

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF
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 Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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SALINA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 16, 1937

EDITORIAL

INTERESTING LOCAL MEETINGS

The Local is the heart of the Farmers Union. It must be kept alive. This can be done by making it attractive, interesting, and instructive. Too often it becomes a lonely meeting place out at a lonely school house. The Local should be a meeting place for all the farm family—for the farmer and his wife and the boys and girls of the farm. It is suggested that there be three parts to the Local Meeting.

1st. An hour of social good time from 8:00 till 9:00 o'clock. Have a Social Committee that will put on a snappy round of games and contests and amusements. The younger members and the Juniors are usually best at this, and should be in charge. Don't wait for all the late comers to get there. Start as soon as 6 or 8 arrive at the meeting place. There are many card games to use. Have them bring their crokinole, carom, Chinese checkers, and other board games. Some will want to play card games and some board games. One member of the Social Committee can start the card games and keep them going, and another member can work the board games. Then there are a lot of amusements that all can take part in, such as, guessing whose shadow is on the sheet, fortune telling, stage coach upset, pillow boxing by youngsters, hog calling, cross questions and crooked answers. The crowd may be divided into two divisions for the many contests on questions.

2nd. After an hour of fun, the officers of the Local should call the meeting to order for the transaction of business. Move right along with this part of the meeting. Don't let the business drag. Take up first unfinished business and then new business. Some discussion and debate is proper in considering business matters. But as soon as the sentiment of the meeting becomes apparent, a motion should be made and a vote taken to settle the proposition, and then go on to the next matter of business. To be strictly parliamentary, the motion should be first and the discussion following. Often one after another gets up and makes a suggestion and then sets down, and time drags on. That is the wrong way. Never-ending suggestions and talking get the meeting nowhere. Business is transacted by motions, and not by a talkfest. And early in the consideration of a proposition some one should make a motion and get something definite before the meeting. If none in the crowd makes a definite motion, the president should put the subject before the meeting into a definite proposition, and put it to vote as soon as discussion discloses the sentiment of the meeting, and without waiting for the clock to run down, and everybody to become weary. Robert's Rules of Order is the customary standard, or text, to determine the proper procedure of business.

3rd. Next should come the intellectual, or educational, program of the meeting. If the President of the Local does not care to get up the program, then a Program Committee should be appointed to determine the program, and to secure the members to put it on. Songs, readings, plays, essays, dialogues, instrumental music, debates, current events, comic or actual news sheets, stunts, contest questionnaires, and study classes are some of the many things that can be put on as an instructive and interesting and educational program. For debates take some economic question of concern to agriculture or some part of our national or state Farmers Union program, and with one or two debaters on a side try to bring out all of the argument on both sides of the proposition. Don't be afraid to debate some part of our own program because of any theory that it would be disloyal to allow the presentation of argument against our program. The best lawyers set out in array all the arguments against their side of the case that they can possibly think of—in order that they may be prepared to meet every point their adversary may present. If our program cannot stand up under debate, then our program needs some amendment. One of the best ways to teach our educational program, and one of the most interesting ways, is by a contest questionnaire, dividing the house into two sides, and seeing which side can answer quickest and score the most points on the questions asked on our program, or on economic or historical questions. Some one well informed on our educational program should put the questions, which should be put in a form that they may be answered by one word or just a few words. But don't put all the songs and music on together, but scatter them and readings and dialogues and stunts in between the drier parts of the program, so that the drowsy ones will not fall asleep. Encourage the Juniors to take part in and to put on a good part of the program.

To put on good programs every Local needs material for songs, readings, discussions, dialogues, plays, debates, questionnaires. The State

Office has a monthly program service furnished from the National Farmers Union, and prepared under the direction of Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards. This program service comes once each month—12 issues—and is a great help in preparing programs for the meetings of the Locals. It costs 60c for the 12 issues, that is, for a year. Every Local should send 60c to Secretary Pauline Cowger, State Farmers Union Office, Salina, and get this service. Let us make our Local meetings so good that everybody will want to come to them.

Travelogue

Monday, December 6th, President John Vesecky and Junior Leader Esther Ekblad went to McPherson to the County Farmers Union Quarterly Meeting. President Vesecky gave the main talk, largely on our national program. Miss Ekblad discussed the Junior Work. The County Union selected a County Junior Leader. A series of Junior meetings for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of that week were arranged at Locals where there was a good bunch of youngsters that were good prospects for Junior organization. Miss Ekblad, accompanied by good local helpers attended all of these meetings and made progress in getting the Junior Work started in McPherson County. About 50 were present at the meeting.

Wednesday, December 8th, President Vesecky and John Frost drove to Concordia. About 35 men were present and interested. President Carr and Secretary Cedar and other county officers were re-elected. President Vesecky talked on the Farm Bill in Congress. John Frost talked on the need of the Farmers Union.

Thursday, December 9th, President Vesecky took the train for Lawrence to attend and address the Douglas County Farmers Union Meeting at Lone Star. He returned to Salina to finish up some work at the office before leaving for St. Paul.

Also on Thursday, John Frost and Mrs. Frost drove to Overbrook, where Mr. Frost spoke before the County Farmers Union Meeting of Osage County. An account of this meeting is in the Neighborhood Notes of this issue.

Friday, December 10th, National President Vesecky took the train for St. Paul to attend the meeting of the National Board, as recorded elsewhere in this issue.

On Saturday, December 11th, Junior Leader Esther Ekblad and Mrs. Frost and John Frost drove to Ellsworth to the Ellsworth County Farmers Union Meeting. A crowd of about 200 took part in the noon hour dinner festivities. About 100 stayed for the speaking at 2:00 o'clock. Miss Ekblad explained the Junior Work. The County Union appointed a Committee to select a Junior Leader, after which they will be ready to have Miss Ekblad come and help get the work started. John Frost talked on how we farmers are deceived if we do not do our own thinking.

Monday, December 14th, John Frost went to Topeka to represent the State Farmers Union at a meeting of the Farm Organizations, President Vesecky being away in the Northwest with the National Board.

THE CLOAK ROOM

W. P. Lamberston
 December 11, 1937

The Republican Party needs a new atmosphere more than it needs a definite program.

Rep. Fred Vinson of Ky. will leave Congress for the D. C. Court of Appeals. Fred, like Hugo, was faithful and received blessings from above.

Coffee of northwest Nebraska and Lucas of central Illinois are both tall, handsome and resemble each other, are the same age, both World War veterans and primarily interested in agriculture.

Miss Marian Martin of Maine, who will speak to the Women's Kansas Day Club, is a law student at Yale. Campaigning together, we carried the Pine Tree state for London.

Sisters Mary Norton and Frances Perkins assume the masculine task of passing and administering an act to regulate wages and hours for men. This won't be the first time that men's working hours have been determined by women.

Wouldn't you like to have heard with us the four-week lecture course which closed Tuesday night—Cordell Hull, Ambassador from Japan, China and Russia—and been privileged to ask them questions? It was all off the record!

On a load of wheat in the fall of '35, my father first took me to Dr. Challiss' mill at Woodlawn, ten miles away. It was there that Jake Richardson, my blacksmith of recent years, inducted in the late distinguished lawyer Jim, a love for shop craft which he practiced as an avocation to the end.

We had boldly said all summer that William Green was not for the War Relocation Bill at heart. Now he comes to our rescue.

Mrs. Lindbergh married an ace; Mrs. Mussolini, a duce; Mrs. Simpson a king. Mr. ... perhaps you would enjoy continuing this international card game.

It has been suggested that a joint debate here between the ambassadors from Japan and China, with a dollar admission fee, might balance the budget.

Geo. Darrow, one time leader of the Pennsylvania Republicans in the House, is now the minority doorkeeper. In the '36 election he was rubbed out by Dr. Ira Drew, an osteopath.

Levis Rockefeller, newly elected Republican from up the Hudson a few miles is no relation to the John D. family, but he lends suspicion to the accusation that we are still the moneyed party.

Bruce Barton, 51, Rep. author, and now congressman from the Bronx, while playing good handball, told me he also represented farmers, the sharecroppers of the penthouses on Park and Fifth avenues.

The Austrian Jew, Ellenbogen, who, after being elected to Congress five years ago, could not take his seat for months awaiting his naturalization, sang his swan song in the House Tuesday. He was elected a judge of the Common Pleas Court in Pittsburgh this month.

There were 130 international conferences last year, of one kind or another, in which our government participated. We are a cooperating country even though we did not join the League of Nations and do not care to enter any more foreign wars.

Neighborhood Notes

ANNUAL MEETING OF OSAGE COUNTY UNION

Masonic Hall
 Overbrook, Kas., December 10, '37.

Following a fine dinner put on by the ladies of the Valley Brook and Plum Creek locals, the meeting was called to order by President Lloyd Nicolay. After the usual routine business was disposed of, Mrs. Solon Craig and Mrs. James Sullivan presented a spirited piano duet. Later, our State President, Mr. John Frost, conducted a short questionnaire, and followed it by a brief discussion on the educational program of the Farmers Union.

The officers for 1938 were elected—with Mr. Clyde W. Coffman as president, Robert Kaff as vice-president, and Floyd Butel, secretary and treasurer.

The resolution committee, composed of W. B. Banning, chairman, C. W. Coffman, and B. O. Hoover, presented a set of twelve resolutions to the meeting. After an interesting discussion these resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS

I. We endorse and approve the short statement of general aims and demands adopted by the National Convention at Oklahoma City.

II. We pledge our support to any permanent legislation enacted by the present Congress for the benefit of American Agriculture—if it contains and promotes the following vital propositions:

1. That agriculture has an inalienable right to a fair proportionate share of the National income.

2. That consumer as well as farmer interests should be safeguarded through an "Ever Normal Granary" plan.

3. That conservation of our soil is vitally important to the nation.

4. That farmers ought to be assured of security of tenure of the farm they occupy.

5. That the farmers' cooperatives should be encouraged and assisted.

6. That provisions favoring the family sized farm should be included in any national farm program.

III. We also wish to endorse the principle that Producer and Consumer Cooperatives should work hand in hand, and that their common welfare is inseparably united.

IV. That we approve and urge the adoption of an amendment to the U. S. Constitution requiring a majority vote of all the qualified voters of the United States to declare war.

V. We demand the retention of the gas tax exemption law for agriculture, with adequate provisions to prevent illegal practices.

VI. We note that some of our Kansas Congressmen, as well as those of other western states, have either been absent or unable to make up their minds when roll-calls, on vital parts of the two farm bills, now before Congress, were taken. We request, that whatever their personal difficulties may be, we did not send them to Washington to be zeros on any proposed legislation.

VII. We again ask permanent adjustment of interest rates on the indebtedness of agriculture to those

rates enjoyed by private industry, not to exceed 1-1/2 per cent.

VIII. Believing that no government can survive where taxes are levied, regardless of ability to pay we again assert that taxation must be based on net income.

IX. War negates the objectives of civilization; therefore we renew our efforts to educate our people toward an understanding of the economic and social conflicts causing war, the utter futility of war, and the steps to be taken to prevent it.

X. We ask for a graduated gross production tax on petroleum products to replace other taxes not levied on ability to pay.

XI. We suggest that a meeting of all major farm organizations, presidents, together with the Secretary of Agriculture and farmer delegates, be called at some central fair farm price on major agricultural products and that these prices be published all over the United States with the basic reasons for such actions given.

XII. Believing that Federal control, in some form, is desirable in increasingly frequent labor disputes, and that our own income rises and falls with that of labor—we affirm that if labor desires the passage of the Black-Connelly Wages and Hours bill, we are for it.

The county agent, George W. Gerber, gave a suggestive talk on the methods of controlling and eradicating bindweed, and also explained the set-up by which this work will be carried out in Osage County next year.

Clyde Coffman then introduced State President John Frost, who gave us an able and interesting talk, in which he explained why many farmers do not join a farm organization, and then explained reasons why every farmer should belong to a farm organization, and then showed a number of points or goals which the Farmers Union program is striving to attain.

The Program Committee, composed of Mrs. Paul Fishburn and Mrs. H. Hupp, presented the following program:

The Overbrook Grade School Rhythmic Band presented two numbers.

Instrumental solo by Doris Jean Wright, Betty Lou Weil and Charlene Ware.

Piano solo by Joan Coffman.

Reading by Mrs. Murlin Fishburn. Mr. H. H. Hampton, who was the made only a few remarks as the time delegate to the State Convention, was getting late.

Thus ended an interesting quarterly meeting.

Respectfully,
 Floyd C. Butel,
 County Secretary.

PARAGRAPHS BY J. D. SHEPHERD

Do local farmers and consumers in towns want to co-operate on the Rochdale plan?

No! No! For they will not cooperate to build their own home-owned packing house in every county seat town or city.

Local farmers and town consumers of meat products, rather than co-operate in their own home communities, and take stock in their home-owned packing plants and mills, in pork, poultry, wheat, etc., would rather pay the freight both ways, with the commissions, and packing house charges and profits given to some distant city. It's queer, very queer!

Farmer—consumer—home—owner packing house and cold storage plants combined with a creamery, to process farmers' products in every county seat city or town is urgent, if we "the people," are ever going to bring farmers and consumers together, save freights and commissions and profits, etc.

Modern trucks make co-operative packing house, cold storage, combined with creamery, farmer and consumer owned and operated plants practical.

Then, with farmer-consumer owned stores, on the same Rochdale plan, the home town processed meats can be retailed to stock-holding members at regular going prices with refunds of profits, upon the patronage of every stockholder.

Ben Franklin said: "God helps those who help themselves."

Remember "the meat trusts" love us all like the Japs love Chinese territory.

Remember we, "the people," have already made the meat trusts so rich, that their packing-houses reach around the world.

May the Lord help us farmers and consumers to get together in every county seat town to help ourselves, everything for us, such as "curb" the trusts; "get us cheap food" with "parity" prices for farm products.

How long, Oh Lord, will we trust meat trusts, and not trust Thee and ourselves?

"Jones—he pays the freight" both ways, and charges it against us farmers and home consumers who buy our beef and pork and butter processed in some distant city packing house.

The world belongs to the young men and young women. I hope they can get it out of the messes our older people has gotten it into. Of course, individually, we old folks are to be blamed; but collectively, we are to be blamed.

RUSH COUNTY MEETING

Rush County Farmers Union members will have a special meeting on Monday, December 20th for the purpose of electing officers and any other business that may come before the meeting. Please be present.

L. W. Werth,
 Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL MEETS

At a recent meeting of Indianapolis Local 1877, of Miami county, Mr. E. F. Schiefelbusch, Osawatomie, was re-elected chairman; Mr. Wheaton Slyter, Fontana, vice-chairman; Miss Donna O. Hunt, Osawatomie, secretary; Mr. A. B. Chandler and Mr. Henry Daveaster conductor and doorkeeper, respectively.

After the business session, Mr. Schiefelbusch gave an illustrated talk on topographical influences which affect our weather, particularly the amount of rainfall. He brought out the fact that Kansas is so situated that the winds blowing over the Pacific ocean to a north-easterly direction, lose their moisture in the high altitudes of the Rocky Mountains. He also explained the relation of winds as determining pressure areas and the direction of the wind at a given time.

Surly is a characteristic of us farm folk to watch the marvelous colors of a sunset at the end of a day. Mr. Schiefelbusch reminded us that each ray of light is made up of the seven primary colors. In the evening only the strongest of these colors can reflect through certain strata of atmosphere hence the red or yellow or orange of a setting sun, against the blue of the sky.

We would like to commend Mr. and Mrs. J. Lohr of Wellsville on the perfect record of attendance, since the reorganization of the locals. They live 18 miles away. We also extend to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Meirig, Wellsville, our sympathy, in their recent trouble and bereavement. We would also like to say that Mr. and Mrs. Meirig recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

Donna O. Hunt,
 Sec.-Treas.

BRANTFORD LOCAL MEETS

Clifton, Kans., Dec. 8, 1937.

Dear Cooperators:
 We the Brantford Farmers Union Local No. 2186 held our annual meeting Dec. 6, 1937. The following business was transacted:

First the meeting was called to order by Pres. Mr. Hans Andrewson. Reading the minutes of the last meeting by Sec. Harold Andrewson, report on financial standing of local by the treasurer, which received a unanimous vote of approval by all members present, 11. After this the secretary read the petition calling for a referendum vote, and also the letter which we received from Mr. Vesecky, followed by a lengthy discussion by all members present, which ended up in a final vote of 11 against and none in favor of the petition.

The new officers that were elected for the coming year were, Mr. Albert C. Nelson, Clifton, Kansas, president, in place of Hans Andrewson; Mr. F. O. Peterson, Clyde, Kans., vice-president, in place of Mr. Paul Blad; Mr. Emory Magnus, conductor, in place of Mr. F. O. Peterson; Mr. Harold N. Andrewson remained as secretary-treasurer for the coming year.

Our referendum petition vote is a little late but we hope it will still be of some help in this cause. Sincerely yours,
 Harold N. Andrewson,
 Secretary-treasurer.

ELIJAH LOVEJOY

From the standpoint of principle what could be more incongruous than a man of the antecedence of our ex-president, residing at a memorial service for Elijah Lovejoy?

Lovejoy lost his life at the hands of a mob, and his property at Alton, Illinois was destroyed, because of his opposition to the predatory interests that dominated the government of his day. Who knows of any physical hazards that Mr. Hoover has subjected himself to by opposing the predatory interests of today?

There isn't much doubt but the privileged classes of today are satisfied with his administration of the government. The so-called Liberty League, Daughters of the American Revolution, trustees of colleges that look at government from the Hoover standpoint, and other organizations of like character, would favor Mr. Hoover.

The next time Colby College celebrates a Lovejoy anniversary wouldn't it be more appropriate to select some master of ceremonies like Eugene Debs or Tom Mooney, who really know something about governmental oppression?

Mr. Hoover would be more at home at a memorial service for his Secretary of the Treasury, the late Andrew Mellon, and other such patriots from whom he seems to get his inspiration, which would have made Lovejoy seaisick.

J. C. GLASGOW.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Stafford County
 Whereas, our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called from our midst, Mrs. Ernest Budde, wife of our beloved brother, Ernest Budde.

Therefore be it resolved that the members of North Star Local No. 1979, extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer and one to be spread on the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Orpha C. Amend
 Mrs. Goldie Dale
 Mrs. Lillian McCune,
 Committee.

Premeditated

Insurance Agent—Ever have any accidents?

Applicant—Nope.

Agent—Ever been sick.

Applicant—Well, I was laid up a couple of times. Once a mule kicked me and broke my leg and another time a rattlesnake bit me but I soon got over that.

Agent—My goodness, man, don't you call those accidents?

Applicant—Why, no. Both of 'em was done on purpose.

Nelson Eddy, star of radio and screen, got his first job as a telephone switchboard operator in an iron works

RILEY COUNTY FARMERS UNION ANNUAL MEETING

Grandview School House, December 4, 1937
 Leonardville, Kansas,
 December 9, 1937.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. Whereas Bill H. R. No. 8505 does not guarantee farmers the average cost of production for that part of our products consumed at home, we therefore go on record as being opposed to the bill and urge our congressmen to vote against it, and that they work for the Thomas Massingale Cost of Production Bill.

2. We greatly favor the proposal for a referendum vote of the people before the U. S. enters any war except in the case of invasion by a foreign power.

3. Appreciating the splendid testimony which C. C. Cogswell of the Grange gave before the Senate Agricultural hearings at Topeka we wish to commend his stand both there and in Washington and to extend our sincere thanks to him.

We also commend and thank our Riley County president, Victor Hawkins who represented us so well at Topeka.

4. We commend the progressive resolutions which were presented and adopted by the Ladies Auxiliary at the state convention.

5. Realizing that Mayor La Guardia is affiliated with the American Labor party, we note with interest his address in which he declared before an urban audience that the farmer has had a raw deal. We recommend that his future progress be followed closely.

Officers elected for 1938 are as follows:

President—V. E. Hawkinson, Randolph.

Vice President—Vincent Larson, Leonardville.

Secy-Treasurer—Gust Larson, Leonardville.

Conductor—John Dobson, Manhattan.

Lecturer and Organizer—Leona S. Dobson, Manhattan.

Doorkeeper—L. D. Buss, Leonardville.

Executive—John Amnell, Randolph.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

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

Organized Juniors In McPherson County

Monday afternoon, December 6, Mr. Vescey and attended the McPherson county Farmers Union meeting, which was for the beginning of a week with the McPherson county folks. At this meeting we heard very interesting reports from convention delegates. Reuben Peterson who was our delegate to the National F. U. Convention gave a report. In their election of officers for the coming year they elected a young man, James Walker, for chairman. To succeed Steve Myers, James was also appointed Junior Leader; don't worry, James is going to get the work done in fine shape.

The folks at No. 8 Local surely deserve credit for taking care of me; every night for the rest of the week, I found myself somewhere around Marquette. Sidney Carlson's took me home with them from the county meeting, Tuesday evening we met at the No. 8 Local, a lively bunch that meet every Tuesday evening. Why those men wouldn't miss a Local meeting for anything; that would be like robbing them of part of their lives. The only thing wrong, they haven't been making a family affair of it by taking their wives and children along. We had a good time Tuesday evening, we even had a street broadcast that afforded plenty of laughter. No. 8 has quite a number of Juniors that got busy and organized that evening. Sidney Carlson was appointed Junior Leader—that is if he can refrain from being a Junior himself.

I spent another night at the Sidney Carlson home and Wednesday evening we all went to the Morning Star Local. The Carlson sisters, Ida Mae, Ruth, and Margaret, helped with the program by playing a piano trio. Ruth read the December "Message to the Local," and altogether we sang "Men of the Soil." These girls deserve a pat on the back, they were along every night, except Friday; they are peppy Junior members.

Steve Myers took me home with him Wednesday evening and I'm sure glad that he did, otherwise I wouldn't have had a horseback ride on Mary Margaret's Silver King. That was a real treat for me to have a ride on such a well trained horse as Mary Margaret's, but Mr. Myers' overalls and cowboy hat was the treat for onlookers.

No. 8 Local will be justified if they boast of some grand spirit, again on Thursday evening the Carlsons, Mr. Larson, and Mr. Myers escorted me to a Farmers Union meeting, this time at Graveland. Ida Mae, Ruth, and Margaret again assisted in giving a program; we added one note from the night before and that was the singing of "Happy Birthday" to Steve Myers. Graveland has a nice sized group of Juniors too that are going to get organized right away.

Friday evening I again had a new home, this time at Thomas Larson's. Mr. and Mrs. Larson and Junior took me to the Morning Star Local. When we were there on Wednesday evening not many Juniors were out so they had asked us to come back on Friday evening and meet in connection with another Young People's organization. It was fun to get back and become better acquainted with some of the folks we had met the other night and the Juniors did get organized.

Thanks to the McPherson County folks for your friendly hospitality. You are the leaders in the state in Farmers Union membership, keep up the good spirit and you are going to be leading in Junior work too.

SMART EASILY MADE

8898 8017



8898. Princess House Frock. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 4-8 yards of 39 inch material, plus 3-8 yard of contrasting. Price 15c.

8017. Two Piece Frock. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 14 requires 2 yards of 35 or 39 inch material for the skirt and 1-4 yards for the jacket blouse. In monotonous for short sleeves 4 yards. Price 15c.

Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51,
Salina, Kansas

William Tyndale Translator Of Bible Into English

Few English speaking readers of the Bible know of its debt to William Tyndale, who was the first to translate it into that tongue.

Born in the vicinity of Gloucester, Eng., near the end of the 15th century, he was graduated with the M.A. degree at Oxford in 1515. After studying at Cambridge, he was ordained to the priesthood.

It was not long after he entered the priesthood, and while serving as chaplain and a domestic tutor, that the church authorities suspected him of being heretical in his theological views. His observations led him to believe that the leaders of the Church were corrupt. A remedy for such a condition, he concluded, was to translate the New Testament into English and place it in the hands of people for their own interpretation. To this end he worked, but, unable to get his translation published in England, he went to Wittenberg, Germany, in 1524, where he visited Martin Luther.

At Cologne, he succeeded in having printed a quarto edition of his New Testament. When the Church authorities learned of this, they prevailed upon the Senate of Cologne to prohibit further printing of the testament.

Although Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey were cautioned by the Church leaders on the Continent to watch the English ports, thousands of copies of the English translation were smuggled into the country.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of England destroyed every copy they could find in that country, and the copies they ordered purchased on the Continent met the same fate.

Ecological hostility against Tyndale increased as he widened his activities in the cause of the English Reformation. In the meantime, he went to Antwerp, where English authorities demanded his surrender. However, he kept on his translations of the Scriptures until he was betrayed by a man who pretended to embrace his doctrines, and was thrown into prison at Vilvorde Castle, near Brussels. There he was tried for heresy, condemned, strangled at the stake, and his body burned.

Tyndale was one of the greatest forces of the English Reformation and one of the greatest leaders for freedom of thought. To him who lived four centuries ago in the cause of the great movement the world owes much more than it is able to conceive. Believing in immortality, the followers of the Christian faith may be sure that this great heroic soul has no pang of regret for what he suffered in the cause of the Scriptures might be enjoyed by his fellowmen.

LIFTERS AND LEANERS

There are two kinds of people on earth—two kinds of people—no more, I say.

Not the saint and the sinner, for 'tis well understood.

The good are half bad, and the bad are half good.

Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth.

You must first know the state of his conscience and health;

Not the humble and proud, for in hand pull apart to make thin and full of holes. When cold break into irregular pieces.

Cocooned Candy.

Two cups shredded coconut, 1/4 cup white corn syrup, 2 cups granulated sugar, 1/2 cup water, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1/2 cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup cream, 1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup cocoa, 1/2 cup nuts, 1/2 cup raisins, 1/2 cup currants, 1/2 cup cherries, 1/2 cup apricots, 1/2 cup peaches, 1/2 cup plums, 1/2 cup apples, 1/2 cup pears, 1/2 cup oranges, 1/2 cup lemons, 1/2 cup limes, 1/2 cup grapefruit, 1/2 cup pineapple, 1/2 cup mango, 1/2 cup papaya, 1/2 cup guava, 1/2 cup kiwi, 1/2 cup passion fruit, 1/2 cup dragon fruit, 1/2 cup jackfruit, 1/2 cup breadfruit, 1/2 cup soursop, 1/2 cup tamarind, 1/2 cup cashew, 1/2 cup almond, 1/2 cup walnut, 1/2 cup pecan, 1/2 cup hazelnut, 1/2 cup pistachio, 1/2 cup macadamia, 1/2 cup Brazil, 1/2 cup cashew, 1/2 cup almond, 1/2 cup walnut, 1/2 cup pecan, 1/2 cup hazelnut, 1/2 cup pistachio, 1/2 cup macadamia, 1/2 cup Brazil.

Chop coconut very fine. Cook syrup, sugar and water until a soft ball is formed when a few drops are tried in cold water (238 degrees F.). Let cool until lukewarm. Add coconut and vanilla and stir until creamy.

Turn onto a smooth flat surface and with a rolling pin dusted with powdered sugar roll into a thin sheet about 1/8 inch thick. Melt chocolate over hot water and pour evenly over candy. Cut in squares when chocolate is hard.

Maple Pralines.

Two cups powdered sugar, 1 cup maple syrup, 1/2 cup heavy cream, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 cup pecan meats.

Combine sugar and syrup and put over a low fire. Stir in cream and salt and bring to the boiling point. Cook without stirring until a few drops are tried in cold water (238 degrees F.). Remove at once from the fire and put in a large pan of cold water. Begin to beat and beat until thick. Cool the syrup rapidly over cold water while beating. Add nuts and drop from teaspoon into heavy waxed paper to form flat round cakes.

Molasses Taffy.

One cup granulated sugar, 1 cup brown sugar, 2 cups molasses, 3 tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1/2 cup water, 1/4 teaspoon soda, 2 drops oil of peppermint or wintergreen (optional).

Put sugar, molasses, vinegar and water into a large pan and stir until sugar is dissolved. Boil until a few drops are tried in cold water (238 degrees F.). Add butter and as soon as melted remove from fire and stir in soda. Pour into oiled shallow pans to cool. When cool enough to handle add vinegar if you use it. Pull until light colored and porous. Stretch and twist into a rope not more than half an inch thick and cut into inch pieces with scissors. Wrap each piece in waxed paper.

Easy C Melts.

Three cups granulated sugar, 1 cup white corn syrup, 1 cup heavy cream, 1 cup milk, 2 tablespoons cornstarch, 4 tablespoons butter, 1/2 cup nuts, 1/2 cup raisins, 1/2 cup currants, 1/2 cup cherries, 1/2 cup apricots, 1/2 cup peaches, 1/2 cup plums, 1/2 cup apples, 1/2 cup pears, 1/2 cup oranges, 1/2 cup lemons, 1/2 cup limes, 1/2 cup grapefruit, 1/2 cup pineapple, 1/2 cup mango, 1/2 cup papaya, 1/2 cup guava, 1/2 cup kiwi, 1/2 cup passion fruit, 1/2 cup dragon fruit, 1/2 cup jackfruit, 1/2 cup breadfruit, 1/2 cup soursop, 1/2 cup tamarind, 1/2 cup cashew, 1/2 cup almond, 1/2 cup walnut, 1/2 cup pecan, 1/2 cup hazelnut, 1/2 cup pistachio, 1/2 cup macadamia, 1/2 cup Brazil.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

The Cooperative Christmas

By J. P. Warbasse

An historic date was the 21st of December, 1814. On that shortest day of the year an event of far-reaching importance occurred. Twenty-eight poor weavers in Rochdale, England, had succeeded, after a year of effort, in saving a total sum of \$140.

At that date, they opened their cooperative store. It signaled a new era in business. The customers became their own merchant. A cooperative star shown in the economic firmament at that date.

People who need things have learned how to use the Rochdale method to supply their needs. Cooperative stores have multiplied. Great wholesales—some of the largest in the world—have developed. Manufacturing in consumer-owned factories is producing things for the people.

Services, such as banking, insurance, housing, medical care and recreations, have been developed in the non-profit cooperative field to the point that astonishes students of economics.

Around that small star of Rochdale, and around the world, is to be seen a galaxy of cooperatives. More than 200,000 cooperative societies with 150,000,000 members represent one-fourth of the families of the world. Their yearly business of 30 billion dollars is carried on by people who are learning how to serve themselves and thus to get better access to the things they need.

Without destroying the prevalent method of business, without capitalism or chaos, cooperative business steadily grows and takes the place of profit business. Consumers are training themselves as they go, and quietly introducing the service motive of business into the details of the profit motive.

A disturbed world may view with hope and satisfaction this stabilizing cooperative business in which invested capital and the positions of employed workers are more secure than in the present method of business. Mutual aid is the guiding principle.

A GOOD OLD CUSTOM

by Elizabeth Cole, Acting Publicity Director National Tuberculosis Association

Old customs, costumes, pomp and circumstance were glowingly recalled last spring at the elaborate coronation of King Edward VI. Ditch digger and banker alike read newspapers and heard radio broadcasts describing details of this ceremony, centuries old.

At this Christmas season another reminder of customs of the olden days is appearing in our own country. The penny Christmas Seal this year depicts a jolly, old colorado town crier with his warm caped cloak of brown and his three cornered hat he brings to mind one of the most popular and ancient characters of many lands—the man who went from house to house in the small towns and villages to warn of dangers, spread the news, and protect the house holders.

The earliest settlers in all parts of our country brought from their various homelands this custom of having a bell ringer, a town crier, or a night watchman go about at night to guard their homes and warn against Indians or marauding bandits. The Dutch folk who settled New Amsterdam about the middle of the seventeenth century preserved the custom of their home country with the ringing of curfew from the church belfry at eight o'clock. This was the signal for all households to cover their fires with ashes; when all the families retired, the crier would go to their huge feather beds they had every feeling of safety, for each night through the lanes of the town (Now New York City) boldly marched the sturdy "Klopperman" or "rat" watch. This he was called because of the large Kloppe or rattle he carried and whirled loudly at each door. The shrill cracking sound echoing in the stillness of the night made known he was there to protect them. In his other hand he carried a strong flashlight, a lighted lantern and a brass bound hourglass by which he told the time. He called out the hours throughout the night and at break of day he would cry, "A fair morning and all's well."

In the Boston town records for 1638 is a notice of the custom of crying lost animals "a stray sow that had been taken in the crone, and often Cried" but without success in finding its owner. In New England the town crier was paid to make announcements and only those licensed by the selectmen could cry without paying fines. Twopence was paid the "cryer" for each announcement made in the meeting house and sixpence for those "up and down the street."

Noted in Boston was James Wilson for his jovial temperament and his facetious comments. Over the entrance of the Exchange Coffee House built in 1795 is a hand-bell symbol of "Old Wilson." "One can hear now the clang of Wilson's ponderous bell," writes Robert Means Lawrence in "New England Colonial Life," "and the hoarse tones of his voice, as he went from house to house, as he called for the perambulation of the streets, crying Sales at Auction and 'Child Lost, 25 cents reward'! He always drew a crowd of people, ready and willing to chaff with him, but they often got more than they bargained for. As when announcing a Fourth of July dinner in Charleston, certain denizens of that ancient place pestered him with enquiries as to the bill of fare; and elicited the reply that the dinner would be ample with a pig at every plate." Rev. Edward G. Porter in "Rambles in Old Boston" wrote, "Nature had endowed him with a ready wit, a good flow of language and an imposing presence."

"Child lost! Four years old. She wore a blue and white calico dress" and other announcements were made by the town criers in New England. They did not combine their duties with those of the night watchman. In 1635 Boston appointed a night watch "from sunset to sunrise" and a pig at every plate. Rev. Edward G. Porter in "Rambles in Old Boston" wrote, "Nature had endowed him with a ready wit, a good flow of language and an imposing presence."

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staid up till the bellman came by with his bell, just under my window, as I was writing this very line, and cried, "Past one of the clock and cold, frosty, windy morning."

Some criers waxed poetic and shouted their messages in verse. One of these from "Old Street Cries of London" by Osca. L. Norman was: List good people all! Past ten o'clock the hour I call. Now say your prayers and take your rest.

With conscience clear and sins confessed. I bid you a Iglood night! Good night! The criers went about proclaiming, summoning the citizens to meetings, and to remind people of such duties as "to have all cattle and hogs out of the fields," or "Have water at your doors for fear of fires."

Only last spring we found a notice in a New York newspaper (Sun March 16) telling how the town crier ran through the trees of the ancient village of Haddenham, England, ringing his bell and summoning "all able bodied men to report on the river bank to aid in combating flood waters which threatened to overwhelm one hundred square miles of the richest farm land in Great Britain."

The account went on to say how Town Crier George Chapman broke all precedent by donning ordinary clothes instead of his regular official uniform, and running through the streets calling "Volunteers are urgently needed at the river banks."

In this country the town of Provincetown on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, still has its town crier, one Amos Aubik. He made his first appearance at the time of the centenary in 1933 when in a new uniform with spangles, wide belt, large buckles, and black hat he walked down the street ringing his brass bell and booming out the news of the day.

Children and grown ups trailed him down the street to hear this sort of an announcement: "Hear ye! Hear ye! The first whale seen in Provincetown for twenty years is on exhibition today behind Matheson's store. Come and see the monster. He was deep! Bring the children for a lesson in zoology. Ten cents admission."

This town crier came to New York in 1935 and the Times in a write up May 2 said of him . . . "Amos is the only town crier extant and he takes his role seriously. He wears a uniform and he is written out in advance. His present method is to begin all announcements with three loud 'Hark ye's,' each preceded by two claps on his dinner bell. . . . He has learned to select his words as a better medium than newspapers, because of something he calls 'instant effect.' Amos is a far cry from the dignified bellmen of former days.

The curfew or covering bell because it meant all the houses should be covered, was of Norman origin and has been rung in various states in the United States. In 1880 Nebraska passed the "Curfew Law" for children under fifteen years of age, and over 3,000 other cities and towns had this law during the latter part of the nineteenth century. In several places curfew still is rung. Chicago revived the law in 1926 for 10 o'clock, but many ridiculous difficulties arose because that was the era of the short skirted flapper and the college boys were mistaken for youngsters—much to the amusement of the latter and the chagrin of the policemen.

But there were no policemen in those early days—no clocks and no newspapers. The curfew was all in some communities. And he was a most respected and necessary citizen. The rattle or bell is now the policeman's whistle and his staff, later a cane, is his bill of the present day. The megaphone at the college football game has replaced the town crier's bell for announcements and our newspapers bring us all our notices and news. The church bell, as well as the radio, has been substituted for the "12 o'clock and all's well."

It is pleasant, however, to recall the good old customs of our forefathers. In buying and using our Christmas Seals on holiday letters and packages we may know that this friendly Town Crier was chosen for the town, symbolizing protection of our homes from tuberculosis. The house in the background on the seal stands for all homes, and the sturdy old Town Crier is ringing in health for 1938.

BAKING FISH STEAKS AND FILLETS. (Requested)

Thick chunks are better than thin slices. Before baking, divide into servings of about 1-2 pound each. This insures uniform portions. To about 1-2 cup milk add 1 tablespoon salt. Dip the pieces of fish in the salted milk. Lift one piece of the fish at a time with the left hand slightly drain off liquid and lay fish on a pan of fine sifted bread crumbs. With the right hand, which has been kept dry, roll the piece of fish in the crumbs and place it in a greased baking dish. Sprinkle with little fat. Repeat until all the pieces are dipped and crumbed. Place in a hot oven for 10 minutes or until the fish is done—when it is delicately browned and the meat separates readily from the bone. No water should be added to the pan. Carefully remove to a hot platter. Garnish with crisp parsley and sliced lemon.

PEAR FRITTERS

1 1-2 cups flour
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
2 teaspoon baking powder
1 egg, beaten
3-4 cup milk

Pear halves
Sift together the flour, salt, sugar and baking powder. Add the egg and milk, beating all together smoothly. Thoroughly drain the pear halves, and dip each in the batter. Fry in hot, deep fat in one-inch cube of bread browned in 60 seconds is right, or between 360 degrees and 380 degrees F., if you use a deep-fat-frying thermometer. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve hot with the heated pear syrup.

Radio teleph. service has been inaugurated between Italy and the cities of Addis Ababa, Asmara and Mogadiscio, in what is now termed Italian East Africa.

FROSTED FRUITS ARE AID AT CHRISTMAS

Frosted fruits always are an attractive addition to the Christmas atmosphere, and they are easy to make. Here are some suggestions for preparation:

Two cups sugar
One cup water
One tablespoon light corn syrup.
One teaspoon vanilla.
Figs, dates, prunes.

To make fondant: Put sugar, water and corn syrup in a saucepan over low heat; stir until sugar is dissolved. Do not let syrup boil until sugar is dissolved. Cover and boil; do not stir. Cook to 236 degrees F., or until a little of the mixture forms a very soft ball when dropped into cold water. Remove from heat; pour in a platter which has been dipped in cold water. Let cool to lukewarm (90 degrees F.). Beat until syrup changes to a creamy, solid mass. Add vanilla; knead until smooth. Store in a covered jar in refrigerator until ready to use.

For dipping, heat the fondant over hot water which is just below the boiling point. Stir gently so that the fondant will melt evenly.

Figs: Make a slit in the side of the figs. Stuff with marshmallows, peanut butter, or candied pineapple and chopped nuts. Dip bottom of figs in the melted fondant; roll in powdered sugar or chopped nuts.

Dates: Make a slit in the side of the dates. Remove pits. Stuff with peanut in a nut, or a mixture of chopped nuts and fondant. If desired, dip stuffed dates in melted fondant; roll in chopped coconut.

Prunes: Steam large, plump prunes several minutes and stone them. Stuff with chopped raisins and candied cherries and angelica. If desired, dip bottom of prunes in melted fondant roll in confectioner's sugar.

CORN MEAL MUSH

Cornmeal mush is delicious when made in this manner: Blend one cup of cornmeal with one cup of cold water and add one and one-half teaspoons of salt; add three cups of scalded whole milk and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Cook over hot water for from one to two hours. One cup of additional hot milk may be added if a thinner mush is liked. Serve with brown sugar and whole milk.

Keeping your eye on what the manufacturer has to offer pays particular dividends as regards breakfast food. Something new and different always perks up breakfast appetites. One cereal manufacturer is now flaking an old favorite nut-like prepared cereal. Another has recently brought out a quick cooking combination of wheat and oats that tastes something like whole wheat and something like oatmeal, and, besides, being awfully good in the morning's cereal bowl, this oat and wheat combination makes exceptionally good toast cookies.

Cereal combinations that are special favorites at our house are:

SHREDDED BEETS

Pare beets, grate, shred or slice very thin. Place in casserole; season with salt, pepper, butter, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 tablespoon vinegar and dash of nutmeg. Add 1-2 cup water. Cook in oven until vegetable is tender, about 30 minutes.

SUNKIST SWEET POTATOES

Boil 3 medium size sweet potatoes and mash them. Add 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons strained honey and a dash of cinnamon. Cut 3 large oranges in half, scallop edges and remove the centers. Fill the orange cups with sweet potato mixture. Place a marshmallow in the center, and a maraschino cherry on top. Place under the broiler an hour.

SHRIMP OYSTER PIE

Line pie plates with pastry, or biscuit dough, prick to prevent blisters. Four in one six and one half ounce can shrimp and oysters, 1 teaspoon fresh or canned. Sprinkle with one tablespoon quick-cooking tapioca, one tablespoon minced parsley, one tablespoon lemon juice, salt and pepper to taste. Cover with a top crust, brush with milk for a rich glaze, or dot with shortening. Bake thirty minutes in a hot oven (425 degrees F.). Serves four generously.

WHITE CAKE

1-2 Cup Sugar
1-4 Cup Shortening
1 Cup Cake Flour
1 1-2 Teaspoons Baking Powder
1-8 Teaspoons Salt
1-4 Cup Milk
1-2 Teaspoon Almond Flavoring
2 Egg Whites

Cream sugar and shortening. Sift flour, measure, and sift with baking powder and salt. Add alternately with milk to creamed sugar and shortening. Beat thoroughly. Add flavoring. Carefully fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a well-oiled cake pan. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 20 minutes.

BAKED ICING

2 Egg Whites, Stiffly Beaten
1 Cup Brown Sugar
1-2 Cup Chopped Nuts
Carefully fold sugar into egg whites spread on cake. Sprinkle with nuts. If such fun to receive recipes approved by the Searchlight which were originally the property of some reader of the Household Magazine. We felt as if Olga Johnson (I don't know if she is Miss or Mrs.) were a member of our party, too.

BAKED BROWN BREAD

1 1-2 cups flour
1-2 cup cornmeal
4 tablespoons sugar
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon baking powder
1-4 cup molasses
1 cup sour milk
1 tablespoon melted fat
1 egg

Mix ingredients and pour into

Are You Listed Here?

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

CATTLE	
Fred A. Bangs, Greenwood County, Kans.—9 yearlings	797 \$ 8.90
Robt. Forbes, Osage County, Kans.—22 steers	1243 8.25
Everett Fine, Osage County, Kans.—10 yearlings	826 8.00
J. A. Liggett, Douglas County, Kans.—12 steers	1182 7.75
Robt. Forbes, Douglas County, Kans.—5 steers	1194 7.50
J. W. Falk, Wabunsee County, Kans.—27 steers	1038 7.50
Andrew Forbes, Osage County, Kans.—14 steers	965 7.25
Fred Bangs, Greenwood County, Kans.—27 steers	1171 7.25
Frank Hatcher, Sullivan County, Mo.—15 steers	953 7.10
Alfred Marks, Lafayette County, Mo.—8 yearlings	687 7.00
Chris Beck, Coffey County, Kans.—23 steers	919 7.00
J. W. Falk, Wabunsee County, Kans.—38 steers	995 7.00
J. W. Falk, Wabunsee County, Kans.—22 steers	905 6.75
C. E. Wilson, Washington County, K.Kans.—23 steers	728 6.75
W. A. Keller, Lyons County, Kans.—8 heifers	820 6.75
Ernest Benne, Washington County, Kans.—17 steers	708 6.50
Jake Anderson, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—10 yearlings	524 6.50
J. W. Falk, Wabunsee County, Kans.—14 steers	925 6.25
W. I. Smith, Franklin County, Kans.—8 steers	852 5.00
Baker Bros., Alma, Nebr.—12 cows	875 5.00
Mrs. Ben Furrer, Clay County, Kans.—5 calves	440 5.00
Glen Hanshaw, Washington County, Kans.—5 calves	328 4.75
John U. Hooper, Rush County, Kans.—5 cows	982 4.00
John U. Hooper, Rush County, Kans.—5 cows	852 3.50

HOGS	
F. D. Cox, Linn County, Kans.—27	202 \$ 8.10
D. B. Gilliam, St. Clair County, Mo.—5	179 8.05
W. L. Newman, Davies County, Kans.—5	193 8.05
L. E. Massoth, Woodson County, Kans.—8	248 7.90
Beal Bros., Anderson County, Kans.—8	212 7.90
Andrew Starnes, Leavenworth County, Kans.—6	230 7.90
Wm. Roehrs, Lafayette County, Mo.—42	238 7.90
G. H. Caple, Franklin County, Kans.—8	239 7.90
Lee Sevier, Henry County, Mo.—5	159 7.90
A. L. McCarty, Allen County, Kans.—8	230 7.90
Lester Boyer, Ray County, Mo.—17	167 7.90
Gus Arzberger, Miami County, Kans.—14	205 7.90
Mrs. I. N. Deardorff, Linn County, Kans.—6	159 7.90
Geo. Smith, Coffey County, Kans.—8	174 7.90
Alber Scheibe, Marshall County, Kans.—35	207 7.90
Albert Lundy, Johnson County, Mo.—8	197 7.90
M. L. Owens, Nemaha County, Kans.—10	211 7.90
Fred Berger, Washington County, Kans.—5	200 7.90
Furn J. Henry, Smith County, Kans.—6	226 7.90
L. R. Frame, Woodson County, Kans.—5	183 7.85
Mrs. A. B. Devers, Cedar County, Mo.—7	170 7.85
Archie Beard, Cedar County, Mo.—10	194 7.85
J. E. Tucker, St. Clair County, Mo.—6	190 7.85
Herman J. Lichte, Lafayette County, Mo.—10	208 7.85
C. H. Cramer, Riley County, Kans.—26	175 7.85
T. R. Ray, Cedar County, Mo.—5	143 7.80
Roy Schnakenberg, Lafayette County, Mo.—5	143 7.75
Will Kihlenberg, Miami County, Kans.—9	256 7.70
W. A. Keller, Lyon County, Kans.—10	272 7.65
Paul Wood, Chase County, Kans.—5	257 7.60
Albert McCulley, Grundy County, Mo.—7	275 7.40
Frank Mitchell, Grundy County, Mo.—5	252 7.40
A. Rifenback, Coffey County, Kans.—5	258 7.35
E. R. Goss, Grundy County, Mo.—5	400 7.35
Frank Sobotka, Harrison County, Mo.—6	320 7.25
P. J. Conway, Morris County, Kans.—6	365 7.00

SHEEP	
W. D. Johnson, Jackson County, Mo.—8	81 \$ 8.50
John Scott, Dickinson County, Kans.—5	87 8.35
Max Fitzwater, Dickinson County, Kans.—5	92 8.35
Chas. Hitzman, Leavenworth County, Kans.—12	109 8.25
J. F. Rogers, Miami County, Kans.—5	84 8.25
Geo. Peet, Coffey County, Kans.—5	87 8.25
Arthur Conneley, Linn County, Kans.—7	68 8.00
Geo. McCain, Osage County, Kans.—5	79 8.00
Thos. E. Tucker, St. Clair County, Mo.—5	88 8.00
Herbert C. Wolfe, Anderson County, Kans.—29	69 8.00
Harold Mooney, Linn County, Kans.—5	84 8.00
Louis Tempel, Lafayette County, Mo.—9	101 8.00
A. O. Turner, Cass County, Mo.—15	82 8.00
G. W. Mobley, Grundy County, Mo.—6	69 8.00
A. O. Turner, Cass County, Mo.—5	63 6.00
Herbert C. Wolfe, Anderson County, Kans.—10	54 6.00
A. O. Turner, Cass County, Mo.—5	142 3.50

Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt was the most colorful and spectacular president that ever wielded a big stick over this nation! He died a comparative young man.

Roosevelt was extraordinary. For example, even though he was so nearsighted that, without his glasses, he couldn't recognize his best friend ten feet away, he became an expert rifle shot and brought down charging lions in Africa.

As a boy, he was pale and sickly and tortured with asthma; so he went west got his health, became a cowboy, slept out under the stars, and developed such a magnificent physique that he boxed with Mike Donovan. He explored the wilderness of South America, climbed such mountains as the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn, and led a mighty charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba in the face of deadly rifle fire.

Roosevelt says in his autobiography that as a child he was nervous and timid and afraid of getting hurt; yet he broke his wrist, his arm, his nose, his ribs, and his shoulder, and kept right on taking chances. When he was a cowboy in Dakota, he was thrown from his horse, cracked a bone, climbed into the saddle again, and got on rounding up the cattle.

He says that he developed courage by doing the things he was afraid to do by acting as if he were brave even though he was half scared to death. He finally became so courageous he didn't fear even roaring lions or blazing cannon.

During the Bull Moose campaign in 1912, a half-crazy man shot Roosevelt in the breast while he was on his way to make a speech. Roosevelt didn't let anybody know that the bullet had struck him. He went right on to the auditorium and started to speak and kept on speaking until he almost collapsed from loss of blood. Then he was rushed to the hospital.

He never smoked, he never swore, and about the only drinking he ever did was to take a teaspoonful of brandy on rare occasions, in a milkshake at night. He didn't even know there was any brandy in the milkshake until his valet told him about it; yet he was called a hard drinker so often that he finally had to bring a libel suit to stop the slander.

Busy as he was, he found time to read books while he was in the White House. He would often have the entire forenoon, packed tight with a series of five-minute interviews; but he kept a book by his side to utilize even the few spare seconds that elapsed between his callers.—Dale Carnegie.

An average of about 9,000 telephone calls daily is made to the information Bureau in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City, and on days of heavy travel as many as 15,000 calls have been recorded.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WANT MORE MONEY FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

County officials from all over Kansas gathered at Topeka last week for their annual council. Perhaps the most important result of their deliberations, in the ultimate effect, will be the resolution of the county commissioners on the social welfare law. The commissioners asked that the next session of the legislature change the sales tax law so that four million dollars would be set aside as a state fund for social welfare purposes instead of \$2,400,000 as at present. The commissioner group also requested that the rules and requirements for eligibility to old-age assistance be simplified, and that distribution of the portion of the sales tax intended for reduction of property tax be made in the county general funds instead of in all the taxing units.

The commissioners want the rules simplified—it will save administrative expense and furnish more funds for the needy. Naturally they want any sales tax residue coming back to the county put into the general fund where they can use it directly to cut down the county's social welfare expense.

There is a common point of significance in all these requests. The counties are finding they are like Jack, and social welfare is like the Bean stalk—ever-growing. Their poor funds are being exhausted while administrative costs mount, constantly augmented by federal and state administrative regulations and requirements. Not until next year will the residue of the sales tax which would even things up considerably, be allocated back to the county.—From Capital Comment.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.) Postmaster General Farley has issued an order permitting rural mail carriers to scatter grain for birds when the ground is covered with snow. This goes to show that those who say Mr. Farley thinks only in terms of votes are wrong. Or does it? Birds don't vote. But people who like birds do.

After reading the farm bill we're free to admit the only feature we understand is that we will have to pay for it. Which calls for this suggestion: Balances should be considered as well as checks.

Whether it was politics or not, we ain't sayin', but when Congressman Mansfield heeled himself up in his chair and attached the 218th signature to the petition, freeing the wage-hour bill from committee, it was quite dramatic and brought forth loud applause. In doing this Mansfield caused history to repeat itself. Five years ago when the 3.2 beer bill was knocked, he heeled himself up in his chair to sign the petition, and presto—the country had suds. But he says he may not support the wage-hour bill.

Youhelp me roll my log and I'll help you roll yours. That was the method used in getting the wage-hour bill out of committee. City members from areas where there is strong pressure for the wage-hour bill bargained with the sponsors of the farm bill to get them to sign the petition to bring out the wage-hour bill in return for support of the farm bill. And that is the way congress does its collective bargaining.

Congress is four-fifths Democratic Three-fourths of the members are lawyers. And, though fourteenth in population, Washington is third in retail liquor sales. The above is just statistics, and no reflection on Democratic lawyers.

The special session of congress is scheduled to adjourn December 22. Which means the legislators will have to step lively if the farm bill is passed. It is not likely that whatever is passed in the remaining few days will be a permanent farm policy. Amendments will be offered at the regular session which convenes in January.

REPAYMENTS EXCEED FARM LOANS

For the first time in several years farmers are now repaying the Federal and banks more principal money than the amount of new loans, according to a statement today (November 23) by F. F. Hill, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Repayments exceeded new loans by more than \$1,250,000 during September. In the first nine months of the year, loans paid in full and in installments on principal aggregated \$49,313,000, which was only slightly less than the \$49,581,000 loaned during the same period.

"Many farmers have used surplus money to retire their loans more rapidly than required and so far this year about 10,000 have repaid their land bank loans in full," Hill said. "About \$20,000,000 was paid in to retire loans in full and some \$29,000,000 consisted of in installments and special payments."

PRUNE PASTE

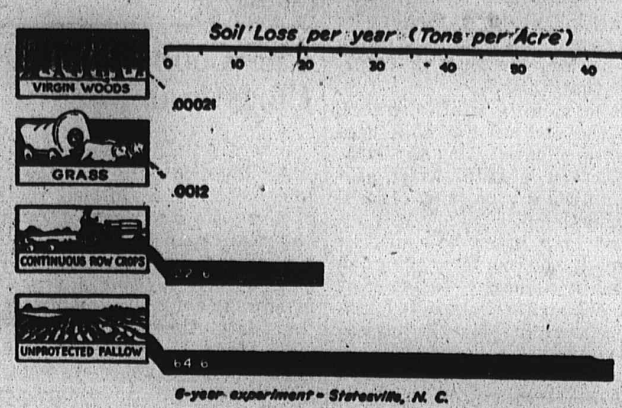
Remove the seeds from one cup of prunes, put them through the food chopper and measure after the pulp has been tightly packed down in the cup. Mix the prunes with one-half cup of water and bring them to a boil. Simmer, covered, for ten minutes before adding one cup of sugar. Then cook uncovered, stirring constantly, until the mixture is reduced to a thick paste. Add one tablespoon lemon juice. Cool and spread.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE RAILROADS

Nearly ten thousand air-conditioned passenger cars now are being operated by the railroads and the Pullman Company.

Approximately 1,100 trucks of five ton capacity would be required to carry as much coal as a hundred car freight train.

EXHAUSTIVE FARMING DESTROYS THE LAND



EXHAUSTIVE FARMING DESTROYS THE LAND

Continuous row crops and unprotected fallow result in costly soil losses. When soil is lost at the rate shown in the chart, erosion requires 18 years to remove 7 inches of top soil from land in unprotected fallow, 44 years to remove 7 inches from land in continuous row crops, 96,000 years to remove the same amount of soil from land in grass, and 548,000 years to lose 7 inches of soil from land in virgin woods.

GENERAL TREND OF PRICES AND WAGES (1910-14=100)

Year and month	Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in				Farm wages	Taxes†
	Wholesale prices of all commodities	Industrial wages	Living and production			
1920	225	222	201	239	209	203
1921	142	203	152	150	223	229
1922	141	197	149	146	224	224
1923	147	214	152	166	228	228
1924	143	218	152	166	228	228
1925	151	223	157	168	232	232
1926	146	229	155	171	232	232
1927	139	231	153	170	238	238
1928	141	232	155	169	239	239
1929	139	236	153	170	241	241
1930	126	126	145	152	238	238
1931	107	207	124	116	217	217
1932	95	178	107	86	188	188
1933	96	171	109	80	161	161
1934	109	182	123	90	153	153
1935	117	191	125	98	154	154
1936	118	199	124	107	154	154
August 1937	128	220	132	132	154	154

Index Numbers of Farm Prices (August 1909-July 1914=100)

Year	Grains	Meat animals	Dairy products	Chickens and eggs	All groups	Ratio of prices received to prices paid
1920	232	174	198	223	211	105
1921	112	109	156	162	125	82
1922	106	114	143	141	132	89
1923	113	107	159	146	142	93
1924	129	110	149	149	143	94
1925	157	140	153	163	156	99
1926	131	147	152	159	145	94
1927	128	140	155	144	139	91
1928	130	151	158	153	149	96
1929	120	156	157	162	146	95
1930	100	133	137	129	126	87
1931	63	92	108	100	87	70
1932	44	63	83	82	65	61
1933	62	60	82	75	70	64
1934	93	68	95	89	90	73
1935	103	118	108	117	108	86
1936	108	121	119	115	114	92
Sept. 1937	111	144	123	119	118	91

† Bureau of Labor Statistics Index with 1296=100, divided by its 1910-14 average of 68.5.

‡ Average weekly earnings, New York State factories, June 1914=100. These indexes are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. The indexes for other months are interpolations between the successive quarterly indexes.

* Index of farm real estate taxes, per acre, 1913=100.

* Preliminary.

—From the Agricultural Situation.

TIME PUZZLES WRITER MAKING CALL FROM JAPAN

Bruno Lessing, newspaper correspondent and writer, in Japan recently by telephone from his telephone his wife in California. So he asked the hotel clerk to put in a call for California, and immediately there was a great discussion as to what day it was in the U. S. A. Four hotel clerks wrestled with the problem, but were unable to figure it out. Finally it occurred to the clerk to ask the telephone people and the answer came back, "If the gentleman will telephone at 3 p. m. on Sunday, his wife will get the message at 10 p. m. Saturday." So Mr. Lessing put the call through, in spite of the clerk's confused warning, "You must remember that tomorrow is yesterday over there and today is tomorrow."

Potato farmers who have feared that soil-saving terraces might interfere with the use of modern farm machinery are referred by the Soil Conservation Service to the experience of Edgar W. Poole, a Monmouth County, New Jersey potato grower. This year Poole used standard equipment on a terraced field all the way from seed time to harvest. He plowed, planted, cultivated, dusted,

and harrowed without difficulty and with no special adjustment to the machinery.

Erosion control specialists say success in using modern machinery on terraces lies in conducting all operations on the contour and in not straddling terrace ridges with multiple-row equipment. They also point out that savings of soil and moisture eventually will pay for the cost of terrace construction.

Accidents at highway grade crossings and to trespassers on railway property accounted for 81 per cent of the total number of fatalities from all causes on railroads in 1936.

Classified Ads

For Better Live Stock Sales

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"Your Own Firm"

The Farmers Union

Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons

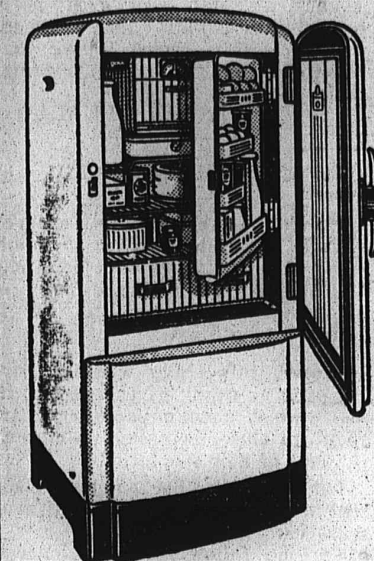
MORE "WE" STUFF

A flea an elephant walked side by side over a little bridge. Said the flea to the elephant, after they had crossed it: "Boy, we sure did shake that thing!"

A teacher in a rural school was teaching a lesson on Indians. She asked what the heads of tribes were called. The little boy answered, "Chiefs."

"Well then, what are the women called?" "Mischiefs," proudly answered the boy.

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



The Way To a Women's Heart:

Buy her a refrigerator that will satisfactorily answer the first three questions she will ask about it:

Is it Convenient? Is it Economical? Is it Beautiful?

With the new Fairbanks-Morse "Conservador" refrigerator each of these questions can be truthfully answered, "Yes, to the Nth degree."

Added to these three requisites is mechanical perfection, the exclusive "Conservador" feature and the fact that it is manufactured by Fairbanks, Morse & Company whose name has stood for quality-value for over a century.

ASK YOUR LOCAL DEALER FOR

Fairbanks-Morse Refrigerators, Radios, and Laundry Equipment

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

Cash must accompany order. 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
Credentia Blanks, 10 for..... 5c	Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Demit Blanks, 15 for..... 10c	Secretary's Minute Book..... 50c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c	Book of Poems (Kinney)..... 25c
Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c	Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Farmers Union Button..... 25c	Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)..... 75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51 Salina, Kansas

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

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	53c
Money back guarantee, per dose	74c
Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose.	74c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose	74c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	74c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter. Special brands \$8.00 each.	1.00
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	8.00
Springs, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 80 cc size 2.00	2.00
Two Needles, 2E, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

HOGS

Egg Serum—Cholera—per 100 cc	.75
Virus, 100 cc	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typoid, etc., per dose	.08
Egg Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	8.50
Dreosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00