



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

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SEEK SYMPATHY IN STATES WITH CLEVER ARTICLE

English Political Clique Known As Imperial Policy Group Attempt Solicitation of American Sympathy

A FASCIST MOVEMENT

Article An Endorsement of Actions Of Fascist Organization Throughout Europe

THE IMPERIAL POLICY GROUP
Telephone 13, Old Queen Street,
Whitehall 4969. London, S. W. 1.

An item of news which we hope will be of considerable interest to your readers.
With the Press Secretary's Compliments.

During the last few months, a very interesting political movement has been the general topic of conversation in parliamentary and political circles in England. So rapid has been its growth and so important the part it has played that it is rapidly becoming the subject of conversation far outside political circles, and is now generally considered to be a movement of some considerable importance to the country as a whole in England. About twenty-seven months ago, a small parliamentary group was founded by the Earl of Mansfield, Mr. A. R. Wise, M. P., Mr. Kenneth de Courcy, and Mr. Victor Raikes, M. P., all younger men within the Conservative Party. The object of the group was to induce the Government to adopt a far-reaching policy on Imperial issues. Steadily the group grew, until it now numbers fifty-five members of both British Houses of Parliament. The Chairman of it is Lord Phillimore, whose brilliant war record and great services to agriculture are known throughout Great Britain. The leading members of the group have, strangely enough, remained those who founded it. The policy which the group urged on the Government was one of Imperial development, rearmament, drastic measures for the Distressed Areas, tariffs, and a foreign policy of strictly limited commitments. When the crisis broke over the Abyssinian dispute in the late summer of last year, it was the leading members of this group who got together a strong Parliamentary body to protest against the policy of Sanctions, and it was a delegation from this group which had a lengthy exchange of views with the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, in October last, which made it clear beyond a shadow of doubt that they were opposed to such foreign commitments which involved Great Britain, in the application of Sanctions against Italy. It was again the group which worked in every possible direction to help Sir Samuel Hoare and to prevent his resignation, and it was the result of anxiety over the foreign situation which made the group take the almost unprecedented step of appointing an independent Foreign Affairs mission to tour Europe, have conversations with the leading statesmen, visit the Diplomatic Posts, and draw up an independent report on the dangers arising there from. The members of the special mission were the Earl of Mansfield, Mr. A. R. Wise, M. P., and Mr. Kenneth de Courcy, and during the course of several tours of a very extensive nature, during which they visited most of the capitals of Europe, they had conversations with Sir Simon Muscatelli, Dr. von Schussnig, Chancellor of Austria, Dr. von Ribbentrop, Hitler's Ambassador at Large, and many other leading European statesmen. On the return of the mission, it told the Government and country that the situation in Europe was steadily deteriorating. Step by step, and line by line, the report which the group drew up was filled, and with this rose the prestige of the Mission which had so reported and the parliamentary group, as it took part in Foreign Affairs debates. So great became the influence of the group that the Government was able to drop Sanctions without much danger, and to go much further ahead with its re-armament programme.

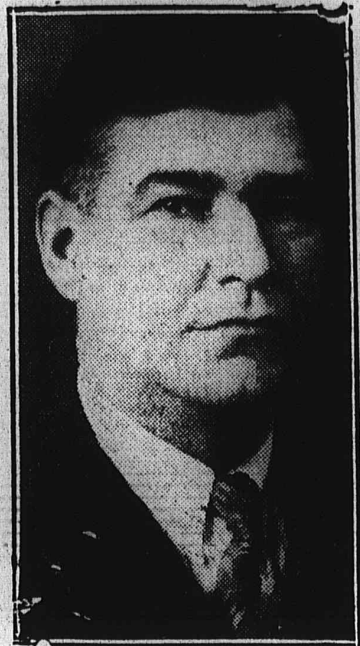
The question now being asked in political circles is "What will the group do next? How will its existence and its continued vigour and influence affect British policy in the future, and how long will the Government be able to resist the growing pressure to give way to the group in the government of the country?" So frightened was the British Government at the influence of this group that an official statement was issued that to all intents and purposes indicated the desire of the Government that its supporters should have nothing to do with this progressive section of the Conservative Party, but since that statement was issued, the Parliamentary membership of the group has considerably increased, and its prestige in the country is steadily rising. Now that the Government is more dependent on Right-Wing support for its rearmament programme, the group's position is becoming more influential every day.

One of the most interesting things in the group's programme is the strict limitation of British foreign commitments, and the expression of the view that Great Britain should

To Speak At Convention In McPherson



E. H. EVERSON



C. C. TALBOTT

Two of the guest speakers at the Farmers Union Convention this week at McPherson are E. H. Everson, National President of the Farmers Union and C. C. Talbott, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union.

withdraw from all the coercive clauses involved in the League of Nations Covenant, and rather than be tied up with Europe, Great Britain should seek the closest co-operation with the United States of America in pursuing the policy of peaceful neutrality.

The importance of the group's position is realised because of its policy, which appeals enormously to the younger people of all parties in Great Britain, none of whom have the slightest desire to become involved in European quarrels which appear to have nothing whatever to do with British interests.

Shrewd observers in England recognise perfectly clearly that since the War the Government of almost every country in the world has had to give way to young and vigorous movements, in some cases of a revolutionary character, and in all cases of a very progressive nature. Observers in England know perfectly well that the Government is thinking privately, then it must, sooner or later, acquire so much influence and such a big following that it will control the Government of the country, young people who have long hesitated to support any Fascist movement or anything of an extra-parliamentary nature see in this Imperial Policy Group something entirely consistent with their ideas of tradition, and yet give them a new direction.

ARE THIS STATE'S STOCKMEN MISSING THE BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING?

Eight thousand members of Kansas farmers' cooperatives are enjoying the benefits of cooperative marketing of livestock the past season, as compared with 100,000 members of cooperatives in Illinois, for instance, where leadership in the livestock business is of the cooperative kind. These figures are from a tabulation by states, just released by the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration.

President Ralph Snyder of the Bank for Cooperatives, serving Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico, commenting on these figures states that in proportion to their relatively great importance the contribution of cooperative marketing in Kansas, to the development of cooperative marketing, is small. "Kansas," said Mr. Snyder, "is not generally rated as a dairy state, yet 50 per cent more dairy cattle men than beef cattle men in Kansas, are saving in marketing costs and increasing their bargaining power in the sale of their own products, through membership in cooperative associations.

Minnesota Livestock marketing cooperatives have 100,000 members; Missouri, 60,000; Ohio, 55,000; and Wisconsin, 50,000. Yet none of these states compare with Kansas in the importance of their beef cattle business.

"Illinois has 110 livestock cooperative marketing associations, compared with nine for Kansas. They marketed over \$60,000,000 worth of livestock for their members during the 1935-36 marketing year. Not only have they returned to their members, hundreds of thousands of dollars in patronage dividends, but these members have the satisfaction of knowing they are a part of a great self-help movement, which has reduced livestock marketing costs to every body.

"For the nation, during the marketing year just closed, a quarter of a billion dollars worth of livestock has been marketed cooperatively. And yet there are many leading livestock states like Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, whose cattle men seem not so fortunately situated in marketing practices as some of the more thickly settled states."

COMMITTEE ON CROP INSURANCE IN CONFERENCES

To Confer With Insurance Leaders, Warehouse Industry and Farm Organization Men In Separate Meetings

CONSECUTIVE MEETINGS

Committee Is Studying Subject of Crop Insurance; Must Make Report to President In December

The President's Committee on Crop Insurance will confer with leaders in the field of insurance, representatives of the warehouse industry, and with leaders of farm organizations early in November.

Representatives of insurance companies will be invited to confer informally with the Committee on November 5, while representatives of those engaged in warehousing farm products will be invited to confer with the Committee on November 6. Leaders of farm organizations will be asked to meet with the Committee on November 7. Letters of invitation will be issued in a few days.

The Committee is studying the subject of crop insurance and moving forward with its activities as rapidly as possible to comply with the President's request for a report on the subject in December.

The Committee has held several meetings and on Saturday, October 17, discussed informally crop insurance problems with leaders of several national farm organizations, discussing particularly the various spheres for technical investigation now being conducted for the Committee by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At that time suggestions were received for calling the larger conference of farm organization leaders to meet on November 7, a meeting which will be similar to those called by the President's Committee in preliminary to drafting programs for agricultural adjustment and soil conservation.

The meeting held Saturday was in response to invitations sent to the four farm organizations, the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers Union, National Association of Agricultural Producers, and the National Cooperative Council, inviting the heads of these organizations and two additional representatives.

Farm leaders who attended the meeting Saturday included Edward A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation; James Louis Taylor, president, National Farmers Union; Dr. O. O. Wolf, director of the American Farm Bureau Bureau Federation; James Louis Taylor, president, National Farmers Union; and Dr. O. O. Wolf, director of the American Farm Bureau Bureau Federation.

(Continued on page four)

LABOR IN NEED OF FARM SURPLUSES

International Labor Office Makes Report On Condition of Workers and Families

GENEVA—Means for reviving world agriculture by providing necessary foodstuffs for undernourished workers are discussed in a report on "Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy" published by the International Labor Office here.

The report finds that large numbers of workers, not only in impoverished or depressed areas but even in the most advanced industrial countries are inadequately nourished. It declares:

"Such malnourishment and under-nourishment are not the result merely of temporary dislocations due to an industrial depression, though a depression has an aggravating influence. It is a condition found among many employed workers in times of normal business activity.

"Undernourishment among workers is due in some measure to an ineffective use of available income owing to ignorance of nutritive values, inability of the poor housewife to make the best use of her money, etc. But its primary and most important cause is inability to buy the right kind of foods, especially protective foods in the necessary quantities. Low income, or lack of purchasing power, are thus the root cause of the inadequate nutrition of large numbers of workers and their families."

In this connection, the report points out that even in 1929, at the peak of the prosperity period, over two million families in the United States were in receipt of incomes not exceeding \$500 per year; and that by 1932, because of the reduction of incomes, this number had been vastly increased.

"In short," it says, "the threat of destitution, which was the lot of some two millions families in 1929 was extended to about a quarter of the whole population in 1932."

So far as the potential productive capacity of agriculture is concerned, the report finds that it is adequate to enable producers to supply the foodstuffs necessary to improve the dietaries of the working population in most countries.

(Continued on page four)

NATIONAL CORNHUSKING CONTEST TO BE BROADCAST FROM OHIO FARM NOV. 10

When the National Cornhusking Contest is held on the Alva L. Oyler farm in Licking County, Ohio, on Tuesday, November 10, the National Farm and Home Hour will again broadcast an "ear-by-ear" account of the event for radio listeners throughout the nation.

The broadcast of the "corn belt derby," an exclusive NBC network feature each year, will originate in the Oyler field which is located at the junction of U. S. Route 40 and Ohio Route 37, about 25 miles east of Columbus, Ohio, and 13 miles southwest of Newark, Ohio.

The contest this year marks the first time the event has been held as far east as Ohio. It was originally planned for Missouri this fall but a light corn crop there necessitated the change to Ohio.

The Ohio Farmer, state farm paper, will be host to the contest this year, with six other midwest state farm publications cooperating. This will be the eighth national cornhusking contest to be broadcast during the Farm Home Hour over the NBC-Blue network. Eighteen huskers, representing the champions and runners-up of Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio will compete.

The Farm and Home Hour broadcast will be heard at 11:30 a. m., CST, (12:30 p. m., EST).

THREE FARM COMMANDMENTS

Leadership Conference On International Relations Suggests These Rules In Farm Life

Many things of significance were said at the Leadership Conference on International Relations held Thursday and Friday in Des Moines. Experts in their fields, like C. D. Booth, George F. Bauer, Prof. E. W. Egan, Prof. J. H. Tamm, and Des Moines forum leaders, were bound to make the sessions profitable.

But nothing of more significance to American agriculture can have been said than the brief remarks of Prof. T. W. Schultz about our cotton south.

Half the farmers of the United States (he pointed out) live in the cotton south.

Economic and social conditions there (with of course exceptions, especially as to the southwest) are almost identical with those of the cotton south in the country. Several million Americans live in miserable rural slums.

The crop of children in the cotton south far exceeds the capacity of the south to absorb, and in approximately a decade prior to the coming of the depression "relief" the cotton southeast "exported" to other sections between three and four million souls.

The cotton south is a one-crop region, absolutely dependent even for subsistence on the sale abroad of half or more of its normal output.

Many of course of our northerners are aware of all this. All too few have reflected on its deep implications. The first implication is that the long-run interests of the various segments of American agriculture are indivisible.

This country is, within its borders, a free trade empire.

Goods move without tariffs or other barriers from section to section, freely.

And people as well as goods move with that same freedom.

In other words, we have neither any tariffs nor any immigration restrictions. The pressure of an excess population in the cotton south must react against our whole economy.

Even if jobs for the south's human surplus are found in eastern factories, it will be to the detriment of labor standards. And in indirect ways it will affect our general agricultural interests.

But there is little chance of eastern factories absorbing the south's manpower surplus in the years just ahead. And the invention of the mechanical cotton picker suggests that the over-crowding of human workers will be greater rather than less.

A direct impact on farm labor standards, first, and farm tenancy standards, second, even in states like Iowa is an obvious danger.

Moreover, every solution for the cotton south that can be imagined, save only one, envisages a fairly rapid shifting of production in the cotton south from cotton to other crops. What it would mean if the cotton south turned a third of its acres over to corn-hog production should not be hard to see.

And this possibility of shifting production to crops specialized in by other sections, and of throwing new crops competitively into the domestic market, applies just as truly among the sections of the farm north itself. How quickly Iowa farmers can turn to dairying if dairying prospers while corn-hog production slumps, is surely no secret.

(Continued on page four)

NATION'S FARMERS ROUSED BY CITY 'FOOD BASKET' CAMPAIGN TO INFLAME THE CONSUMER AGAINST AGRICULTURE

Politicians Hire House-to-House Messengers In Big Cities With False Stories of Huge Raise in Farmers Prices

PUBLIC BEING POISONED BY POLITICAL PROPOGANDA

Vote Seekers Fail To Mention Packer Profits or Middlemen Margins; Limit Attack to Farm Program

(From National Union Farmer)

The flood of political attacks against farmers' prices appearing in newspapers, radio speeches and now taking the form of a "market basket" campaign has reached such proportions as to constitute a threat to the whole level of agricultural prices. The Farmers' Union of America cannot and will not remain silent in the face of such an underhand movement which seeks to picture a great political party as the would-be savior of agriculture in the farm sections—while it plays the role of destroyer of farm price levels in the big eastern cities. Farmers from one end of America to the other are up in arms, demanding that this vicious double-dealing propaganda be halted immediately and the American public be given the actual facts instead of a distorted and misleading picture of food costs and farm prices. The immediate halting of the "market-basket" campaign with its house to house messengers armed with false pictures and false stories about the cost of meats, bread, dairy products and other farm commodities is demanded by the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

Buying Strikes Feared
False and misleading stories and statements given nation-wide circulation by these political fakery have flooded newspapers and radio speeches in recent weeks. City consumers are told that the cost of a real COST OF PRODUCTION plan for the farmers, regardless of who may be elected president. After all, to a large extent the consumers set the final price on our products. This final price, less the deductions of all the middlemen is what we farmers get for our whole year's work. Any prejudice created in the minds of the consumers will surely reflect itself both in the amount of the products consumed and in the price which we received for them. Our members should add their letters of protest to those of their National and State organizations.

Your State office has also taken this matter of unfair price comparison campaigning up with those in charge of the campaign, but up to the present time we have received no satisfactory reply to our letters. We fear that such a campaign may make very hard to put over a real COST OF PRODUCTION plan for the farmers, regardless of who may be elected president. After all, to a large extent the consumers set the final price on our products. This final price, less the deductions of all the middlemen is what we farmers get for our whole year's work. Any prejudice created in the minds of the consumers will surely reflect itself both in the amount of the products consumed and in the price which we received for them. Our members should add their letters of protest to those of their National and State organizations.

(Editor's Note)

U. S. SUPERVISION OF LIVE-POULTRY MARKETING UPHOLD BY FEDERAL COURT
The constitutionality of the amendment added by Congress last year to the Packers and Stockyards Act, providing for Federal supervision of live-poultry marketing, was upheld yesterday (October 9) in a decision handed down by Judge William H. Kirkpatrick, of the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The case was that of Handy Brothers vs. the Secretary of Agriculture and is the first court case involving the amendment, which is Title V of the act.

Under the provisions of this title, the Secretary of Agriculture designated Philadelphia, Pa., effective February 9, 1936, as coming within the provisions of the amended act. Commission men and dealers handling live poultry in Philadelphia thereupon petitioned the Federal Court for an order restraining the Secretary from enforcing the provisions of the act. They based their petition on the grounds that the act unlawfully delegated legislative power to the Secretary and attempted to regulate acts not in interstate commerce and further claimed that the act is arbitrary, unreasonable, and unconstitutional.

An order was granted by the court temporarily restraining the enforcement of the act and hearings were held in the spring of this year, the hearing being in May, at which evidence was introduced and arguments made by counsel for the Government and the poultry dealers.

The amendment, passed in August 1935, is intended to protect shippers and producers of live poultry against the use of unfair practices by commission men and dealers, and against having to pay unreasonable rates for services rendered in connection with the marketing of their poultry.

A number of live-poultry markets, including those of New York, Boston, and Chicago, have been brought under supervision, and a large number of commission men and dealers handling live poultry are now operating under licenses issued by the Secretary as required by this act.

The plaintiffs in the Philadelphia case have the right to appeal from Judge Kirkpatrick's decision.

THE BANK FAILURES
During the first six months of the present year, there were 27 banking failures throughout the United States. Four of these were national banks. Only one of the 27 banks that failed was outside the Federal Reserve System, and its deposits were therefore not insured.

The deposits of 14,000 banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and accounts not exceeding \$5,000 are insured in full. Only 103 private and state banks in the entire country remain outside the Federal Reserve System.

No Attack on Packers Profits or Middlemen Margins
Strangely enough in all this propaganda directed at farm prices the politicians have not displayed the courage or decency to mention the huge spread in prices between what the farmer is paid and what consumers must pay for the finished product. In a recent issue, the National

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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, OCTOBER 29, 1936

EDITORIAL

As this is the last issue of the Union Farmer before election we again wish to call the attention of our farmers to the necessity of knowing where the candidates for both National and state legislative offices stand on the important questions that affect the welfare of Agriculture. In the last week's issue of the Union Farmer we gave the past legislative record of all the candidates, for the state legislature, who had served in either body during the years 1933 to '36 inclusive. Our farmers should talk personally with each candidate for legislative office if possible and find out how he stands on all the important state farm questions.

The entire Kansas delegation in Washington, including the Senators and representatives of both the political parties, made a fine record in our national congress during the last year, by supporting the Farmers Union program 100 percent. We should take this record of service into consideration in deciding for whom we will vote for our National Senator and Representatives. All citizens who have the privilege of voting in the coming election should show their appreciation of the privilege accorded them under our Government by voting their honest convictions on Nov. 3rd.

Kansas is doubtless putting in, this fall, the largest acreage of winter wheat in the history of the state. Missouri has this last season harvested the largest crop of wheat ever raised in that state, many of the other states are putting in or planning to put in an increased acreage of wheat. With average weather we are sure to raise a crop of wheat much above the average and with good growing weather we are headed for a billion bushel crop of wheat. If these prospects for an above normal crop should materialize; what are we going to do with that portion of the wheat crop which we cannot consume at home and for which there is, under present conditions of world trade, no adequate export demand. It might happen that, on account of this years world crop being below normal, world stocks may be depleted sufficiently to create an export demand for some of our wheat, but we cannot expect this demand to take near all of an above average wheat crop. What are we going to do with the rest which is not wanted, and what are we going to do with our excess production in case we get a series of favorable years? It is up to us farmers to give this matter some serious consideration. Consciously or unconsciously we have given both political parties the impression that generally speaking we farmers are in favor of the other fellow decreasing his acreage or the number of his hogs, but that we individually want the privilege to raise as much of every thing as we wish to, regardless of the probable market demands. It behooves us farmers to get busy and agree on some workable plan which will give us Cost of Production for the domestically consumed part of our products and take care of the seasonal or regional surpluses until they can be absorbed either in domestic or export trade. We should demand that concessions in tariff duties be made on nonagricultural products so as to make it possible for our farmers to regain a large part of the export trade in our farm products lost largely because of the thick headed tariff policy which our government has pursued for a long time. The time to act is now, this winter, so as to be ready for any contingency. Sturdy individualism may sound nice when it rolls off an orator's lips, but it is not worth a darn when it comes to bringing in the bacon, that takes Organization and Cooperation.

TRAVELOGUE

The only meeting that I made this week was in Denmark, Lincoln County. Art. Riley, Salina Manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, took me to the meeting in his car. We arrived there at about 8 o'clock, Thursday evening. There were about twenty five or thirty farmers present at the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to help put over a reorganization of the local elevator, from an old line stock concern to a real cooperative elevator. The Denmark folks are trying also to increase the number of their stockholders to at least 60.

Mr. Larson, the president of the new board called the meeting to order and stated the purpose of the meeting and what they hoped to accomplish. When I was introduced I remarked that it seemed rather odd to place to have some one from Salina trying to teach the farmers of Denmark anything about cooperative marketing and buying. I tried to make it clear to the folks at the meeting that there are certain necessary requirements for the successful operation of any business, cooperative as well as privately owned. Among these requirements, are a good board of directors that will direct but not try to run the business and a good manager in sympathy with cooperative ideals, willing to follow the directions of the board of directors and work hard to make the business a success.

I feel sure that the Denmark farmers will succeed in their reorganization, and will assure them the full cooperation of the State Union in making the business a success. They expect to make a drive for new members as soon as they get their feet cut and put away.

Although there is not now any Farmers Union local there, I found much interest among the farmers in our program and I feel sure we can organize a local there later.

SPANISH FASCIST PROGRAM

Much speculation is rife as to what the Spanish Fascists will do if they are successful in their revolt against the regularly constituted Government of that country. The following disclosures from two different sources would seem to shed considerable light on that question:

The first is based on a program agreed upon by the conspirators at a secret meeting held in Barcelona, May 18, 1936, and afterward found on the person of the rebel Captain Luis Lopez Varela, who was taken prisoner by soldiers of the Spanish Government. The program was formulated by rebel generals who called themselves the "National Military Committee for National Defense." The document reads, in part, as follows:

- (I) Our Committee shall:
 - a. Nominate a head of the Spanish Government, General Sanjurjo.
 - b. Civil officials shall be asked to take an oath of loyalty to our Committee.
 - c. A Tribunal of Honor shall be established in each province to pacify the Army.
 - d. All Jews shall be expelled from Spain.
 - e. Expulsion or internment of all Freemasons and of all members of any international organization.
 - f. Prohibition and dissolution of all political parties and of all Trade Unions and Marxist organizations.
 - g. Progressive change of all administrative officials.
 - h. A plebiscite to be held, at a day to be later fixed, under the auspices of the Army to determine the form of the Spanish Government.

(II) Our Committee, as soon as possible, shall proceed to Madrid to exercise the function of a Provisional Government.

With this document there was a secret code for the use of rebel soldiers.

A list of seventy-one names of officers, active and retired, who promised to act when the rising was determined upon was also found on the person of Captain Varela, together with technical instructions to be followed upon reaching Madrid.

Another program equally authoritative is said to emanate from Fascist headquarters at Burgos, Spain. It is more recent and contains less detail, the high points of which may be stated briefly as follows:

1. The establishment of a military dictatorship.
2. The "extermination" of all loyalist elements.
3. The rule of Spain indefinitely "without any parliament whatsoever."
4. A plebiscite to be granted to determine upon the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty.
5. Close collaboration with "friendly nations."
6. Reversal of rebel leaders and the provinces in Spain which have stood by the rebel cause.
7. Restoration of property seized from the Church and the grandes (the Church owned nearly 50 percent of the entire land of Spain and most of the remainder was owned by the wealthy grandes).

What would be the result of the success of Fascism and the overthrow of the present constitutional government?

Spain is in an important strategic position in the Mediterranean, second only to that of Italy. For a century it has entered little into major European politics. But the "friendly nations" indicated are Italy and Germany which openly or clandestinely have been supporting the rebels. Establishment of a military

autocracy in Spain will completely surround France with a circle of allied dictatorships bristling with steel. It will give Mussolini concessions in the western Mediterranean for which he is willing to pay any price. It will also make Germany for the first time a Mediterranean power, through her alliance with Italy and Spain.

The "extermination" of all loyalist elements means the destruction of the idealism of Spain and the democracy which had recently attained a foothold there. The intellectuals and other leaders suffer death at the hands of the rebels.

Leaders in the revolution will be rewarded by being given offices in a victorious regime. Provinces that have helped the rebel cause will be rewarded; other provinces will be punished. Navarre, for instance, which has given thousands of soldiers to the rebel cause, will be given an outlet to the sea and a port, cutting through Guipuzcoa Province. Thus the old Basque-speaking territory of Guipuzcoa would be completely severed, striking a death-blow to the autonomy cherished by the Basques. What is more astounding is that Catalonia, with its modern French-like city of Barcelona, seat of Spain's leading university and principal Mediterranean port, will "become a part of Aragon." Catalonia with its ancient and important language different from Spanish and French, a province which has been called the light of Spain because of its literary and scientific activities, is to be annexed to the old medieval moorish state of Aragon, noted for its Church traditionalism!

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas selected from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers Project, Works Progress Administration.

DODGE CITY—On a grand tour of the United States, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia hunted buffalo with Buffalo Bill Cody, Generals Custer and Sheridan, and Chalk Beeson, west of Dodge City. According to Beeson, when the Grand Duke killed his first buffalo, he pumped off his hose, set down the buffalo's tail, set down on the carcass waving the tail and shouting in Russian.

CIMARRON—Every freighter on the trail who took the Cimarron cutoff picked up buffalo bones to add to the trophy. According to Frank M. Stahl, one-time freighter on the trail now lives at Burlingame. The "bone-yard" in the fall of 1865 was a pile of bones forty feet in diameter and nearly thirty feet high shaped like a haystack. The stock of whitemen could be seen for miles and served as a landmark on the trail.

HAYS—Tree in which Mrs. Custer, General Custer's wife, spent the night still stands at the junction of Victoria and Big Creeks. Old Fort Fletcher, predecessor to Fort Hays, was situated there then, Custer and his Seventh Cavalry were camping near the creek. During the night the creek rose thirty-five feet and many of the soldiers were drowned. Mrs. Custer was rescued from the top of a cottonwood tree.

NEOSHO COUNTY—The first crops planted by white men in Kansas were harvested at Neosho Mission, four miles east of Shawnee. The river, in the fall of 1825, the mission was established in 1824 by Benton Pixley. Next year with the aid of the Indians a crop was planted and ten log houses built. In 1829, however, Pixley gave up trying to convert the Osage and returned to Independence, Missouri.

STAFFORD—In the 1870's, Stafford was popularly known as "Sod Town" for the old Vickers sod hotel which stood where the Masonic hall now stands. Freighters on their way back and forth between Hutchinson and the southwest frequented the hotel. Around it the town grew up.

SHAWNEE—Surrounded by armed pro-slavery men, the first territorial legislature which convened in Shawnee Mission in 1855, enacted a code legalizing slavery in Kansas territory. For signing the bill, Gov. Andrew Reeder was mobbed by the free-state men and forced to flee the Leavenworth disguised as a wood-chopper.

EMPORIA—Emporia and McPherson are the only two towns in the United States which have two Carnegie libraries. In Emporia, one is maintained by the town the other by the College of Emporia. In McPherson the town operates one, McPherson college the other.

GIRARD—Eugene Debs, radical labor leader, editor, author and three times Socialist candidate for president, once lived in Girard.

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS?

If you are one of those modern housekeepers who likes to put waxed paper under your cakes and pies, you can cut down on time and trouble by rubbing the paper first with a little glycerine. This will prevent any risk of the waxed paper sticking, as so often happens.

New York (N.Y.) Evening Post "Judging from newspaper clippings the average Eastern railroad executive has spent half his time during the last five years writing speeches about the menace of bus competition and the destructive effect of private automobile travel. . . . The rail executives' idea for meeting the competition has largely been confined to lobbying at Washington for legislation to jack up bus fares and taxes."

ORANGE ICING

1 1/2 cups, powdered sugar.
1 tablespoon lemon juice.
2 tablespoons butter or butter alternate.
2 tablespoons orange juice.
Sift sugar. Add butter or butter alternate. Beat until creamy. Add fruit juices. Mix thoroughly.

LAND BANK PASSES QUARTER BILLION MARK WITH NEARLY 100,000 LOANS OUTSTANDING

The quarter-billion-dollar mark in loans has been passed by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita according to the report just made to the Bank's Board of Directors now in session, and the number of loans outstanding lacked only 29 of being 100,000 at the opening of business last month.

As pointed out by President Hugh L. Harrell of the Land Bank in his letter submitting this report to the Directors, much of the officers time was taken, during September, in completing arrangements for procedure changes better adapted to the present stage of the Bank's services. Nevertheless, this bank held third place among the 12 Land Banks for the number of loan applications received or reinstated—315 coming from Kansas, 312 from Oklahoma, 115 from Colorado and 42 from New Mexico.

Eight hundred appraisals, made during the month, resulted in 76.9 percent of loan applications accepted. In Colorado, Kansas and New Mexico, the proportion of acceptances was slightly higher than the average, percentage of acceptances being highest in New Mexico.

Increased demand for farms continues to be a feature of the work in the land sales department—sales for September being the highest of the year, thus far, in amount. In the nine months ending September 30, the report shows that 539 units have been sold for \$1,774,958.95. This includes three units sold for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and acceptances, the past month, of options given the Resettlement Administration on 18 farms in Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Loans outstanding at the close of last month were as follows: For the Land Bank—Kansas, 26,875 loans for \$97,752,467.48; Oklahoma, 14,622 loans for \$37,161,288.31; Colorado, 10,222 loans for \$28,517,752.54; Mexico, 4,994 loans for \$9,991,463.62.

For the Land Bank Commissioner—Kansas, 21,971 loans for \$45,885,591.58; Oklahoma, 13,015 loans for \$18,638,249.29; Colorado, 6,398 loans for \$11,014,346.48; Mexico, 1,774 loans for \$2,906,706.22.

This makes a total of 56,713 land bank loans for \$173,422,982.95 and 43,158 Commissioner loans for \$78,448,983.57, amounting to 99,871 such loans for \$251,867,966, outstanding in the ninth District.

EARLY DAYS IN THOMAS CO. FRONTIER OF THE EIGHTIES

Too free use of the branding iron and trouble between cattlemen and homesteaders are among the incidents in the early days of Thomas County, as related by Mrs. Ann See Keifer, who arrived in 1882. "I was quite young but I still recall the first days in Thomas County very clearly," Mrs. Keifer told a member of the staff of the Federal Writers Project, WPA, which is gathering material for the American Guide, comprehensive travel book of the United States. The main purpose of the travel book is to point out less exploited points of interest.

"Nothing but the wide, wide prairie covered with buffalo grass as far as the eye could see and dotted here and there very closely were the bleaching bones of the buffalo," Mrs. Keifer said. There were no roads, no fences, plowed fields or human habitation in sight; just a great expanse of buffalo grass with the bleaching bones. Wild horses and antelope were plentiful; we saw bands of them nearly every day.

"The buffalo were all gone. The country was all in big cattle ranches. The ranch buildings were located on the prairie mostly, on account of the difficulty of getting water on the divides. The cattle wandered all over the country, watering and finding what little shelter they could from the storms along the creeks. The only thing that distinguished ownership was the brands they wore."

"Needless to say, the cattlemen were very bitter against the homesteaders. When the country was settled by the grand rush of settlers in 1885 and 1886, numerous troubles arose between the cattlemen and settlers; also between the settlers over possession of homesteads. There was also trouble between the cattlemen and sheepmen, and a killing or two."

"I did not see any of the herds of Texas cattle driven, although plenty were taken through this very part of the state. There was one well-defined and used trail about 10 miles east of our place, where we often went and gathered chips. We would take a four-horse team and our dynamite and make an all-day outing of it, bringing home a great load of this frontier fuel. The dugouts, sods and cow-chips were surely a great help in settling this wind-swept country."

"Those first years in Thomas county were rather lonesome, for settlers were few and far between. About all the business carried on was the cattle business, catching wild horses and picking bones. We did not go in for wild horse catching, but like all the other settlers we picked bones and hauled them to Grainfield to sell, and brought provisions with the money we got for them. Father was a blacksmith and made some money and did anything he could turn his hand to for making an honest dollar. Some years potatoes and vegetables grew well. When the country settled up, father was a locator and placed a good many people on claim."

There was considerable trouble at times over the too free use of the branding irons. Some of the cowboys were suspected and watched, but I don't know anything was proved on them. Beef was a cheap article of food in those days. While we ate some antelope we did not hunt much as it was cheaper to buy nice beef from the itinerant meat peddlers who came around very frequently. They would point to any or all points of the compass and make some very vague and evasive answers when pinned down as to where they did their butchering. It was a time of cheap meat, and the

Neighborhood Notes

GOOD INTEREST IN REPUBLIC COUNTY

Republic County Farmers Union held its third quarterly meeting with the Island Hall Local with a large attendance.

Charlie Houdek was elected state delegate and Clarence Schock alternate. The next meeting will be with the Wayne local.

The meeting voted to go on record endorsing the legislative work of the Fadm Organizations and asking our state president to continue to work with them in the future, and demanding that the state gas tax law be left as it is at present—opposing any form of a state sales tax or any increase in the direct tax.

After the business meeting our state president, Mr. John Vesecky gave an interesting organization talk. Also Mr. J. E. Shipp of the National Cooperative Lumber Company explained their set up.

After the meeting the ladies of Island Local served a delicious lunch. Charles Hanzlick, County Secy-Treas.

CULVER LOCAL NO. 2170

Culver Local met in regular session Tuesday evening October 20, at eight o'clock at Crown Point School House. President Ira McCall presided at the meeting. The Secretary report of last meeting was read and approved. Delegates were elected to attend the State Farmers Union Convention at McPherson, October 28, 29, and 30. Mr. Pickering was elected delegate, and Mr. Will Sloum alternate. As there was no program prepared, and a small attendance, they adjourned to the basement for

lunch, of sandwiches cookies and coffee.

Corresponding Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY (Culver Local, Ottawa County)

Since God in his infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our loyal Brother, Mr. Wesley Pondgrac, We Culver Local 2170 wish to extend our sympathy to his brothers and sisters. Culver local voted to send a spray of flowers for his funeral. He was 100 per cent Farmers Union. Wesley, as he wanted to be addressed, had been a director on the board of the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Co., ever since it started. We missed him at Local Tuesday evening. If any one ever enjoyed the lunch at Local meetings, Wesley sure did. Be it resolved that a copy be sent to some of his family and a copy be put in the Farmers Union paper and a copy be placed on the Secretary's book of the local.

Corresponding Secretary.

HAYS LOCAL AUXILIARY

The Ladies Auxiliary to Farmers Union Local 1130 of Clay County, met with Mrs. Wm. Goekler, October 20, and twelve members and one visitor were present.

Roll call was answered by giving definitions of measuring terms used in the Bible.

The auxiliary's annual Christmas party was planned to be held December 4.

After the business session articles on various subjects were read and discussed.

Refreshments were served by the hostess during the social hour. Emma Mail, Secy.

cowboys were all very proficient in use of the lasso and branding iron. Some herds increased much faster than others. I remember it was taken for a very long fact that the Texas cattle increased with incredible rapidity when brought to the northern ranges.

"In 1882 or '83 there was a big roundup near our place and we could hear the noise from the cattle as they were held under herd while the branding was being done. The cowboys were a very venturesome and at times wild bunch. They could shoot, and shoot straight. In Grainfield one day a cowboy while drunk lassoed the smokestack of a locomotive while it was under way. Well, he caught it all right, but when it took up the slack in the rope which was tied to his saddle horn, that was another matter. It broke his neck; but I never learned just what it did to the pony."

"We had an Indian scare in 1882. Father came home from Grinnell where he had gone to trade, and brought word that a band of Indians was coming up the Sappa committing depredations as they had done in 1879. Now that raid was fresh in the memories of all the settlers in this part of the state and of course great excitement prevailed. Father said the settlers were gathering at the home of Mr. Hubbard on the Sappa. We loaded up the food supply, children and other things we could in a hurry, took the stock along and drove to Hubbard's. There we found a large number of others who had heard the report and gathered there for protection. We surely had a time feeding all that crowd. Each family did its own cooking, using a big camp fire for frying meat and such food. It was a hard and trying time for parents, but it was a long and glorious picnic for the younger folks. The men erected a sod fort near the house for protection when the Indians arrived, and everyone had brought all his stock that had to be herded under guard; altogether we had a very exciting time."

"We had a way of knowing just what came over the telegraph wires good horses relays carried the messages from Grinnell to Atwood, and as they passed within a few miles of Mr. Hubbard's we had a messenger to meet them and bring the news to us each time a rider came along. Finally a party of men came from Oberlin to render any assistance they could and to tell us the danger was past.

"The younger people nowadays little realize what it is to settle in a new prairie country. I believe it was the first fall we were here that Father went to Oberlin after provisions. While there a storm came on and he was snowbound for four or five days. He then started for home and got as far as Seio, east of Pawnee creek when he had to stop to rest the horses, for they were completely worn out from wallowing through the snow. While there they told him it would be impossible to come on home, but he knew his family was out of food, so he took a sack of flour and a pail of syrup and rode a horse through the storm. Well, the next day was our first Thanksgiving day in Thomas County, and our dinner was biscuits made without milk or soda, and syrup. But they tasted good, for we had lived on parched corn for four or five days."

Under the official corn standards now in effect, flint corn is defined as follows: "Flint corn shall be corn of any class which consists of more than 25 per cent of flint corn." In lieu of this definition the amendment defines flint corn as follows: "Flint

corn shall be corn of any class which consists of 95 per cent or more of any of the flint varieties."

The amendments further provide a definition for mixtures of flint and dent corn, as follows: "Flint and dent corn shall be corn of any class which consists of a mixture of the flint and dent varieties and which contains more than 5 per cent but less than 95 per cent of corn of any of the flint varieties."

Under the amended standards a "lot" of corn coming within the definition for "Flint" corn would grade, for example, as "No. 2 Yellow Corn, Flint" and a "lot" of corn coming within the definition for "Flint and Dent" corn would grade for example, as "No. 2 Yellow Corn, Flint and dent."

Under the amended standards, corn of the dent varieties which contains not more than 5 per cent of flint corn should grade, for example, as "No. 2 Yellow Corn," whereas under the standards now in effect, corn of the dent varieties may contain as much as 25 per cent of flint corn and yet grade, for example, as "No. 2 Yellow Corn."

The Department states that the principal purpose of these amendments is to classify flint corn, dent corn, and mixtures of flint and dent corn, as to type, with a greater degree of definiteness than under the current standards. Corn of either the flint or dent varieties is acceptable in many branches of the industry when the deliveries are kept true to type and sold for what they are, but mixtures of the two types of corn present difficulties to processors and feeders. It is the opinion of the Department, therefore, that these amendments to the corn standards will serve usefully to meet the requirements of the corn industry.

Copies of the official public notice of these amendments to the corn standards may be obtained from any field office of Federal Grain Supervision or from the Grain Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SOLIDARITY

(Tune: "Battle Hymn of the Republic")

When the Union's inspiration thru the Farmers' blood shall run, There shall be no power greater anywhere beneath the sun. For what on earth is weaker than the feeble strength of one?

CHORUS

Solidarity forever! Solidarity forever! Solidarity forever!

For the Union makes us strong! It is we who plowed the prairies, built the cities where they trade; Dug the mines and built the workshops, endless miles of railroad laid.

Now we stand outcast and starving, 'mid the wonders we have made. But the Union makes us strong.

They have taken untold millions that they never failed to earn. But without our brain and muscle not a single wheel can turn. We can break their haughty power, gain our freedom when we learn That the Union makes us strong.

In our hands is placed a power greater than their hoarded gold, Greater than the might of armies, as magnified a thousand fold. We can bring to birth the new world from the ashes of the old. For the Union makes us strong. —Wisconsin Songs of Workers.

Do not send red roses every time; yellow ones will be as gratefully received and will look better in most rooms.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE—A good electric air lift truck dump.—Penokee Farmers Union, Penokee, Kansas.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 6 to 16

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

Weren't we all happy to have that nice long letter from Mr. Charles Babbitt last week. Mr. Babbitt goes regularly to the state conventions, and I've known him some years. Then too, he has been in to the office to visit several times, and he always leaves some fine thoughts which you know his experiences have taught him and that we could well profit by those suggestions.

In this letter he offers five thoughts by which we can gauge our lives, and I believe if we would each of us follow them we would live better ourselves, make all our associates and acquaintances happier in this life. We hope Mr. Babbitt won't let such a long time elapse before he writes us again.

Cooperation is to be the study-topic for next year, as we have previously said. Here are ten rules for us to be a good cooperator, and to practice in our every day life. How many of them fit you.

1. Be fair.
2. Make few promises, but keep those you make.
3. Don't waste anger. Use it.
4. Always hear the other side. They think they are as right as you think you are.
5. Don't hold spite, forgive and forget.
6. Never show discouragement.
7. Notice good work, and commend but don't see the bad work.
8. Watch for aptitudes.
9. Be an optimist.
10. Always take your full share of the blame.

We clipped from the South Dakota

paper a few remarks about "Cooperation," and I think you will enjoy reading them as much as I did.

People must learn how to co-operate. Otherwise their idea of co-operation is much like that of a little boy who was playing with a friend of his in the snow. They seemed to be having trouble, so Johnny's mother called him into her and said "Johnny, why don't you let Bobby play with your sled part of the time?"

"Aw, gee, mother, I do!" Johnny protested, "let him pull it up to the top of the hill every single time!"

I am not very old and have not been a Farmers Union member very long, but I have learned that Cooperation means working together for the good of all. It means too, that we must all help share the work if we are to share in the benefits.

One of our well known and prominent ministers in the United States has this remark to make about "Cooperation": "Soon or late, all men must learn the law of life. It is cooperation both for individual relations and relations between nations. The only alternative to cooperation among men and nations is that men shall die by each other's hands."

More and more the peoples of the world are becoming cooperative minded. Individually we can do nothing, but banded together as a group, our power is limitless.

I shall be so happy to meet you all at the state convention in McPherson and know those of you whom I've never met, and renew my acquaintances with those whom I already know.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

THE STORE IN TOAD LANE

A Tableau

Directions:

Arrange crude shelves with a small stock of packages and sacks that resemble stores of sugar, oatmeal and salt. At C stage place a heavy, crude table, the higher it is the better. On it have a large ledger book, a lighted candle in a holder, ink well and quill pen. You can make a quill pen from a large feather. For the most effective scene you need use no other light on a darkened stage except the lighted candle. A middle aged man, dressed to resemble an English working man of the last century, who no doubt wore a heavy dark smock over a pair of ragged trousers, is seated on the high stool behind the table. He is busy making entries on the books and appears to be checking and poring over accounts. He remains quietly checking over his books the while a Narrator, either off stage or well over to the side of it, reads the following story. A good reader and a well planned stage setting will make this a most effective story.

"Ninety-two years ago, a little band of half-starved millworkers founded the world's first, successful cooperative business—a little store in Toad Lane, in Rochdale, England. On a raw cold December night in 1844, the weaver's store was opened. The twenty-seven men and one woman who owned shares in the venture had each invested about five dollars in the store. They had saved this amount at the rate of two pence a week and no one will ever know what scrimping and saving it took to get it.

The store was in a dark and dingy warehouse. The Rochdale weavers had spent half their capital to put it in order for use. The balance was spent for a pitifully small stock of flour, butter, oatmeal and sugar. Jeering and ridicule from the tradesmen, merchants, and dofferboys from the mills greeted Samuel Ashworth on the evening that he

opened the doors of the old warehouse and announced the store for business. The laughter of the curious mob as they caught sight of the meager supplies fell like ice upon the hearts of weavers. But they stuck it out—buying for cash, selling for cash, and returning the surplus earnings of the store to the partners in the form of trade dividends.

Today the Toad Lane store is revered as the birthplace of a world-wide co-operative movement. In its native England, over half the people are patrons of consumer co-operatives. Charles Howard (indicating the man at Center back) who ninety years ago figured and planned and dreamed as he worked late at night in the little store—could he have known what the cooperatives were to be?

America has its cooperatives too. Farmers and laborers who must save every penny of meager incomes have persistently clung to the idea of cooperative buying and selling and some of these agencies have grown to national scale through the consolidation of local and regional cooperatives. Consumers cooperatives are growing fast, side by side with producers cooperatives and not a few of both types bear the name—Farmers Union. They are the cooperative part of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

—From the Pageant, "A Large Oak Tree."

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS

Whenever possible remove stains when fresh to prevent them from setting. Or dissolve in cold water to remove stains made by food containing proteins, such as milk, blood, egg or meat juice. Hot water will set these stains. Use hot water for fruit and similar stains, as cold water will set them.

Blood and Meat Juice
Soak in cold or lukewarm water until stains turn light brown. Do not wash in hot water, unless material is silk or wool, in which case use cold or lukewarm water. For blankets apply a thick paste made of raw starch and cold water. Allow the paste to dry and then brush it off. Repeat until all signs of stain are gone.

Chocolate and Cocoa
If stains cannot be removed with soap and hot water, sprinkle them with borax and soak in cold water. Then rinse thoroughly in boiling water, if material is washable. For silk or wool sponge with lukewarm water.

Coffee
If stains cannot be removed by warm water and soap, pour on boiling water from a height of 2 to 3 feet. Repeat, if necessary, and then bleach in the sun. If this is not entirely successful, apply lemon juice to the stains and bleach in the sun.

Egg
Use cold water. Do not use hot water or the stains will set. Then wash with warm water and soap.

Fruit and Berry
If stains are fresh, pour on boiling water, from a height of 2 to 3 feet. Repeat, if necessary, and then bleach in the sun. If this is not entirely successful, apply lemon juice to the stains and bleach in the sun.

Grass
If the stains cannot be removed by soap and warm water, apply grain or wood alcohol.

Grease
For washable materials, use warm water and soap. For cotton or wool, use clean white blotting paper, a piece on each side of the stain, and iron with a warm iron. For coarse materials, use cornmeal or salt, brushing off as the cornmeal or salt absorbs the grease, and repeating. Chloroform, benzol, naphtha or gasoline may also be used for sponging off grease stains, especially where dirt is mixed with the grease, but these agents must be used with care.

Iodine
Make a weak solution (1 table-



Have Their Secrets

WHAT do you know about canned peas, beyond the fact that everyone uses them and they are mighty good? Do you know that both wrinkled and smooth skinned varieties come in cans? Do you know that peas are packed by sizes and that these sizes are numbered from 1 to 6, number 1 being the smallest? And do you know that the smallest size is the most expensive because fewer of them are canned and it costs more to can them, and not because their flavor is superior?

As a matter of fact, many housewives think that the larger sizes (3, 4 or 5) taste better, and in buying canned peas, the Standard grade is the one best adapted to such dishes as soups and purées.

Rich in Vitamins
Canned peas are rich in vitamins A and B, and their vitamin C content is higher than that in certain fruits. There are also valuable mineral salts—in the brine as well as in the peas—and this brine should never be thrown away but saved to use in soups and other made dishes. And don't forget that canned peas are a grand ingredient to use in vegetable salads. Here's a simple delicious:

Peas, Celery and Onion Salad:
Combine the contents of an 11-ounce can peas and one cup diced celery, and marinate in one-fourth cup French dressing for about an hour in the ice-box. Add one-half cup sliced onion, arrange on crisp lettuce and serve. Serves six.

spoon to 1 pint of water) of baking soda, sal (washing soda), or borax. Wash stains in the solution and then rinse in cold water. Iodine stains are ordinary brown, but on starch goods are blue.

Ink
Printing ink stains may be removed by rubbing the stain thoroughly with lard, and then washing with soap and warm water. For writing ink, try washing with soap and water first. Then try cornmeal or salt or French chalk or talcum powder, brushing off as the ink is absorbed and repeating. If this is not successful soak the stains in milk for one or two days, changing the milk as it becomes discolored. Or rub the stains with a cut lemon, squeezing on some of the juice and rinsing frequently.

Iron Rust
Rub lemon juice and a little salt on the stains and bleach in the sun. Repeat or add more lemon juice if necessary.

Mildew
Moisten the stains with lemon juice, or soak overnight in sour milk and bleach in the sun without rinsing. Or dissolve washing soda in 1 quart of cold water and add 1 pound of calcium hypochlorite. Apply with a medicine dropper, and IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLY Oxalic acid solution and then rinse. The immediate use of oxalic acid is to neutralize the first mixture and prevent it from harming the material. Repeat if necessary.

Milk or Cream
Use cold water. Do not use hot water, or stains will set. After using cold water, wash with soap and warm water. If material is not washable, after using cold water, sponge with chloroform, gasoline or benzol.

Paint
Dip in acetone and squeeze out. Material does not need to be washed if acetone is used, and it will dry very rapidly. If acetone is not available, use turpentine or benzol. Then wash with warm water and soap.

Tar, Asphalt, or Road Oil
Apply turpentine to the stains and then wash thoroughly with soap and hot water. If this is not successful, use chloroform or benzol and then wash with soap and hot water. Or try rubbing in lard and then washing with soap and hot water.

Varnish
Rub with wood or grain alcohol or ether. Then wash with warm water and soap.

THE POINSETTIA NAMED FOR NOTED AMERICAN

The poinsettia, a beautiful Mexican flower with its brilliant red leaves and golden center, which has been connected with the observance of Christmas, was named for the first Minister of our country to Mexico, Mr. Joel R. Poinsett. Born in 1779 at Charleston, S. C., and a lover of flowers he brought the plant with him to this country.

Flowers should never dominate a room or costume. Rather they should bring out the beauty of the place they decorate or the person who wears them.

:: Of Interest To Women ::

SALAD DRESSINGS NEED TANG

Deft Cooks Give Tasty Flavor Variations to Standard Dressings by Blending Spices

The first essential of a tasty salad is a well seasoned salad dressing. Many women have given up the chore of making these at home because of the excellent dressings that can be bought, but even these can be given individually by a home touch. An extra bit of seasoning to bring out the flavor of the salad they are using to dress is often all that is needed to give them variety and additional tang. With salads appearing so frequently as the main course during hot weather, the good provider not only varies the salad ingredients but diversifies the dressings.

The two standard dressings—whether home made or store bought—can be given an almost endless number of flavor changes, so that each day's salad can be interesting and appetizing. The simple French dressing made of six tablespoons of salad oil to 2 tablespoons vinegar, salt, pepper, can be made one day with a dash of cayenne, another day with a liberal sprinkling of paprika, another day with a quarter teaspoon of dry mustard. These are simple variations that any woman can apply.

For a more intricate dressing, the basic recipe can be glorified with a half teaspoon of curry powder, a teaspoon each of grated onion, minced parsley and grated lemon rind. Or to three-quarters of a cup of dressing, boiled, you can add a mashed hard-boiled egg, a teaspoon dry mustard, and two tablespoons tomato catsup.

Any standard mayonnaise recipe can also be altered to bring out new and delightful flavors. One of the simplest methods is to add a generous amount of finely chopped onion. In this form it is usually known as Russian dressing. The addition of one teaspoon of curry powder to each cup of mayonnaise, a bit of grated onion and a little vinegar to thin the mixture makes Curry Mayonnaise. A teaspoon of sweet paprika beaten in, either without milk or cream, depending upon the consistency desired, results in Spanish Dressing.

Boiled Cream Dressing
Boiled Cream Dressing combines well with many salad ingredients and helps to make a salad more palatable. It is otherwise wasted. For this salad combiner you need:

- 1 cup sour milk
- 1 egg slightly beaten
- 1-4 cup vinegar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon mustard
- 1-8 teaspoon pepper

Mix all the ingredients thoroughly, adding them in the order named. Cook them in a double boiler. Stir constantly until mixture begins to thicken. Remove from the stove and use when cold.

A VALUABLE AID IN COOKERY

The mother did not know how to prepare most of these dishes and she was under the impression that only when milk was taken as a beverage did it "do any good." A later visit to the home showed that the family liked the milk made dishes, and day-old milk was no longer being poured down the sink. If children drink a cup of milk with each meal and are given some of the foods made with milk it is not difficult to incorporate about a quart of milk into the day's food supply. Most cereals can be cooked either in milk or water. A most interesting discussion of the history and the details of making these products is given in the book by Drs. Crumrine and Tobey entitled "The Most Nearly Perfect Food—The Story of Milk."

Common usage indicates that the term evaporated milk applies to unsweetened condensed milk and that sweetened condensed milk is the product to which sugar is added. The terms are not truly descriptive because both milks are condensed in the sense that a considerable portion of the original water of the milk is removed. The point insisted upon by the United States Food and Drug Administration is that when sugar is added, this fact must be stated.

Concentrated milks are a great household convenience; they have certain advantages over bottled milk. There are no bottles to be washed, broken or returned. They come in small cans, keep indefinitely without refrigeration and can be purchased in any grocery store. When a can of evaporated or condensed milk has been opened it should be kept in the ice box, but there is no need to empty the can.

Evaporated milk (unsweetened condensed milk) is the most widely used of the concentrated milks. It is sweet, fresh milk from which some of the water has been removed; nothing is added to it. In cookery evaporated milk plus the same amount of water can generally be substituted for fresh milk. It can be whipped if sufficiently cold.

FOLIAGE PLANTS

LAST MONTHS INDOORS

They Endure Even Super-heated Apartments and Need Little Care

Modern fashion in decoration places greater stress than ever upon the effective use of plants in the home. In rooms which have walls of solid tone, the graceful leaves of a foliage plant stand out in delightful contrast. No decoration in the winter home will more delight the eye and uplift the spirits than a living plant.

Foliage plants will serve well to dress the decorative pot stands and containers which should be filled throughout the winter. They will provide perfect backgrounds for the flowering plants which may be enjoyed from time to time during the winter. The foliage plants are more lasting, and may be much larger. Florists have developed a large variety of plants with remarkable endurance, capable of enduring the atmosphere even of superheated houses and apartments, with very little care.

The dracena family provides three handsome foliage plants of varying size and appearance. The commonest is sanderiana, with its upright growth and yellow-edged leaves. Its graceful leaves arch in a perfect half circle from the stiff stem. This plant grows no higher than 12 to 18 inches. The Massangeana type grows taller and must be supported as it increases in size. The same general appearance with the exception of a strip of yellow running through the center of the leaves is evident. The fragrant type has solid colored green leaves. The three dracenas are oftentimes called corn plants because of their resemblance to field corn.

An unusual foliage plant is the aucararia excelsa, or dwarf Norfolk highland pine. It has everything of the forest pine except the fragrance. Give it plenty of room to display itself. It wants to be transplanted often as it grows in size. Although a healthy, hardy looking pine, it cannot stand outdoor life in most communities.

There are a variety of rubber plants, and fall is a fine time to start one. They have extremely long life indoors if reasonable care is given them, and have become traditions in some families where a whole generation has grown up during its lifetime. They have thick, glossy leaves which need to be washed occasionally. Keep the soil moist, but not wet.

It is difficult to keep the many leaves of the fern all in health, so the large types are often unsightly. Some of the smaller table ferns can be kept with ease, and are very attractive.

The pothos aurea has a gold-dotted, heart-shaped leaf which is very attractive. It is sometimes called the variegated philodendron, but is not so fast growing. There are of course many philodendron plants this time of year, and they are probably the most satisfactory of all vine plants indoors, as they are always presentable, and require little attention. The sansevieria is another standby, as are the many ivies.

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS

To save yourself time and trouble next time you bake, instead of greasing the pans with butter, just dip your pastry brush in glycerine and wipe it quickly over the inside of the pan.

FALL FLOWERS MAKE COLORFUL HALLOWE'EN CENTERPIECE

Pumpkins, Cornstalks, Autumn Leaves and Chrysanthemums Give Spirit of the Occasion; Make Candle Holders From Small Pumpkins or Bright Colored Gourds

Halloween decorations often determine the success of the party. This autumn festival gives wide scope for originality in decoration. Materials which have been traditional for centuries are still in favor and would indeed be difficult to improve upon. What could be more attractive than pumpkins, cornstalks, autumn leaves, and other symbols of the harvest season which have been used for Halloween decorations since Americans began to observe it?

Decorations for the hallowe'en party are called for all over the house as the game of the evening, mak take guests from the basement to the attic. But the refreshment table will always be the high spot, and the popular hostess will make her table decorations as original and attractive as she possibly can. Here autumn harvest atmosphere, while introducing a note of refinement and daintiness which her guests will appreciate.

For the center of the table a novel centerpiece can easily be made with the top of the pumpkin as the foundation. The top of the pumpkin is cut off as for making a jack-o-lantern but no holes are cut for the eyes and other features. Water is put into the pumpkin and bright fall flowers are arranged loosely in it as if it were a large bowl. Dahlias, pompon chrysanthemums, marigolds or other bright orange and yellow flowers are excellent for this effect.

Unusual candle-holders may be made from small pumpkins or the low flat squashes with scalloped edges. Simply cut a hole in the top of each to receive an orange or black candle. Small black cut-outs of Halloween cats or witches may be attached to add more interest.

A bit of charcoal in a shallow bowl will help to keep the water sweet and the flowers fresh.

HOW TO KEEP THE BABY WELL

Most babies are well when they are born. To keep your baby well feed him according to the doctor's advice, teach him good health habits, and get the doctor's help in guarding him against disease.

A well baby has clear skin, bright, wide-open eyes, sprightly muscles, and a contented expression. He cries very little, has a good appetite, sleeps quietly with his mouth closed, and has regular bowel movements of the normal color and consistency. He shows no evidence of pain or discomfort, and he gains steadily in weight, height, and ability to do things.

As a rule the baby doubles his birth weight by the end of the fifth or sixth month and triples it by the end of the first year. During the third month he learns to hold up his head when he is supported. From the third to the fifth month he usually begins to laugh aloud. At 7 to 8 months he may sit erect and soon will be beginning to creep. He begins to walk at 12 to 18 months. At 1 year of age he usually can speak a few words. Usually his first teeth appear when he is 6 to 8 months old. At 1 year he probably will have 6 teeth, at 1 1/2 years 12; and at 2 years 16.

If your baby does not have these signs of health and normal development, tell the doctor.

Do not wait to consult the doctor until something goes wrong, however. You should keep your baby under the doctor's supervision from birth. A mother cannot recognize many early signs of trouble for she is not trained to do this. Perhaps she is too near the baby and sees him too often to realize that any change is taking place. The doctor, who sees the baby by once or twice a month, looks at him with a trained eye and can see whether he is as rosy as usual or is getting a little pale, whether he is as active as he should be, or whether he shows other signs that may mean trouble later.

Weigh the baby once a week, at home or at the doctor's office or at a child-health center. At least once a month mother and baby should be seen by the doctor for general advice.

(continued next week)

DELECTABLE TARTS

(Colorful, gay and easily made)

Tarts

- 6 apples
- 3-4 cup sugar
- 2 cups water
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 4 tablespoons orange juice
- 1-3 cup red cinnamon candies
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped

Select crisp, sour apples, wash, pare and core. Combine sugar, water and cinnamon candies in saucepan; add the apples and simmer until tender, turning often and being careful to keep them whole.

Remove apples, add fruit juices and boil to a thick syrup. Place apples in baked tart shells, cut side down. Pour 1 tablespoon syrup over each apple. If desired, garnish with whipped cream.

Tart Shells

- 2 1/2 cups sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 3-4 cup shortening
- 5 tablespoons cold water.

Sift flour with salt. Cut in 1-2 of shortening until mixture looks like meal. Add remaining shortening and continue cutting until particles are size of navy bean. Add water gradually and mix lightly with fork into dough. Roll dough 1-8 inch thick on floured board. Cut in 3 inch rounds and fit into patty pans or over out-side of muffin pans. Bake in very hot oven (450 degrees F) 10 to 15 minutes. This recipe makes 12 tart shells.

QUICK SUPPER BUNS

- 2 cups of flour
- 2 teaspoons of combination baking powder.
- 1 teaspoon of salt.
- 2 tablespoons of shortening.
- 1-3 cup of milk.

Sift the dry ingredients together three times. Cut in the shortening. Add the milk gradually, stirring until a soft dough is formed. Turn out on a slightly floured board and knead for thirty seconds or enough to shape. Roll out to about one-third inch in thickness, dot with butter, sprinkle with sugar, dust with cinnamon, currants and raisins and roll the same as jelly roll. Cut in one and one-half inch pieces, place with cut edges on well greased pan. Bake in a moderate oven.

WINDBLOWN CAKE

- Three eggs.
- Three-fourths cup cold water.
- One and one-fourth cups sifted flour.
- One and one-half cups, plus two tablespoons sifted cake flour.
- One teaspoon baking powder.
- Three-fourth teaspoon lemon extract flavoring.
- 1-4 teaspoon almond flavoring.

Beat the egg yolks with the cold water until the mixture measure one quart. Add the sifted sugar gradually, beating well after each addition. Sift flour, add baking powder and sift three times. Add to yolk mixture, with the flavoring, and combine the two with a rotary egg beater. Fold in the beaten egg whites and bake in a tube pan for one hour at 300 degrees F. Allow to hang in pan for one hour before icing. Cover with a thin orange, confectioner's sugar icing.

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS

When you are making open jam pies or tarts, a little glycerine added to the jam filling will keep it from boiling over in the oven during baking.

A LARGE RECIPE

Molded Salmon

Soak four tablespoons gelatin in one-half cup cold water for five minutes. Mix together in the top of a double boiler four teaspoons salt, four teaspoons mustard, a few grains cayenne, two tablespoons flour and two tablespoons sugar. Add eight egg yolks and mix well. Add slowly six tablespoons butter, three cups milk and three fourths cup vinegar. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Add the gelatin and stir until dissolved. Cool. When about to set, add the contents, broken in pieces, of four 1-pound cans salmon. Pour into large wet fish-shaped mold, or into individual molds, and let harden in a cold place. Serves twenty-four or twenty-five.

A Small Recipe

This is the same recipe, made by the same method as that above, but the ingredients are changed to one tablespoon gelatin, two tablespoons cold water, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon mustard, a few grains cayenne, two egg yolks, one and a half tablespoons butter, three-fourths cup milk, three tablespoons vinegar and the contents of one 1-pound can salmon. This smaller recipe serves six.

The flour added to the larger recipe is to aid in making the larger quantity hold its shape nicely when unmolded. The sugar in the larger recipe may be omitted if desired. A small amount of sugar may be added to the small recipe. The slight effect on the finished flavor is not sufficient to make its omission noticeable.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

An average of more than three pounds of glycerine per hospital bed per year is used in our American hospitals. With approximately a million beds in all hospitals of the country, their consumption of pure glycerine is estimated at 3,988,000 pounds for the year 1935. This impressive total does not include innumerable compounds of which glycerine is an essential ingredient.

The softness of better grade silk stockings is partly due to the presence of a little glycerine. A number of hosiery manufacturers are using a glycerine formula in the soaking bath for raw silk. The glycerine absorbs moisture and thus keeps the silk from getting harsh and dry, much as the glycerine in your toilet lotions protects your skin.

BAKED EGGS WITH CHEESE SAUCE

Put in a layer of cheese sauce in the bottom of a greased baking dish or individual baking dishes. Break eggs, one at a time, into a cup and drop carefully on the sauce. Cover them with another layer of cheese sauce. Sprinkle top with well-seasoned soft bread crumbs. Bake in moderate oven 15 or 20 minutes or until the egg whites are firm and the crumbs are brown.

To make cheese sauce, make a medium white sauce, add 1-2 cup grated cheese and stir until melted.

CASSEROLE

(This is one of those delicious "meal-in-one" dishes.)

- 1 c Green Split Peas
- 1/2 cup diced raw carrots
- 1/2 cup diced ham or left-over meat
- 3 cup diced onion
- 3 cup diced celery
- Green pepper is desired
- 1 cup tomatoes
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Pepper
- Water to cover

Mix and put in baking dish. Cover and bake until done, about one hour. Remove cover and put biscuits on top. Put back in oven and bake about 15 minutes, until biscuits are brown. Serve.

Biscuits

1 cup of flour, sifted with 2 teaspoons of baking powder and 1/2 teaspoon of salt. Cut in 1 tablespoon of fat until well mixed. Mix in about one-third cup milk, pat out on board with fingers, about 1/4 inch thick. Cut with biscuit cutter.

QUICK SUPPER BUNS

- 2 cups of flour
- 2 teaspoons of combination baking powder.
- 1 teaspoon of salt.
- 2 tablespoons of shortening.
- 1-3 cup of milk.

Sift the dry ingredients together three times. Cut in the shortening. Add the milk gradually, stirring until a soft dough is formed. Turn out on a slightly floured board and knead for thirty seconds or enough to shape. Roll out to about one-third inch in thickness, dot with butter, sprinkle with sugar, dust with cinnamon, currants and raisins and roll the same as jelly roll. Cut in one and one-half inch pieces, place with cut edges on well greased pan. Bake in a moderate oven.

WINDBLOWN CAKE

- Three eggs.
- Three-fourths cup cold water.
- One and one-fourth cups sifted flour.
- One and one-half cups, plus two tablespoons sifted cake flour.
- One teaspoon baking powder.
- Three-fourth teaspoon lemon extract flavoring.
- 1-4 teaspoon almond flavoring.

Beat the egg yolks with the cold water until the mixture measure one quart. Add the sifted sugar gradually, beating well after each addition. S

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a representative list of the sales by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City

Week ending October 23rd, 1936		
Virgil Schwartz—Douglas County, Kansas—19 steers	1130	\$9.25
T. R. Evans & Son—Coffey County, Kansas—21 steers	922	9.00
T. R. Evans & Son—Coffey County, Kansas—25 steers	924	9.00
T. N. Peterson—Osage County, Kansas—24 steers	925	8.85
Walter Ellis—Osage County, Kansas—28 steers	902	8.85
D. Schlobohm—Lyon County, Kansas—15 steers	883	8.25
J. C. Wester—Wyandotte County, Kansas—12 heifers	671	8.00
A. B. Duncan—Osage County, Kansas—19 steers	853	7.75
Dwight Chamberlain—Labette County, Kansas—21 steers	891	7.60
Emmett Magathan—Lyon County, Kansas—33 steers	926	7.60
Jesse May—Riley County, Kansas—6 yearlings	527	7.25
Ray Wombles—Kit Carson, Colorado—9 steers	597	6.25
Herman Uhrig, Jr.—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—9 calves	417	6.00
Angus Kay—Clay County, Kansas—9 heifers	715	6.00
A. J. Swenson—Riley County, Kansas—7 steers	771	5.50
R. E. Graham—Jackson County, Missouri—27 heifers	690	5.50
Roy Wombles—Kit Carson, Colorado—12 steers	505	5.50
W. A. Wabunsee County Kansas—13 heifers	705	5.00
Roy Wombles—Kit Carson, Colorado—12 heifers	526	4.50
B. W. Hardin—Beaver City, Nebraska—10 steers	498	4.50
Ross & Son—Johnson County, Kansas—15 heifers	681	4.25
L. E. Holland—Clay County, Missouri—15 heifers	681	4.00
L. E. Holland—Clay County, Missouri—29 cows	1012	4.00
Ross & Son—Johnson County, Kansas—37 heifers	701	4.00
Tom Peppiet—Ellsworth County, Kansas—9 cows	918	3.75
Ross & Son—Johnson County, Kansas—18 cows	907	3.50
L. J. Dresser—Johnson County, Kansas—17 cows	777	3.25

BUTCHERS 170 POUND AVERAGES UP

Hy Proett—Lafayette County, Missouri—24 233	\$9.75
Hunter and Asher—Jefferson County, Kansas—17 204	9.75
Eugene Reehling—Chase County, Kansas—16 196	9.75
Hommer Immer—Henry County, Missouri—10 203	9.75
Ralph L. Smith—Jackson County, Missouri—5 200	9.75
H. W. Brown—Henry County, Missouri—21 204	9.70
Arthur Gieselman—Lafayette County, Missouri—10 251	9.65
Fred Shatto—Livingston County, Missouri—5 176	9.65
E. L. Collins—Johnson County, Missouri—5 194	9.65
J. M. Watkins—Anderson County, Kansas—7 210	9.65
Roy Wabunsee—Marshall County, Kansas—7 205	9.65
T. E. Tucker—St. Clair County, Missouri—9 230	9.65
T. J. Marlar—Greenwood County, Kansas—9 221	9.60
R. A. Gaines—Henry County, Missouri—8 198	9.60
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair County, Missouri—13 192	9.60
Bittle Bros.—Grundy County, Missouri—11 191	9.60
F. D. Cox—Linn County, Kansas—29 195	9.60
Mary Henderson—Polk County, Missouri—11 192	9.60
Arthur Beale—Lafayette County, Missouri—9 230	9.60
Elmer Peterson—Morris County, Kansas—6 210	9.60
F. D. Cox—Linn County, Kansas—20 197	9.60
August Wempe—Marshall County, Kansas—11 173	9.50
John Ward—Grundy County, Missouri—8 182	9.40
W. G. Woods—Sullivan County, Missouri—15 176	9.40
Samuel Stephens—Henry County, Missouri—5 171	9.25
H. W. Wendland—Osage County, Kansas—19 201	9.25

LIGHT LIGHTS, 140 TO 160 POUND AVERAGES

S. A. Reep—Woodson County, Kansas—21 167	9.25
John Cherry—Dickinson County, Kansas—9 161	9.15
C. E. Blikenstaff—Gove County, Kansas—5 150	9.00
J. H. Downing—Henry County, Missouri—9 151	9.00
Harold Douglas—Ray County, Missouri—15 161	9.00
C. A. Dody—Henry County, Missouri—8 148	8.75
Lawrence Windler—Miami County, Kansas—7 150	8.75
T. A. Murphy—Bates County, Missouri—27 142	8.50
Louis Pennell—Grundy County, Missouri—24 142	8.50
I. S. Kauffman—Dickinson County, Kansas—6 160	8.35
L. C. Cleveland Mgr.—St. Clair County, Missouri—5 140	8.25

PIGS

W. N. Hamilton—Livingston County, Missouri—10 126	8.35
Sam Humphrey—Grundy County, Missouri—10 137	8.00
V. E. Carlson—Jewell County, Kansas—19 126	7.75
Joe Couture—Cloud County, Kansas—9 130	7.75
T. A. Murphy—Bates County, Missouri—7 106	7.50
E. H. Erickson—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—15 112	7.50
Kenneth Campbell—Lafayette County, Missouri—7 100	7.50
Alton Shipping Assoc.—Osborne County, Kansas—10 83	7.25
Ed. Cote—Cloud County, Kansas—27 83	7.25
W. O. Phillips—Leavenworth County, Kansas—9 102	7.25
W. O. Phillips—Leavenworth County, Kansas—10 93	7.00
Marvin Hart—Osage County, Kansas—12 78	6.75
Glenn Beach—Neosho County, Kansas—8 75	6.00
V. E. Carlson—Jewell County, Kansas—6 61	6.00
Marvin Hart—Osage County, Kansas—10 51	5.00

SOWS

Frank Suther—Marshall County, Kansas—4 321	9.25
Fred W. Hartman—Osage County, Kansas—7 312	9.00
J. L. Fuller—Riley County, Kansas—4 412	8.90

SHEEP

A. C. Gott—Lafayette County, Missouri—8 87	8.75
D. A. Newton—Lafayette County, Missouri—9 78	8.75
A. F. Floersch—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—20 77	8.60
Leslie Bird—Lafayette County, Missouri—8 81	8.50
W. G. Irvin—St. Clair County, Missouri—10 78	8.50
W. W. Vaughn—Douglas County, Kansas—6 73	8.50
John Smith—Mitchell County, Kansas—5 61	8.50
Fred Shatto—Livingston County, Missouri—8 67	8.50
L. V. Gregg—Anderson County, Kansas—9 81	8.50
Clarence Jackson—Jackson County, Kansas—9 81	8.50
Carl Hays—Grundy County, Missouri—13 66	8.50
W. B. Hull—Dickinson County, Kansas—6 72	8.50
I. S. Silvey—Howard County, Missouri—28 67	8.35
J. H. Downing—Henry County, Missouri—6 70	8.35
Edgar Gibson—Lafayette County, Missouri—12 82	8.35
Richard Walder—Howard County, Missouri—6 72	8.35
V. L. Johnson—Sullivan County, Missouri—7 65	7.75
Bert Darnell—Harrison County, Missouri—14 93	2.50

LABOR IN NEED OF FARM SURPLUSES

(Continued from page one)

Then, citing figures of the United States Bureau of Home Economics the report points out that an average area of 1.9 acres per consumption unit, which, from 1927 to 1931, was cultivated in order to provide the nutrition of the population of the United States, was only sufficient to secure an adequate diet at moderate cost; while a liberal diet, corresponding to the standard of living of skilled workers and commercial and professional employees, which allowed for a greater consumption of meat, vegetables, fruit, etc., would have necessitated a cultivated area of 2.1 acres per consumption unit, or an increase

of 10 percent, in the area cultivated. "The importance of these figures," it says, "can be understood only when it is remembered that they are averages for the whole population, and that, in fact, the majority of families have to be content with a diet considerably below the level of an adequate diet at moderate cost."

"Again, supposing that, even in the case of improved nutrition standards, the relative proportions between the diets of the different social classes remained the same, the increase in the cultivated area necessary to secure the diet of a skilled worker for the great majority of the American population may be estimated at about 25 per cent, instead of 10 per cent."

From a technical point of view, the

report holds, such increases do not present any insurmountable difficulty for agriculture; but on the practical side of the problem it finds it "much more difficult to come to a conclusion."

A general movement for raising the nutrition standard of populations has become prominent," it says. "There is, however, still inadequate information as to the measures which should be taken to realize this aim or the policy which ought to be followed. The results will not be uniformly satisfactory if, while taking steps to give consumers a clearer notion of appropriate diet and to provide it, assistance is not simultaneously granted to agriculture to facilitate the necessary changes in production."

"An improvement in nutrition standards cannot be brought about rationally by unilateral measures alone, directed either to the consumer or producer of foodstuffs, but only by close collaboration by all the parties concerned and by coordinated action treating the problem as a whole."

GOOD MANAGER AN ESSENTIAL

(Continued from page one) bership together. If you have to spend a little money to get them in, go ahead and spend it. It's a first-class investment. Keep your membership cooperative minded and cooperative conscious.

If they have come to believe that personal profit is the only profit of the cooperative plan, there is lack of leadership and understanding somewhere. Remind them of the community service and community value made possible by dealing collectively.

Nonmembers Business I know of some associations that are doing more business with outsiders than they are with their own members. Therein lies a gross mistake. It is wrong in every principle of the cooperative system. In fact, such a condition is considered so strange to the "cooperative way" that the creators of the Federal laws have forbidden the cooperative bank with which I am affiliated to make loans to associations that do not do at least 50 per cent of their business with their members.

I repeat—If you have a good manager, let him hold the reins. And keep your membership in the buggy?

SEEK SYMPATHY IN STATES WITH CLEVER ARTICLE

(Continued from page one) ing expression to the desires for progress and vigor which almost every thoughtful person is so anxiously seeking. The Group has been tackling problems which every Government since the War has avoided. A typical instance of their methods is the way in which, under the special Foreign Affairs Mission returned from Europe, it called the Bishops of the Church of England together in

the House of Commons, and told them in perfectly plain words that unless the Church supported re-armament and took a patriotic line, and withdrew their support of the League of Nations they would lose their following among the majority of young people, at least temporarily. This is but a small thing to do, but the fact remains that every government and almost every private individual has long said that the Church ought to be told the truth, and ought to be urged to drop its League of Nations propaganda, but until this group stepped in, nobody did more than talk; and yet everybody realized that it was indeed the Church's support of the League of Nations which was partially responsible for Sanctions, and almost wholly responsible for the dismissal of Sir Samuel Hoare. It is interesting to note that since the Group has made its confidential report before the leaders of the church, the tone of the leaders of the clergy has greatly moderated, and the position of the Government in consequence has been much easier over dropping Sanctions.

How far this Group will go, whether it will reach power or whether it will be able to urge the Government to adopt its whole programme is a matter which is causing much speculation, but at any rate, the existence of such a Group is necessary of great importance to the Governments of all countries, which must always look to the future and give consideration to rising political movements.

Editors Note.

The foregoing article was mailed to the Kansas Union Farmer from London, England. Why it was mailed to us, or to how many other papers it was mailed we do not know. The purpose of the article seems to be to develop a parallel Fascist movement in the United States and in Britain. It may not be of any consequence, and again it may be a straw pointing in the direction which the general world Fascist movement expects to take. In reading the article one cannot help but notice its pompous, bombastic way in which the Imperial Policy Group proclaim their own greatness. So much like the utterances of Mussolini or Hitler. They remind one of the colored mans description of a certain speaker, whom he had heard at a meeting. He said, "He don't know who he an, but who ever he an, he certainly do recommend hisself most highly."

THREE FARM CAMMENDMENTS

(Continued from page one) mandments which, more and more, our agricultural leaders have got to get among their first principles: 1. The great social problems of a derelict southern population of several million souls, Negroes and whites alike, has got to be put in the way of eventual solution. 2. The fundamental unity of interest of all the great segments of our

Kansas Farmers Union Co-operative Auditing Association

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100,000,000 DOLLARS AND 3,500 HUMAN LIVES

is the average yearly farm fire toll according to Secretary Wallace

This immense fire toll is in a large measure preventable if we farmers keep our buildings and premises free from trash and keep an adequate supply of water handy to use in case a fire should unavoidably start.

Although we can minimize fire hazards by taking all precautions possible, we cannot entirely eliminate them; but we can and should protect our investment in farm buildings and equipment by taking out full coverage insurance in a sound, progressive, farmer owned insurance company, The

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company

Farmers Union Insurance Bldg.

Salina, Kansas

agriculture must come to be so recognized that it is no longer possible to set one segment against another, save in the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation of particular interests.

COMMITTEE ON CROP INSURANCE IN CONFERENCES

(Continued from page one) lor of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange; and representing the National Cooperative Council, M. C. Williamson, president of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, and Thomas Johnson, director of National Cooperative Council, and Robin Hood, secretary-treasurer.

No final decisions with regard to any phase of crop insurance have been reached thus far by the Committee, which is composed of: Secretary Wallace, chairman; Dr. A. G.

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

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SALINA, KANSAS

Local Supplies

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for	5c
Constitution	5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for	10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book	25c
Farmers Union Watch Feb.	50c
Farmers Union Button	25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen	10c
Farmers Union Song Book	20c
Business Manual	5c
Delinquency Notices (100)	25c
Secretary's Minute Book	50c
Book of Poems (Kinney)	25c
Above, lots of 10 or more	25c
Above, lots of 100, each	15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)	75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

Black, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, vice - chairman; Wayne C. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of Treasury; Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; and H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

SORGHUM SEED

Sorghum that does not fully ripen before frost needs to be carefully handled to obtain good seed for

planting next spring. The amount needed for home use can be handled easily by stringing the heads on a wire or heavy cord and hanging them from the rafters in a shed where they will dry quickly and where birds and mice cannot get to them. Threshing, which should be deferred until next spring may be done by pounding the heads in a sack. A germination test made during the winter will show whether the seed cured properly and will be satisfactory for planting.

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

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

FAMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Des Moines, Iowa

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

Life Insurance can be explained in plain every day language. The facts can be simply stated. People need to be told about Legal Reserve life insurance by one who knows life insurance and its adaptability.

Our Modern Policies Provide

Protection for your family—Old Age Income for Yourself

Write for information

Rex Lear, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kas.

K. F. U. Paint

We have recently made a contract with a well known and reliable paint manufacturer in Kansas City for a full line of KFU EXTRA QUALITY and KFU STANDARD House and Barn Paint, Tractor and implement paint, varnishes, etc.

Our prices are attractive and the quality of this merchandise will measure up to the high standard you expect and to which you are entitled when you buy a GOOD Paint. Ask your dealer for color cards and prices.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Central and Water Sts., Kansas City, Kans.

Organized, Operated and Maintained by KFU organizations

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

CATTLE	
Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	
Money back guarantee, per dose	53c
Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	7½c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	\$3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles 2E, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50
HORSES	
Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00
POULTRY	
"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)	\$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	\$1.00
Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box	\$1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	1½c
We Sell Results — At Reasonable Prices — That's What You Want. Direct Orders, with remittance, to	

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51 SALINA, KANSAS. Phone 974.