

ing, find the fields heavily populated with birds, according to State Department officials.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF

John Vesceky, Editor
Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1936

EDITORIAL

At the National convention much time and attention was given to plans to increase the membership of the Union. It is planned to make a concerted effort all over the nation to get new members to join the Farmers Union and to get old members to pay their 1937 dues promptly. There is so much that we want our National and state officers to do that takes money if it is to be done properly. The National officers complained that at the beginning of the year the dues come in so slowly that some times they have to borrow money to tide them over until the National dues come in. If we do not get the money for dues in the state office we cannot send it to the national office so the efficiency of your organization is handicapped by the lack of adequate financing just when it is most needed, while there is time for effective organization work and while both the National and State legislative bodies are in session. We hope that all county and local officials will get busy and collect up all the 1936 and as many of the 1937 dues as is possible before the end of the year so that we can keep the good work going. We also ask our cooperative associations to consider the Osborne county plan at their next board meeting and see if it is not possible to have their association prepay the 1937 dues of such of their members as care to join or stay in the Union. Nebraska Farmers Union has much closer connection with its cooperatives both local and state wide than we have in Kansas but they are planning on making them work virtually as a unit. They claim that the close cooperation between the Union and the Union business associations works to the decided advantage of both.

Another matter which received much merited attention was the junior work. We in Kansas are handicapped in our Junior work by the lack of funds. It has not been possible for us to hire a full time junior leader as has been done by many of the other states. We had to depend almost entirely on the unselfish volunteer work of our local and county leaders with the assistance of Miss Cowger here at the state office. For the splendid results, in spite of the handicaps, we must give a vote of thanks to Mrs. Leona Dobson. Mr. Joseph Holley, Miss Frieda Maelzer, Mrs. W. A. Ramsey, Elson Thayer, Madelein Beck, Mrs. F. B. Roots, Mrs. Ernest Reist, Mrs. Carrie Zimmerman, Miss Audrey Vaell, Mrs. Tony Heid, Vincent Larson and others whose names we might not have at the state office.

We need enough money to establish a state Junior department, the same as is operating in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin, and several other states. In Oklahoma, there is no Farm Bureau so the Farmers Union is working closely with the Extension department of their Agricultural College, and has combined its Junior movement with the 4H Club work under the leadership of the State 4H club leader. Our young folks surely will need the kind of education which they can only get in our locals and through Farmers Union Junior study courses. Let us all get busy on the Junior project and see if we cannot put Kansas Junior work on an equal level with that of other progressive Farmers Union States.

It will soon be time for our state legislature to meet again. I wish our locals would appoint a discussion leader for each meeting and discuss such live legislative issues as itinerant truck peddler legislation, which a combination of old line elevator and grain interests is going to push in the coming season. The danger in this legislation is that it very likely will be designed to hamper the free use of the roads by even the trucks owned and operated by our farmers for their own use. Another important matter is the Gas-

line tax refund on tractor and other non road use gas. State aid to weak country schools should have careful consideration if we farmers are to be in position to intelligently advise our representatives how we wish them to vote. Besides these state issues there are many National Farm questions of much importance to us farmers which can and should get attention at our meetings. We must not forget to see that the manager of our Farmers Union local cooperative is present at the meetings and gives us a talk on the progress and needs of the business. The Directors and members of the cooperative should miss no opportunity to discuss cooperation and the needs and services of the local and state wide cooperatives with the membership at every local meeting. An informed intelligent and consequently loyal membership is the best asset of our Cooperative business and no effort should be spared to maintain full understanding between the management of our businesses and our membership. The National Junior office is putting out a program service and study lessons that are available to all our locals at a very small cost. This program service will provide for twelve complete programs and six study lessons each year.

ONE OUT OF EVERY SIX FARMERS MOVES EACH YEAR

More than 1 out of every 6 farm operators in the United States on January 1, 1935, had operated the farm they occupied less than 1 year, according to a United States Census released today by Director William L. Austin of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. There were 1,197,204 farmers who had first begun operation of their farm less than 1 year before the census, as compared with 1,005,211 farmers who had been working the farm reported upon less than 1 year on April 1, 1930. This group includes those who have moved from one farm to another in the year next preceding January 1, 1935. Every State in the Union except Kansas shows an increase in the number operating the farm enumerated, for less than 1 year. States showing the largest number were: Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia, each of those States showing an increase of more than 10,000 over the number reported in 1930.

The number of farm operators in the United States who gave a report for the date of beginning operations on the particular land occupied on January 1, 1935 was 6,977,242, or 98 percent of all operators. Of the total reporting, 18 percent had been operating their farm less than 1 year, 26 percent less than 2 years, 44 percent less than 5 years, 60 percent less than 10 years, and 72 percent less than 15 years. The average of all operators who had operated their farm 15 years or more shows an increase of from 1,596,159, or 26 percent of the total reporting in 1930, to 1,905,648, or 28 percent of the total in 1935.

For the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and all of the operators who have been working their farms less than one year and 35 percent 15 years or more. The corresponding percentages for the Western States were 13 percent and 23 percent, and for the Southern States 25 percent and 23 percent, among the individual States the range in the percentages of operators with less than one year occupancy was a high of 34 percent in Georgia and a low of 5 percent in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. For those who had been on their farm 15 years or more, the highest percentage, 46, was reported in Maine and the lowest, 16, in Mississippi.

PNEUMONIA A PUBLIC ENEMY

Pneumonia is indeed a public enemy of the first order. It has killed 17,550 persons in Kansas during the last fifteen years—an average of 1,170 persons every year. As a menace to health it is a far more difficult and elusive foe than most of the other communicable diseases. Among the diseases of diphtheria we have an effective preventive serum, the two-dose toxoid, and also the antitoxin with which to minimize the danger of the illness itself. Diphtheria is a definite malady caused by one type of germ for which we have a specific and all-far-reaching treatment. Not so with pneumonia, which is caused by not less than thirty-two known types of germs or organisms, and which manifests itself in two distinctive kinds of pneumonia—lobar and bronchopneumonia. It is highly important to make early discovery of the type of pneumonia with which the patient is afflicted, for there is generally a successful serum available for the two most common types of the disease. The sooner the serum is administered the better chance the patient has for recovery.

It is estimated that an average of only one out of four patients recovers from pneumonia. Babies one year old and less show a higher death rate than any other age. It is also extremely fatal among aged persons. The Kansas State Board of Health is desirous that every person should realize that pneumonia is a highly infectious disease—and thus be on guard against it. Lobar pneumonia is an acute disease in itself, which comes on suddenly with a chill, pain, fever, a coughing up of rusty colored sputum. Bronchopneumonia occurs frequently as a complication of some other disease, such as measles, influenza, whooping cough and others. Where pneumonia is suspected, call a physician immediately. If so diagnosed, have prompt laboratory tests of the sputum to determine the type of germ, and care for the patient, with due regard to protecting all contacts, in accordance with the physicians instructions.

More than twice as many cases of pneumonia were reported in Kansas during the last three weeks of October as in the three preceding weeks.

GRATEFUL TO UNION FOR SEVERAL YEARS OF ACTIVE SERVICE

(continued from page 1)
people and to people who throw themselves wholeheartedly into the fight for its principles while it is educating us to the point of real usefulness. I

am glad to be relieved of the great responsibility I have carried these five years in the National Farmers Union.

Now one more word—I hope you will understand me right on this. I know what is ahead of your officers, better than any man living. I know what they are facing and I know that your officers can not succeed unless they have the unanimous support of the membership. Mr. Chairman, for my part I therefore would etha the election of Mr. Jim Graves as the National Secretary of the Farmers Union be made unanimous. This motion was duly seconded.

Motion carried.

(Note: Because of the true Farmers Union spirit and sound advice contained therein, I especially requested Mr. Kennedy to have his closing speech transcribed and mailed to me at Salina so as to reach us in time for this issue of the Kansas Union farmer)—John Vesceky.

BETTER TIMES AHEAD WORLD LABOR GROUP FINDS

General World prosperity is coming back, industrial production is rising, and unemployment is being reduced, according to a report presented to the governing body of the International Labor Office, meeting here for its 77th session this week.

A special report on world economic developments in 1936 to the I. L. O., showed that in the great majority of countries manufacturing production is now above the 1929 level, that through the unemployment index is still 50 per cent above the 1929 figure, it shows a "continued decline," and that the trend of world trade is upwards in the United States, Japan, and Canada, though for all the world it is 20 per cent behind the 1929 position.

The I. L. O., in which this country is a member, is a worldwide organization working to improve labor standards in its 62 member nations and to secure permanent peace.

FARMERS MUST SACRIFICE FOR PEACE, NATIONAL GRANGE MASTER SAYS

Columbus, Ohio—A plea for the creation of public opinion in America "so strong, that financial interests, jealousy or passion cannot drive our nation into foreign conflict," was voiced at the annual convention of the National Grange, meeting here last week, by Louis J. Taber, national master.

Speaking on Armistice Day to farm leaders from all over the country, Mr. Taber urged, "Let us proclaim to the world, especially to Europe, that our land is determined to observe that type of neutrality that will leave fighting and turmoil over there, and America's fine young manhood over here.

"We should provide by statute that wealth shall be conscripted as well as man-power, and that men shall not receive dividends and profits stained with the blood of human beings.

"We must make illegal for export all munitions and raw materials that are essential to war. Let us determine that Agriculture must make a sacrifice, because cotton, wheat and fats are as essential to war as are gunpowder, steel and munitions.

"The heartaches and tears of war do not end with the battlefield. Their final toll is depression, foreclosure, bankruptcy, and ruin. Let America be prepared to defend our own land from foreign forces at the first time let us demonstrate friendship and brotherhood to the rest of the world. We do not covet a foot of ground or a dollar's worth of property in all the world. We ask only to be permitted to unfold our own lives and our national destiny, watered by goodwill and warmed by the sunshine of peace."

MANY ORDERS FOR MATERIAL ON PEACE

Washington—Requests for peace programs for Armistice Day came from 33 states and the District of Columbia to the headquarters of the National Council for Prevention of War, Washington. The Council announced this week.

The hundreds of orders indicated that this year more than ever anniversary of the end of the World War was observed as an occasion for re-dedication to work for peace. Churches, schools, civic clubs, colleges drew most heavily from the Council's storehouse of peace literature.

FOR RENT: 280-acre ranch; Wichita county, Kansas; 90 acres bottom land in cultivation; balance rough pasture; living water; fair set of improvements; some alfalfa; 23 acres under irrigation; see or write Aaron Sell, Stafford, Kansas. 11-26-c

Neighborhood Notes

FENGEL AT CONWAY SPRINGS

State Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Brother Vesceky: In accordance with your request I accepted the invitation of the Farmers Union folks of Zephyr Local, Conway Springs, Kansas, to address their meeting on Nov. 16th.

They had a very nice crowd, a real interesting program and every body seemed to be interested in the progress of the Farmers Union. After the close of the meeting, refreshments consisting of coffee and doughnuts were served. A delegation from Redman Local, at Cicero was at the meeting to find out if arrangements could be made for a membership campaign in the Cicero vicinity, and if they could secure some help from the county and state organizations in the campaign. The Cicero folks seemed to be of the opinion that a couple of locals can be organized down there. Mrs. Zimmerman was of the opinion that good work could be done there, and I advised her to take the matter up with the state office and that you would do every thing possible to help with the campaign. It seemed to be the general feeling that after Thanksgiving would be a good time to make the membership canvass.

Yours very truly,
John Fengel.

LOCAL NO. 646 IN JUBILEE

Round House Local No. 646, offered to enter a bonnetette in local parade teachers association in exchange for an entertainment, which was promptly accepted.

The program was a negro minstrel play which was characteristic of singing, dancing, negro dialect, and acting. It was a splendid play ending happily with a marriage of two most popular youngsters by their distinguished negro parson. Those taking part in the play were:

Messdames Milo Hokes, Albert Odette, Howard Yoder.

Misses Mable Hokes, Mary Beth Hokes, Alvina Balthozar, Bernice Ericson, Alice Christian, Eloise Flick Minnie Lobes.

Messrs Milo Hokes, Albert Odette, Aldomare Balthozar, Elmer Anderson, Philip Odette, C. O. Nelson.

The refreshment committee were Messdames Nels Balthozar, Philip Odette, Edwin Erisson.

The play was acted to a splendid assembly and was enjoyed by all who were present.

Local 646's a hustling local, with a high point of 70 members at one time. But it has lost the most of its members in the past few years owing to the fact that the local cooperatives have seen fit to remove their business requirements to membership in our organization. This condition only means destruction to our farm organizations as no organization can expect to exist without its industries.

Our local is fighting gamely with its back to the wall, with a future that is none too bright at the present writing. We are fighting to preserve our organization, that has held the esteem and respect of this entire community for a quarter of a century.

We wish to thank the local entertainment club for their efforts in presenting this nice play. We also wish to thank the refreshment committee for the nice way they did their part in serving ten gallons of oyster soup and a large amount of coffee.

Yours respectfully,
John Reidy,
Secretary.

GREENWOOD COUNTY TO MEET

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Greenwood County Farmers Union will be held Thursday, December 3. The meeting will be held in the basement of the Christian church in Madison, Kansas.

This is an all day meeting with a basket dinner at noon. Bring your lunch, and meet your friends at fellow workers at this time.

Besides the regular business meeting, including reports of meetings, etc, there will be the election of officers for the coming year. Other matters brought to the attention of the meeting will be discussed and considered.

Every farmer and his family will be welcome.

H. L. Soule, Pres.
Chas. A. Roberts, Secy.

RESOLUTIONS OF RUSH COUNTY MEETING

Nov. 21, 1936.
LaCrosse, Kansas

Mr. John Vesceky, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Vesceky: We, the members of the Rush County Farmers Union in assembly today, hereby extend to you our heartiest congratulations on being elected National Vice President.

Pins Moeder,
L. W. Werth,
President and Secretary.

RUSH CO. FARMERS' UNION, Nov. 21, 1936

Mr. Henry C. Wallace, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wallace: We, the members of the Rush County, Kansas Farmers' Union in assembly today, unanimously request you to consult with Mr. John Vesceky, our State Farmers' Union President, as well as National Farmers' Union Vice-President, in regard to future agricultural programs or other agricultural legislation that arises before congress.

Pins Moeder, Pres.
L. W. Werth, Secy.

ZEPHYR LOCAL MEET

The Farmers Union Zephyr Local, No. 1622 of Conway Springs, met at the Beacon Light school house, November 16. After the usual business session, John Fengel of Lincolnville, member of the board of directors of the Farmers Union, from this district gave a very interesting talk. An interesting program of songs, readings, and piano solos were given by members of the Farmers Union.

Coffee and doughnuts were served to those present. Leo Halsey, manager of the Coop. Oil station here, attended the National Convention of the Farmers Union held at Des Moines, Iowa, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Edna Baker,
Reporter.

We had a good meeting a week ago tonight and a crowd of about 45 enjoyed the program and eats we had prepared for in Bro. John Fengel gave us a very interesting 30 minute talk on organization and co-operation and also explained the plan to import tested seeds direct from brother members in Colorado and sell direct to the members in Kansas. This was very interesting to several of the members present. A short program of readings and musical numbers by the members. Juniors and Juveniles was well received. A resolution concerning our attitude toward the repeal of the tax exemption from paying gas was offered to Brother Fengel to present to the committee of Farm Organizations.

Two visiting members from Redman Local 1624 were with us and were welcome guests. There was some discussion as to the forming of a District Union in this county, but no action was taken.

The Local has purchased a piano to be used at our meetings and we hope to have some more musical numbers at our future meeting. After a refreshments committee had passed the coffee, rolls and doughnuts around everyone felt that it was truly an evening well spent.

John C. Orr,
Secretary-Treas.

"THANKSGIVING DAY"

It is well and good, that one day a year should be set aside for Thanksgiving.

But there are so many other days on which we forget to say thank you, not only to God, but to our fellow man as well. Especially to our children, little feet are eager and willing to help, and how many times do we say thank you?

We are such busy mortals, and our needs so material, and the strain of daily life so imperative that we need just such a day to adjust the hallow of spiritual reality atop of our striving existence.

I am thankful for a conviction that above all, there is a guiding mind whose goal for humanity is not chaos but order.

I am thankful for God's love and care, and through these, I can find the meaning of a fuller more abundant life and living.

I am thankful for the stars above that I may watch at night and know of his guiding love. Thankful for the trees so stately and tall for their shade and shelter in the storm.

I am thankful for the privilege that has been mine, to care for the sick, to have made their last hours more comfortable and to have been in a small way, at peace with God and man. I am thankful for the glorious sunsets, to watch and admire as they change from my view. Most thankful for the songs of birds, when soul weary, helping me as it were to forget self and remember so many wise blessings of God. Today I am thankful to remember many happy thanksgiving days of bountiful living, of fine sermons and prayers for guidance to a more abundant life.

Thankful I still remember kind words of encouragement and honest praise of my fellows.

But most of all I am thankful for a mother that taught me how to pray and who showed me the path to worthy living.

Thankful for my splendid children. If I had it within my power today I would will it that every living soul might know the love, joy, and peace of God, this thanksgiving day.

Mary E. Winters, Overbrook, Kas.

NOTICE OF RILEY COUNTY MEETING

The Annual meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Grandview school house Saturday, December 5th at 11 a. m. Election of officers for 1937. Report of our delegate to the State Convention and our Juniors will give a report of the State and National Conventions and any other business that may come before the meeting will be transacted.

You are cordially invited to attend this meeting. Basket dinner at noon and coffee will be served by the Grandview local.

JOHN GRAHAM, President.
GUST LARSON, Secretary.

EUREKA LOCAL NUMBER 2199, STAFFORD COUNTY

Our regular meeting November 12, opened with Farmers Union songs. During meeting Mrs. Walter Snell gave a very good report of county meeting.

Mr. Hornbaker gave a very interesting talk on Communism, and Mr. E. A. Briles, our State Representative talked on and explained the 2 amendments which were voted upon and passed at the general election, November 3rd.

The next county meeting will be held here at Eureka, with refreshments of hot dogs, doughnuts and coffee, Tuesday, December 1st.

A very fine program was given following the business meeting, composed of songs, readings and music. The committee in charge of the evening were:

Mr. and Mrs. Norris Minks,
Mr. and Mrs. Brent Newell,
Mr. and Mrs. Clair Newell,
Mr. and Mrs. Rawleigh Newell,
Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. J. C. ROSACKER.

SNIPER CREEK DOING THINGS

Snipe Creek Local No. 924 had a fine meeting Friday evening November 13, with a large crowd. A hot plate lunch was served at 7 o'clock. After all the good eats had vanished the regular meeting was held with President Geo. Totten in charge.

Delegates to the County meeting which will be held in Blue Rapids, December 1st are H. L. Feldhausen, Mrs. E. Lucas and Mrs. John Hadorn.

The meeting was then turned over to the county "Get a Member Team" with President Geo. A. Rombeck in charge. Talks on the need of the Order were given by Geo. A. Rombeck, C. F. Teagarden, B. F. Kooser, J. C. Chase, H. L. Feldhausen and Mrs. J. C. Chase. Musical numbers were given between talks by Mr. and Mrs. C. Partridge of Axtell, Antone Wesley of Blue Rapids and Fay and Velma Lucas. Miss Rachel Mangus of Hopeville gave a reading and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rombeck sang a song.

The meeting was then turned over to President George Totten and committees for the next meeting were appointed. Eats, Mrs. Charles Studer; and Mrs. G. B. C. Ruffner. Program Mrs. Geo. Totten, and Velma Lucas.

The county "Get a Member Team" will attend a meeting at Lillis Local Thursday, November 19, and at Liberty Local near Waterville, Friday November 20.

Geo. A. Rombeck, County Pres.

RESOLUTIONS OF ZEPHYR LOCAL

Whereas—it is understood that at the coming session of the Legislature, that body will entertain a proposal to abolish the tax exemption on gasoline for use in tractors, stationary engines, etc, and

Whereas—we feel that such action would work a severe hardship and an injustice on the already tax burdened farmer;

Therefore, we the members of Zephyr local number 1622, Conway, Springs, Summer County, Kansas with a membership exceeding 125 farmers, do hereby demand that the Committee of Farm Organizations oppose in the Legislature the abolition of the present gas tax exemption law.

Roy W. Somers,
John C. Orr,
Gail B. Hamilton.

PLEASANT VIEW AUILIARY

On November 113, the ladies auxiliary of Pleasant View local 592 in Clay County, had an unusual project.

For the purpose of earning funds to carry on their work, they had a special program, and hamburger fry, which turned \$15.01 to their treasury. They had a good attendance, and considered the effort very successful.

Hazel McNeil,
Secretary.

REPORT FOR FAIRVIEW LOCAL (Allen County)

Fairview Local held their regular meeting November 5, at the Fairview school house.

The president, Charles Gerdsen, presided over the business meeting. The usual business was transacted after which the meeting was turned over to the program committee.

The program consisted of readings and musical numbers which were enjoyed by all.

Reporter, Alice Harris.

ANDERSON COUNTY TO MEET

Dear Miss Cowger:

Anderson County Farmers Union will meet at Bellevue schoolhouse, three miles southeast of Lone Elm, Thursday night, Dec. 3.

Report of State Convention will be given. Officers

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

I wonder how many of you read that article on this page last week which had the title "Be a Nine Point Child." If you didn't read it carefully, I would like to have you hunt up last week's issue, and read it at this time.

It would seem to me that is a fine purpose for every local and Junior organization to have for the coming year. If you will write to the Kansas State Board of Health at Topeka, they will furnish you as many of these blanks as you wish. Make out a schedule for each member, with nine spaces after his or her name, and as one of these points has been attained, a star would be placed in that blank space. It would make fine competition within your own group to see which member would be the first to have nine stars after his name.

I hope as the different groups over the state adopt this their program for the coming year, that you will write and let me know how you are getting along. And, next year at the state convention I shall expect a good report of attainment.

We have received from several local orders for the program service which can be furnished for 11 months of next year at the cost of only 50c. There will be no program for August, as usually every one is so busy that month they do not hold meetings, other than picnics. I hope to be able to mail you out the first bulletin for December, but it may not get here, so that the first one to be received will be for January. I know you will all find these most helpful, and they will be mailed the first of each month. I might say, I'm a little surprised at some of the Junior leaders who have not yet placed their orders.

The study for next year, as we have said, is "Cooperation" and all the different phases. That is giving a pretty wide range of sub-topics, to come under this great head. But, just because our study topic last year was Peace and Patriotism, and we are not actively studying it this year, let us not become lax on our work for Peace. I believe as each day goes by, we realize more and more the horrors of war, and the imperative necessity that we have universal peace.

Then, for those who are not quite old enough to be Juniors, there are to be interesting things for you to study, and discuss, and bring to the attention of your locals, in their meetings. One of the subjects is about weeds—and what a farmer boy and girl does not want to know all

they can about the weeds, and how to keep them from destroying grass, smothering your little plants, etc. As we look into the future, the year 1937 seems to hold open many opportunities, if you will accept them.

In this week's issue of the paper, you will have the opportunity of reading the essay Elnora Moos wrote on "Peace & Patriotism." I hope you will put this one, and the one by Esther Ekblad in your note book. They will make fine references material.

We are indebted to Mary E. Winters of Overbrook, Kansas, for a fine article on "Trees." They really are our friends, and do so many things for us that we do not realize, until we stop to think about it. We have an Arbor Day next spring, and why not make that another one of the projects of your group, that you will each plant a tree, and care for it, that it may live and grow.

Mrs. Winters also sends us a poem "It can be done," and it might not be a bad idea for each of us to memorize it, and as we meet a task that seems little too hard, or we don't want to do it, or we become discouraged, then we could think of this little verse, and know that "It can be done!"

The man who misses all the fun. It is he who says, "It can't be done." In solemn pride he stands aloof. And greets each venture with regret.

Had he the power, he'd efface The progress of the human race; We'd have no radio nor cars, No streets lit by electric stars; No telegraph, no telephone, No light, no life in the air of stone.

The world would sleep if things were run By men who say, "It can't be done."

And I am indebted to the person who I believe is our oldest Junior member, Mr. Charles Babbitt, for a nice card of greeting.

This week we have the list of those Junior members where I have the record, whose birthdays are in November. I know there are a large number in addition to this list, whose birthdays are in November, but you will have to write me and give me that information so you, also, can be included in the list. I find that I have two twins in this group, or at least their birthdays and mine are the same dates, so why can't we claim each other. It would be nice if you would exchange birth-day greetings and, then add a new friend to that ever lengthening list which we hope some day will be a chain that reaches around the world.

Sincerely, Aunt Patience.

ESTHER EKBLAD PLACES SECOND IN NATIONAL ESSAY CONTEST

We are all so thrilled and happy that Esther Ekblad was awarded second place in the essay contest at the national Farmers Union convention in Des Moines last week. You have our congratulations, Esther, on your fine work, and our sincere wishes for your success. We are very proud of you, and your work in the Farmers Union.

This essay was published in last week's issue of our paper, and, after reading it, one can well understand why the judges selected it as one of the best.

PEACE AND PATRIOTISM

Perhaps at no other time are nations more acutely aware of the bonds of peace and patriotism than at a time of world crisis.

Picture Europe at the close of the great World War. The flower of her young manhood trodden beneath the sod; homeless dependent children and mothers in need; industry and agriculture at a standstill; war debts that would take years to pay, piled high upon the shoulders of the survivors. All this disaster because men, countries and nations had forgotten the brotherhood of man.

Let us think that were the causes that made nations forget. We find that want of more power, greed, hatreds due to ignorance and misunderstanding are the main causes of the last war, of all wars.

It is the duty of every patriotic citizen of our country to do their part in removing those causes and help to create the feeling of companionship and good will that should extend around the world connecting one country with another.

No person lives to himself alone. All his life man shares his activities with others. It might well be said that man's life is a group life. He is a member of his home group, his educational group, his religious group, his political group, his state and national group. He depends upon others to help carry on the activities of these groups and others, in turn depend upon him. Man depends upon man. Nation depends upon nation.

Every nation under the sun has made wonderful contribution to the activities that have helped to build our present civilization. From Egypt, Greece, Italy, Phoenicia, and Arabia have come great contributions, namely, law and government, architecture, science and navigation, the art of writing, the system of numbers, the art of music, dance and song.

From Japan, China and India we have spices, silks, teas and fine pottery, enrichments to industry and art. The legendary and mythical background from which many of our modern classics of today have developed originated in Scandinavia, Austria, Belgium, Germany, and Poland have contributed much towards science and philosophy. England has done her share toward civilization through commercial and educational improvements. The American Indians contributed much towards science and philosophy.

Who's fault will it be if we do not have peace in a country having

butted much toward the sciences, namely: astronomy and medicinal science.

All these contributions to civilization have come about through peace, since peace trends toward the enlargement and refinement of all civilizations contributions.

It is our duty as a patriot to advance rather than retard, to build up rather than tear down all those fine contributions, those living monuments of man's work of the ages.

Winston Churchill, noted writer says "Even persons of the meanest intelligence, or the least excitable imagination are aware that another war is inevitable and the last only worse, will break civilization." Think what a dreadful meaning to all nations that another war would not only break down all those splendid contributions to civilization, but civilization itself. The inevitable end of another war would be complete ruin.

During the World War, one hundred-fifty million dollars were spent daily for the soul purpose of killing off the best men in Europe. England alone spent thirty million dollars a day. Austria, Germany and France spent nearly as much. East Prussia, Poland, Lithuania, Galicia, Alsace, Bosnia, Serbia, northern France, southwestern Austria, Hungary, all of Belgium and Roumania, a vast territory amounting to nearly one-fifth of the whole of Europe was burned and devastated. In all, it cost nine million lives and two hundred billion dollars, to say nothing of the priceless moral losses.

Not only during the war but today, we are still paying for the war. There has been an increase in public borrowing of state and local governments because many public improvements which should have been made by these governmental units from time to time during the world war were postponed because the urgency of the requirements of the Federal government for the prosecution of the war. Also, the Government owed it to those who had rendered national service during the war to find work for them, in one form or another, in the period of economic readjustment after the war.

Statistics show that even today, in a time of peace, five billion dollars are spent yearly for armies and navies in preparation for war. The United States Congress has voted the largest budget for maintaining armies and navies than it has ever before voted in times of peace. During the next year the United States will pay out nearly one billion dollars for the maintenance of the army and navy. The question naturally presents itself. Why are we as a nation advocating peace yet blindly following in the path that leads to war?

We must let the lessons we have learned in the past and which we are still learning from the last great war, make for a clearer understanding of those problems which we confront in the future. Chief among these lessons is the problem of the demand for peace, peace for the world.

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HARVEST FLOWERS, FRUITS FOR THANKSGIVING CENTERPIECE

Lovely Grouping of Chrysanthemums Set Off By Surrounding Island Of Colorful Fruits



Of all the dinners of the year, that served on Thanksgiving Day is for most American families the most important. The table when set for this gala event, to which all members of the family within traveling distance are invited, must make the best display the family means will allow.

Linen and silver may be of the finest; or they may not. But the decorative centerpiece of fruit and flowers needs only inexpensive materials, of, regardless of creed, color or nationality, forget that there is one who said "Love thy neighbor as thyself." This simple statement contains the fathomless value of the principle of peace and patriotism, for true patriotism is after all, a sincere longing for the good of one's country and fellowmen.

The youth of today have a tremendous task to complete, to strive for peace and human brotherhood, two noble causes for which our forefathers died. The memory of their great sacrifices is an inspiration and a challenge to complete the unfinished task of bringing into reality the ideal of peace and patriotism.

A small bowl or short vase is set in

the midst of a pile of fruit placed directly on the tablecloth or heaped upon a mirror plateau, a large platter, or a long, low bowl. Any seasonable flowers may be used but the little pom-pom chrysanthemum is perhaps the best. These smaller members of the great chrysanthemum family are available in a great variety of colors and types ranging from the tiny button-like flowers to the large single daisy-type. The bright yellows and oranges are especially autumn-like and the darker tones of brown and maroon add richness while a few sprays of white make contrasting highlights.

Prepared oak leaves in orange and dark red tones which can be obtained from the florist may be put among the flowers and fruit or scattered about the table. If candles are used at the ends of the table a very simple trim is to fasten a few of these richly colored leaves about the base of the candleholders. This is particularly effective with tall tapers set into holders which are entirely covered with the oak leaves.

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::: Of Interest To Women :::

HOW TO FORCE BULBS INDOORS

The most colorful indoor flowers are produced from the garden bulbs, forced into blooming months before they would naturally do so in the spring.

If one wishes to force tulips, daffodils or hyacinths in earth, from three to five months are required, depending upon the variety. Early tulips should be chosen, and one of the forcing varieties of daffodils, although almost any of the hyacinths will do nicely.

The first step is to place them in pots. So-called "pans," shallow pots used for bulbs, are suitable; deeper pots may be used. The soil should be good potting soil, a mixture of leaf mold, sand and loam, such as florists use, and unless one knows how to prepare it it may be purchased from florists. Place the bulb so that its top is half an inch below the surface of the soil.

The first step in forcing is to induce the formation of roots. The soil should be well watered, and then the pot placed where it will have a cool temperature, just above freezing.

A pit dug in the garden protected from surface water and well drained, so water will not stand in it, is a good place. The pots may be placed in the pit and covered with leaves, ashes and sand or even loose soil. The purpose is to reproduce conditions, as nearly as possible, under which bulbs form roots when planted in the ground.

Freezing will not injure the hardy bulbs, but will delay growth and make them force less easily.

In an outdoor pit no additional watering is necessary. If storage indoors the soil should be kept from drying out excessively. Root action should follow, and when top growth begins the bulbs may be brought to the light or may be kept in the outdoor pit and so retarded until they are wanted.

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BAKED ONION RINGS AND CHEESE

2 pounds white onions
1-4 pound American cheese
8 slices buttered toast
2 eggs
2 cups milk
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon butter.

Slice the onion into thin rings; cook in boiling salted water until tender. Put 4 slices toast in the bottom of a baking dish. Arrange on this a layer onion and layer cheese. Repeat, using remaining toast, onions and cheese. The cheese should either be grated or sieved. (Grated cheese, by the way, can now be purchased in packages.) Beat the egg slightly, add the milk and salt and pepper. Pour over the mixture in the dish. Dot with butter and sprinkle with paprika if you wish. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., about 40 minutes. This makes eight servings.

CHOPPED SANDWICH—OPEN FACED

1 cup ham, chopped
1 hard cooked egg, chopped
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper or olives.
2 tablespoons chopped pickles
Few grains of pepper
Mayonnaise

Combine ham, egg, green pepper, (or olives), pickles and pepper. Moisten with mayonnaise. Split finger rolls, spread both halves with butter and cover with sandwich filling. Decorate tops with paprika and thin slices of sweet pickles or olives. Serve open. Thin rounds of white bread may be used in place of the finger rolls.

POTATO SALAD SANDWICH

1-4 cups diced cooked potato
2 hard cooked eggs, finely chopped.
1 sweet cucumber pickle
Salt to taste
2-3 teaspoon chopper onion
Dash of red pepper
Mayonnaise

Combine the ingredients, using sufficient mayonnaise to bind the materials. Spread between thin slices of buttered white bread.

CRANBERRY SPECIAL

1 pound cranberries
1 cup water
1-2 cups sugar
Few grains salt.
1 cup evaporated milk.

Wash and pick over cranberries, peels entirely on. Cook in covered container until mushy. Run through sieve to remove the skins. Add the sugar and salt. There should be 2-1/2 cups of pulp—if less than this quantity, add cold water to make up to the required amount. Pour into refrigerator tray, partially freeze, and fold in the whipped milk. Freeze until firm.

CARAMEL PUMPKIN PIE

1 egg well beaten
1 cup pumpkin
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
1-2 cup granulated sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt.
1 pint rich milk
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Melt sugar in frying pan, stirring constantly. When melted to a light golden brown add slowly 1 cup milk, stirring until the caramelized sugar remains. Let it cool while preparing remainder of pie. Line pie pan with good crust. Combine ingredients for filling and bake 1 hour.

SALMON AND TOMATO LOAF

2 cups salmon
1-1/2 cups Cooked Tomatoes
1-4 Teaspoon Malted Butter.
1-4 Teaspoon Salt.
1-8 Teaspoon Pepper
1-3-4 cups Cracker Crumbs
1 egg, well beaten

Flake the salmon from which all bones have been removed. Combine with other ingredients. Pour into buttered baking dish. Bake twenty minutes in moderate oven.

Quick and Cheap

THIS heading applies to a great many canned foods, but this time we don't mean it that way. We mean that, although wholesale prices of canned foods have already gone up, there is still time to get a stock of canned foods for summer consumption at comparatively low prices, and that the quicker you get them the cheaper you will get them.

Canned food prices have been held down hitherto by the fact that the great buying public has been so far economizing, but the acreage of planting has been decreased, and the production of canned foods this year will be far below what has been considered normal. Stocks on hand are pretty well exhausted, so the best economy is to buy now before the law of supply and demand has brought about the inevitable rise in prices.

The President's Message

In a message sent to Congress in the middle of March, President Roosevelt told of his plan which "seeks to increase the purchasing power of our farmers." The only way to increase the purchasing power of our farmers is to pay more for food, and that is what will inevitably happen if his plan is put through.

In the meanwhile, it is not unpractical to buy food at the prices at which it is now offered. Every sale clears the way for the advance in prices which is bound to continue until a better balance of supply and demand is attained.

GOOD MORNING



8855. Ideal for House or Street Wear.

Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 2 3-8 yards of 54 inch fabric plus 1/4 yard of 39 inch contrasting.

With the skirt cut on the bias 2 1/4 yards of 54 inch wide is required. Price 15c.

7758. Toy Goose

Designed in One Size. 15 inches in length. It requires 5-8 yard of material 35 inches wide for the Goose and a piece 1/2 yard long and seven inches wide for the Bonnet. Tie strings of ribbon 1/4 yard. Price 15c

SHORT COURSE FOR MANAGERS

Kansas State College Plan Short Course For Training Cooperative Managers

In response to numerous requests Kansas State College is offering a short course for the training of managers of cooperatives. This short course will begin November 30, 1936, provided fifteen students send in advance registrations accompanied by the registration fee of \$5.00 not later than November 25, 1936. The following is a description of the short course.

1. Time—The short course will start on Monday, November 30, 1936, recessing for the Christmas holidays on December 19, 1936, reconvening on January 4, 1937, and closing on January 30, 1937. This gives a period of seven weeks instruction and parallels the last seven weeks of the first semester of college.

2. Content of Short Course—The following are courses to be offered in this short course. It is expected that each student will take all of the courses offered. The courses total 16 recitation and laboratory periods a week which is approximately a normal load for a student. Each of the recitation and lecture periods will be 50 minutes in length, while laboratory period will be two hours and 50 minutes in length.

A. The Nature of our Economic System—Three lectures and recitations a week. This course deals with some of the elementary principles of economics including the nature of production; character of the wants of man; consumption, which is the satisfaction of the wants of man; and with the distribution of income as wages, interest, rent, and profits. Present day factors and forces influencing the distribution of income also would be considered.

B. Principles of Cooperation. Three lectures and recitations a week. This course deals with the foundations for cooperation from the legal, social, and economic standpoints; a brief history of the development of cooperation; the nature of, and the need for, cooperation; and factors determining successful cooperation.

C. Business Organization and Management for Cooperatives. Three lectures and recitations a week. This work is based upon the experience of cooperatives in Kansas and elsewhere. Organization procedure, factors affecting operation, and use of business statements, and other problems affecting the organization and management of cooperatives will be considered.

D. Accounting for Cooperatives. Three laboratory periods a week. The title of this course implies the content. It is more than a mere bookkeeping course since it involves the preparation of business statements, the question of audits, and other working tools secured from well-kept accounts for a cooperative.

E. Problems in Cooperative Endeavor. Three lectures and recitations a week. This course consists of a series of talks by members of the staff of the college along the following lines:

1. Legal problems.
2. Public relations
3. Publicity
4. Public speech.
5. Taxation
6. Commercial correspondence.
7. Salesmanship.

Others may be added.

A member of the staff will be in charge of this course. The lectures will be given by six to eight members of the staff from various departments of the institution.

F. Lectures on Cooperation. One lecture a week. These lectures are to be given by college officials and by invited leaders in the cooperative movement.

The preceding outline stresses neither cooperation for production purposes nor consumers' cooperation. The reasons are that the principles involved are essentially the same for both types of cooperation. The nature of the work given will be adapted to the interests and the background of the students who enroll.

3. Fees. It is the established policy of state educational institutions in Kansas to charge fees which will cover approximately the cost of materials furnished students and of certain incidental expenses. A registration fee of \$5 will be charged by the



American Red Cross

institution. This fee of \$5.00 for each student enrolling must be received by the Department of Economics and Sociology, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas not later than 5:00 p. m. November 25, 1936. If fewer than 15 advance enrollments are received the fee will be returned to the sender.

Kansas State College, Department of Economics and Sociology

Date, 19.....

I,, do hereby apply for

admittance to the short course for training cooperative managers offered by Kansas State College and starting November 30, 1936. The registration fee of \$5.00 accompanies this application. It is understood that this fee will be returned to me if fewer than 15 enroll on or before 5:00 p. m. November 25, 1936. If fewer than 15 enroll, the short course is not to be given.

Signed

Address

SALES TAX USED

TO OPRESS POOR

(continued from page 1)

poor, is so universally agreed upon by all economists, that none but the heartless defenders of consensated wealth any longer advocate this unjust tax. President Roosevelt has opposed the sales tax and favored the income tax. Maybe the Chamber of Commerce has not heard what the people said on November 3rd.

Of the 28 states that have enacted a sales tax in the last few years, 7 of these states have either rejected the tax or have repealed it. The states that have rejected the tax are: New York, Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Oregon, and New Jersey. Of the 21 states that now have the sales tax, in 11 such states the law will expire next year unless the sales tax delusion is wearing out.

Who does the Kansas Chamber of Commerce represent in its demand for a sales tax? The farm organizations representing the great body of farmers of Kansas, and the labor organizations representing the great body of laborers of Kansas, have again and again announced their unalterable opposition to a sales tax. Who in heck does the Chamber of Commerce speak for? The rich tax dodgers of Kansas, holders of tax exempt bonds and of tax exempt and low taxed intangible securities, and the esteemed Associated Industries, have no compunctions of conscience against shifting of their just tax burdens on the common people by a sales tax.

Why did not the Kansas Chamber of Commerce recommend an increase in the income tax to provide new needed revenue? The income tax is the only fair tax, the only tax based on ability to pay, the tax principle endorsed by all economists. The Report on the 1934 State Income Tax shows a total net income in Kansas of \$164,000,000, but, owing to the fine work of the talented lobby of the Associated Industries in framing our income tax law, only \$1,226,345, or less than 1 per cent was collected as income tax. It is as clear as day that any further needed revenue should be raised by an increase in the income tax.

John Frost.

PRESIDENT EVERSONS ANNUAL REPORT AS BROADCAST FROM THE NATIONAL CONVENTION LAST WEEK

(continued from page 1)

and economic structure, we find there are three fundamental processes that are absolutely necessary in effectuating an economic abundance for the whole of society. These processes are: (1) production, (2) exchange, (3) Distribution. Production is first of these essential, fundamental processes; because without production, there would be nothing to exchange or distribute.

Let us consider these three essential processes separately and for the purpose of discovering the defects and errors and in an honest and determined effort to make the necessary corrections. There are really two processes of production, namely, the production of raw materials and the processing of manufactured products. We should really consider these two processes separately if we are to definitely determine just wherein the errors and defects lie.

What are the important limiting factors in crop production? I believe you will agree with me from our bitter experiences of drought that rainfall or lack of it, as the case may be, is the all-important factor and that it is determined by Divine Providence and is beyond the power of human beings to add to or subtract from its volume. Much can be done, of course, and that has not been done to conserve and store in the soil the rainfall which we receive in times of abundance so as to provide a reserve for protracted periods of drought.

The crop reduction and restriction program which has been carried on under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has augmented and supplemented the destructive forces of the drought. This is proven by the fact that it became necessary to import hundreds of millions of dollars worth of these agricultural products to sustain society. This then, is a proven economic fallacy.

As further proof of its economic fallacy, the same administration is now sponsoring a Crop Insurance Program to insure society against the ravages of drought. If Crop Insurance is to be undertaken, it seems to me, that it is a risk that should be borne equitably by the whole of society instead of being collected from the farmers and consumers of our basic industry agriculture, but to the whole of society as well.

Let me remind you that it was for the purpose of protecting society against the ravages of these certain human elements, or perhaps I should call them inhuman elements, that Government was organized and the fact that we are in the midst of this depression with poverty, distress, unemployment, bankruptcies and foreclosures on every hand is the best evidence that government has not properly performed this most important function.

Why does not government perform this function which it was specifically organized to perform instead of engaging in hopeless and impossible experiments that our government has best, in temporary relief, while at the same time they impose added and increased burdens upon the future? Can it be possible that these overprivileged interests have had so large a part in determining the policies of government that our government has become impotent to cope with them? This, it seems to me should engage the serious and thoughtful consideration of every patriotic citizen.

The thing that is needed to rehabilitate Agriculture is Price Insurance, income insurance if you please, and this can be accomplished, through the regulating of the marketing of our products on an AVERAGE COST OF PRODUCTION BASIS.

When we take up the process of manufacture we find a different situation of course, for a factory can regulate its production and manufacturers can close down their factories or regulate the hours of production, and through organization fix the price.

When we consider the process of distribution we find its costs increased and especially is this true as the volume in distribution is reduced. We find that money and credit, our medium of exchange, the absolutely essential factor in effectuating distribution, as well as of production, that this, the most important of all public utilities, which should be coined and regulated in value by the Congress of the United States, as provided in the Constitution of the United States is monopolized by the Federal Reserve Banks, who have the power to expand and contract its flow in circulation; which is just as necessary to effectuate the exchange and distribution of our property and services as the regular flow of the blood is necessary to convey the life-sustaining substances to the various parts of the human body.

How can we hope to have a healthy and wholesome National economy so long as these conditions exist? How can we hope to bring about recovery so long as the Congress fails to perform this most important Constitutional function?

To remedy these defects in our economic system, which are of long standing and firmly rooted, everyone must know, is not an easy task and should, therefore, engage the serious consideration and cooperation, not only of the vast majority of farmers, but of all of society who honestly believe in economic justice and aspire for its realization. The very fact that two-thirds of the consumer's dollar is absorbed in the processes of distribution, it seems to me, is ample proof that therein lies the major part of our economic difficulty. Confronted with this condition, if you please, with the little Cooperative Scandinavian countries and including Finland, where we are told, distribution costs absorb only approximately one-third of the consumer's dollar and you find the answer to the lack of buying power among the great majority of our people. We are told that in these little co-operative countries the people are peaceful, happy, contented and prosperous, that there the greatest measure of how ownership and security abounds and that unemployment is the lowest; notwithstanding their limited resources as compared to our great resources of all kinds. They have successfully dealt with these exploiting forces that would deprive the people of a just and fair compensation for their labor. Extreme wealth and extreme poverty, both of which constitute a menacing threat to the happiness, security and national wellbeing of society, are thus largely eliminated. These are the primary causes of war and cooperation is the only insurance of permanent Peace.

This lack of buying power with us, is being partially supplied by the creation of public debt, to be collected from our posterity. Surely the people must know that this condition cannot long continue.

The temporary artificial prosperity, that exists through this method of the history of the past clearly reveals.

We cannot expect recovery without reforming or eliminating the evil and destructive forces that have brought this condition about, and to assume that those responsible for these evil practices will reform themselves, it seems to me, is as absurd as to assume that Satan himself would reform the lower regions. Such reforms, therefore, as are required to develop and establish a just economic system, must be brought about through organized and cooperative effort on the part of the people themselves. An enlightened, aroused, courageous and determined citizenship, organized and cooperating for the definite and specific purpose of eliminating these evil practices, in our economic system is the greatest need of the times.

The Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America has been enlisted in this righteous cause for more than a third of a century. It is especially welcome to all who have a noble principle and who believe in justice and righteousness to join with us in this noble effort. It respectfully solicits the cooperation of all fair-minded men and women in every walk of life in attaining our noble objectives.

As your standard bearer for the past year I have carried your message into most of the states of this Union to hundreds of thousands of people through meetings, picnics, conventions and over the Radio. I have pleaded our cause before the Committees or Congress and through our Union Farmer paper. With my conscience as my guide, I have courageously taken a stand for what I believed to be right and in accord with our noble principles and purposes. I am grateful indeed for the very kind and courteous reception that has been accorded me, as well as for the loyal support of the officers and membership throughout the nation. To you officers and delegates here assembled I give the opportunity, the duty and the responsibility of electing your officers and of formulating our program and laying the plans for the future of our great organization for the coming year.

I sincerely trust that you will consecrate yourselves to this task in unselfish devotion to the cause which is far greater than all the members of our organization. I would recommend that you give a special consideration to bringing about closer cooperation, correlation and coordination of the various units of our organization and their cooperative activities. I wish also to emphasize the necessity of laying plans for an intensive nationwide organization campaign, in each and every state, the National, State, County and Local units all cooperating.

I want to stress and emphasize the importance of our giving special consideration to our Farmers Union Producers Cooperative activities, both as a means of increasing our farm income as well as reducing the highest cost of distribution. As a result of the drought and the crop restriction and reduction program, combined with the tremendously increased importation of farm commodities, these Producers Cooperatives have been greatly handicapped on account of their reduced volume of business. This, together with the increased taxes have greatly increased the unit cost of distribution and therefore reduced the net return to the producer besides increasing the cost to consumers, which is exactly opposite of the purposes required which are to restore increased buying power to producers and consumers. This is tremendously important. We can never hope to reach our destination

by continuing in the opposite direction, unless it is objective to travel around the world.

As most of you know the principal objective of our National legislative program during the past session of Congress was to secure the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill so as to conserve the farm homes of America for the farmers. Notwithstanding the combined opposition of the reactionary, dominating elements of both old political parties our real friends in the Congress who really believe in representative government were able to bring this bill out on the floor for a vote. This was a victory for representative government and even though the bill was not enacted into law, we have the record vote on it, together with those who signed the petition to give this most important bill an opportunity to be discussed and debated by the Congress. Strange as it may seem, altogether too many members of Congress and State legislatures do not have the courage to even be willing to discuss and debate measures that vitally affect the welfare of the people. Let me say to you however, that a righteous principle crushed to earth is not dead, for it will rise again to mock and destroy those who seek to destroy it. Our Farmers Union is stronger today than ever before, because of the struggle it has made and because it has steadfastly adhered to its noble principles and purposes. I am truly grateful for the opportunity the Farmers Union has given me to serve as your standard bearer in this righteous cause. I am grateful for the splendid cooperation and support of all our national officers as well as State officers and the membership throughout the Union. This loyal support and cooperation, together with the fact that our farm boys and girls through our Junior organization are being educated and trained in our organization to take up and carry on this noble work when we older members begin to see the shadows falling and feel the wintry snows of life creeping in upon us, has given me encouragement and inspiration to carry on, notwithstanding farmers have been slow to join with us in sufficient numbers to enable us to reach our goal. I thank you.

OWNERS SHOW LONGER PERIOD OF OCCUPANCY THAN TENANTS

That owners show a much greater stability in period of occupancy than tenants is shown by the fact that 15 percent of all owners had been operating their farms 10 to 14 years and 44 percent 15 years or more, while of all tenants only 7 percent had been operating the same farm 10 to 14 years and 7 percent 15 years or more. One important factor, however, should be considered in using these percentages to show stability among operators of different tenure, namely, that the proportion of tenants to the longer occupancy groups tends to be lower than for the owners because many tenants have as their goal ownership of a farm and the time spent as a tenant is a necessary step for many operators to become owners.

States in which 50 percent or more of all the owners have been operating their farms 15 years or more were North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and Kansas. There are 32 States in which less than 10 percent of the tenant farmers have been operating the same farm 15 years or more, with Rhode Island being the only state that shows as many as 15 percent in this group. Arkansas is the only State that shows as many as 10 percent of the owners to be first year farmers, while there are 8 states in which 40 percent or more of the tenants have operated their farms less than one year.

BIG EGG LOSS IN HATCHING (continued from page 1)

Incubation experiments using 15, showed best results at 21 per cent. The decrease in the size of the hatch was noticeable when less than 21 per cent was supplied, and when 30 per cent or more was used there was also a decrease in hatch.

Barott also suggests that the temperature should not vary more than 0.5 degrees F. from the optimum of 100 degrees F. The relative humidity may vary 10 per cent with no serious detrimental effects, but the oxygen content should never be allowed to drop below 21 per cent or the carbon dioxide to rise above 1 per cent.

In the modern hatchery incubator the proper humidity for incubation will be maintained if the average daily loss in weight of the eggs from evaporation amounts to nine ounces per 100 eggs.

Ventilation that will keep the humidity at the proper level also will keep the carbon dioxide and oxygen concentrations at the proper levels for the first two weeks. After this time, the ventilation should be steadily increased to the end of the incubation and additional moisture added to provide the proper humidity.

Each of the different factors was checked carefully. In arriving at the best temperature, Barott tried several different temperatures as follows: 96, 98, 99, 100, 102, and 103.5 degrees. No only was the hatchability greatest at 100 degrees, but the chicks hatched under the temperature also were superior in appearance and vitality.

The effects of relative humidity

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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, 10 for..... 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)..... 75c

each..... 75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

Salina, Kansas

Salina, Kansas

Salina, Kansas

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Salina, Kansas

Salina, Kansas

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BAKED HAM

Select a 1-inch thick slice of ham weighing about 2 pounds. Lay in a shallow baking dish, sprinkle with brown sugar, add a 2-inch layer of thickly sliced apples, sprinkle liberally with brown sugar, dot with butter, cover and bake in a hot oven for an hour or more, uncovering during the last part of the baking. Serve with sweet potatoes, browned in butter, and creamed turnips. This dish is especially popular with our family.

Late fall blank listing will increase kafir yields 60 per cent and will check soil blowing. This statement is based on experiments conducted over a 12-year period at the Garden City Branch Experiment Station.

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