THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — *Education* — *Co-operation*

VOLUME XXIX | SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1937 | NUMBER 33

OPTIMISTIC REPORT GIVEN BY NATIONAL SECRETARY GRAVES

Membership Dues Are Coming In By Every Mail. Organization Work Is Making Progress

NATIONAL PROGRAMS MAILED

Receiving Encouragement By Letters Which Tends To Show Approval For the Program

A complete report of affairs of the National Union as shown by the records in the office would require much space in the National Union Farmer. Every mail brings many letters from state and local secretaries, containing membership dues and reports, together with many requests for secretary record books and various other supplies.

Organization work seems to be progressing well after having been slowed up by floods and blockaded roads in some places. The membership is increasing in the unorganized states, especially Pennsylvania, Louisana, Maryland and New York. New York deserves special mention, having organized the largest and best local this month. It is the largest by reason of having 68 paid-up members, and should be the best local because of the name adopted, which is Stick-to-Gether.

The organized states have shown much activity in organizing. In the payment of dues to this office, Oklahoma ranks first, with the following states in the order named, Michigan, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Arkansas and Washington.

We have the opportunity now to build the membership in all states. An increase in membership with cooperative training and education will be of more aid toward enacting our Legislative Program into law, than lobbying in Washington with limited finances and small membership.

We have sent out our National Programs, together with a letter asking careful consideration thereof, to the members of Congress, and are now receiving many letters in reply indicating support to the program. The most favorable replies come from congressmen from states where the Farmers' Union has a substantial and active membership.

President Everson is now in Washington looking after the interests of our program, and we hope that he will be able to report progress.

It seems that we may get some form of Farm Storage Law which in my opinion would do much to aid in orderly marketing of farm products, and make it possible for the farmers to maintain a reasonable reserve on the farm for use in the event of DROUTH, FLOOD OR PESTILENCE

Warehousing on the farm could be made practicable without prohibitive requirements, the results of which would be to reduce the visible supply of farm products which forces the market down, and thereby, protects the farmers against low prices at harvest time.

When grain leaves the farm and enters the elevator it is classed as In SIGHT—(WHY?) because the elevashowing an elevator supply on for the market value of the grain stored and has not commitment as to actual delivery. This set-up permits the actual grain to be milled and sent in to the trade channel to depress the price of the product, and showing that an elevator supply on paper, which, as a matter of fact, might not xist.

The Cotton Growers' Association of Oklahoma of which I have been a member lost the cotton farmer of Oklahoma on this same account, and destroyed its usefulness. Warehousing on the farm is sound in theory and can be made practicable.

There has been some discussion pertaining to the advisability of an increase in the number of judges of the United States Supreme Court. A strong resolution has been adopted endorsing the recommendation of the President. It seems that the Farmers' Union, the Veterans of Industry, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and several other groups are likely to pass resolutions in favor of it.

The graduated land tax problem is being considered in several state legislatures. In the February 3rd issue of the South Dakota Union Farmer, it shows that in the state of South Dakota, the committee voted 9 to 4 that the bill "DOES NOT PASS." Later the House of Representatives voted 54 to 39 to override the unfavorable committee report. It would seem that our program, in regard to the graduated land tax and homestead exemption is making considerable progress. These measures we believe would be of great help in making homes available for those who do not own their home at this time.

As I close this message let me urge all members to keep up the organization work and "Double the Membership in 1937."

SPEAKS ON AMERICANISM

"Americanism" will be the subject of United States Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska in a talk on the National Farm and Home Hour, Monday, February 22.

Speaking in connection with Americanism Week of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, Senator Burke will be heard at 11:30 a.m., CST (12:30 p.m. EST) over the NBC-Blue net work.

H. W. NETH, Lathrop, Missouri

NEW MEMBER OF LIVESTOCK BOARD

H. W. Neth, of Lathrop, Mo., Elected To Fill Vacancy On Livestock Commission Board At Kansas City

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company held in Kansas City, Thursday, February 4th, 1937, Mr. H. W. Neth of Lathrop, Mo., was elected to serve as a member of its Board of Directors. The Farmers Union is pleased with Mr. Neth's election as he is a real cooperator and gives the stockholders north of Kansas City representation on the board.

Mr. Neth has been a resident of Missouri all his life. He was born in Clay County, April 9, 1889 and for the past twenty-five years has lived in Clinton County on his own farm.

The activities of cooperative organizations have always interested Mr. Neth. At the present time he is a member of the Missouri Farmers Association and Farm Bureau. From 1923 until 1931 he served as manager of the M. F. A. Exchange at Converse, Missouri. He began patronizing the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company in Kansas City some seventeen years ago and since that time, this firm has represented him in all of his live stock sales. He purchased ten shares of stock in the firm in 1923 and has received a patronage refund check every year since. Through his personal operations he has demonstrated that he is a firm believer in cooperative marketing agencies. He has never sold one head of live stock direct and is decidedly against this practice.

Mr. Neths farm is located one mile west of 69 Highway and six miles southeast of Lathrop His farming operations include, raising pure bred Shorthorn cattle and pure bred Poland China hogs crossed with Duroc. Mrs. Neth is an extensive chicken raiser and has a large flock of pure bred Barred Rocks.

Mr. Neth is very well acquainted with existing agricultural conditions and problems. He served as township chairman of the Corn-Hog Committee for four years and at the present time is township chairman of the Soil Conservation Committee. His experience gained from studying and working on farm problems will be of material value to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company.

At the annual meeting of stockholders on February 4, in addition to the election of Mr. Neth, all retiring directors were re-elected and Mr. A. B. Stryker of Blue Rapids, Kansas was re-elected President of the Company. Other officers and members of the board are H. G. Hille, Vice-President, Wakeeney, Kansas; John H. Fiegenbaum, Sec-Treas., Higginsville, Mo.; E. E. Martz, Adrian, Mo.; J. W. Falk, Alta Vista, Kansas and L. C. Gretten, Kincaid, Kansas.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company has now been operating on the Kansas City market eighteen and one-half years. During that time it has saved and returned to its stockholders around $275,000.00 and has opened offices on the Wichita and Parsons, Kansas markets. The purpose of this firm is to furnish its patrons with an unexcelled service which will enable them to receive every cent their live stock affords at actual operating expense. The cooperative live stock sales agencies have served the farmers well and have been the means of placing milions of additional dollars in their pockets. Their past performance has proven that they are an essential part of the industry and must not be permitted to cease representing the farmer on the terminal markets. The present marketing trend is to a great extent, away from the central markets. The producer is offered many avenues through which he can sell his live stock, namely, sales and auction rings, direct sales at packing plants and on the farms. All of these methods of selling depend on the central markets for their basic prices, however, they tend to break down the base through the lessening of competitive bids on the markts. It is, therefore, the duty of the employees and directors, friends and stockholders of every cooperative to direct live stock back to the central price-setting markets.

Mr. Neth will be a hard worker in the interest of orderly marketing through cooperative agencies and will continue to practice what he preaches.

S. O. S.

Last week I wrote a letter to Pesident Roosevelt and later in the week I also wrote to the entire Kansas Delegation in Congress. In these letters I advocated a moratorium on Foreclosures of Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioners loans. I further asked for a reduction in interest rates on Land Bank Commissioner loans to not more than the rate charged on Land Bank loans, and a moratorium on principal payments on Commissioner loans until 1938. At present the interest rate on the Commissioner loans is at the rate of 5 percent as against an interest rate of 3½ percent on Land Bank loans, (and beginning this year heavy amortization payments also come due). I need a lot of letters from farmers, Farm Organizations, National Farm Loan Associations, and all others interested in the welfare of Agriculture. Write or wire your representative in Congress or the President, and stress the importance of this move as necessary to the solution of the Farm Tenancy problem.

John Vesecky.

FLOOD CONTROL IS MOST IMPORTANT

Farm Research Believes Delay and Attempts At Reconstruction of Old Levees, False Econocy

Though the records show 86 floods in the last 86 years, floods can be controlled. Calling for a change in policy, Farm Research Inc. points out that the levees along the lower Mississippi have been built higher and higher, yet the flood waters have shown no regard for the many changing "margins of safety."

In 1879 Congress launched this levee-building program, reaching from Cairo to the Gulf. Shortly afterwards the river flooded over. In 1898 the grade was raised five feet, but the flood of 1912 again drowned the levees. In 1914, the levees were further boosted, with a three-foot "margin of safety." Nevertheless the flood of 1927 swamped the whole valley. Another five to ten feet have been added so that now there are 1,825 miles of levees averaging 21 feet in height. But this year, again it has been found that the levees are inadequote.

The higher the levees go the greater the cost. The last boost cost 35 million dollars a foot, and further increases are estimated at 50 million dollars a foot.

The main trouble is that the river carries huge quantities of silt, which is actualy the rich top-soil carried off the farm land. This silt collects in the river and causes the river bottom to rise constantly. Thus, a costly race is being run, with the river bottom and the levees as the contestants. Unless saner policies are adopted, the Mississippi will become an elevated overhead waterway—a sort of super-highway for floods.

Instead of building such super-highways for floods, the United States must adopt a policy of flood-and-drought prevention, says Farm Research. It is no accident that record breaking drought is again accompanied by record breaking floods. Instead of holding the water on the land, where it is badly needed, the policy has been to let it rush pell-mell into the rivers and then to the ocean, while enjoying a Roman holiday and spreading deadly diseases along the way.

In the drought area, naked fields, on which the soil has puddled and baked encourage the rapid run-off of the water and prevent the infiltration of much needed sub-soil moisture. In some parts of the country, South Dakota for example, underground waters have already dropped 40 feet in the past 20 years.

What is needed, according to Farm Research, is an integrated plan. Neither thousands of miles of levees nor millions of lakes can, by themselves be regarded as a solution. Many things must be done. Effective soil conservation to hold back the water, and not just as another name for crop reduction, must be financed by the federal government. Natural reservoirs at the headwaters which have previously been drained must be replaced or substitutes found. Dams must be built, despite the opposition of power companies who fear the threat of "cheap power" from public operation.

Conflicts of interest are, at present, holding up the adoption of such a unified plan. While the power companies are the chief objectors, the large corporations also are, in general, cold to such a program because of higher taxes as a prospect. Moreover, timber interests fear that their stripping operations would be impeded, and factories along waterfronts would be put to some expense once they are no longer allowed to pollute the streams.

The present floods show that the existing soil conservation program is not enough. Payments do not compensate the farmer for taking acreage out of cultivation, and they do not begin to cover the expense of adequate soil conservation, even though they have offered some degree of crop insurance.

Flood-prevention and drought-control are national problems affecting the general welfare and cannot be undertaken by the individual farmers. The longer the nation delays in embarking on such a program, the larger the cost bcomes and the greater the damage in the meantime. With the most fertile farm land being washed into the rivers at the mad pace now allowed, we may soon have to push the rivers aside and farm the river-beds.

After the heavy floods last spring, congress passed two flood control masures, authorizing projects amounting to over $600,000,000. But it did not appropriate any money to carry out these projects. The present floods have again demonstrated the bad logic of such false economy.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ON WAR

The birthday of the Father of His Country brings to mind recollection of his great work during the Revolution, his untiring sacrifice to found a new nation, the quality of his ladership that made him "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Washington was "first in peace" in another way than being a leader in peace-time. He hated war! He wrote to his secretary in 1785: "My first wish is to see this plague of mankind (war) banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."

He once wrote to Lafayette: "It is really a strange thing that there should not be room enough in the world for men to live without cutting one another's throats." Again he wrote: "For the sake of humanity it is devoutely to be wished that the manly employment of agriculture and the humanizing benefits of commerce would supersede the waste of war and the rage of conquest . . ."

A lot of talk about more appropriations for this nation's armaments is floating through the country this week. Before we swallow all of it, we might reflect upon those words of Washington's and upon his warning that "overgrown military establishments are under any form of government inauspicious to liberty, and are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty."

ROAD HOGS

"The international road to peace is growing up in weeds, and is cluttered with wrecks brought about by road hogs who attempted to travel that highway in their own selfish interest, and not in the interest of peace."

—Rep James P Richards (D.,S.C.)

FARMERS' UNION PROGRAM

Edward H. Everson, president of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, will be the chief speaker during the Farmers' Union program Saturday, February 27, at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. EST) over the NBC-Blue network. Al Short and an NBC orchestra will provide the music.

THE FARMER AND CAPITAL

Conrad H. Hampner, University of Kansas City, Analyzes The Situation

The two acts that bit most destructively into the system of laissez-faire were the Agricultural Adjustment Act and its successor, after an adverse Supreme Court decision, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. These acts recognized and attempted to compensate for two characteristic weaknesses of agriculture under capitalistic organization. (1) Even when allowance is made for the farm cooperatives, agriculture was still an unorganized industry. The six million farmers could act with little degree of cohesion even in situations where their advantage was clear. (2) Competition being effective in agriculture, its prices were highly flexible and had fallen drastically in comparison to the prices in industries where control of supply was more nearly established.

The effects of these acts while destructive of laissez faire cannot be said to have been equally counter to capitalism: If capitalism is as aggregative as contrasted to a pre-existing atomistic society, the effects of the adjustment acts were to complete the aggregation of one section of producers, the farmers, whose attempts within their own ranks to organize had heretofore been weak.

One great reason why capitalistic society finds it so difficult to operate is its rigidity, and this rigity is in more or less direct proportion to the degree that it has abandoned the atomistic for the aggressive or collectivized structure. By bringing the farmers wtthin the ring of aggerated industries, the government had increased the rigidity of the entire structure. One element of flexibility was gone. This fact indicates the drift of economic reform away from a situation in which laissez-faire system could hope to be successful; in which a dependence upon competition was possible. It indicates, perhaps more than any other one thing, the imminence of a shift toward types of discipline other than competition in the future.

FARMERS UNION STORE BURNS

Overbrook, Kan., Feb. 16.—(Special)—Additional damage came to Overbrook late today when a firewall crtshed into the side of the Haas hotel, doing damage, roughly estimated at $1,500.

It had been decided this wall was too much of a menace after fire earlier in the day had destroyed the Farmers Union building. A tractor was hooped on it to pull it down lest it fall upon the hotel. But the wall fell the wrong direction, hit part of the old building and then crashed into the hotel in which the furnishings had been replaced after the fire danger semed over. This makes about $15,000 fire damage here recently, including the blaze today and the damage to the Overbrook Citizen offices Sunday.

The blaze yestreday originated in a cream station at the rear of the Farmers Union building and when it threatened to spread to other buildings, a call for help was sent to the Topeka fire department. Apparatus from No. 4 station responded. The store building and a blacksmith shop were destroyed, but firemen saved a hotel and another store building that were threatened. The total loss is estimated at $10,000.

YOUR POULTRY

"More chicks are overheated than chilled" is a statement made and believed by some of the best poultry authorities. Both conditions will result in stunted chicks and increased mortality. Overheating may cause poor feather growth.

To prevent overheating, the brooder house should not be overcrowded by placing more than 2 1-2 chicks for every square foot of brooder house floor space. Brooder house temperature should be controlled with the guide of a thermometer during the early brooding season. The desirable temperature is 90 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit at the edge of the hover 4 inches from the floor during the first week of the brooding period, with a drop of 5 degrees each week thereafter until 70 degrees is reached.

ASK AMENDMENT TO TRADE ACT

Charles W. Holman Before Senate Finance Committee In Behalf of Dairymen

Amendment of the present Trade Agreements Act to bar the importation of foreign commodities at a landed-cost lower than the domstic cost of production as determined by the U. S. Tariff Commission was urged today before the Senate Finance Committee by Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation.

Holman also asked amendments requiring ratification of reciprocal pacts by the Senate; limiting trade concessions to the specific countries with which agreements are negotiated; canceling powers of the State department to pledge nonenactments of international taxes on foreign products; providing for public hearings on specific commodities in connection with which tariff changes are under consideration; and prohibiting trade agreements from interfering with whatever sanitary regulations may be adopted by this country.

Citing figures to show the shrink in favorable balance of United States import-export trade since 1934, Holman declared that the present foreign trade policy is rapidly scuttling our trade position.

"Since 1934 our favorable trade balance has dwindled from $478,000,000 to only $34,000,000 in 1936. During 1935 we had an unfavorable trade balance of $45,924,000 with the six countries with which reciprocal trade agreements were in effect before January 1 of last year. During 1936 this unfavorable trade balance with these 6 countries increased more than 100 per cent to a minus $108,000,009.

"Imports from these countries increased only 15 per cent. In the light of these figures it is difficult to justify the bargaining which has been carried on under our present foreign trade policy."

Agriculture, Holman contended, has thus far borne a disproportionate cost of the trade agreement program. During 1936, there was an increase of 14 per cent in imports from Canada of agricultural products upon which the tariff had been reduced. There was an increase of 56 per cent in imports of all agricultural products from the Dominion, while the increase in agricultural products exported to Canada from the United States increased only 23 per cent.

"In the case of cheese, which competes directly with products of the American dairy farmer, we imported from Canada 10,782,000 pounds of Cheddar cheese. This was equivalent to 12,115,000 pounds of domestic Cheddar. In 1935 we reported only 770,000 pounds of all types of Canadian cheese. These imports have had the effect of increasing our domestic stocks, adding to our existing surpluses of dairy products, and grounding price levels to the farmers.

"The contention that the trade agreements have increased the purchasing power of domestic consumers and have thus enabled them to purchase more agricultural products hardly holds water in the ight of figures on dairy products consumption. Butter consumption dropped during the first 11 months of 1936 to 1,460,000,000 pounds from 1,523,000,000 pounds in the same period the prior year. Evaporated milk consumption dropped 53,000,000 pounds and dry and whole skim milk consumption fell off to a lesser degree.

"While agricultural prices have advanced, they have in no wise advanced to a degree which offsets the advance in the costs of production and the general rise in commodity price levels.

"Importation of foreign commodities at a landed-cost below domestic cost of production definitely shackles American producers to foreign price levels and cancels the intent of our tariff provisions.

"The right of the Senate to ratify the agreements should be restored, and the right of American producers to be heard on proposals for reducing tariffs on competing foreign imports should protected. The taxing powers of Congress, now interfered with by the present power of the State Department to guarantee foreign importers immunity from future internal levies, should be restored."

TRADE-MARKED

A new application of the trade mark law in Canada will exclude all except the original winners to the title of "the Dionne Quintuplets" from that distinction. In the United States untold numbers of names designating trade marks, copyrights and patents are furnished an exclusive monopoly under our laws.

EVERSON SEES RECOGNITION OF F. U. PROGRAM

Recommendations Made By Secretary of Agriculture Are Basically The Same As National Farmers Union Program

CONTINUE FIGHT

National President, Jubilant Over Prospects, But Farmers Must Carry On And Support Program

As you will notice from reading the recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture and also of the farm conference just held, they are coming closer and closer to our constructive Farmers Union program. It is just too bad, of course that they could not have recognized the soundness of our program long ago, saving millions—yes, billions of dollars—not only to the farmers, but to people generally, besides a lot of unnecessary suffering, grief and destitution. But of course, we are glad to observe them beginning to see some light at this late hour. We are publishing these recommendations in this issue. Our members should read them carefully and I am sure you will agree that the constant hammering away in promotion of our national program is beginning to have its effect. Of course, they are still shy of that term "cost of production," but it is gratifying to know they will insist on the farmers receiving their fair share of the naton's income which we farmers all know is a long, long way from what they choose to call "parity" whatever that means. As your representative in this conference I signed the report because I am confident it is a vast improvement over what we have had, which I believe is better than staying in the old rut or sliding backward as rapidly as we have been doing. However, I made it very plain to the committee that I reserve the right to continue to fight for cost of production and the preservation of the American farm market for the American farmer. I was pleased to have Mr. Tabor of the Grange and Robin Hood of the Cooperative Council take the same position. The extension of the so-called trade treaties was up in the House today and will be up in the Senate in a few days. Quite a lot of opposition has developed against granting this power to the President as well as to his proposal to add new members to the Supreme Court for each member of the Court over seventy years of age, which would increase the number of judges from 9 to 15 members. Some members contend this would make the Supreme Court a rubber stamp for the President and that the Congress has been too much of a rubber stamp for him all along. The President did submit a bill to the Congress showing them just how they could deal with this Supreme Court, and quite a number of the congressmen and senators are resentful of this action on his part, contending that they are the law-making body and that it is the President's job to execute the laws and not to interpret them. I have always believed that we have three separate and distinct departments of government, each having its proper function to perform and that none of these departmnts should encroach upon the rights or powers and duties of the others. That they have all been guilty of encraching at some time or other I sincerely believe, and, of course the encroachment on the part of any one of them causes others to retaliate until we have a situation where departments of government which should be coordinating are actually antagonistic to each other. This condition prevails among society to quite an extent and it just has a tendency to grow worse and worse if the individuals are not disposed to be aware of the mote in their own eyes. Individuals are not likely to quarrel if each individual has the intelligence to recognize where his rights end and where the rights of others begin and vice versa. In other words, the practicing of the Golden Rule of doing unto others as ye would that they should do unto you. Oh! that would be a great law for society to live by and just think of the sorrow grief and suffering it would eliminate. Ye think of the taxes, debts, and war and crime that it would abolish from the face of the earth. Well perhaps this is too much to hope for but certainly it is an ideal to strive for in order that our children may enjoy a more abundant life than has fallen to our lot. Most of us if we would but take the trouble and time to visualize such a state of society would agree we would all be happier and, yet it seems difficult for us to practice it ourselves.

LONG AND BETTER LIVES

A quarter of a century ago the expectation of life was figured by insurance companies at 46.6 years. And now—we don't know just why, but maybe it is spinach, citrus foods, the decline of the cracker barrel and the open oyster pail, and leashes on dogs—or sompun 'nuther—the "expectation" is now above 60 years. Like the elevator it is still goin' up. Lots of other things have taken place. There are machines that are called "lie detectors," but measured happiness is still an undetected mystery.

NEUTRALITY

From the way things are going in Washington these days it might be suspected that our country has so much war at home that foreign troubles will not interest us.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF

John Vesecky ..... Editor
Pauline Cowger ..... Associate Editor

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

Subscription Price, Per Year $1.00

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President ..... St. Charles, South Dakota
J. M. Graves, Secretary ..... Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
John Vesecky, Vice-president ..... Salina, Kansas

KANSAS OFFICIALS

John Vesecky, President ..... Salina, Kansas
John Frost, Vice President ..... Blue Rapids, Kansas
Pauline Cowger, Secretary ..... Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor ..... Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper ..... Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Ross Palenske ..... Alma, Kansas
B. E. Winchester ..... Stafford, Kansas
John Fengel ..... Lincolnville, Kansas
F. C. Gerstenberger ..... Blue Mound, Kansas
Wm. E. Roesch ..... Quinter, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Kansas. T. C. Belden, Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; Wakeeney, Kansas, N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY

Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President ..... Clay Center
Mrs. John Orr, Vice President ..... Conway Springs
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer ..... Clay Center

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1937

EDITORIAL

Some time ago we printed in the Union Farmer referendum ballots on two proposed amendments to the Natoinal Farmers Union constitution. Up to the present time we received only about three of the ballots back. As the time will soon be up for voting on the amendments we are asking our local secretaries to see to it that their local votes on the amendments at the next meeting and then send in the ballots by the first mail. The vote on the Referendum on our own state constitution has been very disappointing, only about ten percent of the membership having voted. The State board has extended the time for voting on the amendments to March 15th, so that all locals still have a chance to vote on the proposition.

We are this week printing a part of a letter from Ossawatomie in Miami county, Kansas. This letter was accompanied by a check for 1937 dues for 81 members, who are also stockholders of the Osawatomie Farmers Union Cooperative. Several business associations have voted to pay the dues for their members for 1937. We are very glad to see that again we are all beginning to realize that both the membership organization and the cooperative business organizations are a part of a complete farm program as visualized by the founders of the Farmers Union. A strong militant general farm organization such as the Farmers Union is as necessary to the continued progress and prosperity of our cooperatives as are our cooperatives necessary to the fulfilling of the purposes of the Farmers Union. Alone each is vulnerable and weak; but unitedly working together to effectuate the purposes of our Union they are invincible.

North Dakota has already received nearly three thousand 1937 membership dues that were paid in by their business organizations. If even a large percentage of our business organizations pay the membership dues for those of their stockholders who are eligible to membership in the Farmers Union; think of the power we would thus create for the good of the cooperative movement and of the farming class as a whole.

In the February 4th number of the Union Farmer we reprinted an extract from a speech made by C. D. Morris, Assistant to the Chairman of the Western Railways Committee on Public Relations, before the Janesville, Wis., Rotary Club. In this speech the speaker praised the advance made by the railroads in increasing speed and economy of railroad transportation. Among other things he said that the operating cost of moving a ton of freight a thousand miles was reduced from $10.78 in 1921 to $6.63 in 1935. He said that the only thing that threatened the prosperity of the railroads was the demands of the Brotherhoods for more pay and shorter hours. I will not enter into the right or wrong of his contention about the wages. I just want to comment on a part of the closing paragraph of his talk, which is as follows: "The way to have peace in the industrial world is for labor and capital to share in the profits thereof, neither side demanding more than its just share." There is only one fault that I can find with that quotation, it does not go far enough. It is not enough for capital and labor to divide the gains made possible by increased efficiency of operation. There is yet the consumer of the product to be taken into consideration. If it costs only about six tenths as much to move a ton of freight as it did in 1921 why is it that the freight rates are practically as high now as they were at that time. Is not the consumer of the service or product of industry entitled to a part of the saving. If a reasonable part of the saving made by industry due to mechanization and increased efficiency were passed on to the consumers, would not the consumers of the product of industry be enabled to buy more of the products and thus increase both the employment in the industry and incidentally the profits of the industry. Industry and society as a whole will never be permanently prosperous until human rights are placed above property rights, and until we understand that we are all both producers and consumers, and that our ability to produce is in the final analysis dependent on the ability of our consumers to buy and pay for our products, be they transportation service, manufactured goods, or farm products. Industry and finance thought that they could disregard this law after the world war, with the greatest business collapse of all time as the result. Are the captains of industry going to forget the lesson so soon?

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

W. P. Lambertson
Feb. 20, 1937

A century ago the Government divided a 37 million treasury surplus among the states.

The rugged Burdick, of N. Dak., never wears a vest or overcoat. His parents dressed scantily, too, until they were aged.

At the Susan B. Anthony birthday meetings this week, a Women's Building on Capitol Hill was suggested as a fitting memorial.

During Jefferson's administration his arguments against the Supreme Court were similar to those we hear now, but when he had named a majority, his own justices rejected his pet legislation.

Programs like the Bicentennial are being planned to celebrate the Formation of the Constitution, next Sept. 17, which will be known as the Sesquicentennial, the 150th anniversary.

The Postoffice Appropriations Bill, as introduced, makes provision for the first government carried trans-Atlantic mails, yet continues the Department's niggardly policy of reductions for rural routes and extensions.

Edouard Victor Michel Izac, born in Iowa but representing the 20th District in California, received wounds in a German prison camp and had to retire. He has a Congressional Medal and foreign decorations for valor.

European statesmen argue that "an American loan is necessary to preserve peace in Europe." The War debt is now placed at 12½ billion; Greece and Finland (paid in full) being the only nations making payments since 1934.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

Pennsylvania Avenue was not always the beautiful avenue it is today. In years gone by it was so sloppy that Mark Twain suggested they dilute the mud and use the avenue as a canal. It was the same avenue with its seemingly bottomless mud that promoted the historic remark of Horace Greeley about going west. This is what Greeley really said: "In Washington, the mud is deep, the rents are high, the food is execrable and the morals deplorable. Go west, young man, Go West!"

With the Supreme Court occupying the front pages of the newspapers and the ether waves of the air, a few facts concerning its operation might be of interest. Much has been said of late regarding the Court nullifying Congressional enactments and that frequently this is done by 5-to-4 decisions. From Charles Warren, noted historian, we learn that during the 148 years we have had the Supreme Court, it has declared only 77 acts of Congress unconstitutional, slightly more than one every two years. In declaring these 77 acts unconstitutional, the Court divided 5-to-4 but 11 times, while it has upheld 17 Congressional enactments by 5-to-4 decisions, if the gold clause is included.

Members of Congress are planning on spending the summer in Washington. Indications are this season is not going to be a six months affair. Vice President Garner gave the tip-off the other day when he said he was going to take his vacation in June, and it won't be an adjournment vacation, either. And they do say the Vice President knows his adjournments.

Someone with more time and brains than we figured this one out: If a man stood on the banks of the Mississippi and tossed one dollar into the river every second of the day and night it would take 400 years to dispose of a sum equal to the war debts owed this country—$12,556,432,396.

An examination of the first appropriation bill ever enacted by Congress in 1789 called for a total government expenditure of $637,000 of which the sum of $91,000 was provided for payment of war pensions. Since then the amount for pensions has progressively increased to $401,000,000, which does not include administrative or hospitalization expenses. Today, there are 596,750 veterans and 250,943 dependents on the rolls. Four hundred million each year in pensions should be enough to frighten this and all other nations into the paths of peace. Even worse is the estimate of the Director of the U. S. Veterans Administration who believes that in the next ten years, the government will have to make provisions for 10,000 additional beds in hospitals to care for an increase in mental cases.

What price war!

The busiest thing in Washington is the automobile wind shield wiper. On account of the incessant rains the little jigger is compelled to work overtime. And the mercury has dropped to freezing only two or three times since the first of the year.

A Fredonia dude, with narrow striped clothes, saddle-colored shoes, a loud necktie, hair parted over his nose, and smoking a cigaret addressed his best girl thusly: "If you was me and I was you, what would you do?" She hesitatingly said with a smile: "I would take off that hideous tie, put that cigarette in the stove, part my hair on one side, then pray to God for brains." Altoona Tribune.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

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

SAINT PAUL. Residents claim that a light has been kept burning on the altar of the St. Francis Church since 1871 when the structure was only partially completed.

GARNETT: The first and only lynching in Garnett occurred in 1864. A Negro, the murderer of a white woman, was the victim. After the lynching a traveling phrenologist, who happened to be lecturing in Garnett at the time, secured the body and cut off the head with a meat saw. After boiling the head in a kettle until the flesh fell from it he used it in his lectures for years afterwards as a "horrible example of depravity," pointing out the lumps on the skull which he claimed represented the lowest of animal passions.

HAVANA. Founded in the 1870's with a florid name of the tropical metropolis, Havana citizens adopted cotton raising as their supporting industry, erected a cotton gin and boasted that they had the northernmost cotton gin in the United States. Corn soon infringed upon the King Cotton, however, and Havana's hopes of becoming a cotton center were plowed under.

ATCHISON: Motor and railway traffic use the same thorofare on the bridge across the Missouri river at Atchison. Railroad tracks are set into the bridge surface much on the order of street car tracks in a city pavement. The bridge has a toll of 35c for a carload up to 5 persons.

OSWEGO: With the wide variety of vehicles used in the 1860's tolls were complicated for the old ferry which operated on the Neosho River just north of Oswego at that time. D. W. Clover, owner of the ferry, listed the following rates:

4-horse, mule or ox team and wagon	75c
2-horse, mule or ox team	50c
2-horse buggy or carriage	50c
1 horse and buggy	40c
Man on horseback	25c
Loose cattle, mules or horses	10c
Hogs and sheep	5c
Footman	10c

PEACE GROUP HITS MOUNTING ARMS COST

Washington—A report issued here this week by the National Council for Prevention of War showed that American armament expenditures have more than dobled since 1934. The statistics are:

1934	$479,694,307
1935	533,597,243
1936	764,439,126
1937 (estimated)	887,881,080
1938 (estimated)	980,763,000

Relief expenditures under WPA and PWA for national defense are not included in these figures When included the estimated 1938 amount will total $991,598,000.

The report warned that "the steady increase in armament expenditures and the enormous sums now appropriated clearly point to the need for the adoption by Congress of a military defense policy based on defense against invasion, in accordance with the Kellog Pact, our good neighbor and neutrality policies. Other-wise, there is no way of judging and limiting the demands of the War and Navy Departments. Need for economy points also to the importance of the bills now before Congress for nationalizing the munitions industry, and for coordinating the War and Navy Departments into one Department of National Defense.'

WORLD CALENDAR WINS APPROVAL

News reaches Washingon from the League of Nations that it has voted to submit to all governments proposals for the adoption of the World Calendar, so that it may go into effect on Sunday, January 1, 1939.

For many years there has been a growing demand throughout the world among statesmen, scientists, high church officials, and business men for a final adjustment of the calendar. The last change was in the eighteenth century when the Gregorian calendar was accepted in the United States and other nations. But the Gregorian calender did not quite succeed in accomplishing its purposes

The present reform of the calendar will be on the twelve-month equal-quarter basis, i. e: January, 31 days; February 30; March, 30; April, 31; May, 30; June, 30; July, 31; August, 30; September, 30; October, 31; November, 30; December, 30—with an extra "Year Day" following December 30. This makes what is belived to be a perfect calendar. There will be an extra "Leap Day" in each leap year.

Many movements for calendar reform have received consideration throughout the world, strictly on their merits. The World Calendar has met all the tests, and seems in a fair way to gain approval.

We're here for fun right from the start
So drop your dignity;
Just laugh and sing with all your heart
And show your loyalty.
Let all our troubles be forgot
Let this night be the best!
Join in the songs we sing tonight—
Be happy with the rest.

If you do not have your seed catalog, order it now by all means.

FEDERAL AID TO IMPROVE ROADS

State highway departments are to select a system of secondary or feeder roads for improvement with Federal assistance, according to an announcement today by the Secretary of Agriculture Rules and regulations were issued governing the expenditure of $25,000,000 of Federal aid for secondary roads apportioned last December to the various states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The Federal funds are to be administered by the Bureau of Public Roads in cooperation with the State highway departments.

The Federal funds must be matched by equal amounts of State funds, and are for expenditure on secondary highway construction projects initiated by the various State highway departments and approved by the Secreatry of Agriculture. The funds become available July 1 for payment to the States for completed work, and remain available for two years.

The regulations define secondary or feeder roads as including farm-to-market roads, mine-to-market roads, rural free delivery mail roads, public school bus routes, and other important secondary roads. To qualify for this assistance each State must select a system of important secondary highways not to exceed 10 percent of its highway mileage. The selection of roads to be included in this secondary highway system, the regulations provide, must be based on facts obtained from a highway planning survey in each state, and the Federal funds for secondary highways can be expended only on this system. Until such a system is designated, projects may be approved where it may reasonably be anticipated that the roads constructed will become part of the designated system.

The secondary highway systems will be essentially rural in character, the official statment says, although within municipalities sections linking important secondary highways with other main highways may be included. Highways now parts of the Federal-aid highway system or that are likely to be added to it cannot be included in the secondary system.

A wide distribution of benefits in each state is desierd. To accomplish this the Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads is authorized to determine the minimum percentage of counties in which the funds authorized for any one or more fiscal years shall be used. This percentage is to apply in each state.

The regulations emphasize that all work done must be consistent with traffic needs. Grading and drainage as first stage construction will be acceptable providing the State agrees to place surfacing or to improve the roadbed later. The regulations specify that the States must maintain in satisfactory condition all roads improved with the Federal funds.

Highway planning surveys that will supply all information needed in selecting secondary road systems are well under way in 40 states, and in many, field work is nearing completion. These surveys are being made cooperatively by the State highway departments and dthe Bureau of Public Roads and are being financed largely with Federal funds.

KANSAS HEALTH

Vitamins

We hear a great deal about vitamins nowadays. Food producers and canners fill their advertisements with copy relating to the vitamin content of their merchandise. Even so, the average person knows little of vitamins. Therefore a summary of the subject may be of interest.

Vitamins promote growth and create energy in the body and are dietary factors necessary to life. Therefore the daily intake of vitamins is essential to good health. Vitamins are produced in the plant world; thus human beings may be said to be parasites of the plant kingdom.

Vitamin A is associated with certain fats and is plentiful in milk, butter, egg yolk, and fat of glandular organs and in the leaves of plants. It is almost entirely absent from lard and fats and oils of vegetable derivation. Hence milk and green leaves of plants are essential to the diet as they provide large amounts of the protective vitamin A, which makes our bodies disease resistant. Cod-liver oil has a heavy vitamin A content, and spinach is one of the important vegetables.

Vitamin B promotes growth and is widely distributed in many natural foods—animals, seeds, leaves and tubers, but is not found in any fats or oils. It is said to be a mixture of several vitamins, including the pellegra preventing factor. Wheat, tomatoes, beans, fresh cabbage, spinach, citrus fruits, lettuce, onions, peas, potatoes, milk, nuts, bread cereals, brains, kidney, liver and yeast are excellent food sources of this vitamin.

Vitamin C is particularly plentiful in oranges and tomatoes, and in general is most frequently found in fresh foods—vegetables and fruits. Lack of this vitamin causes scurvy.

Vitamin D is known as the antirachitic and is especially associated with fish oils. Lack of this vitamin leads to rickets, a constitutional disease of childhood.

Vitamin B is the reproductive vitamin and is found in lettuce, meat, egg-yolk, beef liver, whole wheat, wheat germ and rolled oats.

Vitamin P. is a pellegra preventive, and is particularly associated with yeast.

Since vitamins are essential to good health, to life itself, it behooves us to see that we are well provided with them in our daily meals.

New strains of chrysanthemums enable you to have a show of your own in the fall garden—investigate them for yourself.

Start French endive early this spring to have a winter supply next year.

Neighborhood Notes

LOCAL REVIVED

Dear Miss Cowger;

Enclosed find check to cover the dues of eighty-one stockholder members. These are our dues paying stockholders. Also there is a list of 65 ladies who are entitled to membership as a result of these 81 dues paying members.

Our stockholders met in Memorial Hall, Osawatomie, Kansas to organize this local. It was decided to use the charter of one of the dead locals of the county for our new Farmers Union local organization.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

E. F. Schiefelbusch, president.
Owen Hunsperger, vice-president.
Miss Donna Hunt, secretary.
W. J. Wiseman, conductor.
A. B. Chandler, doorkeeper.

The next meeting will be held at Memorial Hall in John Brown Park in Osawatomie on Tuesday, March 9th at 8 p. m. We want every member to attend the meetings.

The President appointed on the entertainment committee to arrange for the program, for the next meeting, as follows:

Henry Dancaster, Ernest Whitney and Louise Verdier.

I think our organization is going to grow and we are very much pleased with the renewed interest. Our local will be Indianapolis 1677 and please credit same with the membership which we are enclosing. Send us membership cards for those paying dues, and also for these ladies whose names are listed, as enclosed. We want every one of these 81 dues paying members to get the weekly paper.

We will try to keep you informed as to the progress we make here.

Yours respectfully,
Harvey H. Verdier, Manager.

Editors Note:- We thank the officials and membership of the Osawatomie Farmers Union cooperative of Miami County for this splendid boost in Union membership. We wish them continued success and hope our other Farmers Union business associations will follow their example.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY (Sumner County)

Whereas: Death by accident proved fatal to Mrs. Artesia Dameron who is the daughter of our Dear beloved brother, Geo. Friend and sister to our Dear beloved brother J. F. Edwards' wife. Thus sorrow darkens the homes of two of our members along with the entire neighborhood mourning her untimely departure.

Artesia as she was known by most everybody to be one who always saw the future with hope and expressed herself in like manner was cheerful and obliging at all times even when lifes journey was not made up like smooth pavement. This fact alone will cause those who knew her to miss her as the people of the world love a character of her kind.

Therefore be it resolved, at this time that we the membership of Redman Local No. 1642, go on record extending to our beloved brother, Geo. Friend and our beloved J. F. Edwards and his good wife, the heartfelt sympathy of each and everyone of us to help lighten the load of breavement that bears heavy at this time.

Be it further Resolved, That this be made a part of the record of this meeting and our secretary instructed to convey to the parties mentioned in the foregoing this message. Also mail a copy to the official state paper for publication.

SIGNED:
Joe Erwin, Clifford Carter.

A TRIBUTE TO A TRUE FRIEND

With the passing of Laura Alexander, humanity has lost a true friend. Throughout a long life, dedicated to service, she used her influence for the well-being of everyone.

Her efforts were not in vain. She attained her high ideals as a teacher, homemaker, and true friend.

Her efforts were not in vain. She remembered and will help make the pathway easier for us who carry on.

We extend our sympathy to immediate relatives, and in memory of our friend we quote:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Be it resolved by the members of Beaver Local No. 1558, a copy of this tribute be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be recorded on the minutes of the Local, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer.

Mrs. Earl Gottlob,
Mrs. Clyde Gottlob,
Committee.
Mrs. Ed Cook, Sec.

TO THE EDITOR

Hollenberg, Kansas; Feb. 13, 1937
The Editor of The Kansas Union Farmer,
Dear Editor:

A few weeks ago I read in your interesting little paper a letter from a Mr. Shepherd regarding the National Union officials. This gentlemen seems to think that the national officials should resign because they did not see fit to take what others thought was all the farmers deserved, and not even put up a fight. I most heartily disagree with him.

If it were not for the good fight the National and State officials put up for the farmers the Union would be almost a total loss in my opinion. I wonder where we would all be now, if the Minute men had decided they wouldn't go to fight because the British would win anyway. Or if Abraham Lincoln had thought the union was not worth fighting for, and that to try to preserve it was "babyish."

It seems to be a way with this world that the fellow who gets what he goes after is the one who puts up the good fight, and knows what he wants. The meek may "inherit the earth," but the only thing that's veer delivered to them is a kick in the pants. If farmers are merely souvenir hunting, then meekness fits the occassion, if they honestly want to be respected members of society, able to earn the means ot properly bring up their families, they'll have to put up a better fight than they have been ,or they will be in the same position as European peasants.

I also wish to say we enjoy very much the interesting and intelligent articles in the paper by Mr. Frost. May he become as great a leader as Simpson, and his wit be as withering as his name implies.

Very Truly Yours,
Adelaide F. Stapaules, (Mrs. S.L.)

IN TRIBUTE

We, the officers and stockholders of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, in convention assembled pause in honor of the memory of our friend and employee, Bob Lieurance, who passed away December 1, 1936. Bob contributed much of worth to the upbuilding of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company and the cooperative movement in general throughout the states tributary to this market. He was the type of man who numbered his friends by his acquaintances We realize that the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company and the cooperative movement in general are losers because of his death but his good work will live on.

Alva B. Stryker, President,
John H. Fiegenbaum, Secretary.

HAYES LOCAL AUXILIARY

The regular meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Farmers Union Local No. 1130 met at the home of Misses Emma and Louise Mall, February 15.

Members present: Guests at the meeting were Mrs. Clark, Miss Marin Clark, Mrs. Tempero, Mrs. Sieverne, and Mrs. Frederick of the Four Mile Auxiliary and Mrs. McNeel, Mrs. Tiers of the Pleasant View Auxiliary.

Following the business session, articles on the proposed court changes, Freedom of the Press, Latest Inventions, etc., were read and discussed, after which a short time was spent in the study of Parlimentary Law. Adjourned for a short social hour during which refreshments were served by the hostess.

Emma Moll, Sec.

IN TRIBUTE

We, the officers and stockholders of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, in convention assembled pause in honor of the memory of our friend and board member, J. P. Demoss, Odessa, Mo., who passed away July 1, 1936. He in his own way contributed much of worth to the upbuilding of the cooperative movement both locally and throughout the state in which he lived. He was a leader in his respective community, and his neghbors, this Live Stock Commission firm and the cooperative movement in general are losers because of his death but his good work will live on.

Alva B. Stryker, President,
John H. Fiegenbaum, Secretary.

GAS RESOLUTION (Liebenthal Kansas)

Be it Resolved that we the members of the Farmers Union Local 648 meeting in a body at Liebenthal are opposed to a gasoline tax on gasoline used in a tractor on the farm.

The Secretary shall be instructed that one copy of Resolution shall be sent to President John Vesecky, one to Rep. Romeiser, one to Senator Seuser and one to the Farmers Union paper.

John P. Enslinger, president,
J. J. Enslinger, secretary-treas.

NEW OFFICERS FOR THE FARMERS UNION LOCAL

At a Farmers Union meeting, LaCrosse Local No. 795, held last Tuesday afternoon at the court room, O. M. Lippert was elected president and W. E. Farmer was elected secretary-treasurer. President Pius Moeder of the County Union, said it was the desire build up the locals and he was glad that La Crosse Local had several new members and that more had announced their desire to join. Another meeting of La Crosse Local will be held next Tuesday evening.

DROUGHT SHOWS HOW SOILS CHANGE WITH THE WEATHER

Deep soils shrink and expand with the weather. In dry weather there is a noticeable shrinkage, while in wet weather the soil expands, according to measurements taken by the Soil Conservation Service at the Betnany, Mo., soil-erosion station.

During the extreme drought of 1934 large cracks frequently appeared in the soil, extending to a depth of 3 to 4 feet in many instances. Digging into the subsoil, C. M. Woodruff, of the station, found more and larger cracks than those appearing at the surface.

Checking against elevation readings taken the previous year on plots of alfalfa and blue grass he found the vertical shrinkage on both plots amounted to almost 2½ inches, although erosion measurements showed only a trace of soil loss on each of the plots.

One of the unusual results of the soil contraction and expansion was the irregular settling of foundations on several large buildings in the area distorting and cracking the superstructures—a serious damage requiring costly repairs. These reports, however, were largely from the region where glacial till provided the parent soil material. Any such damage is unlikely to occur where there is a solid-rock foundation near the surface of the soil.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 **Juveniles from 6 to 16**

JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

Haven't we been having some dust, but it hasn't seemed as bad as we had last year, to me. Maybe it is because I have felt so sorry for all those people who had the terrible floods, and lost everything they ever had. When I read and saw all the pictures of that awful calamity, I made up my mind, regardless of how bad the dust was, I wouldn't complain about it. Here's hoping we have no more dust this year.

I read this article about the historical sketch of the Cooperative movement, and thought you might like to have this information as it fits so well with our own study topic for this year. There are a group of articles running in a series, and I hope to have them all for you, if you are interested, and find them helpful in your study. As I thought this over, it pointed to several places where we can clearly see mistakes were made. We can profit by that experience, and not err in these ways.

We have some more material from the February national study topic. There is quite a campaign going on to have the citizens of the United States work to the end that we shall have peace, and that wars will be outlawed. The playlet copied here brings out the point quite clearly, I believe.

Perhaps we have all been guilty, at one time or another, or maybe several times, of chewing gum in public. We get the point of view of some one who knows what should and should not be done, and we are told in such a way in "Proper things and Proper places," that we will perhaps always remember, when we start to unwrap a stick, that gum chewing in public is not to be done.

Here is an idea which I am passing along to the Juniors, and also to the leaders which could be used in your meetings very nicely I believe. Have each member bring, written on a slip of paper and deposited in a box at the meeting one suggestion on "How I Can Improve Myself." The leader, or some appointed person will take the questions from the box, and read them, one at a time, and the group can discuss each of them. This will give some very good suggestions to each member, and while the suggestion is a criticism of your self, the others may give you ideas to help you to overcome that habit.

The questions could be saved, and in two or three months, the group could go over them again. It would be fun to see who had profited by his own criticism of himself, and really improved.

Some suggestions, which might not apply to yourselves, but do apply to some people I have known, are:

Stand evenly balanced on both feet, always.

In speaking, do not move in a swinging motion back and forth, or use too many gestures.

Speak smoothly and evenly, without too much hesitancy between words.

Carry a smile instead of a frown on your face, and in your voice.

Always have a word of cheer to pass on.

Be less critical of others.

I'll be interested to know if you do try this out in your meetings, and what the reaction and response is.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

It's time to be getting the hotbed ready for use. Are the frames in good shape; if not, now's the time to rebuild them or to construct new ones.

COMFORTABLE FROCKS

8902. Slenderizing Sports Frock. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4¾ yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

8911. Charming Afternoon Frock Designed in Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 36, 38 and 40. Size 14 requires 3 5-8 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48
Salina, Kansas

ABOUT WARS

Characters:
Mr. Jones (About 40 years old).
Mr. Brown (Same age).
Mr. Smith (About 60 years old.)
Mrs. Brown (About 35 years old).
Millie Brown (About 11 years old).
Arthur Smith (About 11 years old)

Properties: Five chairs, table, glass jar, sling shot, overalls.

Scene: Living room, farm home. Mrs. Brown mending overalls. Mr. Smith sitting with feet on another chair.

Mrs. Brown: How is Ma Smith's arthritis now-a-days, Pa?

Mr. Smith: Why, she don't seem to be gainin' none. The new doctor gave her a lot of nasty smellin' medicine, and I can't see that it has perked her up any.

Mrs. Brown: Has she got all her canning done? She had a lot of tomatoes and pickles to put up.

Mr. Smith: Naw, she's got too much misery in her arms and legs to do more than cook and wash dishes.

Mrs. Brown; I do declare. Now that's too bad. I'll have to call up some of the Farmers Union women to go over and help her. Say, Pa, why don't you help her? You're always sitting around and whittling and killing time.

Mr. Smith: Who—Me? I don't know nuthin' about wimmin's work, and besides it ain't dignified for a man to be belittlin' himself with house work what was meant for wimmin folks.

Mrs. Brown: Oh, is that so? If I didn't know you so well, I wouldn't be talking to you this way; but it seems to me you feel as if any kind of work was undignified. If you had done your share of the work all these years Ma Smith wouldn't be in the shape she's in.

Mr. Smith: (Looks uncomfortable. Takes out a big plug of tobacco and bites off a mouthful.) Wal now, you know better than that. I allus did help milk the cows and do the farm work.

Mrs. Brown: (Sarcastically) Help is the right word.

(Enter Millie Brown with Arthur Smith close behind her.)

Millie: Oh Mom, Arthur and I have been having the most fun. We've been playing soldier. Arthur is the machine gunner and I'm the Red Cross Nurse.

Arthur: Yes, I can wound 'em and kill 'em faster'n she can tie 'em up. Gee, but it's fun to see 'em kicking.

Mrs. Brown: (Horrified) Arthur what are you using for a gun? What have you been doing?

Arthur: (Produces a sling shot and small stones from his pocket, and places the rock to shoot.) See, I can hit anything at twenty feet. (The rock flies through the air and breaks a glass jar. (Any old bottle will do).

Mrs. Brown: (Grimly picking up the pieces and glaring at Arthur) What have you been shooting at outside?

Arthur: Why, just the chickens and cats, and turkeys,—

Millie: (Interrupting) He knocked one turkey down, and he said that was an E-the-o-pean, and then he hit the cat, and she went round and round like she was dizzy, he said she was an I-tal-yan. (Laughs).

Mrs. Brown: (Sternly) Pa Smith, I want you to take that grandson of yours over your knee and spank him good. If you don't, I will. The idea of his carryin' on that way.

Arthur: (Looking from one to the other.) You do it grandpap, you won't hit as hard as she would. (Goes to Grandfather).

(Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown enter.)

Mr. Jones: I think that you are right about that peace pledge being a good thing. (Mr. Jones takes chair offered by Mrs. Brown).

Mr. Brown: It certainly should be everyone's duty to sign that pledge and help to banish wars. (Sits).

Mrs. Brown: Who is putting the pledges out for signatures?

Mr. Jones: Who is putting the pledges out for signatures?

Mr. Jones: The International League for Peace. If enough of the citizens sign these pledges, it will prove that the majority of the people do not want war.

Mr. Smith: Ma Smith was sayin' the other day that she s'posed we was gettin' ready for another war, so's a few more mothers' sons could be killed off.

Mr. Brown: I hope enough people are interested in trying to keep world peace to sign these pledges and stop war for good.

Arthur: (Protestingly) But I want to go to war when I grow'n up.

Mr. Brown: Hush Arthur, you don't know what you are saying.

Arthur: Well, I know that I want to be a soldier, so that everyone will envy me. I'll march with the band a-playing and all dressed up in shiny-do-dads. (Struts).

Mr. Jones: (Quietly) Yes, Arthur, you could do all that; but have you thought how it would be when you are in actual battle? You know soldiers have to fight, to shoot other men whom they have never seen, and to be shot and wounded themselves or killed.

Mrs. Brown: In real battle, Arthur, you would be the turkey or the cat, and you would be knocked down and wounded or made dizzy, as you said the turkey and cat were.

Mr. Brown: Maybe you wouldn't be killed in battle, Arthur. If you were a soldier with all your shiny do-dads, maybe you'd only have an arm or leg shot off, so you'd be a cripple for the rest of your life, or maybe you'd only be blinded by flying shrapnel, or perhaps you'd only have the flesh all burned off your hands by poison gas, and your lungs injured by the same gas, so it would hurt you to breathe the rest of your life.

Arthur: Gee, I didn't know war was like that. I never thought of those things. Why do people fight anyway?

Mr. Brown: They fight because they are led to believe that they are right.

Arthur: What do the other countries fight for then?

Mr. Brown: For the same reason, son.

Arthur: But they can't both be right. One of them must be wrong Who causes wars, anyway?

Mr. Smith: The statesmen cause war!

Arthur: Do they like to fight?

Mrs. Brown: They don't fight, Arthur, they watch other people fight.

Millie: What do the statesmen do during wars then?

Mrs. Brown: Well, it's like this. They are men like the business men in a store. They direct the management of the business.

Arthur: But business men make money on their business.

Mr. Jones: (Bitterly) The financiers make money on wars, too.

Arthur: Oh shame on them. Why don't the people make them stop?

Mr. Brown: That's what they are trying to do with the peace pledge, Sonny.

Arthur: I don't feel like playing war anymore, Millie. Let's go and jump rope.

Millie: Come on! I'll bet I can jump more times than you without missing.

(The children leave the stage).

Mr. Brown: That's a pretty tough pill to hand out to the little fellow, but all these soldiers' toys and talk of the glory of war burns me up. War never solved anything. It simply forcibly settled an argument. The trouble that caused the conflict is still unchanged.

Mr. Jones: And wars are always fought with a profit motive. If the people who cause wars had to fight them, wars wouldn't last very long. Foreign investments cause wars, too. If some of the financiers private investments are threatened in foreign countries, immediately we hear the cry—We must protect our property. Whose property? Property rights have always been considered above human rights. When will the power of human rights be made known?

Mr. Brown: I'll tell you. It will be when we, as a people, arise and demand human justice before all else. Then, and only then, will we be recognized as a power.

Mrs. Brown: And that will take organized cooperative action. The Farmers Union stands for Peace. The people of our country do not want war. The mothers and fathers of our nation have other plans for their boys. So let us renounce war and refuse to let our boys lay down their lives to protect other peoples money.

(Curtain)

A THUMB NAIL HISTORICAL SKETCH

Elizabeth Herring

From time immemorial, farmers have needed to rise up to assert their rights. Greek and Roman literature and in the Jewish prophets we read of the troubles of farm people. Those who have tilled the soil have always had trouble in autocratic societies. A part of the American dream was that the farmer should be a free man.

"Woe unto them," said Isaiah, "that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there is no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth." "Woe unto them," said Micah, "that covet fields and take them by violence; and houses, and take them away; so they oppress a man and his house, even a man and his herds." In European history one reads of such things as the Peasant revolt of 1381 which spread all over England. "Before the government had the least warning of the danger, the disorder had grown beyond control of opposition," says Hume in his history of England.

But while farmers have always had problems, not until the last century have they had much idea of how to solve them except by violent uprisings. The differences in social and political setup in feudal days, for example, and the lack of general education, were such as to make the modern type of legal farm organized effort inconceivable. Blind violence was the only kind of action available for fighting injustices.

The feudal system which prevailed from the tenth to the fifteenth century in Europe was an agricultural organization of society. Within the manor practically everything was produced that was used. Industry and commerce and finance as they are known today were unheard of in those times. Trade existed with persons outside the manor, but it was mostly in terms of barter. When traders developed who tried to make money by buying goods at one price and spelling at a higher they were regarded with contempt.

The relationships of feudal days were largely, therefore, between privileged farmers, (the lords of the manor) and underprivileged (the serfs) who made up the mass of people. Most of the troubles between the two had to do with the security of the latter in the use of their land, the share of their products which was handed over to the land lords, and the tyranny exercised over personal freedom. When they could not stand it any longer, the serfs and peasants would rebel. The middle ages records a history of bloody peasant revolts in England and on the continent. These were mostly fruitless at first, often setting the peasants back temporarily, but eventually resulted in more freedom. For freedom was the main objective of these revolts. Commercial agriculture with impersonal economic problems of price and credit and transportation was as yet unknown.

The changes in economic and social organization which have accompanied mechanical inventions especially in Europe and America have produced gradually during the last one hundred and fifty years a new kind of organized behavior on the part of American farmers. To be sure we have taken our turn at violence in America. Shey's rebellion in western Massachusetts right after the Revolution was an old way of dealing with the new set of problems which a capitalist system was creating for farmers. For after the Revolution, farmers were presented with the ills of high indebtedness, high taxes and low prices and the other dislocations with which we have become all too familiar in our current depression. The farmers' band which supported Daniel Shay alarmed the creditor class so greatly that the desire for a strong centralized government on their part was greatly increased. They wished a government strong enough to guarantee the security of their investments in farm lands. Part of the form of our present national constitution is derived from this motive. Charles A. Beard's Economic History of the Constitution is interesting at this point.

But violent protest or organized protest of any kind had a relatively small place in American history from the time our federal government was established in 1789 until the Civil War. This was largely because there was still a great deal of free land on the frontier, and when things got difficult families could pioneer. This opportunity served to disguise the fact that tariff policies were undermining agriculture and laying the ground work for the bitter rural urban conflict which flared up in the form of the Civil War.

The close of the Civil War left American agriculture, not only with the tariff on its back, but with free land diminishing, and business and financial interests dominant in the federal government. Farm protest was inevitable. The day was past when uprisings seemed an indicated procedure and American farmers consciously turned to political methods to an extent not found in the past. This represented a remarkable change from the farm protest of the feudal period, because farmers now had political rights, a development of the eighteenth centuries. But having secured political rights they found themselves still bound by economic inequality. It was natural therefore that they would seek to use their political rights to secure economic rights.

This was a fateful time in American history for it saw the negation of Walt Whitman's "American Dream" of individual freedom because of the growing hold of big business enterprise upon all American economic life. Interdependence between business and labor and agriculture was not recognized. Agricultural power at Washington was weakened by the political rift between the South and the West. Business and financial interests had the right of way a good deal of the time in the federal legislature as well as in exploiting the natural resources of the country. This fact aroused the farm population to the point of realizing that the government could be used for their advantage as well as for the benefit of those who profited from legislation favorable to business.

(continued next week)

PROPER THINGS AT PROPER TIMES

By Frances W. Butts

What do you think this "request number" is about? Well, it's an answer to this question, "What about chewing gum in public?" Oh, me, oh my? Why, oh why, will people make themselves horrible examples of what not to do in public by chewing away on a mouthful of chauk? I've heard people say "You may chew gum in public if you do so inconspicuously," Maybe, but its far better not to try. You may start out being very inconspicuous with your gum, but first thing you know, you'll be liable to be hitting on all six cylinders with your jaws working as if you were getting a commission. You may get full value out of a penny's worth of gum, but what an opinion the persons who watch—and listen—to you will take home with them!

At one of our camps somebody recited this little poem that helps to remember to leave the gum at home.

A gum-chewing girl and a cud-chewing cow
Resemble each other—yet different somehow.
The difference must be—I have it now!
The thoughtful look on the face of the cow!

"Them's strong words" says the ladies that like their chewing gum —"Besides the ads all say it's good for you." It has its place. But its place is not in public life. It's far safer to leave it at home parked along with your toothpicks and your curlers. None of them have any business appearing in the public eye.

If a girl deliberately wishes to make a poor impression she can find no handier way than leaving on a few curlers, stocking up on chewing gum and drawing attention to herself by talking loudly in public places. But for those who really want to do the correct thing, thumbs down on all of them.

BE A BOOSTER, ADVERTISE AND ENJOY YOURSELF

(Tune: "Auld Lang Syne")

The Farmers Union folks all are
So very meek and slow,
They plod along their daily tasks,
They plow and disk and sow.
Now if these farmers would learn
To boost their enterprise,
As faithfully as they till the fields
We'd all be Unionized.
(So Advertise)

The fish it never cackles about
Its million eggs or so;
The hen is quite a different bird,
One egg, and hear her crow.
The fish we spurn, but crown the hen
Which leads me to surmise:
Don't hide your light, but blow your horn
—It pays to advertise.

THE TOWN OF DON'T YOU WORRY

There's a town called Don't You Worry,
On the banks of River Smile,
Where the Cheer-up and Be Happy
Blossom sweetly all the while.
Where the Never Grumble flower
Blooms beside the fragrant Try,
And the Ne'er-Give-Up and Patience
Point their faces to the sky.
—Anon.

Macaroni with Cheese Wine Sauce Makes Royal Taste Treat for Lent

New Macaroni Creation Provides Taste Sensation that for Sheer Deliciousness Has Few Equals

WITH the return of the Lenten season the homemaker again is searching for attractive suggestions for meatless dishes to serve during this period. Old friends are said to be the best friends, and so we often feel the same way toward old favorites such as macaroni and cheese. With a new twist to its preparation, or a new accompaniment with it, this old favorite will gain new friends with every entrance on the meatless menus of the Lenten season.

Macaroni can hardly be discussed without mention of the other members of this famous family, namely, egg noodles and spaghetti. This trio of energy foods is high in its proportion of carbohydrates, and when combined with fruits, vegetables, and high protein foods such as cheese and eggs, they offer a well-balanced meal base.

Successful cookery has been said to start at your grocer's. Quality foods* are always good insurance against disappointing results. Buy good quality macaroni products and follow carefully the prescribed directions for the cooking of them. Briefly, the precautions to watch in cooking macaroni products might well be covered in this one sentence. Follow given directions for amounts of boiling, salted water to use, cook only until tender, use low heat, and use either hot or cold water for blanching the cooked product.

A new twist in the preparation of the old favorite macaroni and cheese will be welcomed when you serve macaroni with a cheese wine sauce. The mild flavor of the macaroni takes on tingling good taste when accompanied by this cheese wine sauce. Wine cookery has long been latent, but this simple, easily prepared sauce made with domestic sherry wine, will do wonders in stimulating your appetite for more. Wine served with the delicious macaroni dish offers atmosphere as well as appropriateness. It is especially well suited for informal buffet service.

If you wish to win the admiration and praise of your family for serving a Lenten dish that can truly be called a culinary triumph, just jot down the following recipe.

Macaroni with Cheese Wine Sauce

4 cups cooked macaroni
1 medium onion, minced
2 medium tomatoes or ½ cup tomato juice
2 tablespoons minced green pepper
2 tablespoons butter
2 hard-cooked eggs
½ pound creamy, mild, packaged yellow cheese
¼ cup domestic sherry wine

Cook until tender, but not browned, the onion, green pepper, sliced tomatoes or tomato juice with the butter. Combine with the cooked macaroni and sliced hard-cooked eggs and place in baking dish. Melt in the top of a double boiler the cheese, when soft add the sherry wine and mix well. Pour the cheese wine sauce over the macaroni mixture. Bake one-half hour in moderate oven—350 degrees. Serves 8.

If you care for a more pronounced cheese flavor—prepare additional cheese wine sauce and serve as an accompaniment to the macaroni.

:-:Of Interest To Women :-:

HOUSING HINTS

Tips on How and What to Improve

Weatherstrip

These wintry days we shovel on the coal, or our oil burners run full tilt, to keep our houses warm enough to be comfortable, and many of us do not realize that we are trying to heat outdoors as well as indoors, because our windows and outside doors are loosely set and unweatherstripped, and the cold air slips in with the same appalling ease that the warm air slips out. In the long run, we would save ourselves considerable expense and be more comfortable if we had our windows and outside doors thoroughly weather-stripped.

Fireplaces

If fireplaces are made for heat and not just as pleasant features of already well heated rooms, they should not be too deep and the sides should be set at a fairly wide angle to refect the heat out into the room and not just across to the other wall of the fireplace. A shallow fireplace will draw perfectly if its is properly built. The damper, if one is used, must be the full width of the fireplace; there must be a smoke shelf back of damper; there must be an adequate and symmetrical smoke chamber; the first tile of the flue lining must be directly over the center of the opening. Then if the flue has a clear area of at least 10 per cent of the fireplace opening the shallowest fireplace will draw.

Insulate Attic

If you contemplate finishing an attic room, be sure you provide adequate insulation around it and also provide some ventilation of the air space above. The sun generates a terrific heat at the roof, and if a current of air can be provided over the ceiling of the room, this heat will be constantly carried off, and the walls and ceiling will not be baked as they would be if everything were sealed. Louvres at all gable ends are a great help in keeping the upstairs rooms cool in Summer. There should be provision made to close them in Winter so that no warmth is lost.

Thick Walls

A thick wall is always attractive. Where pierced by doors and windows the deep "reveals", as the sides of this cut are called, lend a sense of solidity and permanence to a house that an ordinary wall lacks. Not many can afford the luxury of an 18 or 20-inch outside wall, but frequently the wall can be thickened at some inside door without making the padding obvious, and the deep effect is thus obtained If the reveal is deep enough to panel, this effect is enhanced greatly.

Front Hearth

The front hearth—that is that part of the hearth that is outside of the fireplace itself—should be not less than 18 inches deep. Logs break up when they burn, and flaming embers roll in all directions. A narrow front hearth is dangerous in such a case, as these embers may roll beyond the hearth and burn the floor or rug. Besides its practical use as a fire protection, a wide hearth look; it has a more generous feeling, and large thicker the better—or a blanket inplenty of hearth in front of them.

Insulation

If you build a house without a basement be sure the first floor is well insulated. A wooden subfloor, heavy waterproof paper, a layer of some rigid insulating material—the thicker the better—or a blankt insulation between 1-by-2 sleepers and then the finish floor should keep out the cold. Incidentally the space below the floor should be ventilated to prevent dry rot from attacking the wooden members.

PLAIN WAFFLES

2 cups flour
3 tablespoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
2 cups milk
4 tablespoons butter, melted

Measure and sift the flour with the baking powder and salt. Beat the egg yolks until they are light. Add the milk, combine with the sifted dry ingredients and beat until smooth. Stir in the melted butter. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold lightly into the batter.

Nut Waffles

Sprinkle 2 tablespoons of chopped nuts over the batter after it has been poured into the baker.

Cheese-and-Bacon Waffles

Add ½ cup grated cheese and bits of crisp bacon to the batter.

Cinnamon Waffles

A teaspoon of cinnamon, stirred into the batter of Plain Waffles, adds flavor.

Orange Waffles

Two tablespoons of grated orange rind, mixed with the Plain Waffle batter, is a happy addition.

Cocoanut Waffles

Sprinkle 2 tablespoons coconut over the batter after it has been poured into the baker.

Other favorite waffles are these:

Sour-Cream Waffles

2 cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
2 eggs
1 cup sour cream, thick
1 cup sour milk.

Measure and sift the flour with the baking powder, salt and soda Beat egg yolks until light and thick then add sour cream and sour milk. Combine the dry ingredients with the liquid and beat until smooth. Fold in the beaten egg whites. No shortening is needed.

Remember that you can grow better vegetables than you can buy, even if you cannot grow them cheaper.

BEGONIA HAS FINE FOLIAGE, GAY BLOOMS

There Is a Variety to Fit Every Situation. Blooming Types Cheerful for Winter. Avoid Overheating.

Begonias are one of the most interesting plant families. These ornamental plants are as tall as shrubs in some types and as lacy as cobwebs in others. Indoors or out, they are beloved subjects for decoration, with finely shaped and variegated foliage and in many cases dainty and colorful blossoms.

Because there are so many types we can choose them to fit our needs, using the tall varieties for bay windows which can accommodate them, and the smaller ones, including the blooming plants, for the mantlepiece, the occasional table, or the window box.

The Handsome Begonia Plant Is a Long Liver

One of the most popular begonias is Glorie de Lorraine, a blooming type which forms a ball up to a foot in diameter of gorgeous color. It is probably the most prodogious bloomer of all winter flowering house plants.

The Rex type of begonia is grown for its foliage alone. The hairy leaves are variegated with deep purple veins, which divide zones of color in the surface, which vary in varieties from yellow to silver, to glossy green or delicate pink, always contrasting with a bordering color, as if painted by a modernist.

The semerflorens type is a blooming begonia whose flower head is larger than most. It grows from 6 to 18 inches tall, and there is an endless list of varieties to choose from.

Begonias of varying type are found in almost every part of the world. In South America is a tropical variety used by natives as an astringent, and a concoction made from another to cure fevers. In Asia the sour sap of one is used for cleaning weapons.

Overheating and dryness are the principle enemies of the begonia. Keep the temperature as close to 70 degrees as possible. This is usually practically carried out by choosing the coolest part of the room, Dryness is more difficult, but when you remedy a dry condition in the atmosphere, it is as much a measure of health for humans as for plants. The simplest way is to place pans, or concealed containers, on the radiator. Leaves of the begonia should be sprayed about twice weekly to keep them from curling. Avoid direct drafts and intense sunlight; use a nicotine or pyrethrum spray if disease or pests occur.

RICE FOR THE SUPPER PARTY

The informality of a supper party affords opportunity for ordinarily and personality, both in food and in table arrangement. A buffet or "serve yourself" type of service is well suited to the spirit of a supper party. Use gay linens—interesting dishes—colorful food—attractively garnished and deliciously appetizing. Here are some helpful hints for buffet service suitable for the servantless home.

It is wise to limit the menu to two courses.

In any service where no tables are provided for the guests, the menu must be selected to meet the dangers accompanying the fact of holding a plate on the lap.

Use a large enough plate to hold all the food for one course, the essential selver and the beverage cup.

Eliminate knives, butter, sprnades, salad forks, sherbet glasses, goblets, stuce dishes and salad plates.

Avoid over-crowding the plate. Avoid foods that are too creamy or juicy.

Avoid foods that are difficult to cut or to eat.

Choose foods that require very little last-minute preparation.

Plan carefully and keep your pep and vitality so that you may make the party a success by being a chrming hostess.

NOTE: 1 cup of rice swells on cooking to make 3 cups or more of cooked rice.

BOILED RICE (2)

1 cup Rice
1½ cups water
1 teaspoon salt.

Wash the rice throughly until all the loose starch is removed. Drain. Place the rice, water and salt in a covered, heavy kettle over a moderate fire. When the water boils vigorously, reduce the fire as low as possible. On a wood or coal stove, set the kettle back off the direct heat. If gas stove is used, asbestos mat may be used under gas pot to prevent burning. A bit of lard is often added to reduce the tendency of the water to boil over. At the end of about forty minutes, all the water should be absorbed. Let the rice fluff and dry out ten minutes. Turn from the pot. Many people are especially fond of the brown crust which is formed on the mound of rice cooked by this method.

Note: If the washed rice is soaked in cold water for one or two hours, the cooking time is materially shortened. Be careful to avoid stirring and overcooking this rice.

SEARCH HISTORIC OLD WORLD VALLEYS FOR PLANTS DESIRABLE IN NEW WORLD

When certain species and varieties of plants persist in a country for many thousands of years, it is probable that some may be found that are resistant to some of the many common diseases which plague the farmers of both the old and new worlds.

This was the opinion of scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture when they sent H. L. Westover and Dr. F. L. Wellman, both of the Bureau of Plant Industry, to Asiatic Turkey. Here it is that the historic Tigris and Euphrates rivers rise in the mountains of the interior. Here it was that an ancient civilization flourished 4000 years B. C. Here recorded history began, and later went into semi-eclipse.

But a more or less primitive agriculture still exists in the broad stretch of land between the Mediterranean and Black Seas. It isn't so thickly populated as it was 3000 or 4000 years ago. Neither is it so closely cultivated.

On the broad plateaus of the interior, however, where grasses, forage and cereals are important crops, Westover and Wellman found clovers, alfalfa, and other legumes growing under climatic conditions similar to semi-arid areas of the United States.

Grazing is an important industry and thousands of years of natural selection and acclimating have developed in this section of Asia cultivated crops that will grow although the average rainfall ranges only from 8 to 14 inches annually. Most of the moisture falls in the late autumn, winter and spring and Turkish farmers utilize the age-old summer fallow to retain the little moisture that falls.

Three crops were of particular interest to Westover, a forage specialist of the bureau, who has made previous foreign exploration trips to the interior of Soviet Russia and Turkestan in search of similar species and strains of forage crops which might prove resistant to disease and drought.

Dr. Wellman, horticulturist of the bureau, was interested particularly in fruits, vegetables and ornamentals of possible value from a disease resistant standpoint. The two scientists spent about eight months in Asiatic Turkey, and in this short time collected about 3500 samples of seeds and bulbs. Included were varieties and strains of clover, alfalfa, vetches, beans, corn, wheat, rye many vegetables fruits and ornamentals.

For centuries, this land has been in cultivation, but the Turkish farmers have made little effort to keep pure the strains of any crop, the scientists reported upon their recent return. In the last few years, however, several agricultural experiment stations have been established and have started systematized studies on cotton, tobacco, cereals, and other principal crops. This movement is in its infancy.

Two favorite vegetables of the Turkish people, the explorers report, are squash and eggplant. The squash are similar to those grown in this country, but the eggplants are of various shapes and sizes, some being round and as large as a small pumpkin.

Melons are plentiful in this area and it is the native home of the Casaba melon which originated near the town of Turgutlu, once called Kassaba. In fact, the Turks take great pride in their melons and the scientists saw some of the largest watermelons they had ever seen in this country.

This was in the bed of the Tigris river where they saw plants growing in sand and gravel almost at the water edge. Inquiring about the nature of cultivation they found that the natives planted the seed in a narrow trench, usually about three feet deep. The seed are planted in the bottom of th trench and as the seedlings grow, manure and soil are pressed about the plant until it is growing even with the surface of the ground. The roots extend to the permanent moisture which comes from the river water only a few feet away. This gives the plant plenty of water. The manure furnishes ample plant food. Under such conditions melons weighing 100 pounds or more are not uncommon. Some weighing as much as 150 pounds have been reported.

Most of the seeds brought back by the scientists are now being inspected and fumigated before they are released for planting. Most of the vegetable seeds will be sent to the new regional vegetable breeding experiment station, established under the Bankhead-Jones Act, at Charleston, S. C. Grass legume, and forage seeds, wll be sent to experiment stations in the Great Plains area and in other parts of the United States. The full value of the samples cannot be determined until they have been tested for disease and drought resistance.

FARM MOTORTRUCK COSTS

A 1½-ton farm motortruck driven 5,000 miles costs about 7 cents a mile for fuel and oil, depreciation, repairs license, and interest on investment, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has learned in a survey made in the Pacific Northwest.

The same size truck in the Northern Great Plains, driven only half this distance costs about 2 cents more per mile. Since annual depreciation and interest per truck were about the same in both instances, the relative economy of operation on a mile basis depended almost entirely upon the mileage traveled.

The Bureau's Study covered costs on grain farms in the northern Great Plains and in the Pacific Northwest in 1933.

The average cost per mile of the ninety-three 1-2 ton trucke operated in the Pacific Northwest was 6.93 cents a mile. The average distance traveled by these trucks was 4,557 miles. The total annual cost was $315.73. Nintety-two 1-ton trucks were operated at an average cost of 7.99 cents a mile. The distance traveled averaged 1,875 miles. The total annual cost was $356 83.

In the northern Great Plains, the average cost for 143 trucks of 1½-ton size was 8.95 cents per mile. The distance traveled by these trucks averaged 2,694 miles. The average total cost of using a truck a year was $241.19.

The average cost of operating 300 trucks of 1-ton size in the northern Great Plains was 8.15 cents a mile. The average distance traveled by these trucks was 2,427 miles. The total cost of operation averaged $197.75 a year.

The Bureaus report, Cost of Operating Farm Motor Trucks on Grain Farms, is available upon request.

JANUARY MILK PRODUCTION INCREASE UNUSUALLY SMALL

Relatively low prices of milk and butterfat are tending to curtail production the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said today in its monthly report on the dairy situaton.

Milk and butterfat prices are low in comparison with feed prices and with prices of various other farm products. The shortage of grain also is a factor affecting production this winter.

Increase in milk production during January was unusually small for the month although total production on February 1 was somewhat greater than a year earlier and about 3 per cent greater than the low production two years ago.

The production situation has tended to serengthen butter prices which have not made their usual seasonal decline since the first of the year. Importations of butter have continued at relatively high levels; arrivals at New York in January amount to approximately 2 1-2 million pounds.

The movement of manufactured dairy products into consuming channels has been comparatively heavy and in December it was high compared with other years. Consumption of fluid milk, cream and ice cream is increasing from the low levels of recent years.

Storage stocks of dairy products are above average. On February 1 cold storage holdings of creamery butter amounted to 42,500,000 pounds compared with the recent five-year average of 31,300,000 pounds. The seasonal low point in butter stocks usually comes about May 1, the Bureau said.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION POINTERS—CAL WARD

Emergency grants for WPA terminated drouth cases will be continued through a third month by the Resettlement Administration, according to instructions issued by Cal A. Ward, Regional Director of that agency in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas.

These grants will be made under the same rules as have been in effect during December and January when it was necessary to start the grant program. This means grants will be made to all terminated drouth WPA employes except those who are obviously not in need of such assistance.

"Grants are being made only to families in actual need of them for food, fuel and necessary clothing," Ward said. While lack of time prevented a home investigation in the cases of WPA terminations at the beginning of the grant program, WPA termination rolls were carefully checked and complete investigations of actual needs are being made at this time."

He stated that he believed the peak had probably been reached in the grant case load and that the next few weeks would see a decline in applications for such aid.

Present figures indicate that 125,500 families in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas are being carried on Resettlement's grant rolls. These include farmers and terminated WPA drouth cases. Broken down as to states the figures are as follows: North Dakota, 38,433; South Dakota, 43,135; Nebraska, 23,125 and for the 80 counties in Kansas which fall in this region, 20,807. A total of $7,166,793.87 has been expended by Resettlement in this region to keep drouth victims from suffering.

"We are doing everything in our power to see to it that no farm family shall be in want this winter," Ward stated, "but, because of a limitation in our funds, we are anxious that we do not expend a penny more than is needed for this purpose. We have a certain sum of money available to the Rehabilitation Division of Resettlement and, while it is necessary that we keep our people from suffering, we believe the real backbone of our program is the standard loan which enables a farmer to reestablish himself on a self-sustaining basis. Naturally we want to reserve all the money possible for spring loans."

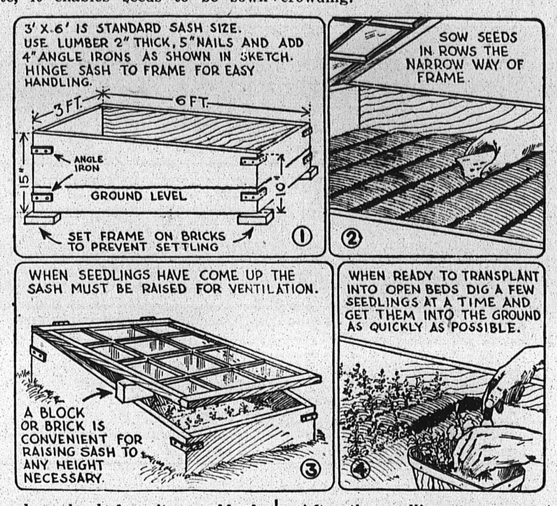
COLD FRAME IS THE AMATEUR'S BEST FRIEND

It Provides Means for Growing Early and Tender Flowers and Vegetables. Construction Details for Home Building Are Given.

In those tantalizing weeks of early spring, when a warm sun one day sets the garden fever burning, and freezing weather that night chills the courage, a cold frame is priceless.

Everybody needs one, though he may have a hot-bed, or even a greenhouse in addition. To the great majority of home gardeners, the cold frame will suffice for all real needs in early sowing.

Easy to build, and simple to operate, it enables seeds to be sown several weeks before it would be safe to sow them in the open. With the protection of the glass sash on frosty nights the seeds will germinate, and the seedlings grow sturdily, until they are large enough to transplant into the open ground.



Success in cold frame practice depends upon the judgment used in timing the sowing, so that when transplanting date arrives the danger of frost injury is past. Sowing dates may vary with different crops; depending on the length of germinating periods, which vary greatly in flower seeds, and the tenderness of the seedling plants. While all baby plants, like baby animals, are less hardy and resistant than adults, some will stand light frosts while others will die at a touch of frost.

The earlier you wish to sow seeds, the more important these considerations of detail become. If you are content to wait with sowing until four weeks before it would be safe to plant outdoors, it should be safe to go ahead with anything.

To make a cold frame, the accompanying illustrations give full and detailed instructions. The soil which is used in it should be fine, friable top soil, well pulverized. Sow the seed as you would in a flat, or hotbed, water thoroughly and firm the soil over the seed, pressing smooth with a brick, or piece of board.

Watering now becomes of great importance. At no time should the soil be allowed to become hard and dry. Yet excessive watering may cause the seeds to rot, sour the soil, or cause "damping off.' When the plants appear, thin them out, allowing each to grow singly without crowding.

After the seedlings appear, watering is still important. Good drinks, between which the soil dries somewhat without becoming crusty and hard, should be the rule. And fresh air is the next great need. On sunny days, the sash should be lifted early in the morning, otherwise the temperature may qnickly run to a dangerous height. Inspect the cold frame at least every morning and afternoon, and remember it whenever the weather changes abruptly. You will soon learn the program needed to keep the young plants growing vigorously, which means with good heavy roots and strong stems, stocky rather than tall and spindling.

When transplanting time comes, take up the seedlings with as little disturbance of the roots as possible, and get them back into the ground as soon as you can.

ARGENTINA SUBSIDIZES BEEF EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM

The Argentine Government has undertaken to offset partially the new British duties on beef imported from Argentina and other non-empire countries, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Buenos Aires office.

The Argentine Government has allocated a sum not to exceed 15,100,000 pesos (about $5,000,009) per annum to be used by the National Meat Board in reimbursing beef producers and exporters for a portion of the loss incurred on shipments to the United Kingdom through the application of the new British tariff of three-fourths pence (1.5 cents) per pound on chilled beef.

The immediate objective of the beef export subsidy according to the report, is to remove from the Argentine livestock industry the burden of about one-third of the new Brtish tariff. The National Meat Board and the Ministry of Agriculture are authorized to cooperate in the establishment of measures designed to assure the transfer of the subsidy benefits from the packers to livestock producers. Argentine officials hope that eventually the incidence of the tariff may be distributed equally among producers, packers, distributors and British consumers.

The fund for the subsidy is to be taken out of the profits made by the Government on its sale of foreign exchange. These profits go into a fund available for direct financial assistance to the agricultural ndustries.

The subsidy law authorizes the Ministry of Finance to deposit up to 15,100,000 pesos annually of these exchange profits to the credit of the National Meat Board. The National Meat Board in turn is charged with distributing the subsidy to the exporters (packers) in proportion to their shipments of beef and beef products to the United Kingdom. The actual rate of the subsidy on exports to the United Kingdom has been fixed at 1.65 pesos for each pound sterling's worth of beef exported.

NORTH DAKOTA ENDS COMPULSORY MILITARY DRILL

Bismark—Students at the North Dakota Agricultural College and the State University are no longer forced to take military training. A bill has been passed by the state legislature and signed by Governor William Langer which abolishes the compulsory feature of the war drill.

Enactment of the law represents a victory for the state chapter of the Farmers Union, which has campaigned long and vigorously against forcing students to drill, a practice which in convention after convention the farm group has branded as "un-Amercian."

In Washington, D. C. the legislature's act was hailed s a"another indication of mounting public disapproval of any policy in our educational institutions that smacks of the goose-steppng regimentation fo old-world dictatorships" by Frederick J. Libby, director of the National Council for Prevention of War.

Mr. Libby cited a growing drive for optonal military training, and declared that North Dakota's new law was "in step with the times." "The American people," he said, "are waking up to the fact that compulsory drill is now held by authorities to be bad from the point of view of physical development, unless except as propaganda from the point of view of national defense, and it is a step toward fascist militarism."

WINTER WASH DAYS

A handful of salt added to the last rinsing water will prevent clothes from freezing to the line.

Another way of preventing clothes from freezing to the line is to go over the line with a damp cloth sprinkled with equal parts of soda and salt.

If you will warm the clothespins in the oven before hanging out the wash they will not freeze to the clothes and are much more apt not to split.

Dampen the hands with vinegar and then dry well before going out to hang up the clothes and they will not chap during this chilling process.

GIVE FLAVOR TO CANNED VEGETABLES WITH SEASONINGS

The canners, who have made it possible for us to have every vegetable from asparagus to spinach on our tables regardless of the season deserve the gratitude of those of us who have to prepare three meals daily. Outside of the metropolitan centers it is difficult to get fresh vegetables from the southern markets in the winter and a very limited diet would be forced upon many people if it were not for the great variety in canned goods.

While none of the vitamins and food values are lost in the canning process housewives are aware that canned vegetables are characterized by a lack of succulent flavors which are associated with fresh products. This flatness and insipidity can be overcome, however, by proper seasoning in the kitchen while they are being heated for the table.

A hearty, tasty vegetable plate can be created entirely from canned vegetables, plus a baked potato and an artful dash of spice, herb and sauce. A typical dish of this sort can contain such staples as corn, string beans, carrots and peas, spinach, and potato in some form.

To the corn add salt, pepper, 1-8 teaspoon dry mustard and a generous lump of butter. Heat through and garnish with paprika.

If canned carrots as well as canned peas are used, drain the juice from the carrots and heat both vegetables in the juice of the peas, adding 1 tablespoon sugar, 1½ teaspoons butter, 1-8 teaspoon ground ginger. Heat thoroughly. Garnish with finely chopped parsley.

Canned string beans or wax beans may be given renewed flavor by preparing them in the following sauce: Combine ¾ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch, ½ teaspoon salt, and mix to a thin paste with about 1-8 cup water. Heat ¾ cup vinegar and 1-8 cup water to the boiling point, then add it gradually to the cornstarch mixture, stirring constantly. Cook it slowly for 5 minutes, then remove from the fire. Add 3 teaspoons prepared mustard and 1 tablespoon butter, stir in thoroughly and add the canned beans. Mix all together, and cook for 5 minutes. Allow to stand away from fire for one hour before serving so that the beans will season thoroughly. Reheat before serving.

The canned spinach will be welcomed by the family if it is drained after heating, chopped fine, seasoned with salt, pepper and a dash of nutmeg. Garnish with hard boiled egg slices or make a nest of the spinach and place a poached egg in the center. If poached egg is served sprinkle liberally with celery salt.

Baked or candied sweet potatoes are substantial additions to a vegetable meal. If no sauces are used with the vegetables serve creamed potatoes garnished with paprika to keep the meal from being too dry.

Steamed Rice

In Method 2, a double boiler may be used instead of the heavy kettle. When cooked over water, one and one-half cups of milk may be used instead of the one anl one-half cups of water.

This method produces well cooked, less distinct grains than Method 1 to 2 and is, therefore, recommended especially for cooking rice for croquettes and rice for very young children and invalids.

Reheated Rice

Rice is one the few foods which is easily reheated and which does not change in flavor when it is reheated.

Left-over rice may be added to boiling salted water, cooked for 5 minutes, then drained and allowed to dry out and fluff, or left-over rice may be reheated in the oven by adding a little water to the pan, covering and heating until the grains are thoroughly hot.

NOTICE

FARMERS UNION ELEVATORS AND BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS

Arrangements have been consumated, to facilitate the handling of all kinds of field seeds from Growers to Planters, available to our business institutions and Farmers Union locals in Kansas. This worth while service has been placed under the direction and supervision of our director J. P. Fengel of Lincolnville, Kansas, who will quote prices and answer all inquiries direct.

Won't you help build the Farmers Union?

Neighborhood Notes

Beattie, Kansas,
February 5, 1937.

Mr. John Vesecky, President
Kansas Farmers Union.
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Vesecky:

We believe you would be interested in an action recently taken by our company.

Application was made to the Resettlement Administration for a loan of $7,500 for the purpose of refinancing and expanding our operations.

This application was approved by the Resettlement Admnistration and upon receipt of the funds we were able to pay all outstanding obligations, thereby reducing our interest rate from six and eight per cent to three per cent and we now have our obligation to the Resettlement Administration worked out on an amortized plan whereby we repay the loan and interest on a very desirable basis.

The loan enabled us to increase our line of retail feeds as well as purchase gas and oil equipment and a line of petroleum products. We are now in a position to give our members more complete and much better service.

Our company is very appreciative of the servce given them by the Resettlement Administration, and it was our thought you might desire to make mention of this in the Kansas Unon Farmer for the benefit of the others.

Yours truly,
Farmers Union Cooperative Assn.
Beattie, Kansas.

CHIVALRY

The final test of personality is to search for your wife's lost glove under the feet of other movie patrons and not get slapped.—Oklahoma City Oklahoman.

PIANO BARGAINS

Baby Grand. Acrosenic Verti-Grand. Also, late type small Baldwin Built Upright about like new which may be seen at Salina, Kansas. Will discount for cash or sell for balance due on low monthly payments, or might consider renting or storing this piano with folks who contemplate buying soon. Write for details at once if interested.

ADJUSTER, Baldwin Pianos
Care Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.
Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

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

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51 Salina, Kansas

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

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose 53c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose.... 7½c
Bovine Mixed Bactein. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever ,Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose 7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose 7½c
Mastitis Bacterin (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 1.00
Special brands $3.00 each.
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head 1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or casteration and on screw worms. Per gallon 3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for ..... .50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs ..... .75
Virus, 100 ccs 1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septcemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose ..... .08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments 3.50
Creosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon 1.00

HORSES

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

POULTDY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags $20.00) $4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box 1.00
Respiratabs. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box 1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose 1½c
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want.

Direct Orders, with remittance, to

Kansas Farmers Union
Bo 51 Phone 974.
SALINA, KANSAS

OTHER STERLING PRODUCTS

Fence Stretchers
Poultry Netting
Poultry Fence
Common Nails
Smooth Wire
Steel Posts
Farm Gates
Barb Wire
Bale Ties
Staples

* * *

Ask Your Local Dealer For Prices

"Sterling" is your protection against inferior material and represents our efforts to give our trade dependable products by skilled workmen.

Distributed by The
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N
Kansas City, Kansas

CLASSIFIED ADS

"Social Security in the United States," a 76 page mimeographed course outline by Domenico Gagliardo, Ph. D., University of Kansas. Explains in simple terms the major phases of the Social Security Act. Prices: 75c per copy postpaid; in lots of 10, 60c per copy. Address orders to Mrs. Hans Hoiberg, 1522 "D" street, Lincoln, Nebraska. 2-18-c

CERTIFIED FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA ONION PLANTS, OPEN FIELD GROWN, WELL ROOTED, STRONG. CABBAGE: EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPENHAGEN, EARLY DUTCH, LATE DUTCH. POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75. EXPRESS COLLECT, 60c per 1,000. ONIONS: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BERMUDA, PRIZETAKER, SWEET SPANISH. PREPAID: 500, 60c; 1,000, $1.00; 6,000, $3.50. EXPRESS COLLECT, 6,000, $2.00. F. O. B. FARMS. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS. tf.

Address Envelopes at home, spare-time; Substantial weekly pay. Experience unnecessary. Dignified work. Stamp brings details. Employment Manager, Box 523-cz, Jackson Tenn.

FOR SALE: Pure Bred Percheron Stallions, all ages. Prices Reasonable. A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas. 2-25-c