



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

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NUMBER 27

CONFERENCE CALLED FOR DECEMBER 28 BY NAT'L PRESIDENT

Regional and Statewide Business Associations and State Farmers Union Officials To Meet At Omaha, Nebraska

H. G. KEENEY CHAIRMAN

Committees Are Chosen and Cooperative Plans Were Discussed

Pursuant to a Resolution passed by the National Farmers Union Convention at Des Moines, Iowa, November 19, National President E. H. Everson called a conference of representatives of all regional and statewide business associations and State Farmers Union officials to meet in Omaha, Nebraska on December 28 and 29, 1936.

The meeting was called to order by National President Everson. Mayor Dahlman of Omaha gave a short but hearty address of welcome which was responded to on behalf of the Farmers Union by Joe Plummer of Colorado member of the National Board. H. G. Keeney, President of the Nebraska Farmers Union was elected chairman of the conference and Mr. Shoemaker of Nebraska and Mr. Patton of Colorado as Secretaries. The President appointed a credentials and rules committee, which was to decide who should be eligible to vote in the conference and how the voting was to be done. President Everson was made, Ex-officio member of the committee. The credentials committee brought a report stating all the Farmers Union members registered but decided that they vote as states. Each state to be entitled to as many votes as it had in the last National Farmers Union convention.

A committee was appointed on Coordination and Cooperation and other committees to report on each major business activity of the Farmers Union. Kansas was represented as follows on the various committees:

George Hobbs, committee on Livestock marketing.

J. C. Gregory, committee on handling Petroleum Products.

T. C. Belden, committee on Farm Supplies and Consumers Goods.

John Vesceky, committee on Coordination and Cooperation.

As we do not have the minutes of the conference at this time we will have to publish the reports of the committees in a later issue.

After the appointment of the committees President Everson read a prepared statement containing his definition of a Farmers Union Cooperative. This statement was discussed at some length both by the conference as a whole and by the committee on Coordination and Cooperation. After it was seen that no agreement could be reached in the first part of the conference a subcommittee of five was appointed to discuss further President Everson's report. The subcommittee report provided for the submission of President Everson's report to the Executive boards and reports of the state wide cooperatives in the various Farmers Union States for their careful consideration. Final action on the recommendations to be deferred until a second meeting of the conference which is to be called some time in the first part of May, 1937 at some central point. The committee further recommended that H. G. Keeney continue to serve as chairman of the conference until the convening of the second conference in May. The report of the subcommittee was adopted as read by unanimous vote of those present but later during the evening session a motion was made by Kenneth Hones of Wisconsin and passed that states which so desire may put into effect at once the recommendations contained in President Everson report, and need not send delegates to the May conference.

The last committee to report during the evening session was the committee on program for the second

day of the conference. Their report provided that after the rest of the committees had given their reports the conference resolve itself into a round table discussion group to discuss the problems confronting the cooperatives in the different fields of cooperative endeavor, with leaders in each line to open the discussions. This report was adopted and the meeting adjourned to meet at 8:30 the next morning.

The second day of the conference was one of the best and most instructive meetings of farm folks that it has ever been our pleasure to attend. Each of the discussion leaders and the others who took part in the discussions added much to the general understanding of some particular phase of cooperative endeavor. Tom Cheek, President of the Oklahoma Farmers Union discussed the Cooperative Hospital. He told of its organization and operation, and a part of what opposition they have to fight against in order to keep on operating. Mr. Green of Oklahoma discussed the cotton gin. One would think that in a meeting where only one or two states represented raised any cotton a Cotton Gin Cooperative

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CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM AIM OF FARM LEADERS

On Good Years Great Plains Area Produces Oversupply--On Bad Years Shortage

CALLED CONFERENCE

Meeting Was Held December 2, and Definite Program Was Outlined

By W. J. Maddock, Jr., Bank of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Some kind of Crop Insurance Program has been the aim of farm leaders and agricultural economists for the past two decades. This is particularly true of the Great Plains area. In fact, a Crop Insurance Program is considered vital to the economic security of the farmers in this vast area, known as the Great Plains.

When climatic conditions are favorable, this area produces a tremendous surplus of crops. On the other hand, when conditions are unfavorable, the cost of production, and when lean years come, prices are usually high and find the farmers of this area with little or nothing to sell. The popular demand for Crop Insurance, induced financial promoters to undertake a Crop Insurance Program on a national scale nearly twenty years ago. A severe drought over a wide area caused the collapse of those companies, and resulted in numerous court battles when the farmers tried to collect the insurance money which they had paid their premiums. A few years later, Congress, through the Federal Farm Board, attempted something of a Crop Insurance feature through the Grain Stabilization Corporation. Although the Grain Stabilization Corporation could accomplish a real good, it should have been plain to any economist, that the accumulation of large surpluses under a speculative marketing system would eventually bring a collapse of the program. Under our speculative marketing system, farmers are dependent upon scarcity for profitable prices. A great surplus means depressed prices and farm bankruptcy, as evidenced by the price collapse of 1932.

Secretary Wallace called a conference of farm leaders, at Washington, November 7th, for a discussion of a Crop Insurance Program. At this conference there was too great a variety of views among farm leaders

(Continued on Page Two)

Resettlement Administration

The debts of 45,263 farmers were reduced \$36,902,322 in the 15 months ending December 1 through the farm debt adjustment program of the Resettlement Administration. Dr. W. W. Alexander, deputy administrator announced today.

Through voluntary conciliation of creditors and these debtor-farmers, he added, debts of \$144,102,489 were scaled down to \$107,200,167, a reduction of 25.6 per cent.

As a result of this adjustment \$2,631,348 in back taxes was paid to local governments.

In making the figures public the deputy administrator, while praising the work already done in volume and effect, said that many farmers, who had not availed themselves of this debt adjustment service, were being forced to sell their property or see it foreclosed.

He urged the debt-burdened farmers to make wider use of the service to avoid possible foreclosure of their homes and farms.

"The policy of the farm debt adjustment program, which sponsors establishment of state county committees throughout the United States, is to facilitate by impartial mediation the adjustment of excessive debts of farmers, without charge of any kind."

"It is not the policy of the Resettlement Administration to encourage or assist any person to avoid payment of his bona fide obligations within his ability to pay. It is expected that each debtor shall meet his obligations to the full limit of his ability."

"This is not a program for beating down creditors. It is purely voluntary in any case. Creditors as well as debtors have found that readjustments have been mutually advantageous."

"Adjustments are usually brought about through debt reduction, interest rate reduction, extension of time, and other methods. Often it is accomplished by a combination of these methods."

"We have widespread facilities for adjusting farm debts throughout the country. Much distress and financial loss could be obviated through a still wider use of these facilities."

LETTER FROM JOHN FROST WHO IS IN NEW YORK CITY

He Says New York Papers Are Broadcasting In Wall Streets Corporation Atmosphere

SUBSIDIZES DOLE LEECHES

Farming Pioneers Produced the Wealth that Advanced Civilization

The Missus and I are in New York City visiting with the family of one of our daughters. I am reading New York papers broadcasting in Wall Street's corporation atmosphere, and going into hydrophobia daily therefrom. I have before me The New York Herald Tribune of December 23. An editorial laments the subsidies to agriculture, relief worker, and organized labor as creating "an ever increasing army of leeches sucking the life blood of the Treasury."

Well, there was no charge of subsidy when farmers pioneered this nation from the Atlantic to the Pacific, enduring privations and risking their lives from savage foes, while they converted the woodland wilds into habitable homes and transformed the vast prairies into the greatest granary on earth. Industry, commerce, and banking did not arrive on the scene until the pioneers had finished the pioneering, and were producing real wealth.

Today, industry, commerce, and banking are agriculture's middlemen, and for every dollar they collect from the sales of the farmers' products, they pay the farmers 40 cents and keep 60 cents as their subsidy. Fine critics are they of farmers as leeches.

The railroads received subsidies of innumerable grants of cash from bond issues of municipalities through which they passed. The Union Pacific received a 10 mile strip of land the length of their lines. The shipping interests have been subsidized with hundreds of millions of the taxpayers' money. Bankers have deposited their bonds in the Federal Reserve Banks and drawn interest thereon, and also received, on the Treasury and National Bank notes (money) issued to them in an amount equal to those bonds, a subsidy amounting to the interest received on the loans. The stock market, which is a double interest. Receiverships-lawyer and auditor subsidies--rank high in the kingdom of leeches. A corporation charter according to the code of Delaware et al. is a government authorized subsidy to private trade, and sell water stock--license to steal--the unsurpassed subsidy of the people's money. However, holding companies, with their artificially created false and exaggerated overhead, to secure higher utility rates, and their glibly needed services and supplies (at robber rates) are rapidly gaining rank towards becoming the greatest subsidy.

Tax exemption ranks high in the history of subsidies. Shylock's subsidy has been tax exemption on his mortgages (totaling nearly 30 billions) and the just (?) statute that the property owner should not only pay the tax on Shylock's equity. Bondholders get a subsidy of tax exemption, amounting on the present 55 billions of public bonds, at an estimated saving of taxes of 3 percent of \$1,650,000,000 yearly, or 3 times the alleged subsidy to agriculture. The intangible wealth of the nation--private bonds, stocks, notes, money, credits--estimated to equal the tangible wealth of the nation, is very largely tax exempt, or nearly so--a vast subsidy of tax exemption that practically doubles the tax burdens of the owners of tangible property.

However tax exemption is but a part of the subsidy poured into the lap of the bankers and the bitter critics of the farmer leeches. The International Bankers Trust controls the money and the credit of the nation, and can alternately make money cheap and credit plentiful, and then spring the debt trap, and make money dear and credit scarce, thus doubling and trebling their holding of money and credit compared to commodities, and foreclosing on the depressed and shrunken holdings of the common people. Thus the International Bankers Trust pulled down the Temple of Prosperity in the agricultural depression of 1920 and the stock market crash of 1929, and plunged our people into bankruptcy.

The first attempt at recovery was for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to prime the pump by pouring money into the banks and corporations, hoping they would let some of it trickle down to the common people. But the subsidy money did not trickle down, and the pump refused to prime. Then a new and more sensible plan was tried. A good part of the subsidy money went out to the tolling masses of labor and agriculture, who paid it to the merchants, who paid it to the manufacturers, and then the pump was primed, and the wheels of prosperity began to go around. The leeches of labor and agriculture passed on their temporary and alleged subsidy, to rebuild the Temple of Prosperity, destroyed by the real subsidies of greedy Big Business, forever on the Dole.

—JOHN FROST

GASOLINE BOOTLEGGERS ACTIVE IN CHICAGO

State gasoline taxes are being evaded on a big scale in the Chicago district, Col. Knowlton L. Ames, retiring director of the Illinois department of finance, charged after a 30-day secret investigation of the oil inspection division of the department. He asserted that dozens of tank cars of gasoline are entering the Chicago district mislabeled as non-taxable kerosene, and that the state is being defrauded of huge sums.

Many inspectors, said the retiring finance director, failed to inspect shipments properly, while others fail to report promptly. He asserted that the staff of 25 inspectors could be reduced to 15 "of the proper type."

It is expected that indictments on charges of conspiracy to defraud the state will soon be asked from the Sangamon county grand jury at Springfield. These charges will be made in connection with the alleged misbilling of 30 cars of gasoline.

CAL WARD WRITES CONCERNING FARM TENANCY MEETING

Meetings Will Formulate Plans to Check Ever-Growing Tenancy Among Farm Population

NOT A SET PROGRAM

Organizations Wishing to Present Any Definite Plans Are Urged to Do So

Mr. John Vesceky, President, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division, Salina, Kansas, Dear Mr. Vesceky:

Through my long connection with the affairs of the Kansas Farmers Union I learned of the very great interest all farm organizations have in the problem of farm tenancy. Having served the Kansas Union for six years as president, I know that a great part of the membership of that organization was very vitally interested.

As you know, the policy of President Roosevelt and the present administration is to do something to check the ever-growing march of tenancy among our farm population. The last time a public hearing will be held at the Student Activities Building on the College of Agriculture campus at Lincoln, Nebraska, all day Saturday, January 9. Members of President Roosevelt's Special Committee on Farm Tenancy will be present and will conduct the hearing. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has requested that farmers, both tenant and owners; heads of farm organizations and representatives of all interested groups be present in large numbers to express their views on this highly important question.

Suggestions made by the farmers and heads of farm organizations themselves will undoubtedly be carefully considered by the Committee. Through education of landowners and tenants?

While the meeting is to be formal and no set program has been outlined there are number of topics which are suggested as suitable for discussion at such a meeting. Of course, organizations wishing to present any definite plans are urged to do so in writing but the floor will be open to all individuals attending.

Included in suggested topics are the following:

1. What can States do to improve present rental contracts?
2. Through education of landowners and tenants?
3. How should tenants be recompensed for improvements made on the farm, or penalized for depletion of land?
4. What are chief difficulties facing tenants who wish to become owners?
5. How can the Federal Government help tenants acquire farms?
6. By loans for purchase of farms, and lease to individuals?
7. What are the possibilities of cooperative farming by tenants?
8. What interest rates and amortization plans should be applied to government loans to tenant farmers of cooperatives?
9. What type of education is needed to help tenants become successful owner-operators?
10. Can the present policies of the government in regard to farm credit, AAA benefits, etc., be shaped to favor farm ownership?
11. Will you please cooperate with us in seeing to it that as many members of your organization as possible attend this important meeting and that proper announcement be made through your publicity mediums and before various group meetings in order that the Committee may have a very broad, general cross-section of public opinion concerning the farm tenancy problem.
12. Want you to know that I greatly appreciate your cooperation and in closing wish you and yours the happiest of a New Year.

Cordially, Cal A. Ward, Regional Director

MANDAN PIONEER FOR STATE CONTROL SOIL CONSERVATION

State Legislature is Charged with the Duty to Work for Soil Conservation

SALVAGE PROGRAM

Farm Leaders Called In For Opinions; States' Rights Must Be Observed In Compliance with Court Decisions

As under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, our State Legislature is charged with the duty to work out a plan for state control and operation of soil conservation at this coming session, the same as are 47 other state legislatures, the following article written for the Mandan Pioneer should be of vital interest to all our readers. We commend it to their careful consideration.

From Mandan Pioneer, December 26, 1936

Problems To Be Faced In The 1937 and 1938 Soil Conservation Programs.

By Walter J. Smith, President of Norton County Soil Conservation, Mandan, N. D.

When the United States Supreme Court rendered its famous decision January 6th, 1936, invalidating the AAA machinery, through which \$1,300,000,000 was paid from the United States Treasury to the Farmers of the United States, was almost completely wrecked. The first reaction from the farmers of the nation was consternation and helplessness.

As they recovered from this blow, they thought it necessary to salvage what they could from the wrecked program.

The Department of Agriculture called in farm leaders from throughout the nation for their opinions, as legislation had to be passed in a hurry, if a 1936 program was to be had. The principle thought at the time, was that state rights had to be observed in compliance with the court decisions. State rights has always been a favorite theme in the South.

The thought originated there, that here was a chance to comply with the Supreme Court decision and even go the Supreme Court one better in observing the philosophy of state rights. The states were proposed to be the states should handle the AAA program after 1937, if the states would pass legislation to that effect. This idea was grasped, perhaps grudgingly, by farm leaders and the Department of Agriculture. Time was so limited that the program was hurriedly and rushed through Congress.

Now after diligent study, the farmers from nearly every state in the Union are alarmed at the possibility of the creation of 48 little AAAs. They see the danger of conflict between the states as to production control, as well as control of all national resources. Even if no politics would enter into the administration the great variety of conditions would positively cause great conflict and a variety of agricultural laws that would make a uniform program for the Nation entirely impossible. Farm leaders see the possibility of having state allotments from the United States Treasury impounded while legal battles are fought through the State courts and United States Courts, possibly waiting years for a decision, while the farmers clamor for their money.

What would be the condition of North Dakota today, with \$18,000,000 in United States Treasury checks coming to the farmers at this time, and have this money impounded until the Supreme Court might render a decision some three or four years hence?

What would be the attitude of the North Pacific soft wheat farmers, who always have an unused surplus in that district, toward the spring wheat farmers of North Dakota and Montana? The spring wheat farmers raise a commodity that is never a surplus, but yet the North Pacific farmers would naturally want their soft wheat substituted for our high protein spring wheat.

If we want the entire farm program destroyed, supervision by the different states is surely the way to accomplish it. The big industrialists, who are almost unitedly opposed to our program of parity income and controlled production, could sit back and watch the farmers of the different states fight among themselves toward the destruction of our whole agricultural program.

In view of our experience, now it looks plainly ridiculous that the control should ever have been proposed. Even those who originated the idea, are now confident that it could not work out. Let us visualize how we have secured this farm program and then we can figure out how it must be continued. The organized farmers of the Nation, through their selected farm leadership, wrote the present farm program together with the Department of Agriculture, in the face of organized opposition of private monopoly and the private grain trade. With less than 20 percent of the farmers organized, it is almost unbelievable that so much has been accomplished in so short a space of time. The organized farm leaders have largely controlled the attitude of the Department of Agriculture.

culture, that Secretary Wallace became the target for the most vicious propaganda that highly paid propaganda writers could fabricate. Other industry has reached a high degree of organization while Agriculture is less than 20 percent organized. Yet farm organizations have dominated the agricultural policy almost completely.

Then what if this is broken down into state control? Some states have practically no farm organizations. The agriculture of those states is dominated by the wealthy landlords. It will take a long course of years for those down and out tenants to become educated and organized to control their destiny in any degree.

The very safety of the farm program, demands that Congress immediately amend the Soil Conservation law, eliminating the feature of state control. Farmers of the Nation should demand this. The time is close at hand and it is not too early that they start their demands upon Congress for the elimination of this destructive feature of the law. It is almost a certainty that the farm organizations will demand such an amendment. In view of all the conditions we must face, all North Dakota farmers should demand this change and fight for the continuation of the program that has brought some 60 millions dollars from the United States Treasury to the pockets of North Dakota farmers.

1936 CROP PRICES AVERAGE WITHIN 13 PERCENT OF 1929

Prices received by farmers for their principal crops produced in 1936 averaged 26 percent higher than for the 1935 crops and came within 13 percent of the 1929 level, according to preliminary estimates released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics today.

The sharp increase in 1936 crop prices reflects a generally improved demand situation as well as smaller supplies, the Bureau stated. Some of the food and feed crops sharply reduced by the drought brought unusually high prices, and these increases helped to raise prices of rice, cottonseed and a number of other competing foods and feeds of which there is a more nearly normal supply.

Although the total production of feed grains is not nearly so short as in the other drought year of 1934, the price of corn is about one-fifth higher, reflecting slightly smaller supplies of corn and the generally higher prices of livestock.

Improved demand has helped to maintain cotton prices at a figure slightly above last year's level. Percentage increases in 1936 crop prices over those of a year earlier were reported by the Bureau as follows: Seeds 53 percent, hay 49, grains 36, fruits 1, cotton and cottonseed 11, and sugar 4 per cent. These upturns raised the level of prices of the 44 principal crops to within 13 percent of the 1929 level. Some prices were higher than in 1929.

IN DEFENSE OF DEFENSE

I have a neighbor with whom I wish to be a friend. He also wants to be a friend of mine, and we both agree that we must get along peacefully together, doing everything possible to further mutual understanding and friendship. In order to show him my good intentions I built a high barbed-wire fence with steel pickets on top between his house and mine. He, in turn, to convince me of his friendship put a ferocious dog in his back yard. I then put bullet-proof glass in the window on his side and started to wear large gas masks in my belt. The other day I saw him moving supplies of poison gas and hand grenades into his house. Now I have a machine gun mounted in the front yard, and for the life of me I can't understand why we don't get along better.

—From the New Mexico Lobo.

World Wheat Production Trend Goes Upward

A world trend towards larger wheat production in response to the lowest world wheat supply in 10 years was noted today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its monthly summary of the wheat situation.

The United States has sown the largest acreage of winter wheat on record—more than 57,000,000 acres. Canadian fall wheat seedings total 702,000 acres compared with 685,000 acres in 1935, an increase of 20 per cent. At the same time increased plantings in the Danube countries, the British Isles, India, and the Soviet Union are reported. The lower world supplies of wheat in the face of increased world demand have resulted in the highest world prices since 1923.

The United States acreage sown this fall, estimated at 57,187,000 acres, is easily the largest on record. The previous record acreage of 51,391,000 acres was sown in the fall of 1913. The estimated acreage represents an increase of 15 per cent over that of last year and an increase of 26 per cent over the 5 year average (1927-31).

The condition of the winter wheat crop on December 1 was reported at 75.8 percent of normal compared with 78.2 on December 1, 1935 and the 10-year average, (1923-32) of 82.4 per cent. In the case of Canada the condition of winter wheat crop as of October 31 was 107 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre as compared with 89 per cent a year earlier. Fall plowing

TENANCY COMMITTEE TO HOLD FIVE REGIONAL MEETINGS

Secretary Wallace Says All Interested Persons and Organizations Are Welcome to Attend

ORGANIZATION IS URGED

Regional Hearings At Dallas, Tex., Montgomery, Ala., Lincoln, Neb., Indianapolis, Ind. and San Francisco, California

Five regional hearings will be held early in January by the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy. It was announced today by Secretary Wallace, Chairman of the Committee. Hearings will be held at:

Dallas, Texas, January 4; Montgomery, Alabama, January 6; Indianapolis, Ind., January 7; Lincoln, Nebraska, January 9; San Francisco, Calif., January 12; Secretary Wallace said that all persons and organizations interested would be welcome at these public hearings for a complete discussion of tenancy problems.

The hearings will deal especially with the situation in the cotton belt, corn belt, and Great Plains area, where farm tenancy is said to have assumed "serious proportions." In most of the states in these regions there is higher than average percentage of farms operated by tenants.

Secretary Wallace announced that the Committee desires to obtain a comprehensive picture of the tenancy problems in different parts of the country.

"We hope especially," he said "that at each hearing we shall obtain the opinions of farmers, both tenants and owners, as well as of other interested groups which have given thought to this important problem."

The hearings at Dallas and Montgomery will be conducted by Will W. Alexander, Acting Administrator, Resettlement Administration, and L. C. Gray, Assistant Administrator of the Resettlement Administration and Executive Secretary of the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy.

Hearings at Indianapolis, Lincoln, and San Francisco will be conducted by M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and A. G. Black, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, both members of the President's Committee.

Secretary Wallace urged organizations which expect to send representatives to the hearings to present their views in writing, so that all proposals may be considered carefully by the Committee in the preparation of its report to the President.

To Editors of Farm Publications:

I wish that I might write each of you a personal letter on this important matter.

A release announcing the hearings has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, but because of your special interest in and knowledge of farm problems, I want to call this to your particular attention.

The hearings will be open to all who have suggestions to make concerning the methods of reducing tenancy and making conditions in the future. The Committee desires to obtain a representative cross section of public opinion as to the tenancy problems, particularly in those regions where the problem is most serious. It is hoped that each hearing will be attended by a representative number of farmers, both tenants and owners.

Your cooperation in stimulating a

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THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF

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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, JANUARY 7, 1937

EDITORIAL

As this is the first issue of the Kansas Union Farmer in this year of our Lord 1937, I suppose I will be in style if I wish all our readers a Happy, Prosperous New Year. You know I am coming to believe more and more that perhaps in the long run we all get just about as much, if not more, happiness and prosperity as we earn. Happiness is more dependent on our state of mind than it is on our worldly possessions. I know that the Vesecky family, living in a sod house, when I was a small boy got more real pleasure and enjoyment out of the few red apples and striped stick candies mother had to divide among eight children, than our present brood of children and grand children got out of the toys and knickknacks and sweets piled under the Christmas tree last Christmas. The thing most necessary to happiness is the will to be happy, to enjoy whatever blessings may be yours and, while striving honestly to better your lot, keeping your heart free from envy. There are many things that we farmers are in justice entitled to have, but the way to get a square deal this coming year, or in fact any year, is to do like the other fellow does if he wants anything. Organize in your own class organization, the Farmers Union. Study your problems together in your local meetings and then again together go after your rights in an open unafraid way, serving notice on any and all interests which may oppose you that you do not envy them their prosperity but that you are determined to secure for the farming class its proportionate share of the national prosperity and assure every honest industrious citizen, whether farmer or laborer, an equal chance to security, peace and contentment.

PAYROLLER is one of the hackneyed words left over from the last Presidential campaign which should be forgotten together with the many other bitter, foolish things written, said and done during the pre election months. At first payroller was only applied to those persons who were on the public payroll but gave no useful legitimate service to the general public for the salary they received. As time went on and the heat of battle became more intense, the name came to be applied by some thoughtless persons to any one on the public payroll, be his job legitimate or not. Government service is and should be honorable service, be it as President of the United States or as a constable in a western Kansas township. We need and must have people to serve us in the various positions made necessary by our democratic form of government, and they in turn need and should be paid for the services they render organized society. We farmers instead of applying the term payroller to any farmer who either is elected or appointed to some public office, should insist that more of our farm folks stand for election to the various positions of trust under our National, state and local governments and that those in authority appoint honest competent farmers to all offices and positions largely concerned with the welfare of Agriculture. It is more wise to have a law interpreted and enforced by a person or persons friendly to agriculture and understanding its needs, than it is to get good laws passed and trust their execution to those either without sympathy for or directly opposed to our needs and wishes.

Personally I have no desire for a public office. Once, when I was a younger man than I am now, I ran for a county office and got gloriously licked. Since then I have had no personal political ambitions, but I firmly believe that we farmers should and must have our proper proportion of representatives in our legislative bodies, both state and National. The governors of agricultural states should be farmers or at least those who grew up on a farm and have retained their understanding and sympathy for farmers. In order to get our just dues we will not only have to see that farmers are elected or appointed to office but we will have to let them know that we are back of them 100 percent as long as they discharge the duties of their office honestly and efficiently.

President Tom Cheek of the Oklahoma Farmers Union sent an invitation to all Kansas Farmers Union folk to attend their State Convention which will be held in Oklahoma City on January 19 and 20. All who can should go and break bread with our brothers across the state line on the south.

CONFERENCE CALLED FOR DECEMBER 28 BY NATIONAL PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page One)
would not be a very interesting subject but the reverse was the case as evidenced by the hundreds of questions asked Mr. Green.

The discussion on Farm Machinery purchasing, led by Mr. Iverson of the Farmers Union Central Exchange of St. Paul, Minn. and that on handling of Petroleum Products led by C. C. Talbot of North Dakota and followed by Mr. McCarthy of Nebraska State Exchange both brought forward a lively discussion in which representatives of most of the states participated. Mr. Egley of the St. Paul Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co., led the discussion on Livestock marketing, which also brought out much valuable information as to the organization and operation of Cooperative livestock marketing associations. Direct marketing of livestock came in for its righting of full share of criticism. Effect of truck transportation on cooperative livestock marketing was also discussed. Other subjects up for discussion were, Farm supply or consumers goods purchasing, Cooperative auditing, Mutual Insurance companies including the new Nebraska Industrial Insurance Co.

As your reporter was busy listening to the discussions and working on committees and the official minutes of the conference are not yet available, we cannot give you as much of the details as we should. This much we can safely say. We are sure that the constructive work done at this meeting by the real co-operators gathered there is sure to result in much closer cooperation among the Farmers Union Cooperatives themselves, and also, which is equally, if not more important, much better understanding and cooperation between the National and State Farmers Union offices and the Farmers Union Cooperatives both local and state wide. Too bad we did not have more of these conferences in the past, we have presented to those opposing a fair deal for our farmers and how much nearer 100 percent Farmers Union would have been the membership of our Farmers Union Cooperatives.

CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM AIM OF FARM LEADERS

(Continued from Page One)
for any great accomplishment. This meeting, however, resulted in a call for a further conference at Washington, December 2nd. All the state, county and Grange, as well as the National, were represented by farm leaders at this second conference and a definite comprehensive program was outlined.

This program was published in the December 10th issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

The group established a permanent committee of fifteen persons, representing wheat producing states and farm organizations, to advance further the program contemplated under the resolutions. This group was instructed to make a report by January 15th.

It must be understood that a large percent of farmers are not particularly interested in Crop Insurance, but it must also be understood that the program is vital to the economic future of the Great Plains area. Ardent support of the program by farmers and businessmen of the Great Plains, will be necessary if we are to succeed. The program must be worked out on sound economic principles and supported by an intelligent understanding on the part of the farmers. The Farm Bureau and the Grange, as well as the National Farmer's Union, are favorable to the Crop Insurance Program. But it will be necessary for the farmers of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma to carry the burden of his father's farm. In six years he whittled its indebtedness down to \$4,800.00.

If a farmer don't keep some chickens and some cows he has no business on a farm.

Yours Truly, Anton

FARMERS UNION BEST

Vesecky and Cowger:-

Dear Triumvirate: Believing that the Farmers Union comes nearer representing the farmers interests than any other farm organization, I am enclosing my membership dues for 1937. Also a few remarks if they seem to you to be inharmony with Farmer Union principles, you may give them to the public.

Fraternally, J. C. Glasgow.

Playing Pranks on the Farmer

Under our present economic system any plan of so-called farm relief that provides for increased production will lead the farmer to the shambles; for the reason, the "Chamber of Commerce," 4-H clubs will aggravate rather than solve the farmer's problems.

The joke or big idea in our soil conservation system seems to be that it will increase production and knock the bottom out of the farmers market. The AAA by restricting production was the only protection that amounted to anything that the government has ever given agriculture.

If that classes that were so sorely injured over the slaughter in keeping the little pigs when so many people were hungry had been as much interested in the farmer's welfare as they were in cheap food products they would have been willing to pay the farmer a subsidy as their part in making the necessary sacrifice in keeping food prices within reach of the poor.—J. C. Glasgow.

POTTAWATOMIE CO. MEETING

The Pottawatomie County Farmers Union will hold a special meeting in the church basement at Wheaton, Kansas on January 9th at 8 p. m.

All members are requested to be on hand.—W. H. Pierson, Corresponding Reporter.

Salina, Kansas

FROM FACTS FOR FARMERS

As a result of the clamor for tax reforms by farmers, farm organizations and city home owners, six state laws have already passed. Homestead Exemption laws and many others are now considering such measures, according to an article in the January issue of Facts for Farmers. This legislation is entirely new in the tax annals of this country, no state having had such a law in operation before 1933.

The Homestead Exemption laws have as their purpose to ease the tax burden on the family-sized farm as well as that of the individual home owner in the city. These laws provide that a homestead, usually defined as any land with a home on it, occupied by the owner and his family, pays a lower rate or is exempted from a property tax for a given part of its value.

The Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota put through one of the first Homestead Exemption Acts ever to be passed in this country. It provides that the first \$4,000 of value in all homesteads is to be assessed at 25 percent of full value if platted or urban, and at 20 percent of full value if it is rural or unplatted. Since the assessment on non-homestead property is 40 percent if platted or urban and 33 percent if rural or unplatted, the Act did much to lighten the tax load on the farmers and home owners, especially the smaller ones. So popular has the measure proved that already steps have been taken in Minnesota to broaden the Act still further.

The Homestead Exemption Act in Florida provides that the first \$5,000 of assessed value in every homestead

rural and urban, be relieved of the real property tax, whether levied by the state or by any local government. The definition of a homestead requires that the title be held by "the head of a family" or his wife or both. In this way, farms operated by insurance companies, banks and corporations and able to pay the regular taxes do not get the \$5,000 exemption.

In Louisiana the Homestead Exemption Act is limited to homesteads of not more than 160 acres. It allows full exemption from real property taxes for the first \$2,000 of assessed value. The state, all parishes, all special districts, and the city of New Orleans including the New Orleans School District and its Levee Board are obliged to respect these exemptions, providing that replacement revenues are made available to them from the "Property Tax Relief Fund" of the state. Since no municipality is included except New Orleans, the urban home owners are for the most part excluded from the benefits.

Texas allows the first \$3,000 of assessed value of all "resident homesteads" under 200 acres to be exempt from a real property tax. Since the law effects only the state government, the county and municipal governments are not forced to incorporate this principle into their tax procedures. West Virginia and Mississippi have also passed such laws, but these measures are less liberal than those passed by other states. North Carolina and Oklahoma have amended their constitutions to make possible the passage of such an Act.

The article in Facts for Farmers states that farmers over a long period of years have been fighting against the property taxes. They have pointed out that intangible property,

such as stocks and bonds, pays much lower tax rates or even evades the property tax entirely, whereas farm property cannot be hidden away and must bear the full brunt.

The Homestead Exemption laws do much to correct these tax evils; not only do they have the effect of introducing a graduated and tax but they make it possible to relieve the pressure on the family-sized farm without lessening the tax on farms operated by wealthy corporations, banks and insurance companies.

Homemakers' helpful hints

Either ignorance or the willingness to take a chance is the cause of the dangerous practices that cause destructive fires. Kerosene lamps, heaters, stoves, incubators, brooders, and lanterns should be carefully handled. They should never be filled while burning. In extinguishing lighted lamps, lanterns, and heaters, turn down the wick a little and put out the flame by blowing over the top of the burner. It is dangerous to blow out the flame from underneath or to turn the wick down too low.

Wicks and burners should be kept clean. Boil the burners occasionally in soda, lye, or soap. An explosion may result from defective wicks which do not entirely fill the wick tube section of the burner. Such wicks permit free communication between the flame and the space above the wick in the reservoir.

Kerosene lamps should not be made of glass. They should be of metal, with broad metal bases. Lamp shades should be of material that will not burn. Never place lamps near the edge of a table or near curtains.

W. Pearl Martin, home health and sanitation specialist, Kansas State College extension service, cautions homemakers to carry on a campaign of safety for the home at all times.

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION TREND GOES UPWARD

(Continued from Page One)
on record were realized the same acreage of spring wheat as seeded last year would produce 110,000,000 bushels. If, on the other hand, the highest yield on record in this area were realized on the same acreage as was planted last year the spring wheat crop would be 475,000,000 bushels.

TAX COLLECTING IS MAJOR ACTIVITY IN BULK PLANTS

Tax collecting ranks as a major activity of bulk plants and other petroleum wholesale establishments, according to data compiled from the 1935 census of wholesale business and other official sources by the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

A total of 27, 845 petroleum wholesalers in 1935 sold \$2,948,742 worth of petroleum products and collected \$830,934,070 in taxes. The tax figure is composed of state gasoline taxes aggregating \$619,851,671, federal gasoline taxes in the amount of \$172, 263,481, the federal tax on lubricating oil which amounted to \$25, 818,918 and county and municipal gasoline taxes estimated at \$100,000.

Contrasting sales with taxes collected, the committee points out that for each dollar of bulk plant business done, an additional 28 cents was taken in for the tax collector. The average wholesalers dealing in petroleum products did \$106,000 worth of business in 1935, and collected \$22,800 in taxes.

Taxes outweighed even payrolls in importance as a financial item. Total wage disbursements to 117,434 salaried employees were given as \$192,890,000.

CONWAY SPRINGS, KANSAS

WHEREAS

It is understood, that at the coming session of the legislature, that figure is composed of state gasoline taxes aggregating \$619,851,671, federal gasoline taxes in the amount of \$172, 263,481, the federal tax on lubricating oil which amounted to \$25, 818,918 and county and municipal gasoline taxes estimated at \$100,000.

We the members of Zephyr Local No. 1622, Conway Springs, Summer County, Kansas with membership exceeding 125 farmers, do hereby demand that the Committee of Farm Organizations oppose in the legislature, the abolition of the present gas exemption law.

Ray W. Somers
John C. Orr
Gail B. Hamilton,
Committee.

Liberty Local 782 met in regular session Friday evening, December 20. The house was called to order by President John Tommer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The questions prepared by Orville Dittmer were very good and I am sure they help to make our meetings more interesting.

Irvin Rahe, a new member of our local gave a very interesting talk on "Soil Conservation."

A brief report was given of the county meeting held at Blue Rapids, Kansas on December 1.

We enjoyed a dandy Christmas program given by the juveniles of the local.

They did so splendidly, Mr. Tommer ask them to have charge of the program at the January meeting.

At the close of the meeting we all did justice to plenty of hot coffee, sandwiches, cake and cookies.

The next meeting will be January 15. Election of officers for 1937 will take place at this meeting.

Miss O'Tilla Mussil will prepare the questionnaire. Ed Dittmer, refreshment committee.

I hope all of our new members will be present at the January meeting to start the New Year right.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER

Mr. Joe Meyer, secretary of the Lillis local 951 sends in the dues for another new member of that local.

At their last meeting, the following officers were selected to serve for the year 1937

President..... A. C. Bergman
Vice-president..... Joe Stallbaumer
Secretary-treasurer..... Joe Meyer
Doorkeeper..... Ira B. Silver
Conductor..... Clarence Harron

The next meeting of this local will be on January 14, and they have planned an amateur contest, for the entertainment part of the program. A lunch will be served, after adjournment, of sandwiches, cake and coffee.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Healy Cooperative Elevator Company will be held in the I.O.O.F. Hall in Healy, Wednesday, January 13, 1937 at 10 A. M.

A. R. THON President.

RILEY COUNTY TO MEET

The first quarterly meeting of the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at the Center Hill at 11 A. M.

As the State legislature is preparing for action at this time we urge every county local to send a delegation to this meeting. Now is the time to speak through your organization. Visitors from adjoining counties welcome.

Basket dinner at noon. Coffee will be served by the Center Hill Local. John Graham, President.

Gust Larson, Secretary.

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TELEPHONE LOCATES MARKET

"After separating my chicks, I had about 250 good broilers which I retailed almost entirely by telephone," writes a New York State farm woman.

If you produce something better than average, use the telephone to find a market. There is always some one who is willing to pay for quality—the telephone will find that person.

If you want advice from the county agent, a neighbor to help you, a part for a machine, the telephone will save time.

If you just want to talk to some one, the telephone will connect you. If something happens and you need doctor or veterinarian, the telephone will quickly deliver your message.

Day and night, the telephone is ready to help.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

such as stocks and bonds, pays much lower tax rates or even evades the property tax entirely, whereas farm property cannot be hidden away and must bear the full brunt.

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Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

I know you have all had a gloriously happy Christmas and a pleasant vacation but are now back in school and you will work just as hard as you have been playing. Some places over the state you had some snow, but we didn't even have that here in Salina, so we had to miss the coasting down hills and all the good times.

We have an item from Marshall county where the Juniors of Liberty local put on the program part of the meeting. Then, at Crooked Creek local, we have word of the fine meeting they had. This will give you an inkling of what the Juniors in every local can do, and I hope to have reports every week of some of the things you are doing along this line. It would be fun to get up the whole program, and not let the adult members know what you have planned. I know I so much like surprises, and they will, too.

The national study topic for 1937 is "co-operation" and the cooperative movement. This week we are printing the first lesson. This has been mailed out several days ago to those who subscribed for the regular program service, together with the full January program.

I shall be interested to know what you think about this first outline, and if you have any comments, don't forget to let me know what they are.

Right now much attention is being paid to the cooperative work, and co-operation among different groups. What could be more timely than for us to learn this background, and have a solid foundation to build on when we become active in the work after leaving school.

Mrs. Dobson has been in an interesting article for the young prospective Juniors. And, as she points out, the Indians were among the very early cooperators in our United States. We know that when two help with the dishes they get done so quickly, and that is the result of co-operating with someone but if we have to do them alone, how we dislike the job. So does it go that same way all through life. Alone, we are not so much a success, but in working together we can accomplish much. Mrs. Dobson mailed me one of the Indian tepees and the tiny papoose, so if any of you want to know what they look like, before starting in to make them, let me know, and I'll be glad to mail you the sample.

A short way from Salina, some excavators have found where a tribe of Indians lived, and have buried many of their tribesmen. Historians have figured this tribe lived here not less than 800 years ago, and they have been going over this burial ground, and the skeletons found to learn of some of their habits and customs so they could know definitely to what tribe they belonged. Every skeleton, and I believe they have now found close to 100, are all placed the same way. Around the necks of some are beads, and they have unearthed some stones, arrow heads, pottery, and other implements. This pottery, part of it is black, and part of a light color, have figures and characters on it, which no doubt tell a story all their own.

I have become quite interested, and will watch the developments there closely. People from all over the United States who have made this type of study their life work, have been to look over this find, which they say is going to be one of the most interesting discovered in years.

As a suggestion, the leaders might select different tribes of Indians who have made their home in Kansas at one time or another, and have your juveniles build Indian villages, and

SMART SIMPLICITY



8899. Ideal For School Wear. Designed in Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 10 requires 1-1/2 yard of 54 inch material and 1-2 yard of 35 or 39 inch material for contrast. Price 15c.

8868. Utility Frock. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4-1/2 yards of 39 inch material with long sleeves. With short sleeves 3-7/8 yds. Price 15c.

Send orders to
KANSAS UNION FARMER
Box 48
Salina, Kansas

really make quite a study of the life and history of that tribe. This could be developed most interestingly. Many of our own folks came to Kansas while the Indians still lived on these plains, and they could add to the study from first hand knowledge.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

THE JUNIORS AT CROOKED CREEK

The last meeting in the year 1936 of the Crooked Creek Local was held December 28.

The meeting was called to order by the vice president, Earl Valine, as the president, Alexis Johnson was ill and unable to attend.

A short program was given by some of the Juniors, which was taken in by many visitors. After the program a very interesting speech was given by Walter Buchheim on his experiences in the foreign countries. He also handed out cards to the folks on which was explained the Espirants language.

Secretary's report was read and the business was attended to. It was decided that we have an oyster and chili supper January 25.

New officers were elected for the New Year, 1937, which are as follows:

President—Alexis Johnson.
Vice President—Ernest Kunze.
Secretary—Travis—Viola Rosell.
Reporter—Arley Johnson.

After the meeting adjourned Mrs. Dobson served a delicious lunch which consisted of coffee, rolls, cake, sandwiches and candy, which I'm sure was enjoyed by all.

FARMERS UNION STUDY TOPIC—1937, "THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT"

LESSON ONE
The Story of Cooperative in America or the Building of Security and Peace in the New World—Prepared by Paul Erickson, South Dakota.

References

1. "A Short Introduction to Consumers Cooperation" by Ellis Cowling, 15 cents. Also in Junior Kit.
2. Part IV—Cooperation in America. "Cooperative Democracy" by J. P. Warbasse, \$1.50. Page 58.
3. "Cooperative Movement—Yours and Mine" Base Text.
4. "Mankind—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."
5. "Seeking a New World Through Cooperatives." Furnished in Last year's kit.

Preparation:

1. Secure information about the cooperatives that serve your territory. Who organized them and when? What type of cooperative are they?
2. Inquire if some cooperatives organized in your community in the past have failed and why. Have any failed that were organized as true cooperatives under the Rochdale Principles?

Achievement Work:

1. Clip and file newspaper articles about cooperatives in the United States.
2. File business reports of your cooperatives.
3. Make card index of magazine articles about cooperatives for reference when assembling material for Four-Minute Speeches or other purposes.
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Class Study (Early History)

1. Where were co-operators first started in the United States? When?
2. Were they successful? Why?
3. Were they started by urban or rural peoples?
4. What were the causes of early failures?

Later History

1. What class of people gave the cooperative movement another start? When?
2. Where did they begin their organization work?
3. Were they successful? Why?
4. What principle has America added to the seven generally recognized Rochdale principles?
5. When did the movement start its next forward movement?
6. What class of people took it up at this time?
7. Why did the farmers organize both marketing and distributing or producer and consumer cooperatives?
8. Why should the farmer be interested in both types of cooperatives?
9. Is it necessary for him to market his products in the most economical way? By distributing his products with the east possible cost to the consumer he enables the consumer to get his products at a lower cost and also increase his own purchasing power, thereby enabling him to buy more of the products of the urban producer. Anything that brings the producer and the consumer together with the least possible spread, benefits all mutually.
10. What state in the Union started the first cooperative wholesaler? When?
11. What new type of cooperative started in America?
12. When was the first cooperative livestock marketing association organized? Where and by whom?
13. How much has been paid back to the farmers as savings in marketing these associations?
14. What other group has done this? The farmer has therefore done both his selling and buying cooperatively.
15. What kind of cooperatives have

been the most successful financially? (Oil and marketing.)

16. What organization has been foremost in cooperative education and in building cooperatives?

17. When and where was the Union organized? Memorize and repeat the preamble to the Union constitution. The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America has been in the forefront in laying the foundation for the cooperative movement in America. They taught the Rochdale principles of cooperation when other so-called cooperatives were being organized and most of them went broke soon after being started because of not following the cardinal principles of the Rochdale pioneers.

18. What are the names of the cooperatives, both marketing and distributing, that serve the territory that you live in?

19. What is the name of the whole-sale cooperative organization serving your territory?

20. Is your cooperative affiliated with it and pooling all of your purchasing power, thus making it possible to eliminate all distributing costs possible and increasing bargaining power?

21. In what way have we made more progress than Europe in pooling buying power?

Educational

1. What organizations carry on the essential task of education in your territory?
2. What class of people are the principal patrons of cooperatives?
3. Why should farmers be particularly interested in organizing cooperatives? (Widely scattered; pooling essential.)

Contributions:

Contributions of Cooperation to Security—for both Producers and Consumers

Security depends upon a stable purchasing power and steady and increasing production and distribution. We, as a people, are able to produce enough for a decent standard of living for all. The farmer has done his part in producing abundance.

1. Why are both producer's and consumer's cooperatives necessary to both the farmer and the urban dweller?

2. What country of the world has demonstrated that a high standard of rural life can be obtained and used producer's cooperatives to attain this? (Denmark.)

3. Has this culture and security been attained at the expense of any class?

4. What class has received a high standard of living and security in America and what class has had to lower their standard and have lost their security?

5. What class has continued to produce abundantly and what class has practiced the economy of scarcity?

6. Which plan adds to security, higher standards of living and culture of the people?

Essentials for Security:

Adequate and continuous production.

All classes receiving opportunity for earning sufficient purchasing power to provide an adequate or better diet and standard of living.

Contributions of Cooperatives To Security:

Adds to security of both producers and consumers; and we are, or should be, both.

By eliminating unnecessary costs and profits between the two and tending to insure fair returns on our production and fair prices on our purchases.

Modify or eliminate alternate periods of business expansion and contraction, or "booms and busts" with their attendant waste, loss and hardship for the masses, while centralizing wealth and control in the hands of an ever decreasing group of people.

Production, distribution and purchasing power would be continuous and expanding, thereby supplying the needs and wants of the people.

Competition causes waste of raw materials, over-expanding of manufacturing facilities in some lines, duplication of distribution services and uneconomic use of means of production.

Can cooperation remedy this?

1. Can cooperation remedy this? How?
2. What would be the effect on security?
3. Have we ever produced sufficient amounts of all the peoples' needs?
4. Should we be satisfied with only economic security?
5. What does security make possible?
6. On what base have past great civilizations been built?
7. Can we, in this age without a slave-class, equal or exceed them?

Contributions of Cooperatives To Peace:

Economic inequality and unrest causes people to become dissatisfied and reckless, willing to do anything in the hope of escaping from intolerable conditions.

1. Why do dictatorships lead into war? Compare political organization and conditions under Fascism and Communism with democracy and co-operation.

2. Name three reasons why a profit system encourages wars and are all more of the products of the urban producer. Anything that brings the producer and the consumer together with the least possible spread, benefits all mutually.

10. What state in the Union started the first cooperative wholesaler? When?

11. What new type of cooperative started in America?

12. When was the first cooperative livestock marketing association organized? Where and by whom?

13. How much has been paid back to the farmers as savings in marketing these associations?

14. What other group has done this? The farmer has therefore done both his selling and buying cooperatively.

15. What kind of cooperatives have

TO THE RESERVES AND JUVENILES OF THE FIRST DISTRICT

New Year's Greetings to all of you and the hope that our work will go over big in 1937.

We have had a lot of brain storms trying to make a real plan for those people under 16 years—too young to be Juniors and who are such an important part of the organization. But we have finally worked out a month-long lesson plan for us, based on Co-operation—the National Junior topic. We younger people can learn about cooperation just as well as people over 16 years old. The local leader or county leader can present the lesson either at the adult meeting or at a separate meeting enlarging from the outline below.

Lesson for January

Cooperation means working together.

1. Indians were the first American cooperators that we know about. No doubt the mound builders who preceded them cooperated but we do not know much about them. (Perhaps they didn't cooperate and so perished.)

2. Indians had to cooperate to exist.

1. Because of wild animals.

2. Because of enemies in other tribes.

3. Because they could hunt better if a number of braves went together.

(a) Braves went on war path together.

(b) Squaws cooperated in skinning the buffalo and other game.

(c) In curing the meat.

(d) In drying berries, plums, etc.

(e) In planting and harvesting corn, pumpkins, etc.

(f) Members of the tribe gathered flint-rock and arrow-makers made arrows.

Questions

Did the braves do their share of the work?

How did the squaws cure the meat? Of what were tepees made?

Those who are old enough should write essays (about 300 words) on the lesson. Sign your name, age and address, give to your leader who will forward them to me. We hope to have a lot of these essays and give prizes for the best set of essays month by month at the next Junior Jamboree next summer.

We must also be busy with our projects on the lesson, to bring to the Jamboree. Even very small people can make "Indian Villages."

Tepee—Take a piece of string 5 inches long, tie a tack on one end and a lead pencil on the other. Place a piece of brown paper 18 inches long on table. Put tack in middle and starting at edge of paper with pencil, draw a semi-circle, cut out—fold back a "flap" about four inches at bottom of opening and have a dandy tepee, especially if you decorated it with Indian designs with colored crayons. Clothes pins dressed in brown wrapping paper blankets with Indian designs on them, faces and black hair drawn with crayons stand outside the tepees if you are glued to a row of card board.

And you remember how the papooses were carried on their mothers' backs?—well, if you take a piece of that wrapping paper, about three inches square, make a crease across it one-half inch from each edge and tie each end over so the two edges just meet and then over-cast the edges or lace them together with colored thread and then fold the corners back before you reach the edge. You can draw and cut out a cute little papoose to slip inside this little cradle that the Indians made. Don't forget a string at the upper end to slip about the mother's head. I think it will be fine if you make these things at your meetings.

"We will have something for you to do each month, and if you make them all we will have some splendid exhibits at our next Jamboree.

February lesson will be cooperation among Pioneers.

Sincerely,
Leon S. Dobson,
Secretary 1st District.

P. S.—If these directions are not clear and leaders will write I will send patterns of tepee and cradle.

F. E. C. U. A.

(Recitation for five Juveniles. Dressed in white, carrying large blue letters or gold letters on blue background. Each recites the stanza for his own letter. All recite last stanza in unison.)

F—Stands for farmers
Many thousand strong,
Working all together
To right their country's wrong.

E—For educational
A word of magic strength,
It brings hope to our members
Throughout our country's length.

C—For cooperation
Which means we help each other,
In buying and selling
Each to each is brother.

U—Stands for our Union
Each year must see it grow,
Each member get a member
The cause is right, we know.

A—Is for America
Our own grand Ship of State,
We serve her as we serve her
To make her truly great.

(All)—
F—E—C—U—A—
They for our Union stand.
The greatest organization
In all this broad fair land.

AGRICULTURAL BLISS
(Arnold Hauge)

(This kit can be effectively handled by ten boys (and an extra) dressed as farmers. All recite last line of each verse.)

ALL: A group of happy farmers,
Living in a glen
Raising food to feed the world,
In all they numbered ten.

No. 1: Ten contented farmers,
All were doing fine.
One was offered a salary job,
(All) Then there were nine.
(No. 1 struts off stage—thumbs in vest.)

No. 2: Nine hard-working farmers,
Working early and late.
One ran for office,
(All) Then there were only eight.
(No. 2 tips hat and swaggers off.)

No. 3: Eight contented farmers,
Who thought farming was like heaven,
Till the hoppers had done their dirty work.
(All) There remained then only seven.

(No. 3 shuffles off, all looking discouraged.)

No. 4: Seven busy farmers,
Raising cows and hogs and chicks.
The Mortgagee thought he'd try a farm,
(All) So now there's only six.
(Extra boy with sheriff's badge taps 4th boy on the shoulder and motions off-stage. Takes boy out.)

No. 5: Six ragged farmers,
Striving to keep alive,
While paying on the interest.
(All) There now remains but five.
(All lean upon each other. No. 5 walks out.)

No. 6: Five discouraged farmers,
Getting mighty sore,
Being over-worked and underfed.
(All) There now remain but four.
(Talk together—get angry. No. 6 finally stalks out angrily.)

No. 7: Four desperate farmers,
Who thought they were free.
But the sales tax starved one plump to death.
(All) Now there are but three.
(One farmer appears very faint—staggers off stage, helped by others.)

No. 8: Three old and worn-out farmers,
Without a coat or shoe,
Because the middle-man must needs
(All) To make a living too.
(Three lean on each other. No. 8 limps out.)

No. 9: There's only two poor farmers left,
Living off the County
Old Shylcock skinned the both of them.

(All) So he could get the bounty.
(Two remaining turn to right. One places hands on shoulders of other. They start out—stop and then recite last paragraph.)

ALL—This story has a moral,
And it may some day have an end...
If you will learn to cooperate
And save yourself, my friend.

Arranged by
Gladys Talbot Edwards.

HANGING BASKET FOR SUNNY SOUTH WINDOW

It Lets in Most of the Light, and Takes the Place of a Curtain

Few scenes are more cheerful than a south window. Through it come rays of healthy sunshine which stream in sparkling shapes upon the floor, and produce dancing shadows on wall and furniture.

The uplifting effect of such a window, however, is often offset through the use of a curtain, particularly one of heavy texture which shuts out much of the light, and more of the brilliance of the sun. An exception to the curtain rule can be made to advantage in the case of the south window.

The only equipment needed for vacuum packing nut meats at home, says R. C. Wright, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is glass fruit jars to hold the nuts and the water bath canner to exhaust the air from the jars. He says:

"Fill glass jars with nut meats and adjust the glass lids and rubbers, but do not tighten them. Set the jars in a water bath canner—either a clothes boiler or a big kettle with a rack on the bottom. Use enough water to reach almost to the top of the jars. Keep the water boiling for 15 or 20 minutes. Then seal the jars and leave them in the water until it begins to cool. Store the jars in a dark room or cover to keep them from the light. Thus processed, nut meats will keep fresh even during hot weather."

OLD FASHIONED MEAT PIE

(Usually a Family Favorite)

4 tablespoons salt pork
1 cup potato balls or cubes
1 cup cooked peas
2 tablespoons chopped onions
1 cup diced cooked carrots
1 cup diced cooked meat
1 cup water
3 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon flour
1-2 cup boiling water
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper

Brown pork in frying pan, add vegetables and cook five minutes. Add meat and water. Cover and cook ten minutes. Melt butter and add flour. When blended add boiling water, pour into cooking mixture and add salt and baking soda, cover with crust.

Leftover gravy can replace the milk.

Crust

1-2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons fat
1-3 cup milk

Mix dry ingredients, cut in fat and add milk. Pat out soft dough until one-half inch thick. Cut out square and place on top of meat pie. Bake thirty minutes in moderate oven.

LEMON BISCUITS

6 tablespoons shortening, 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-2 teaspoon soda, 4 tablespoons baking powder, 1 cup evaporated or fresh milk soured with 1-4 cup lemon juice.

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ALEXANDER APPOINTED HEAD OF RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Following the transfer of the Resettlement Administration to the Department of Agriculture by Executive Order, effective January 1, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace today announced the appointment of Dr. Will W. Alexander as administrator of the agency, succeeding R. G. Tugwell.

Dr. Alexander, who has been deputy administrator of the Resettlement Administration since May, 1935, was born at Morrisville, Mo., July 15, 1884. He attended the public schools of Missouri and received his A. B. degree from Scarritt-Morrisville College in 1908. He received degrees from Berea and Southern Colleges and from Vanderbilt and Boston Universities.

He was married in 1914 to Mabelle Kinkead of Columbus, Ohio. They have three sons: Edgar Kinkead, John Winton, and William Alexander.

An authority on problems of farm tenancy, rural life and interracial relations, Dr. Alexander is widely known for his work with the Julius Rosenwald Fund and with other organizations concerned with rural, educational, interracial and philanthropic activities. He is now Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a member of the President's Committee on Tenancy and a member of the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education.

Dr. Alexander is co-author of "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy," a preliminary study of the tenancy problem of the south published last year. This study is now in preparation in complete form and will represent one of the most exhaustive investigations ever given to the cotton tenancy problem.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF M. L. WILSON

M. L. Wilson, whose appointment as Under Secretary of Agriculture was announced at the White House today, has had 50 years of experience in the agricultural field. He has been a tenant farmer in Nebraska, a home steader in Montana, and a professor of agricultural economics long interested in the development of a national agricultural policy.

Born on a farm in Cass County, southwestern Iowa, in 1885, Milburn Lincoln Wilson was educated at Iowa State College and at the University of Wisconsin. After his experience farming in Nebraska and Montana, Wilson became one of the first two county agents hired in Montana. His territory was Custer, 150 miles long and 150 miles wide. This area has since been divided into four counties.

After a turn as county agent leader for Montana, during which he became widely known to farmers and to his fellow extension workers as "M. L.," Mr. Wilson did research in dry farming practices and then became head of the division of farm management and costs in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Two years later, in 1926, he returned to Montana State College as head of the Department of Agricultural Economics. In 1929 he spent several months studying the economics of wheat production in Canada and in Europe and the wheat consumption possibilities in the Orient. As head of the agricultural economics department at Montana State College, Mr. Wilson devoted much of his time to testing out various farm management methods in the field, and as a result developed several improved farm management practices. To cut costs on large wheat farms, he developed special methods of handling big-tine hitches, but he also made extensive studies of tractor wheat farms.

Because of his activity in helping to develop farm relief proposals, beginning with the first McNary-Haugen bill in 1924 and including especially the domestic allotment features of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, Mr. Wilson was asked to serve as wheat production administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. After getting the first wheat production control program under way, he accepted the job of establishing and administering the Subsistence Homesteads Division in the Department of the Interior. He returned to the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1934 as Assistant Secretary, which office has resigned effective January 1 to accept appointment as Under Secretary.

PREVENT FIRES AND SAVE LIVES

To burn to death is a horrible tragedy, accompanied by excruciating pain. In Kansas during 1935, 92 persons lost their lives because of burns. A pitiful phase of this record is that most of these accidental deaths were preventable—they were due to accidents that could have been avoided by the use of caution. Twenty-seven of the 61 deaths occurring from home accidents were due to burns received in the kitchen, many of them caused by starting fires with kerosene. The second important cause of home burns was "clothes catching fire from open gas flames," and third was "falls of children into open containers of scalding water." In short, carelessness was the leading cause.

To prevent these deaths from burns and conflagrations: first of all, never start fires with kerosene. Inspect your home for fire hazards. Have your heating system examined for defects. Keep all combustible material such as oil cans, sweeping compound and left over paint in tightly covered metal cans. Never store unburned hay or grass in a barn, cellar or garage. Be safe with electricity—never use a penny instead of a fuse plug, as the fuse is a safety valve which prevents the overload of electricity resulting in fires. Don't hang electric cords over nails or run them under rugs. Always make sure that electrical appliances are disconnected when not in use. Have wiring inspected. It is never safe to

dry clean clothing in inflammable liquid, even in the open air. Never have trash in the cellar, attic or yard. Keep matches in a metal container, out of reach of children. Do not fill oil lamps or stoves while they are lighted or indoors, and do it in daylight. Have a heavy door to the cellar, where so many fires start. Have a fireproof roof. Keep a fire-extinguisher in your home.

These rules may save your life, when fire starts: when clothing is afire, drop to the floor and roll in a rug; when the alarm sounds, walk never run, to the nearest exit; if you discover fire in a building, first call the fire department, next warn other occupants, then fight the flames; if you smell smoke in the night don't open the door and let in hot air and fumes that may kill you—if the door feels hot don't open it but look for another exit, and if it is not hot put your foot against the door, open it a little and if there is pressure from fire slam it shut and seek another way out.

Above all—don't get excited—use your head to save your life.

ARMY OF FARM VOLUNTEERS GIVE FREE CROP SERVICE

More than 80,000 selected volunteer workers, most of them farmers, help the Bureau of Agricultural Economics every month with the crop reports.

The list swells to more than 300,000 when those are included who report only on seasonal crops at specified times of the year. The 80,000 unsalaried reporters furnish information once a month on the local farm situation and in emergencies, such as the drought of 1934 or this year, they perform this service twice a month.

These reporters, the Bureau says, have shown a fine cooperative spirit and a loyalty to the service over a long period of years. It is not unusual for a crop reporter to serve 50 years or more. Often a son takes over the work when his father retires. They receive no compensation for such devotion other than copies of the reports they help to make possible. The following letter to the Bureau from D. Y. Henry, crop reporter at Brookneal, Va., is typical of many these men write:

"I am 68 years old, residing on the farm where I was born, being handed down to my forefathers from my great grandfather, Patrick Henry. My father made these reports when I could first remember and for the past 30 years I have followed in his steps.

"Conditions have undergone many changes since then. The ox carts and wagons have gone, as well as most of the impassable roads, being replaced with cars and trucks moving swiftly over smooth, beautiful roads lined with many gorgeous pictures that Nature's hands have made immortal, and keeping pace with this advancement the farms have improved x x x Rotation of crops and soil improvements are making many of our barren fields blossom and those having flocks of better grade cattle and purebred hogs are but the beginning of marked improvements in store for us. Thanks to the efforts of the Agricultural Department, and especially to you and your office. x x x"

CARLSON URGES NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION

"Congress should consider an immediate re-writing and strengthening of our neutrality legislation in order that our nation will not become involved in the European turmoil and conflict," stated Representative Frank Carlson as he left for Washington to be present at the convening of Congress on January 5th. Mr. Carlson, who is a World War veteran, stated further that events in Europe since the World War have convinced him that we should continue to follow the advice of George Washington, who said "Beware of foreign entanglements."

Farm legislation, social security and water conservation will receive much attention, he said, insisting that every effort be made to make these programs practical and workable. In speaking of relief, Mr. Carlson said that because of drought and crop failures the Federal Government must furnish work to needy farmers and citizens of this area until a cash crop is produced.

POTATO YIELDS BOOSTED

Field tests in several leading potato-producing States prove definitely that proper placement of fertilizer often increases potato yields as much as 35 to 40 bushels per acre, say the United States Department of Agriculture scientists. Best results were obtained when the fertilizer was placed in a narrow band at each side of the row about 2 inches from and on the level with or slightly below the seed pieces. Potato planters with side fertilizer attachments are now available.

Nearly one person in every hundred in this country, on the average, either is employed in the telephone industry or has money invested in it.

Each of the four submarine telephone cables which lie beneath the waters of the Gulf Stream between Key West, Florida, and the Republic of Cuba, uniting the North American Continent with its island neighbor to the South, spans a distance of approximately 121 miles.

SWEETCLOVER GAINS FAVOR

Sweetclover, only a few years ago considered a noxious weed, now occupies a high place among legumes for pasture and soil improvement, says H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service. In many demonstration areas of the Service sweetclover has been introduced successfully for the first time.

WOMEN FARMERS IN QUEBEC

Quebec City, P. Q.—During the last ten years the women's farm club movement has made remarkable progress in the Province of Quebec, advancing from 100 clubs with 6,225 members in 1926 to 260 clubs with 11,230 members in 1935. The so-called weaker sex are no longer content to restrict themselves to household duties, and are applying their efforts to many different phases of agriculture with marked success.

Membership in poultry clubs included 7,254 women who had 220,120 layers and 364,672 spring chickens. Egg production by the birds of these poultrywomen totaled well over two million dozen of which more than one million dozen were marketed. Over 8,000 of the farm club women are engaged in horticulture; over 11,000 are spinners and nearly 10,000 are weavers. Sheep raising is included in the program of 4,694 of the club members who kept 34,525 sheep with an output of 172,341 pounds of wool. Women farmers growing flax numbered 1,720, producing 149,948 pounds of linseed and 72,452 pounds of flax. Canning is also included in the multifarious duties of these farm women, and canned goods to the value of \$190,697 were produced during the year ended June 30, 1935. Eight hundred and twenty-five of the women are beekeepers, attending 3,984 hives. Linen woven by these women farmers within a year had a value of \$18,833, and the total value of wool woven was \$52,962. Over 4,000 of the farm club women took part in agricultural fairs.

PERTINENT FARM NEWS IS BROADCAST DAILY

As Department of Agriculture officials and farm leaders continue their discussions and formulate plans for the agricultural conservation program for 1937, the National Farm and Home Hour each Tuesday presents a report on up-to-date developments. Officers of the AAA and field representatives analyze the problems peculiar to different types of farming and report on the progress being made in devising a suitable program for the coming year.

In addition to the news of agricultural adjustments activities, the Department of Agriculture presents timely economic, gardening, home-making and other farm news from day to day in the program at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

BUREAU AGENCY SURVEYS WINTER FEED SUPPLY

A survey to find out the quantity quality and location of the winter feed supply available to prospective buyers is being made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics through its Livestock Agency at Kansas City, Mo.

The Agency will list persons who may have feed to sell and those who may wish to buy feed. Information will be gathered also covering country elevators which have grain to ship.

The Livestock Feed Agency, which first operated following the drought of 1934, was set up by the Bureau again last summer to help bring together feed buyers and feed sellers. The Agency neither buys nor sells feed, but serves as a clearing house for information as to available supplies.

The current survey is the third which has been made by the Bureau this season; a fourth may be made next March. The information to be gathered is considered of special value at this time as feeders are in the market for winter supplies. After the 1934 drought, the Agency found the greatest demand for feed supplies began about mid-January.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

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

DUNLAP—Seven miles northwest of Dunlap are ruins of buildings which were built when the territory was a part of the Indian Reservation. A crumbling 2-story stone building was used by the U. S. Government for storing Indian supplies. Across the road is a 2-story frame building which formerly housed an Indian Mission. Several stone buildings along the Big John River were built by the Government for the Indians. In one of these huts the late Vice-President Curtis once lived. It is said the Kaws stabled their horses in the tepees and continued to sleep in their tepees.

DENTON—Six and one-half miles southeast of Denton, Doniphan county, is the Jim and Lou Aberdeen Angus Farm of 1,800 acres. The farm plant includes an elevator with scales and dumps which has a capacity of 18,000 bushels; hay and livestock barns, silo, machine sheds, swimming pool, bath house, reservoir which holds 50,000 gallons and is supplied by a spring on the ranch and a modern farm house. The buildings are painted a dove-gray color and trimmed in white. The farm is stocked with 200 head of Aberdeen Angus cattle. The owner is Matt Eylar, son of Jim and Lou Eylar who homesteaded the original 160 acres more than sixty years ago.

VICTORIA—Victoria in Ellis county was named the honor of Queen Victoria. George Grant, a Scotchman from London, conceived the idea of forming a colony in America in 1871. The first of the colony from Glasgow arrived in April, 1873; Grant brought what is believed to be the first Aberdeen Angus cattle to America. The Southdown sheep and thoroughbred horses. But the young British gentlemen of the colony, secure with regular remittances coming from parents, were more interested in hunting jackrabbits than in raising livestock. They imported sleek greyhounds and one of the strangest, most romantic spectacles in the colorful history of Kansas was the

red-coated Britishers riding to the hunt over the prairie. At the end of five years there was not one of the original colonists left in the colony. Today Victoria is a German-Russian town.

TORONTO—Nestled in a beautiful valley in the "Kansas Ozarks" of southern Woodson county is the Woodson County State Lake and Park. Including Big Sandy Creek, Little Sandy Creek, Buffalo Creek, and the Verdigris River, wooded hills, high bluffs, great boulders and caves, the resort now nearing completion, is ideally situated. Ex-Representative Albert Daniels of Woodson county ideally situated. Ex-Representative state park, R. B. Fagan of Junction City, formerly state highway commissioner gave the original 400 acres of land.

ATCHISON—Newspaper advertisement for Kansas. Andy Low, who had been receiver of the land office in Doniphan, brought the Chicago newspapers of his Atchison friend, J. A. Rohr who came to Kansas in the late Fifties. It was in 1863. Low had a hundred acres of wheat which had ripened early and could not get hands to harvest it. Rohr, who had been reading in Chicago newspapers of a machine which would cut and bind wheat "faster than a jackrabbit can run," suggested that Low order one of the "new-fangled contraptions." The harvester was laid down in Atchison on miles to see the "infernal thing" work, and the mechanic who set up the machine returned to Chicago with a bunch of rush orders.

BELLEVIEW—When Seapo, Republic County, was in existence, seven towns could be seen from the highest of a group of hills west of Belleview. The hill was a look-out and signal post used by the Pawnee Indians. On its summit is a circular space outlined by stones which have been pounded edgewise into the earth. It is thought to have been an Indian burial ground, but excavations have not revealed proof of the belief.

JAMESTOWN—Two miles south and a half mile east of Jamestown on the bank of White Creek, is a granite marker which indicates the homestead of Benjamin White who came to Kansas in 1867 and was murdered by Indians the summer of 1868 while making hay near Yuma. White's horses were stolen and the Cheyennes captured his daughter, who is now Mrs. Sarah Brooks, of Jamestown. The stolen girl was rescued by General Custer the following winter. The marker was erected by another daughter, Mrs. E. M. French.

OUTWITTING THE INDIANS IN EARLY DAYS OF MITCHELL COUNTY

The western Indians committed many depredations in Mitchell county after the coming of the first settlers in 1867, but sometimes the whites excelled the wily red raiders in cunning. The stories of pioneer days of Mitchell county, as related by a research worker for the The American Guide, contains many interesting incidents.

The Guide book of the United States and is being prepared by the staff of the Federal Writers' Project WPA. The main purpose of the Guide will be to point out those interesting although less exploited, sections of the country.

Following a series of these Indian raids in the late 60's, a stockade was built on Asher Creek, southeast of where Beloit now stands. Many of the country's settlers lived in that vicinity, and among those who had come was John Owen, then a trader. Because of his frontier experience, Owen was unanimously elected commander of the stockade, contrary to his strong protest. During the night he packed his traps and fled from this forced civilization, going to the headwaters of the Cimarron in the Panhandle of northern Texas to hunt alone. The fact recalls Daniel Boone (or was it Davy Crockett?) who abandoned western Tennessee for the more primitive wilderness, when encountering another trapper 200 or 300 miles from nowhere, he decided the country was getting too crowded.

About 1870 an army post was established on the north bank of the Solomon river west of Great Spirit Springs (now known as Wacanda). A battery of artillery was assigned to the post, later relieved by a troop of cavalry. It is interesting to know that Second Lieutenant McIntosh, a full blood Cheyenne Indian, was second in command.

Raid became less frequent. However, in May a party of Cheyennes and Arapahoes swept down Oak creek and near the county line came across a party of four men from the Cawker City settlement who were looking up valuable tracts for settlement. The Indians "rounded them up" in a buffalo wallow for several hours, but the four were well armed, and protected by the wallow, kept the redskins off by continual firing at any who advanced. The redskins abandoned the effort, and proceeding east to Limestone creek, fell upon the little settlement at Glen Elder. There they slaughtered three men, whose bodies were found in the river a few yards below where the mill stood later. The forehead of one was crushed by a tomahawk, another was shot with a revolver, and a third was stuck full of arrows. The settlers fled for protection to the nearest stockade. Troops came from Spirit Springs and the Indians disappeared over the plains.

They made another sortie about three weeks later to the vicinity of the Springs, reconnoitering the camp of the soldiers on the river. Uncle John Segars, one of the party who had protected themselves in the buffalo wallow, was alone in the little town of Cawker, not far away, which consisted of one house and a sod stable. All the other settlers were several miles down the valley, hauling lumber and a sawmill from the railroad. Realizing that the Indians were in the vicinity, but knowing they were not aware of how many persons might be concealed in the

stable. Uncle John dressed himself in different suits of clothes belonging to the men away at work and allowed the Indians to see him first in one suit, then another. By impersonating a number of different men he apparently convinced the besiegers that the sod stable was filled with brave whites waiting their attack. As a result, the 30 Indians abandoned their designs, but that night they stole 10 horses from a ranch two miles west of Cawker where nearly a dozen men were concealed in the house, silent but passive witnesses to the robbery.

VACATION

'Twas the day before vacation,
When all through recitation,
Not a pupil could think-er not even the teacher.

Their minds all concealed this one thing,
In hopes that the bell would hurry and ring.

The students were restless and thinking ahead,
While visions of home and fun danced in each head.

The teacher said "study for a few minutes yet,"
Some settled down, some took a nap,
When out of the silence, the bell finally rang.

We sprang our feet and were off like a bang,
Away toward the halls we flew like a flash.

Tore open the doors and threw on our wraps,
The sun, on the breast of the new fallen snow,

Gave a luster of midday to objects by now.
We were gone in a moment, without a school book,
More rapid than eagles our courses we took.

We whistled and shouted, and called out by name
"Good-bye old school house, till we meet again."

TENANCY COMMITTEE TO HOLD FIVE REGIONAL MEETINGS

(Continued from Page One)
discussion of tenancy problems and in publicizing these hearings will be greatly appreciated. The committee will be especially happy to receive your own suggestions before it reports to the President on February 1.

Further information concerning these hearings, including the exact address at which they will be held, will come to you later.

Sincerely Yours,
H. A. Wallace,
Chairman Special Committee on Farm Tenancy.

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas

WaKeeney, Kansas

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

WHEN ORDERING COAL

REMEMBER

TO WRITE OR WIRE US

KANSAS—Cherokee District Deep shaft lump and nut, Deep shovel lump, standard nut, fancy nut, Furnace sizes and slack.

OKLAHOMA—All sizes of Poteau, Broken Aro, Henryetta, McAlester and Old Hickory.

COLORADO—Keystone (Routt County)—6 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump, 6 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack.

Bear River—8 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump