eat both butter and jam on your bread at the same time?"
"Oh, no, Mother. It's economy. You see the same piece of bread does for both."

COCKROACHES A BIG ITEM IN INSECT PEST CONTROL

A large proportion of the huge sums spent by apartment houses, hotels, hospitals, and business establishments for pest control is for one insect—the cockroach, according to records in the Bureau of entomology and Plant Quarantine. Thousands of dollars also are spent each year to fight cockroaches in the home.

Where the cockroach hides is the key to his control, Bureau entomologists report. Cockroaches are nocturnal. They hide in large numbers during the day—in the home usually in the kitchen—near the sink, around cabinets, behind radiators, and under baseboards or the trim on doors and windows. If a light is turned on suddenly, at night, when the roaches are feeding, they reveal their hiding places by running for them.

These are the places to treat by dusting with sodium fluoride powder or pyrethrum powder. Be careful applying the powder, as many openings as possible should be closed with crack filler, such as putty, plastic wood, or plaster of paris.

Sodium fluoride powder, the best all around cockroach remedy, is poison to man if taken internally in sufficient amounts and should be kept out of food and away from children and pets. It is blown into the hiding places with a small duster or with a modern electric powder duster, or it can be sprinkled by hand where roaches run most frequently.

—U. S. Gov. Printing Office.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Here are some recipes that will help start the New Year off properly. Try one and you will try them all:

Egg Noodles and Pot Roast

1/2 lb. egg noodles
2 tablespoons butter or olive oil
2 cans tomato soup
2 cups water
1 teaspoon cinnamon
4 lbs. beef rump roast
1 large onion, cut fine
1 cup grated cheese
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon allspice
Pepper and salt

Brown roast well on all sides in olive oil or butter in a large sauce pan. Remove meat and brown onions, medium. Replace meat in sauce pan with browned onions, add tomato soup, water, sugar and spices to flavor. Cook slowly for 2 hours.

Cook egg noodles in boiling salted water till tender. Drain. When meat is tender, place on platter ready to serve. Melt cheese in the gravy, add the egg noodles and toss lightly to mix. Gravy through the egg noodles. Garnish the roast with the egg noodles and serve. Makes 6 to 8 generous servings. Spaghetti, macaroni, shells or any other form of macaroni products may be substituted for egg noodles.

Baked Limas

2 cups dried Limas
1/2 cup diced salt pork
1/2 cup minced onion
1 cup diced carrots
2 cups boiling water
3 tablespoons butter
Soak Limas overnight or from 6 to 8 hours in water to cover, then drain. Put salt pork in a heavy frying pan and cook five minutes; add onions and carrots and mix well with salt and butter. Add water and turn into a casserole, add water, the break butter into bits and place on top of Limas. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350 F.) until tender, about 3 hours.

Spritz Cookies with Brazil Nuts

1 cup shortening
2-3 cups sugar
1 egg
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 3/4 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups ground Brazil nuts
Cream shortening, add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Beat in egg. Stir in the vanilla. Sift flour with salt and mix with ground nuts. Work flour and nut mixture into first mixture. Pack dough in the barrel of a cookie press and force onto a cookie sheet in various shapes, or drop dough by teaspoonfuls onto a cookie sheet. Decorate with cut Brazil nuts, if desired. Bake in a hot oven, 400 degrees F., about ten minutes. Remove from cookie sheet at once and cool. Yield—about six dozen.

Maple Rennet-Custard with Sliced Apples

1 package maple rennet powder
1 pint milk
Slices of apricot
Make rennet-custard according to directions on package. Before serving, garnish each dessert with slices of apricot arranged in wheel formation.

Twelfth Night Cake

(3 egg whites)
2 1/2 cups sifted cake flour
2 1/2 teaspoons double-acting baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup butter or other shortening
1-3 cups sugar
3-4 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten
Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly; add sugar gradually, creaming until light and fluffy. Add flour, alternate with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla; fold in egg whites. Bake in 2 greased 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Remove from oven, and invert on a wire rack. Decorate with a Christmas wreath, or village, or conventional holly or mistletoe design. For a large cake, double the recipe to make 3 inch layers.

PORK CHOPS WITH APPLE STUFFING

Select 6 thick pork chops 1 1/2 to 2 inches thick with a pocket cut into the inside. Fry 1 slice diced salt pork until crisp, then add 1 cup chopped celery and 1 cup chopped onion and cook until tender. Add 3 diced, tart apples, sprinkle with 3

cup sugar, cover and cook slowly until tender and glazed in appearance. Add 1/2 cup bread or cracker crumbs and season. Stuff into the pockets in chops. Season chops with salt and pepper and brown on both sides in a hot skillet. Reduce heat, add a few tablespoons water, cover and let cook slowly until done. (45 minutes to 1 hour.)

PINEAPPLE SHERBERT

20 marshmallows.
1 cup unsweetened pineapple juice.
1-3 cup water.
2 tablespoons lemon juice.
2 teaspoons sugar.
Salt.
2 egg whites, beaten stiff.
Combine marshmallows, pineapple juice and water in top double boiler and heat until marshmallows are melted. Cool. Stir in lemon juice and one teaspoon of sugar. Pour into freezing tray and freeze to a mush. Combine remaining sugar, salt and stiffly beaten egg whites. Stir in partly frozen sherbert into this mixture and return to freezing tray. Stir when mixture has frozen to a mush.

VEGETABLE GUMBO

1/4 pound okra.
2 tablespoons fat.
8 medium tomatoes peeled and sliced, or 1 No. 3 can.
1 1/2 teaspoons salt.
Pepper.
1 cup fresh or canned corn kernels
1 cup cooked diced chicken.
3 cups hot boiled rice.
Wash okra; cut crosswise into 1/4 inch pieces, discarding stem end. Melt fat in a frying pan, add okra, cover and cook over low heat about 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add tomatoes to the okra with the salt and pepper; cook uncovered until okra is almost tender and most of liquid has evaporated. Add corn and chicken; cover and cook about 15 minutes, until corn is tender. To serve, mound rice in the center of the platter; pour the hot mixture around the edge. This can be made without the chicken and rice, and served as a vegetable side dish. This makes 6 servings.

COOKY ADVICE

Allow mixed dough to chill thoroughly before rolling. Not so much flour will then be needed, and the cookies will be crisper and more tender.

Don't crumple trimmings from one batch into the next. Save them from each rolling until the first of the dough has been used. Then place strips one on top of another and roll out.

Slide baked cookies immediately from baking pans to wire rack or cooler. Cooling on flat surfaces means that cookies will be soggy and "steamed."

Don't store cookies before they are completely cold.
Don't pile moist or frosted cookies in a deep container without placing waxed paper between the layers.

CARROT AND PINEAPPLE HONEY

4 cups grated raw carrots,
6 cups granulated sugar,
1 1/2 tablespoons grated lemon rind,
1/2 cup lemon juice.
2 cups crushed pineapple (1 No. 2 can).

1/2 cup commercial pectin.
Combine all ingredients except pectin; place over low heat and stir until sugar is dissolved; then bring to a boil and cook vigorously for two minutes. Remove from heat, and pour into sterilized jars. Skim, and fill hot sterilized jars. This makes 4 pints.

SUCCESSFUL ANGEL FOOD CAKE

Recently when I was journeying about the country in search of new ways with foods, I visited a test kitchen in Chicago where the uses of eggs in cooking are studied constantly. There I was told that many angel food cakes that are baked simply because they do not choose the right type. That is, there are different ways of combining the same ingredients, each one being suited to a certain set-up. Four of these methods or techniques are illustrated and described here.

The ingredients required for any method are:

1 cup egg whites
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups sugar
3/4 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup cake flour

In all methods the egg whites are beaten to a froth; Chilled, but not overbeaten, egg whites are added. The beating is continued until the whites will stand in peaks; they will barely move in the dish if it is tilted, yet they have a shiny moist appearance. The flavoring is stirred into the beaten whites. The 1 cup sugar is sifted four times with the flour. The remaining sugar (1 cup) is added to the beaten whites in different ways depending on the technique being employed. Finally the cake is baked in an ungreased angel food pan in a slow oven, 300 to 325 degrees F. for 1 hour.

Mixer Method: The newest of the four techniques, this is the delight of the woman who owns an electric mixer. The egg whites are beaten at high speed until stiff and then the 1 cup sugar is folded in gradually at low speed. The flour and sugar mixture is beaten in at the lowest speed. As the flour is added, the beater is removed from its stand or is manipulated so that the beater blades can be raised and lowered in the batter, which is beaten only until no dry flour is visible.

Standard Method: The 1 cup sugar is "cut" into the beaten whites with a wire spoon or whisk. (Cutting means passing the whisk down through the whites, then up and folding over.) A little of this sugar is sifted over the whites at a time. The flour and sugar mixture is then folded in. This method is usually first choice with the experienced cook or with the woman who has agile hands. Sirup Method: This method invariably pleases women who make candy.

(continued on page 4)

Are You Listed Here?

Some of the outstanding sales made by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission on the Kansas City market.

CATTLE

Gaughn Bros., Lyon County, Kans.—12 steers	883	\$ 8.25
Redenske & Stueve, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—15 steers	1085	7.40
Pat McNally, Nemaha County, Kans.—6 steers	1066	7.25
Olaf Olson, Osage County, Kans.—28 steers	1010	7.75
A. D. Butell, Douglas County, Kans.—10 steers	1114	7.00
O. S. Kenyon, Clay County, Kans.—6 calves	491	6.85
John B. Nannings, Riley County, Kans.—7 steers	835	6.75
Glenn Small, Coffey County, Kans.—12 steers	1026	6.75
Thos. S. Miller, Saline County, Kans.—19 steers	1038	6.75
E. W. Wren, Anderson County, Kans.—7 steers	615	6.50
W. H. Lockwood, Anderson County, Kans.—7 heifers	320	6.50
J. L. Lowe, Cass County, Mo.—10 calves	932	6.50
L. H. Brown, Labette County, Kans.—7 steers	598	6.25
H. Pessemier, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—11 heifers	707	6.25
Frank Sobotko, Harrison County, Mo.—7 steers	743	6.00
W. H. Lockwood, Anderson County, Kans.—6 calves	343	6.00
H. Pessemier, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—10 heifers	720	6.00
C. I. Munyon, Sumner County, Kans.—22 steers	619	6.00
Nick J. Brown, Russell County, Kans.—8 steers	758	5.75
J. S. Brandon, Coffey County, Kans.—7 cows	704	5.10
F. L. Sanders, Ottawa County, Kans.—7 cows	617	5.00
C. L. Munyon, Sumner County, Kans.—7 steers		

HOGS

C. I. Kent, Sullivan County, Mo.—5	209	\$ 8.10
Dan Younkin, Clay County, Kans.—15	241	8.00
Ennis Ladd, Allen County, Kans.—8	287	8.00
Sam Stokesberry, Sullivan County, Mo.—6	280	7.90
C. S. Leficker, Cass County, Mo.—8	197	7.85
Fred Doberer, Clay County, Kans.—6	191	7.85
Wm. Feeney, Dickinson County, Kans.—55	210	7.80
J. E. Ellis, Anderson County, Kans.—11	155	7.80
Calvin Neuenschwander, Henry County, Mo.—7	219	7.75
J. W. Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—20	201	7.75
Geo. Rolfmeyer, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—6	181	7.75
R. S. Ramser, Anderson County, Kans.—13	185	7.75
R. L. Eiker, Carroll County, Mo.—13	185	7.75
W. C. Shy, Henry County, Mo.—5	190	7.75
Pete Isaacson, Riley County, Kans.—10	176	7.70
Geo. Hilgedick, Lafayette County, Mo.—8	240	7.70
E. F. Schuster, Carroll County, Mo.—6	176	7.70
J. F. Holman, Crawford County, Kans.—6	194	7.70
Tom Lewis, Allen County, Kans.—6	173	7.70
Ira Ash, Jackson County, Kans.—54	239	7.65
J. W. Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—10	139	7.65
Peter Holtz, Miami County, Kans.—5	190	7.65
Chris Rapp, St. Clair County, Mo.—10	172	7.65
J. F. Stockhoff, Linn County, Kans.—36	172	7.65
J. W. Jackson, Washington County, Kans.—17	145	7.65
John Schmead, Coffey County, Kans.—6	260	7.65
Everett Snyder, St. Clair County, Mo.—6	183	7.65
C. M. Bolin, Jewell County, Kans.—5	196	7.65
John Stehwein, St. Clair County, Mo.—8	317	7.65
Harry Emmons, Wyandotte County, Kans.—8	198	7.65
Chas. McCain, Osage County, Kans.—11	155	7.65
Theo. Tempel, Lafayette County, Mo.—10	204	7.60
A. E. Howell, Vernon County, Mo.—6	231	7.60
Henry Biever, Wyandotte County, Kans.—5	200	7.55
Harry Klenk, Trego County, Kans.—13	234	7.50
Phillip Smith, Grundy County, Mo.—5	241	7.50
Bert Demlinger, Marshall County, Kans.—7	253	7.45
Herman Brenenstuh, Grundy County, Mo.—19	256	7.40
Ed and Leo Bauerle, Lafayette County, Mo.—20	292	7.30
Thomas Farms, Linn County, Kans.—20	289	7.20
Ira Ash, Jackson County, Kans.—12	296	7.10
Mrs. Nina Wynn, Clay County, Mo.—5	311	7.00
Bert Shaffer, Shawnee County, Kans.—10	323	7.00
John A. Heim, Douglas County, Kans.—5	324	6.90
J. R. Taylor, Sullivan County, Mo.—7	456	6.50
Carl Prothe, Miami County, Kans.—6		

SHEEP

John Weber, Livingston County, Mo.—7	89	\$ 8.50
J. H. Flack, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—10	83	8.50
Dick Lehmkuhl, Miami County, Kans.—6	74	8.50
Joe Curtis, Grundy County, Mo.—8	68	8.50
Herman Brenenstuh, Grundy County, Mo.—18	78	8.50
E. A. Hermance, Cedar County, Mo.—12	80	8.50
Wm. Lyons, Washington County, Kans.—75	84	8.50
A. H. Diehl, Dickinson County, Kans.—15	87	8.25
Edwin H. Berry, Grundy County, Mo.—22	87	8.25
Raymond L. Hampshire, Grundy County, Mo.—8	84	8.25
Harry Lidiky, Franklin County, Kans.—13	100	8.00
W. R. Walker, Livingston County, Mo.—6	59	6.25
Lewis Morgan, Livingston County, Kans.—15	101	6.25
A. H. Diehl, Dickinson County, Kans.—10	67	6.00
A. H. Diehl, Dickinson County, Kans.—10	129	6.00
E. A. Hermance, Cedar County, Mo.—14	114	4.50
A. H. Diehl, Dickinson County, Kans.—8	122	3.25
A. H. Diehl, Dickinson County, Kans.—7	100	2.50
Andrew Forbes, Osage County, Kans.—10	110	2.50
Geo. W. Wyatt, Cass County, Mo.—9		

WARD SAYS MORE PWA FUNDS NECESSARY NOW

FS Administrator for Region Makes Bright Report—Declares That in Spite of Difficulties Kansas Farmers Have Set Fine Repayment Record

Washington, Dec. 14.—Cal Ward, formerly of Salina, farm security administrator for Region Seven, which includes all of Kansas except the twenty-five Southwestern counties included in the Amarillo District, arrived from his Lincoln, Neb., headquarters today to attend a farm security conference with Works Progress Administration heads. The WPA furnishes the funds which Ward dispenses in loans and grants.

Little Brazing
Ward is doing what amounts to bragging about the Kansas loan repayment record. He made informal reports today to Senator Capper and the Kansas congressmen on his Kansas activities.

"In spite of the very difficult conditions under which Kansas farmers have labored over since this program was initiated," said Ward, "we find a real record of repayment. Most standard loans are extended over a five-year period, so a large amount of the money loaned is not yet due." "Our records show \$3,363 active loans for a total of \$4,684,185. Of this total the amount due on December 1 was \$1,042,760, and of this amount \$950,660.30 had been repaid at that time."

Year Around Income
"This shows that there is a definite desire on the part of our clients to repay as soon as possible. This is indicated by the fact that where there were crops repayments were made promptly."

"We find something else that is very encouraging. Our farmers more and more are coming to a realization that it is important to have the farm enterprise set up in a way that will allow some income the year around. They are working away from the one cash crop system."

For the immediate future, Ward says more funds and personnel for his office will be required. In Kansas alone his local supervisors report there are 2,480 potential standard loan cases not being served at this time.

Standard Loans
"The backbone of the farm security program is the standard loan," Ward explains. "These loans are made to farmers who cannot secure

other credit, for the purchase of seed, feed, livestock and equipment.

"The basis of the standard loan is a workable, sound home and farm management plan that will bring about ultimate rehabilitation. This does not simply mean repaying the loan. It provides for better family living conditions, improved soil conservation methods, a well rounded farm plan which will provide year around income. When a standard loan is made, all assets, liabilities and estimated needs of the family are co-ordinated in a plan which calls for the best possible use of all facilities at hand."

Family Plan
The county farm security administrator has the job, after the family plan has been worked out, to supervise these plans, with the assistance of home supervisors who work with the farm wife.

The grants made through Ward's department in Kansas are straight relief to farm families whose operations have been ruined by drouth, grasshoppers, dust, wind and low farm prices. At the close of November there were 5,390 Kansas farm families receiving average grants of \$16.17 a month to enable them to hang on until another crop season.

At the peak of the load, in February, 1936, Ward says, there were 22,481 farm families receiving grants—four times as many as this last fall. Total grants certified for last November amounted to \$87,169.50. Totals certified for grants up to December 1 amounted to \$3,688,511.04.—Topeka Capital.

CONTROL A SETTLED POLICY

Enemies of the farm bill declare that Secretary Wallace and Congress are Bolsheviks for suggesting some sort of agricultural control.

Let's read the headlines for one week—as the United States News did—and see what happened:

Rubber quota cut 22 per cent for 1938 first quarter by international group.

Brazil continues to destroy coffee in production control effort.

Textile industry to cut output for adjustment.

Steel production to 30 per cent of capacity.

THE RECORD OF CONGRESS IN SPECIAL SESSION

Three bills of great importance have been considered in the Special Session. The Housing Bill has been passed by both houses, but is in conference, and will be passed early in the Regular Session of Congress beginning in January. This bill provides government funds of from 2 to 3 billion dollars that may be used in constructing new and modern houses for laboring people. If this fund or a substantial part of it is set to work in a building program, it will mean a lot of employment of labor, a large increase in labor purchasing power, and a larger market for farm products.

The Black-Connelly Wage-Hours Bill was expected to pass the House, but instead it was recommitted to the House Labor Committee, which may consider as equivalent to the death of the bill. Black, the author of the bill in the Senate, is now on the Supreme Court Bench. The bill provided for a maximum 40 hour work week, and a minimum 40 cents an hour wage. The American Federation of Labor favored this part of the bill, but balked at the provision for a Labor Board to adjust the hours and wages to meet the varying conditions of labor in North and South and East and West. The Committee of Industrial Organization, while not liking all of the bill, supported it. Both the A. F. L. and C. I. O. want the maximum hours and minimum wages fixed, but they prefer their own labor organization and strength to make their own collective bargaining with industry. The South was particularly opposed because the Sunny Southland has some natural advantages—low cost of living and cheap negro labor—and the South, that is, industry, wants to keep its industrial advantages, and does not want a level wage and hour scale with the North. As many Congressmen from farming states voted to recommit the Wage-Hour Bill, it is feared that Labor will retaliate by knifing the Farm Bill.

The Farm Bill passed both Houses, and is now in conference. Both the Jones Bill passed by the House, and the Pope-McGill passed by the Senate are complicated and cumbersome, and have several quite different provisions. It is to be hoped that the Farm Organization can get an improved bill for the Regular Session to pass.

Classified Ads

COMBS LEGHORNS. World Record ROP Hen, 355 Eggs, 1937 Egg Contest average, 255 Eggs; 266 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.

ON FEATURES ALONE



FAIRBANKS-MORSE STANDS OUT

HEAR

- The features that make Fairbanks-Morse radios today's radio votes.
- The rubber-floated Tone Protector reproduces the entire musical range—without distortion.
- The Wide-Arc Tone Diffuser enables you to hear the program perfectly in every part of the room.
- The Automatic Tuning Dial that tunes automatic radio programs INSTANTLY.
- The "Volume" Sealed Tone Chamber that eliminates wall echoes and cabinet distortion.

New, exciting features distinguish the 1938 Fairbanks-Morse radios. Even the small table model shown here represents a real radio buy—judged on performance, beauty of design, or price. Hear it today!

Distributed by
The Farmers Union
Jobbing Assn.
Kansas City, Mo.

STATE FARM SECURITY COMMITTEE ON TENANT LOANS

Ed. H. Hodgson, chairman; Farmer and Stockman, Little River.
Dean H. Umburger, director of Extension, Manhattan.
R. J. Laubergayer, Publisher Journal, Salina.

Alva B. Striker, Farmer and Stockman, Blue Rapids.
E. C. Tharpe, Farmer, Protection.
H. J. Seidel, Farmer, Glen Elder.
Hal Robinson, Farmer, Olathe.
George Reinhardt, Farmer, Parsons.
Charles Campbell, Banker and Farmer, Norton.

This is the Committee that has general charge in Kansas of the administration of the new federal farm tenancy act. As explained in a recent issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, the operation of the act in Kansas will be confined to five counties, in each of which, the applications of only five tenants will be accepted for consideration of railroad as the FSA Supervisor in each county. The five counties in which loans will be made are—Rooks, Ottawa, Marshall, Harvey, and Neosho.

This State Committee has held one meeting at Topeka on November 27. At this meeting Senator Ed Hodgson was elected Chairman. The counties were selected for the trying out of the tenancy plan, and the general procedure agreed upon.

ENDING GOOD YEAR

John Fengel, Lincolnville, Ross Palenske, Alma, and John Frost, Salina, all were guests at the meeting of the board of directors of Farmers Union Jobbing Association held in Kansas City on December 20. It is the aim of the members of the board of the Jobbing Association to work as closely as possible with the state organization.

This being the last meeting of the directors before the close of the year, activities for the whole year were pleasantly reviewed and plans for the coming year considered.

It is the earnest desire of the directors that, through the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, they may continue to be of valuable service to the stockholders of the Association and the farmers represented by those stockholder cooperatives.

If the farmers should want to control production to meet demands of their market, why should industry object? Stabilization by curtailment is a settled policy all over the world, and in every industry.—Topeka Capital.

For Better Live Stock Sales

ship to

"Your Own Firm"

The Farmers Union

Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons

The Season's Greetings to You from
Farmers Union Life Ins. Co.

We have a Life Insurance plan that will make sure happiness and security at future Christmas Times.

Rex Lear

Salina, Kansas

That You May Have
A Merry Christmas
and
A Prosperous New Year
is the Wish of

The Kansas Farmers Union Auditing
Association
Salina, Kansas

THE SHORTEST POEM EVER WRITTEN

Brother A. M. Kinney of Huron, Kansas, writes the best poems. We had one of Kinney's poems in the last issue of this paper.

But Strickland Gilliland, author of "Off Again, On Again, Gone Again, Finnigan," holds the record for writing the shortest poem ever. This poem is as follows:

"On The Antiquity of the Microbe."
"Adam"
Had 'em."
(Stolen, but no copyright claimed)

DROUTH RATES ARE DENIED TO KANSAS

(continued from page 1)
created rates to relieve them of their distress.

"Everyone admits that there is an emergency in parts of Kansas, as far as the drouth area is concerned, and that the cattlemen are as much entitled to consideration of railroad as the farmers are entitled to our consideration in their depressed condition. x x x"—Salina Journal.

RING OUT NEW YEAR BELLS

(A Pencil and Paper Game)

Answer with a word having "bel" in it:

1. What Nation was almost destroyed in the last war?—Belgium.
2. A noted inventor. — Alexander Graham Bell.
3. A city in Ireland.—Belfast.
4. The Leader of a flock of sheep?—Bellwether.
5. An important object in a blacksmith shop?—Bellows.
6. A part of a steeple. — Belfry.
7. A poisonous plant used as a medicine?—Belladonna.

We Manufacture—
Farmers Union Standard
Accounting Forms

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

Office Equipment Printing

CONSOLIDATED
PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

8. An adjective describing many nations?—Belligerent.
9. A loud cry?—Bellow.
10. A King in the Bible?—Belshazzar.

UNDERSTANDING BOSS

"I beg your pardon, sir. My wife wants me to help her clean house this afternoon. Would you let me have the afternoon off, sir?"
"I certainly will not."

"Thank you very much, sir. I knew I could depend on you."

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

(continued from page 3)
The 1 cup sugar is boiled with 4 cup water to the thickening stage or until it forms a soft ball in cold water. The hot sirup is poured over the stiffly beaten egg whites and the mixture is beaten until fairly cool. The flour and sugar mixture is then folded in. Meringue Method: This is sometimes called the Kansas way because it was developed at the Kansas State College. The whites are beaten and then the 1 cup sugar is beaten into them just as in meringue-making. The flour and sugar mixture is folded in last. Inexperienced cooks or women whose hands are not "light mixers" prefer this technique.

Peanut Butter Muffins

Cream 2 tablespoons shortening and 4 tablespoons peanut butter with 2 tablespoons sugar. Add 2 eggs, well again with 2 teaspoons baking powder and 1-2 teaspoon salt. Add 1 cup whole wheat flour. Add alternately with 3-4 cup milk to first mixture. Beat until smooth. Fill well-oiled muffin tins over two-thirds full. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) twenty minutes.

GREETING

Best wishes for a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year to our many friends and patrons belonging to the Kansas Farmers Union. From the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, Missouri.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

is the wish of

THE FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

Cash must accompany order.	F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.	Farmers Union Song Book 20c
	Business Manual 5c
	Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
	Secretary's Minute Book.....50c
Application Cards, 30 for..... 5c	Book of Poems, (Kinney).....25c
Constitution 5c	Above, lots of 10 or more 15c
Credentia Blank, 10 for..... 5c	Demts Blank, 10 doses 1.00
Calf Scent, Bacterin, 10 doses 1.00	Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) 75c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c	
Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c	
Farmers Union Button..... 25c	

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

Price List of Serums And Other Remedies Supplied by the Farmers Vaccine & Supply Company

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	
Money back guarantee, per dose	50c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose.....	75c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose	75c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	75c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scent Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Morning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on scow worms. Per gallon	3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00	
Two Needles, 2 1/2 in., supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 5 for50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 cc75
Virus, 100 cc	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 10 with instruments	8.50
Crescol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.35
Equine Polivalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc., 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)	\$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	1.00
Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box	1.25
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	1.50
We Sell Regulars—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want.	

Direct Orders, with remittance, to