



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

NUMBER 14

VOLUME XXIX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURS DAY, OCTOBER 1, 1936

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE TELLS OF POLICIES OF FARM AID PROGRAM

Landon Gives Outline Of Proposed Legislation He Will Fight For To Aid Agricultural States

SPEAKS AT DES MOINES

Emphasizes Old Age Security and Putting Farm On Equal Basis With Industry

Below, we are printing in full Governor Landon's Des Moines speech which is said to contain his farm program. We hope that our readers will give it careful, unbiased consideration and then put it away for later comparison with President Roosevelt's program as it will doubtless be given by him in some of his coming speeches. It will be well for the farmers to file away all that the various presidential candidates have said on the farm questions and then compare it with the performance of the successful candidate.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 22—Following is the full text of Governor Landon's farm speech delivered here tonight:

"We are here for a frank discussion of the needs of farming. You want to know what policies the farmers can count on from the Republican party. My purpose is to tell you.

Most of my life, private and public, has been spent in close contact with farmers. For four years I have had the honor of being governor of a great agricultural state. I know the aspirations of farm folks. They want to have the same chance and the same protection in the market as other American industries. They want a settled, workable, national policy for agriculture. And I know that above all else they want no system which penalizes plenty and rewards scarcity. The American farmer wants to produce without fear.

There is no greater satisfaction than in owning the piece of land that a man and his family call home. There is a feeling of partnership in a common undertaking among husband and wife and children that is more possible on the farm than anywhere else.

There is nothing more satisfying than raising good crops, having a crib full of corn, plenty of hay in the mow or stack, and hogs and cattle fattening in the feedlot. As one of my farmer friends recently said to me, and said with all reverence, "Lord, I wish we could have those things again!"

The Farm Question

For fifteen years we have been struggling with what has been called "the farm question." It is not a farm question but a national question. It is a question of whether the farmer and his family will be able to buy the things they need—whether they'll be able to maintain the full American standard of living. It is a question of whether the rest of our people will be able to trade a part of their products to the man on the land for three square meals a day.

All the farmer asks is that his income be on a parity with the rest of the nation; that he may enjoy the same standard of life; that his home be made secure; and that he be able to build up a reserve for the future.

Must Be Good Provider

It is to the direct interest of the consumers and other producers of this nation that the farmer be a good provider and a good customer.

I know that those aims cannot be realized over night. Miracles are no more common in Washington than they are in Des Moines. To get a real solution we must have a well-rounded program—a program that will meet, not only the present emergency, but the immediate future, but also the long time pull!

The Republican platform offers just such a program. By it we are pledged: To meet, to the fullest extent, the present distress caused by the drought.

To make the farm standard of living secure, by protecting the income of the farm family.

To guard the food supply of the nation by preserving our soil and other natural resources through sound conservative and land-use policies.

To protect the farm and the rest of the country from ruinous debt and taxation.

For Future Also

This program not only takes care of the present, it not only safeguards the farm family while we are working toward the necessary adjustments of the future, but it provides a settled, workable, national policy for agriculture.

Before I go into a discussion of this program let me make this one point absolutely clear. If I am elected, I shall fulfill all outstanding obligations made by the present administration with the American farmer. By this I mean that those who have carried out their end of the bargain will receive the checks due them.

I am equally emphatic in my views on meeting the suffering caused by the present drought. We will use the full power of government to relieve

the present distress.

Those of our farmers hard hit by the drought will be generously provided for until they can raise a crop. This means the continuation of relief checks! It means as well, in the case of many farmers, seed loans and other necessary assistance in order that the farmer may get started again. Where help is needed, we will give it promptly. There will be no waste and no politics.

Will Not Allow Suffering

Let me repeat this part of the Republican program. We will not allow needless suffering in this country—either on our farms or in our cities. We are determined to extend every reasonable aid to our people to get them back on a self-supporting basis in the shortest possible time.

Now turn to our policies which deal with the future!

For many years farmers producing crops of which there is normally an exportable surplus have worked under a handicap. I mean such staple products as hogs, wheat, cotton and tobacco. The surplus is sold on world markets and the price of the entire crop is affected by what the surplus (continued on page 2)

DENMARK VERSUS U. S. A.

I have been asked to tell you a little something about Denmark, and why the Danes seem to get along so much better than we do in the U. S. A., where we really have everything. Naturally, I can only touch the high spots, but as qualifications I offer the following:

I wore wooden shoes for twenty years in Denmark, in fact I wore them to school and I even learned to dance in wooden shoes—well, I was a wooden-shoe Dane.

I have lived in the good, old U. S. A. for a good many years and I grieve me somewhat to think that over here in God's Country, as we call it, the people are not getting along quite as well economically as my brothers and sisters across the sea.

May I offer you the following conclusions for what they are worth. I don't claim to be a Moses, but I do know that as far as the Almighty is concerned the U. S. A. comes as close to being a Paradise on Earth as any part of this globe that I know anything about, therefore it grieves me to think that our country is so far below par compared to a little Kingdom in northern Europe that but about 2 1/2 million willing workers, gifted with very ordinary brains and reasoning power.

Did You Know That

The size of Denmark is 17,000 square miles?

The population of Denmark is 217 people per square mile?

Denmark manufactures 300,000,000 lbs. of butter per year?

1,500 Cooperative Creameries are in operation in Denmark?

90 per cent of the farmers of Denmark belong to the Cooperative Dairy movement?

93 per cent of the farmers in Denmark own their own farms?

87 per cent of the rural homes in Denmark are electrified?

70 per cent of the farmers in Denmark belong to the Cooperative Meat Packers?

1,860 Consumer stores in Denmark?

50 Cooperative factories in Denmark?

It has enjoyed Old Age Pension (not the Townsend plan), sick benefit and free hospitals to needy citizens for many years. This plan is made self-supporting by a direct tax of 8 per cent of the entire pay roll of any workers in the Kingdom.

You will please notice Denmark is practically 90 per cent cooperative. I might add there is very little unemployment in Denmark today. Certainly no illiteracy.

As an educated nation Denmark ranks very high—and far above the U. S. A.

Mr. U. S. A. Farmer how do you compare with the Danish Farmer?

The figure I am giving you is estimated but I am sure it is quite correct. The U. S. farmers are less than 10 per cent organized.

You patronize too many "peanut stands" for your own good. By "peanut stands" I mean too many private Oil Companies, Elevators, cream stations, etc.

You have been eating private interest's "baloney" so long you have a terrible "belly ache" and with that you usually have a head ache. I understand the U. S. farmers have both—so bad in fact that everyone from the President of the United States, up and down is trying to cure you, for the best interests of the U. S. A.—and I can understand that.

May I be permitted to offer you my homestead remedy?

Quit eating private interests' "baloney," get together with your neighbors and really cooperate as you should—with every bit of your business whether it is oil, grain, cream or anything else. If you do that I believe your head and tummy will feel much better. By the way, I believe your banker will sleep better also.

Here is something else I want you to take home with you, it is simple and homely but very, very true.

"A mule can't kick if its pulling, and can't pull if its kicking."

Neither can you or I, for that matter.

Yours very truly,

Farmers Equity Co-Op. Cream. Assn. O. Hanson, General Manager.

CANADIAN FARMERS BACK COOPERATIVES

Ottawa, Canada.—Cooperative buying and selling among farmers is practiced in every province of Canada. Available statistics show that there were 697 farmers' cooperative associations during 1934. These 697 associations had 2,504 branches which combined made a total of 3,301 places of business engaged in the marketing of farm products and the purchase of supplies for farmers. Shareholders and members financially interested numbered 341,020 and patronage was estimated to number 378,730. These organizations range in size from the small club serving local needs to the large associations with a Dominion-wide field.

Sales of farm products by these farmers' business organizations during 1934 amounted to \$120,855,560, sales of supplies \$9,241,755, and other revenue \$289,576, or a total business of \$130,384,891—Canada by the Week.

AMERICAN ROYAL AND LIVESTOCK HORSE SHOW

Kansas City, Sept. 30—Livestock entries are coming in for the 38th annual American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, to be held at Kansas City, October 17, 24, and 31, and November 1, 8, 15, and 22.

Entries with breeders throughout the country indicates that this will be and her record breaking year.

Cattle entries in particular are expected to be large, indicating an intense interest on the part of both producer and feeder in production of better quality beef. Entries with 14 Herefords from Pampa, Texas; Chas. H. Harris of Ft. Worth with 10 Herefords; the Wyoming Hereford Ranch of Cheyenne with 30; the Jenny Wren Co. of Lawrence, Kansas, with 15 Herefords; Hatfield Farms, Hatfield, Pa., with 15 Shorthorns, and Hanna Stock Farms of Bordulac, No. Dak., with 14 Aberdeen Angus are some of the larger breeders already listed.

One of the main objects of the American Royal is to help improve the quality of meats by promoting more widespread use of better bred sires on farms and ranches and consequent production of better quality of animals for market and for which better prices should be realized than the poorer grades. "Farmers can make more money feeding such stock," says J. C. Swift, president of the American Royal, "and consumers can have just the right combination of the average."

Better bred animals, according to Mr. Swift, are more easily and more quickly fattened for market because for generations they have been bred with just one idea in view—to turn forage and grain into the finest beef in the shortest possible time. It is from such quality meat that tender, juicy, more nutritious meats come with marbled appearance that has just the right combination of lean and fat.

At the American Royal, choice breeding stock, such as is used for improvement purposes in many of the best commercial herds, will be on exhibit for both producer and feeder to study. Also, there will be fat animals as they appear when ready for market, and there also will be an exhibit of dressed meats, such as are produced by these animals. The American Royal shows the whole cycle—choice pure-bred breeding stock, outstanding stock and feeder cattle, the finest fattened meat, and the high quality dressed meats, just as they come to the kitchen.

FARM AND HOME HOUR BEGINS NINTH YEAR ON NBC-BLUE NETWORK OCT. 2

The National Farm and Home Hour will begin its ninth year on National Broadcasting Company networks on Friday, October 2. On that day the program will be presented on a regular basis on October 2, 1936.

Originally broadcast over an NBC network of seventeen stations, the program has grown to a network of fifty-two stations during the past year. It is now broadcast the noon hour at 11:30 a. m., CST. (12:30 p. m., EST.), the same time it was presented eight years ago.

The program is a joint presentation of the National Broadcasting Company and associated stations, the United States Department of Agriculture and leading farm organizations, including the National 4-H Clubs, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers' Union, and Future Farmers of America in all, about forty-five organizations, representing practically every phase of American agriculture, cooperate with NBC in presenting the Farm and Home Hour. The program is under the direction of Williams E. Drips, NBC agricultural director.

BUNT

Stinking smut of wheat causes an annual loss in Kansas of approximately \$2,302,733. This disease can be controlled by treating the seed before drilling with New Improved Ceresan or copper carbonate. Any wheat seed, especially that which is to be planted after the first week in September, should be treated.

BASEMENTS

A full basement reduces the possibility of termite damage. Too many homes have been built without considering the ravages of the termite. These insects are found in practically every county in the state and have proved most expensive to Kansas home owners.

FROST IN PLEA FOR NON-PARTISANSHIP

"Vote 'er Straight" Should Be Changed To "Vote 'er Crooked," Says F. U. Vice President

VOTE FOR PRINCIPLES

Says Yellow Dog Partisans Want Us To Vote Straight, But What We Need Is To Think Straight

The partisan ward heelers are lining up citizens up and teaching them the dumb slogan, "Vote 'er straight." They should say, "Vote 'er crooked—crooks and all." Politics is the science of government, and how very much we all need to be real politicians, and study the science of government, and put into practice the fundamentals of good government. But all the partisan knows is his party brand, and how to put a cross after the names of the candidates on his ticket.

And the partisan orators are beating the tom toms, and crying themselves hoarse shouting, "If we win, our liberties are safe, but if we lose, a dictatorship looms." How silly. Washington was accused of being a dictator while he was guiding the new born republic off the reefs of anarchy. Lincoln was charged with being a tyrant while he was freeing four million slaves. The writer well remembers how The Saturday Evening Post in 1904, in pretended defense of freedom, pictured Teddy Roosevelt, the great friend of the common people but the enemy of the trusts, as a despot like the old Roman Emperor Caligula. Any and all presidents that seek to cut greed to punish wrong doing, are also smeared by the malefactors. That either Landon or Roosevelt will, or could, assume a dictatorship, is believed, or pretended to be believed, by none but blind partisans. Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt, however, and their policies often defeated by the so-called rubber stamp Congresses, for instance, both were overridden in their advocacy of the World Court.

The yellow dog partisans want us to vote straight. But what we need to do is to think straight. In this campaign the two old parties have traded platforms, but none of the fellows who wear buttons so as to vote straight, but what we need to do is to think straight. In this campaign the two old parties have traded platforms, but none of the fellows who wear buttons so as to vote straight, but what we need to do is to think straight.

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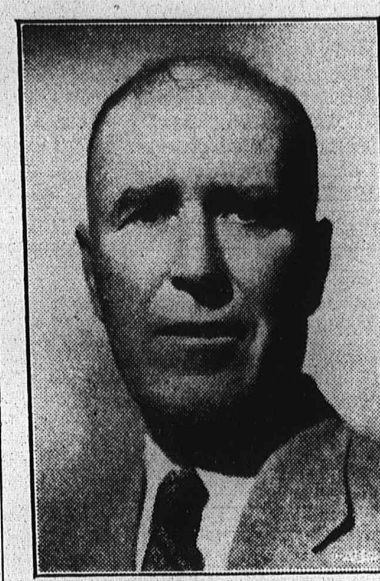
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WILLIAM LEMKE

Candidate for President of the United States on the Union Party Ticket

1934 AND 1935 FARM INCOME FOR KANSAS

Gross income from farm production for 1935 and from Government payments applying to 1935 production programs was \$282,625,000, or the highest since 1930 when the gross farm income was \$347,232,000. Of this the income from rental and benefit payments was \$38,468,000 and income from farm production was \$244,157,000. Of the latter figure a total of \$214,340,000 represents cash income from sale of crops and livestock and \$29,817,000 represents the estimated value of farm production retained for consumption on farms for 1935.

In 1934 total gross income from farm production and from Government payments applying to 1934 production programs was \$245,310,000 (revised). Of this \$41,678,000 was Government payments and \$203,632,000 was income from farm production. The cash income from sales of crops and livestock was \$184,010,000, while the estimated farm value of products retained on farms was \$19,622,000.

Gross income from crops in 1935 was \$57,691,000, compared with \$61,221,000 in 1934. Gross income from livestock and livestock products in 1935 was \$186,468,000 compared with \$142,411,000 in 1934. The gross income from crops and livestock in 1935 was \$244,157,000 compared with \$203,632,000 in 1934.

Rental and benefit payments on crops in 1935, was \$35,998,000 compared with \$30,820,000 in 1934. Government payments for hogs in 1935 \$3,370,000 compared with \$10,858,000 in 1934.

The gross income from wheat was the highest of all crops in 1935, amounting to \$39,026,000, compared with \$50,534,000 in 1934. Benefit payments of \$28,101,000 for the 1935 crop and \$24,716,000 for the 1934 crop brought the total for wheat to \$87,127,000 and \$75,250,000 respectively.

The 1935 and 1934 corn crops were nearly a complete failure and the gross income from corn was only \$1,981,000 and \$78,000 for these two years. Benefit payments for corn were \$6,084,000 for the 1935 crop and \$6,086,000 for the 1934 crop which brought the total for corn to \$8,965,000 in 1935 and \$6,164,000 in 1934.

The gross income from cattle and calves in 1935 was \$78,519,000 compared with \$58,263,000 in 1934. Gross income from milk in 1935 was \$38,648,000 compared with \$32,458,000 in 1934.

FARM VALUE relates to the evaluation of the total output of the farm given commodity, irrespective of whether sold, consumed by the farm family, or consumed in the production of further farm products on the farm where grown. Because of the duplication in the form of crops used as feed for livestock, the total farm value of crops is not added to the total farm value of livestock.

CASH INCOME relates to the value of quantities actually sold off the farms of the State where these are produced.

GROSS INCOME relates to cash income plus the value of the products consumed in the farm household on the farms where the commodities were produced.

Gross Income from Kansas Farm Production, 1928 to 1935, Crops and Livestock Products Combined (Incl. Benefit Payments)

1928 \$481,096,000

1929 462,239,000

1930 347,232,000

1931 258,498,000

1932 168,172,000

1933 193,447,000

1934 245,310,000

1935 282,625,000

HORSES

To many people, a farm without horses does not seem like a farm. However, there are many farms in the United States and in Kansas that do not have horses or mules. According to the United States Census of Agriculture, only 140,018 of the 174,589 farms in Kansas reported horses on January 1, 1935.

GRADED POULTRY

Live poultry has been purchased on the graded basis at all primary buying stations in Kansas since July 6. This is a progressive move and should work to the advantage of farmers who produce good poultry. The objects are to eliminate waste, reduce the cost of marketing, and restore confidence among consumers.

UNION PARTY CHARGES SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS WITH PLAYING IN POLITICS

Stirring Editorial Given By North Dakota Paper

The North Dakota Farmers Union will hold their tenth annual convention at Wahpeton, North Dakota on October 7, 8, 9 and 10th. The following Birthday Editorial taken from the last issue of the North Dakota Union Farmer will, we believe, prove of interest to our readers.

We Are Ten

With the 1936 convention, the North Dakota Farmers Union celebrates its tenth birthday. It is a youngster, the Farmers Union of ours. True, it has had its period of sickness as every growing child does, but it has pulled out of every illness without any major operations or amputations. As it nears maturity its fundamental strength asserts itself more and more.

The North Dakota Farmers Union is a true descendant of its parents, and grandparents, the old Grange, the Farmers Alliance, the Equity, and the National Producers Alliance. It was conceived in the minds of men who lived that upon the welfare of the many depends the welfare of self. It was born in the travail of economic exploitation and maladjustment. It has been nurtured by the unselfish devotion of its hundreds of members throughout the state who have cheerfully given of their time and money to carry on membership drives, attend local meetings, pay dues, and perform the myriad chores that are at best thankless.

The North Dakota Farmers Union comes from fighting stock—stock that would not give up no matter how great the odds against it and to whom defeat meant only a lesson learned that would lead to victory in the future. We profit by the mistakes of our ancestors and we take renewed courage from reading the records of those who went before us. We come of a proud race of men who would not admit defeat, the nobility of the tillers of the soil.

Ours is a heritage of struggle. From time immemorial the men of the soil have led in the fight against oppression, against divine right exploitation, and against the injustice that have been heaped upon our people. We in the North Dakota Farmers Union try to be worthy of that heritage.

Opposition to the principle of the North Dakota Farmers Union has only tested our strength and made us stronger. As we grow in numbers and understanding the inherent strength of the principles of the organization becomes more and more apparent.

On this tenth birthday we look back on a decade of achievement. There have been defeats and changes of direction; we have had to change our battle plan from time to time. We have even had to retreat on occasions, but only to consolidate our positions and plan a new attack. Year by year we draw nearer to our objective—emancipation from the slavery of the profit system.

MAGIC OF MILLS AND MINES MAKE MOVING MOTIF

When the Kansas Diamond Jubilee opens its gates on October 7, it will provide the first opportunity the world has ever had to view Kansas industry on parade. For although Kansas employs 70,000 more people in industry than in farming and although the income from Kansas industry is valued at \$200,000,000 annually more than agriculture, Kansas people have never before told the world of the greatness of their industrial and commercial activity.

The industrial exposition will equal in magnitude the hopes of those leading Kansans who planned it and for a year have been working to make it the core of a Kansas world's fair—a compact world's fair, cut down to 30 acres of grounds and showing for ten interesting-compelling days.

In the three big industrial exposition halls will be graphically shown the importance of all phases of Kansas commerce and industry. Here will be demonstrated the might of Kansas mining. Kansas will discover that the production from beneath the ground in Kansas is greater than the mineral production of such advertised mining states as Colorado, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and others. The mineral output of Kansas is seven times that of fabulous Alaska.

Manufacturing is on a par with mining, with the products from Kansas mills being sold on every continent and the isles of the sea. What city in America does not use revolving doors made in Kansas? What county or what foreign port, no matter how remote, does not use gasolene lamps and stoves made in Kansas? Where is it that people do not eat Kansas flour or Kansas packed meat, unless it be in remote spots in the interiors of Africa, the Amazon jungles or the plateau of Asia? Where is the flying man who has never soared in Kansas airplanes?

All of this story of industrial and commercial Kansas is to be set forth like a fascinating moving picture, with march living scenes. See all of the industrial and commercial exhibits in Hall of the State, Hall of the Frontier and Coronado Hall.

Contents That Decided Made To Keep Union Party Candidates off Ballot Unfair

INTEND TO APPEAL

Briefly Outline Life of William Lemke, Union Party Presidential Candidate

Believing that our readers would be interested in reading Congressman Lemke's side of the controversy with the Kansas Secretary of State regarding the printing of Union Party Presidential Election names on the official ballot in Kansas. In November, we are printing the Statement of John Nystul, Union Party campaign manager in regards to the controversy, together with a short biography of candidate Lemke.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18—"An absolute denial of the wishes of voters under the Federal Constitution is the meaning of the decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas in ruling the Union Party Candidates off the ballot," declared John Nystul, National Campaign Manager of the Union Party in an interview here today.

He announced that immediate action was being taken to obtain a rehearing after which steps would be taken to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. The decision has the effect of keeping the names of William Lemke and Thomas C. O'Brien, presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Union Party off the ballot at the November election.

"I consider the court decision as a denial of a Federal constitutional right," said Mr. Nystul. "It is an abridgment of the privilege of citizens under the 14th amendment. I firmly believe that an appeal to the United States Supreme Court can be successfully maintained. We are prepared to file immediately a motion for a rehearing with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Kansas. We will ask the protection of a very positive Federal Constitutional provision.

"With the control of the State machinery in Gov. Landon's hand, I cannot help feel that there is some degree of political pressure to keep the Union Party off the ballot.

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THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURS DAY, OCTOBER 1, 1936

THE FARM ORGANIZATION DAY AT THE KANSAS STATE FAIR

I am sorry to report that the Farm Organization Day at the Fair was not the success it should have been. Most of the farmers present feel that the failure was in a large measure due to the change of meeting place from the Grand-stand where the speaking was to take place to the 4H Club building. The change was made by the fair management on Monday evening, without any notice of the change being given to the several farm organizations or to the people at the fair. As a result of this change the farm folks did not know where the meeting was to be held, hundreds of them waited in the Grand stand while other hundreds walked over the grounds and only about fifty managed to squeeze the information from the fair employees that the meeting would be held in the 4H Club Hall.

After waiting vainly until ten thirty for a larger crowd, Dr. O. O. Wolf, Vice President of the Fair Association and President of the Kansas Farm Bureau as the first speaker. Mr. Snyder explained that since it was of the meeting. Because the time already was short I did not take up any time with long introductory remarks. I introduced Ralph Snyder, President of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives and former President of the Kansas Farm Bureau as the first speaker. Mr. Snyder explained that since it was not possible for any of the National officials of the Farm Bureau to be present at the meeting Dr. Wolf had asked him to pinch hit for the Bureau. Mr. Snyder spoke first of the struggle of organized farmers for favorable farm legislation, beginning with the Corn Belt Committee and the McNary Haugen bill and ending with the last in the series, the Soil Conservation bill. He dwelt at some length on the achievements of the Farm Credit Administration. He stressed the reduction in the interest load and in the amount of mortgage debt which was achieved through the operation of the various federal bank setups.

The next speaker introduced was Mr. E. A. Eckert of Illinois, member of the National board of the Grange. Mr. Eckert explained that at the last moment Mr. L. J. Taber, National Master, found that he could not attend the meeting so he sent him as a substitute. He spoke of the long and valuable service which the Grange has rendered the Farmers of the United States during its almost 70 years of existence. He stressed the need of real farm legislation designed to put our farmers on an equal basis with industry, and the Granges willingness to try to get the best possible for our farmers from all past and present farm legislation. Mr. Eckert especially stressed the Granges opposition to reciprocal trade treaties. At the close of Mr. Eckerts address, C. C. Cogswell, State Master of the Grange read a telegram of felicitations from National Master L. J. Taber to the Kansas Farm Organizations, on their first Farm Organization Day.

The last farm Organization speaker introduced was our own E. E. Kennedy, National Secretary of the Farmers Union. Brother Kennedy made a fine talk which was well received by all those present, as was evidenced by the frequent spontaneous applause given him by the audience. In general he made much the same speech as was reported by Mrs. Beckman from Clay Center except that he dwelt more on the benefits of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill and the Frazier-Lemke Mortgage Moratorium Act. He pointed out the shortcomings of the present farm financing setup as represented by the Federal Land Banks and especially their heartless method of collections and foreclosures. He called attention to the fact that while the farm mortgage debt was reduced greatly during the last year it was not by payments made by the farmers but by foreclosure by the Land Banks and other agencies. He said that every time a mortgage is foreclosed the amount of mortgage debt may be reduced but certainly a farmer is dispossessed and usually is driven to the city to seek work or go on relief.

Senator Capper was present at the meeting and was called upon for a short talk. The senator said that it has always been a pleasure to him to work with the Kansas Farm Organizations. He will be glad to help all that he can with any constructive farm program backed by organized farmers.

At the conclusion of the program it was decided to put the proposition of a Farm Organization Day at next year's fair up to the members of the various organizations. If there is sufficient interest manifested to make it seem worth while, a farm organization program will again be offered next year.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE TELLS OF FARM AID POLICIES PROGRAM

(continued from page 1)
What is the farm policy of this administration? In my opinion it has none. After being in power for nearly four years, the administration is still without a settled, workable, national policy for agriculture. It's right back where it started from!

Soil conservation—real conservation is a subject close to my heart. In Kansas we link soil conservation with water conservation and flood control into a correlated program.

Suggested Program 2 Years Ago
More than two years ago I suggested to the present administration a comprehensive program to be administered through joint state and federal action. I requested that the federal government take leadership in these policies as a part of its drough program.

This was not done, but in Kansas we went ahead anyway making effective use of federal funds provided for work relief, by building ponds, by digging wells for farms, and constructing a state-wide system of lakes and municipal reservoirs.

Kansas Has Real Start
This work, backed by sound land policies, has given Kansas a real start in the direction of conservation. Of course much remains to be done. But we know as a result of this experience, that there is such a thing as spending money wisely.

It will be my purpose to cooperate with the states in putting into effect a real conservation program along broad lines. But we will not do this at the expense of dairy and livestock producers.

Where the farmer is unable to afford proper conservation practices, cash payments should be made for actual performance. There should be state participation in the program, with the local administration in the hands of farmers themselves.

Conservation is an inseparable part of a national land-use program. Through such program we can bring our farm plant into proper balance and gradually shape our land resources to their right uses.

To Stop Trading Off Farmer
The program we propose will put an end to the policies of this administration of trading off the American farmer. It will make unnecessary giving away the equivalent of 25,000,000 acres to foreigners. It will prevent the importation of pork products from 16 different countries. It will eliminate all excuse for paying \$785,000 in one year to a sugar corporation, or \$155,000 to a packing company for its hog operations, or \$301,000 to a British-owned cotton company. And it no longer will be possible for a corporation farmer to rent government-controlled Indian land and get \$51,000 subsidy, or for a garbage feeder to get 100 times as much as a good corn belt farmer.

There is one more important point in our program I wish to emphasize. This is, that we shall "free the farm and the rest of the country from the impending dangers of ruinous debt and taxation."

To End Waste
All of you know the rate at which government spending is going on. The national debt has now reached the stupendous figure of 34 billion dollars and it is increasing every minute.

Let us look at this proposition candidly. This increasing debt can be paid only by taxation if this is to remain an honest government. Taxes added to the cost of everything and the farmer is so situated that he cannot escape their penalty. Further, the taxes reduce the ability of the consumer to buy the products of the farm. The Republican party proposes to put an end to the present waste and extravagance.

The Farmers' Own Plan
So much for the main provisions of the program which we propose for American agriculture. It is a program based upon the same principles that farmers have urged for years. It is a program that will be put into effect at meetings of the Corn Belt committee here in Des Moines. It offers a practical means to attain what we have been seeking—a free and independent agriculture. Today, 42 farms out of every one hundred are operated by tenants. Our national welfare demands that the situation be corrected. If history teaches us anything, it teaches that the stability of civilization depends upon ownership of the land by the man who works the land.

It is our pledge to extend within the limits of sound finance, adequate credit at reasonable rates, to capable tenants and experienced farmers, for the purchase or re-financing of farm homes.

Protects Real Farmer
You will see that everything I have said points to but one end—that is the protection of the family-type farm. This philosophy runs like a thread through the Republican platform. It is in keeping with the American tradition, which is based upon preserving individual opportunity.

But you will not find it even mentioned in the platform of the opposing party.

The provision of adequate credit at reasonable rates that I have just mentioned will encourage farm ownership. Our program of conservation will enable the man living in his own land to maintain the productivity of that land and thereby remain a self-supporting citizen. Our cash benefits, as I said, will be limited to the production level of the family type farm.

Where Security Rests
It is our conviction that it is the duty of the government to preserve the family type of farm for all time.

announced. Like the automobile manufacturers, the administration believes in bringing out a new model every year.

No Present Farm Policy
What is the farm policy of this administration? In my opinion it has none. After being in power for nearly four years, the administration is still without a settled, workable, national policy for agriculture. It's right back where it started from!

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Neighborhood Notes

KENNEDY AT CLAY CENTER

Clay Center, Kans., Sept. 25, 1936

Mr. John Vesceky, President Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Since I did not know that I was to report on Mr. Kennedy's address, I did not take notes, but I find the Dispatch gave a good writeup, so I am sending that.

There were two parts not included in the report which are important so I am adding those to the report.

Yours truly,
Mrs. M. L. Beckman

Farmers Union Secretary Asks What is Wrong in Land of Over-Production There is Want.

Big Crowd Hears Him—Explains Farmers' Outlook and Urges Cooperation Among Those Most Directly Concerned.

"What's wrong when production is over-abundant and those who produce must live in rags and in want?" E. E. Kennedy of Kankakee, Ill., secretary of the National Farmers Union asked his audience in the high school auditorium last evening.

"The farm people want to get at the cause of this economic strife, too," he explained.

"Ploving under stress in order to control production, throwing little pigs into the river, reducing the acreage in planting crops, borrowing money from broken bankers who can't afford to lend—all these aren't a remedy for the situation."

The Farmers Union secretary dealt primarily with national affairs, stressing the political campaigns for the farmers. Basing his discussion on the subject, "Where Do We Stand?" he cited a number of "vital and pertinent things, retaining interest from his large audience throughout his address.

He noted the reduction in farm property valuation in the past several years setting the total valuation according to statistics, now at \$2 billion dollars. And he cited, also the number of American people on the country's public relief rolls, "being cared for with the money the government borrows to pay for their keep."

"The number on relief," he declared, "is not changed, and it hasn't changed in the past few years." And he read figures to substantiate his statement. He quoted Richard Hopkins, relief administrator, as having said no matter what part of the United States is considered, the "percentage of farmers on relief is about the same."

"A nation without home ownership can't last long," Mr. Kennedy declared, "whether they be farmer population or in the cities."

He scored the Farm Credit association for its many foreclosures on farms, declaring the FCA is not a "friend of the small farmer as it has ruined itself."

The world's biggest land-lord, the Administration, has authorized foreclosures on 43,870 homes and 30,267 farms to date, according to records. Disposal of homes through the HOLC during June, July and August of this year over the three preceding months. Prior to 1935 there were only 30 foreclosures through the HOLC.

In the first 8 months of this year the FCA acquired nearly 31,000 farms and foreclosures made by the 12 Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank commissioner. It is stated that at the recent conference of Insurance executives with President Roosevelt he suggested a loan limit on farms of \$25 per acre.

The Farmers Union, he said, agrees with the promises of the current administration, but not with its policies in carrying out those promises, or failing to do so. The Farmers Union members everywhere backed the Frazier-Lemke bill in order to bring about some of the promises of the administration and to help it assist the farmer back to his self-support standard, he explained.

The national secretary drew applause from his farmer audience when he advocated "peg the prices of farm products on a basis of cost of production, and you'll get somewhere."

The soil conservation act, he said, is doing the thing the United States Supreme Court said there is no law in the land to support.

There are two kinds of farm income, he explained, "the one the department of agriculture reports and publicizes, and the one the farmers really have. And he scored the newspapers that carry in headlines the exaggerated conditions of the farmers today. These headlines and stories, he said, deceive the business man, and make the farmer believe he (the farmer) is the only man who is poor.

Secretary Kennedy gave the United States Chamber of Commerce credit for establishing the AAA. It was not a thing new with the present administration, he said.

"The city dwellers are fully as much victims of the system as are the farmers," he pointed out.

preserve it as a home and a source of livelihood. We should make it possible for the farm wife to enjoy the comforts of modern labor-saving devices. We should make it possible for farm children to have the same educational opportunities as city children.

We should make it possible for our boys and girls of the 4-H clubs and vocational classes to inherit an agriculture worthy of their ideals and aspirations.

The security of our social and economic system does not rest upon the foundation of a few great enterprises. It rests upon our having millions and millions of individual farmers and home-owners.

Those are the people that give us security and give us our spirit of independence as a nation! We must not let them be driven to the wall.

mers," he pointed out in an explanation of the part the Federal Reserve system has played in the economic strife to which the country has been subjected. "It is purely a credit and bank note system," he explained, "doing business on the bankers' manufactured credit, or checkbook money, in a system where the loans far exceed the actual cash on hand. The banking system is wrong; it needs renovating from the top down.

There are 752 banks in Kansas which have five million dollars in cash, but have loaned out 146 million dollars. The bankers have limited the maximum income of Kansas farmers to an average of \$210 each.

There should be a central bank created as one of the great strides toward correction of the system."

The government would issue currency through this central bank, he said, and some of the debts would be converted into a medium of exchange. It is up to the American citizen to "enjoy the high standard of living that the nation's productivity justifies," he concluded.

Secretary Kennedy outlined in brief the platforms on which the three major presidential candidates are making their campaigns. His address was "essentially non-partisan," although he stressed the points of special interest to farm voters in each of the three. His discussion was especially well received by his audience.

Preceding the address, a male quartet including Harold King, R. C. Heikes, J. D. Williams and Dr. Raymond Alquist sang several selections that were applauded highly.

M. L. Beckman, Clay County Farmers Union president, had general charge of the meeting, introducing the musicians and Secretary Kennedy. He accompanied the latter to Hutchinson today to attend the state fair.

LETTER FROM SHEPHERD
Clay Center, Kansas, September 17, 1936.

Dear President Vesceky:

I just got a card from Brother M. L. Beckman, saying National Secretary Kennedy will speak in the high school auditorium next Monday night at 8:15 p. m. September 21.

As you are our State Farmers Union president and have a great influence upon matters of state legislation, I want to suggest to you that since Kansas taxpayers lost nearly a million dollars through crooks operating right under the noses of Woodring and Landon for months and months in our state house in Topeka—

That the governors of Kansas, hereafter, (be by laws to be passed) put under a bond of not less than five hundred thousand dollars as overseers and managers of the state's business.

That negligence, of any derelict, governors who sleep at the switch) on their job, makes the bonding company and governor personally liable to the state for such a huge loss as was sustained in the Finney deals with state officials. Our governors should be bonded along with our state treasurer and other state officials required to give bonds.

Now, I want to prove that the income tax, is the slickest, most cunning direct tax ever put over—on consumers, in nine out of ten ways.

To illustrate how the income tax law upon Public Utility manufacturing, and processing corporations works. We cite "The International Harvester Company," which makes all kinds of farm machinery, tractors, trucks, etc. Uncle Sam puts a big income tax upon profits, or income of this colossal corporation.

Say it's net income in ten millions a year. Well, all its president and the board has to do to keep this ten millions of profits, or income and add it to the capital stock, is to raise their prices a trifle on trucks, combines, manure spreaders, binders, mowing machines, etc., and collect the income or profit they want—and collect tax on that profit, or income from the farmers who buy the products made and sold by this company through contracts with local dealers, who maintain the company made prices clear through to farmer buyers.

Now Uncle Sam played hob soaking the rich International Harvester company, with a big income tax did he not? Did this big corporation pay this big income tax? No! No! A thousand times No! This big corporation merely collected for Uncle Sam, a vast income tax from the farmers and buyers of International products, besides the huge profits, which this company made to pay an income tax on.

Next, let Uncle Sam soak the rich packing house corporations with a huge income tax. Say Swift and Co. want to take a profit of 40 millions of dollars by lower prices to farmers and high prices to consumers. Well, you know now that Swift and Company are mere profit takers from farmers and consumers. The income tax on Swift and Co. is really a sales tax collected from consumers by Swift and Company; for Uncle Sam can't put any income tax on corporations at all.

For corporations make and collect their own prices and profits, off of consumers; as well as income taxes. This idea of soaking the rich, with big income taxes, is all a hoax. For Utilities and Corporations charge all taxes to consumers of their products.

Cordially,
J. D. Shepherd.

"Boards of Trade"—Corporations, connected by private wires; and Packinghouse and processing corporations make grain and livestock prices for farmers. All the farmers have to do is raise wheat and hogs and ship 'em to these business corporations; an ask 'em what they will pay today? Now ain't the farmers Gumps?—J. D. S.

QUARTERLY MEETING
McPherson, Kans. 9-26-36:
Mr. John Vesceky, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Bro.:

A report from McPherson county quarterly meeting held at Elvings schoolhouse September 14, 1936. John Vesceky, our state chairman, was with us and gave a talk on Cooperation and the state convention which is to be held at McPherson the last week in October.

Eight locals were present and gave reports and it was asked of every local to get all local's dues paid 100 per cent before the state convention.

Two committees were appointed for the state convention: Program, David Train, Russell Tunnell, Cliff Strouse; Reservation committee, Reuben E. Peterson, Homer Spence, Chas. Swick. After the business meeting we went to the basement where ice cream and cake was served.

Yours truly,
Reuben E. Peterson, Secy.

LIBERTY LOCAL 782 MET
The Farmers Union members and their families of Liberty Local No. 782 in Marshall county, held their regular meeting on Friday evening, September 18th.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 p. m. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A report of the quarterly meeting held at Frankfort, Kansas on September 8 was given. Mr. Stewart of Blue Rapids was present. He told of his plans to hold some night school in various school houses.

Mr. Musil told of his trip to the Fair at Topeka.

As there was no other business to come before the house, we then enjoyed the following program.

Songs—H. B. McCord and Bill King.

Recitations by Esabelle and Beneta Organbright.

Readings by Catherine Imogene and Gertrude Tommer.

Doughnuts, cookies and coffee were enjoyed by all. We adjourned to meet again October 16.

Refreshment committee—Martin Bonin.

Entertainment committee—Harley Dettmer.

Mrs. John Tommer Reporter.

GOVE COUNTY TO HOLD QUARTERLY MEETING
Sept. 25, 1936

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Editor:

The Gove County Farmers Union will hold its quarterly meeting at Grinnell, Wednesday, October 7th at 2 o'clock p. m. All members are invited to attend.

Henry Springer, Pres.
Chas. Hunter, Secy.

K. F. U. Oils, Grease, Gasoline

KFU Pennsylvania, KFV Quality and KFV Special Oils are blended to specification and bonded, insuring a product of highest quality and correct weight for your motor requirements.

KFU Greases are made of the best materials possible to obtain. This insures the customers of another line of KFV products that meet the highest requirements demanded by machinery manufacturers.

KFU Greases are available in any size containers.

We have a complete line of all grades of fuels for all purposes. Immediate shipment can be made.

KFU Grease stocks are carried in Wichita, Salina, and Kansas City.

KFU Oil stocks are carried in Salina and Kansas City.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 6 to 16

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

This is your last opportunity to enter the essay contest for the \$5.00 cash prize on the subject of "Peace and Patriotism." In the mail today, I received one very fine essay, and within the next few days I hope our mail box will not be able to hold all the essays you send in. Remember, these essays also are entered in the state, and in the national convention contests.

If we wish the work to go forward, we must show an interest by taking part in the different projects.

A number of exchange papers come to this office, and I always look them over to see what publicity the different groups over the state are receiving. It is seldom I find anything of your activities. By giving the papers, not only your own local paper, but in sending material to your own state Farmers Union paper, do you let the rest of the world know what you are doing. It is one way of selling yourselves, and the Farmers Union program to your neighbors. Practically every editor of the papers is glad for the news items you could turn in of your local and Junior meetings. Why not start a campaign of publicity. Appoint some member to see that the items are given to your own paper, and to the state Farmers Union paper after each meeting. Then watch and see that you get what you want.

Life generally gives us what we want, and work for, if it is good that we should have it. But, it takes work and cooperation on our part.

I should like to talk with you a little while about making friends. In school, and your inter-local meetings you will have such fine opportunities this fall. Make friends with every one, and strive with all your might to merit and retain that friendship when once it is gained. You can do it. All you need to do is speak kindly to every one, consider their wishes, and keep a close watch on the sharp words that have a way of tumbling from our tongues at the slightest provocation. Just remember, would you want your friends to say to you what you were thinking of saying to them. If the words are unuttered, they can't possibly get mad at what you are thinking. If you don't think out loud they won't know about it, and you have retained the friendship of some one that you will know and grow fonder of, when you might have lost it, by a few little words, thoughtlessly spoken.

This week we have the rest of the story about the little sparrows who followed their master and mistress half across the United States and all the way over the Pacific ocean. Then, we have several fine poems, and the outline for a Four-Minute speech. This subject gives one an opportunity to bring in so many thoughts that are not even listed in the outline, and could also be discussed in the local meeting. What do you think—

SHIRTSWAIST FROCKS



8800. A Smart ShirtsWaist Frock For The Young Girls. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 10 requires 2 1-3 yards of 35 inch material, plus 3-8 yard of contrasting. Price 15c.

8807. Ideal For Summer Days. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4 1-3 yards of 39 inch material, plus 3/4 yard of contrasting, together with 2-3 yards of edging for trimming. Price 15c.

Send orders to
Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48
Salina, Kansas

Is our Educational system inadequate.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

FOUR-MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE

Is Our Educational System Inadequate?

Frances W. Butts

I. What is the aim of education?

1. Develop the habit of individual thinking.
2. Broaden intellectual interests.
3. Teach social adjustments, tolerance for others and changes necessary in our personality to get along with other persons.
4. Teach self-expression and exchange ideas with others.
5. Cultivate individual capacities.
6. Promote habits of honesty.
7. Develop a spirit of service.

II. Is our present educational system meeting these demands? Take up each of the stated points individually.

1. Are the students in our school today being taught HOW to think or WHAT to think?
 - a. System too prone to cram a determined batch of material into students' heads and grade them upon rote repetition of these facts.
 - b. Dissent with textbooks or lectures too often discouraged.
2. Are the students interested and eager to gain further knowledge or are they passive in it?
3. No man is educated who has not learned something of the nature and problems of social existence.
4. Are pupils encouraged in self-expression or is the teacher's opinion involved?
5. Are we giving enough attention to individual capacities?
6. Mocking system tends to promote "cramming" before examinations and cheating when facts are unknown.
7. Our education is too prone to teach every person to look out for himself.

UNBELIEVABLE BUT VERIFIED

(Continued from Last Week)

Chicago, Wyoming. I went into the station to buy a newspaper. While going to the station I thought I heard Beep's voice, but cast it aside as impossible. It was not until we were descending the Rockies that I looked back and saw the three Beeps in close formation taking a short cut across one of the curves following the train. Apparently they flew after the train in the daytime, all the while raiding for food. At night, I believe they boarded the train, riding on the roof directly over our compartment. But of this I am not sure, for the smoke and gases in the tunnels must have proved severe, perhaps too much for bird life.

"At San Francisco we went to a hotel on Union Square. An old gentleman eighty-nine years of age feeds birds in Union Square from food provided by a kindly city. The birds in the square are tame, and Beep chattered approvingly when Mrs. Holton stroked the feathers of one of them, although he himself had never come closer than a foot from her hand.

"A few days in San Francisco and we boarded a steamer for Honolulu. Beep, Mrs. Beep, and the Crown Prince escorted us to the Golden Gate. They seemed the embodied kindly spirit of the good people of Kansas City. But ahead of the ship at the Golden Gate, Beep saw no land, no protecting trees, no friendly farm houses promising food. A bird's eye view of the desert wastes was enough. He could go no farther."

This much of the story was written on the way to Honolulu where the Commander and his wife never expected to see the birds again. Now here comes the most marvelous part of the story. Arriving in Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Beep and the Crown Prince again appeared upon the scene, never having been discovered on the steamer. The Commander's letter to me concludes:

"Naturally, I am very sentimental about these birds, but observations have been kept scientific. The birds really belong to my wife who maintains their interest is due to the fact that she talks to them rather than from her feeding them. No food was received by the birds from us from Kansas City to Shanghai with the exception of San Francisco. In my article in Democracy, I had the birds end their trip in San Francisco. The article was written on the ship between San Francisco and Honolulu and mailed on the ship. Later I found it necessary to correct this article, for the birds are with us and are eating cake that my wife has just thrown out to them in the yard below."

If any of our readers can match this, as I have said, practically unbelievable story, we hope they will do it.

Three little English sparrows! Who would have dreamed that within their tiny heads the God who makes a sparrow's fall could have put that something which led them all thru their long journey. One's thought goes back to those lines that Bryant wrote in his poem, "To a Water-fowl":

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast—
The desert and illimitable air—
Lone wandering, but not lost.
—Our Dumb Animals

KINDLY DEEDS

Within a bed of soft earth in my yard I planted some wee tiny pansy seeds; And then I quite forgot them till they grew And struggled for existence through the weeds, The sunshine warmed the little growing plants; The earth was moistened by warm summer showers; Kind nature fed and cared for them until They blossomed into fragrant pansy flowers.

I carelessly had planted tiny seeds; Yet this was my reward, despite neglect; And so it is, one does a goodly deed, It roots and blossoms when we least expect.

What gladness! Just to know that some gas Comes from a heart that we have made to sing; You see a frown give way to cheerfulness Because you smiled and said some pleasant thing.
—Gladys McCann, Fargo, N. D.

THE OLD GRAY MARE

(Up to Date)

Oh, the old farm home, it ain't what it used to be,
Mortgaged from A to Z—what fun for you and me,
The old farm home, it ain't what it used to be,
Many long years ago.

CHORUS

Many long years ago, many long years ago,
Oh, the old farm home it ain't what it used to be,
Ain't what it used to be, ain't what it used to be,
The old farm home, it ain't what it used to be,
Many long years ago.

Oh the poor old farmer, ain't what he used to be,
All full of misery, busted as he can be,
The poor old farmer ain't what he used to be,
Many long years ago.

Oh, the poor old cow, ain't what she used to be,
Thin as a pumpkin seed, ain't had no oats nor feed,
The poor old cow ain't what she used to be,
Many long years ago.

Oh, the poor old horse, he ain't what he used to be,
All of his ribs we see, mangy and full of fleas,
The poor old horse, he ain't what he used to be,
Many long years ago.

The old machinery, it ain't any longer mine,
Busted and tied in line, with hay wire and binder twine,
The old machinery ain't what it used to be,
Many long years ago.

The Union Juniors, in clear up to their necks,
Cleanin' up such a wreck—that's what they call it, by heck!
The Union Juniors, in clear up to their necks,
We're gonna make things go.

LAST THOUGHTS

We're gonna make things go!
Sure gonna make things go!
By gosh, we're in—clear up to our necks,
But we'll clean up the wreck, all hit the ball, by heck!
The Union Juniors, we'll do the job, you bet.
What'd you say, gang? Let's go.
—Words by G. R. Ingram,
North Dakota

PEACE, WAR, AND YOUR VOTE

Headlines these days are screaming war, war, war. Stalin's fist is ready to fight. Stalin shakes his fist back, and says he is ready also. Mussolini licks his chops over Ethiopia, and gazes hungrily about for new worlds to conquer. England arms feverishly, Japan and China break into print with print with sanguine border clashes, and French outlays for defense for defense hit a new high.

America is arming, too, with over a billion dollars in this year's budget for our army and navy. Some see in this policy grave danger to peace, for history shows that great preparations for war lead surely to war. Yet in spite of all this talk about war the American people we believe, deeply desire peace. President Roosevelt and Governor Landon have both expressed their concern in preventing war, and leaders of our thought everywhere have done the same thing.

But mere sentimentality is not going to keep America at peace. National policies and legislative enactments by Congress do that. How do these policies and laws come to be? They result from the thought and ability and intelligence of the Congressmen and Senators which we the people send to Washington to represent us.

We ought to make sure they represent our desire for peace. With the air filled with rumblings of war, it is every voter's responsibility to cast his ballot this year for the candidate who understands international affairs and can help steer America on a safe course through whatever storms may come.

So these hardy annuals this fall and save work next spring—Poppies, alyssum, calliopsis, bachelor's buttons, larkspurs, and California poppies.

Dig and pot a few clumps of chives and a few plants of parsley for a sunny kitchen window and a supply all winter.

::: Of Interest To Women :::

HEALTHY HOUSE PLANTS

LAST MANY MONTHS

Learn to Treat Them Like Humans and You Will Get Most Out Of Them. They Need Moisture and Healthy Surroundings.

There is no better way to add a cheerful note to indoor decorations than with a few house plants. The fact that they are living, blooming and always changing makes them a constant interest to members of the family. There are so many types



and sizes of these plants, and the florist handles them in so many attractive pots, that they can be procured for almost any situation from the living room all the way back to the kitchen, and the backdoor stoop.

Buying attractive plants, however, is one thing, and keeping them in trim and health is quite another. Many don't make much of an effort to preserve house plants once they buy them, knowing that new additions can be had for a small sum; but it will be found economical, as well as interesting, to know how to care for them and receive their greatest amount of bloom and fragrance.

Plants indoors act very much like humans. If you leave them in a window where cold drafts are likely to sweep through, they will catch an ailment very similar to a cold, and if the cold is not cured, it is fatal. They are very conscious of the humidity, too, and a temperature of 70 degrees is about right for them.

Sufficient moisture, and no more, is their most important need once you set them in a good situation in a pot of good soil, and it is this thing which is most often done incorrectly. Haphazard watering, whenever one happens to think of it, will invariably prove harmful, because it is bound to over water one time and cause dryness at another. A good method of determining when a plant needs water is to take the pot in hand and tap it with a piece of hard wood, such as a broom handle. If the sound is dull, there is sufficient moisture. If it has a hollow ring to it, add water.

How should you water plants, and how much water do they need? The second question cannot be answered completely without knowing the size of the pot, but if you wish to use the following method of watering you will not have to worry about it. Take your plant out of its ornamental pot, so that only the clay pot surrounds the soil. Set this in a tray of water which rises up about 2 inches on the pot. Let the plant set in it until the soil absorbs moisture enough to wet the surface.

Wash the plant leaves and stem with a spray of cold water to remove dust, and wash the foliage and bloom are delicate and fragile, this is not always possible, but it is well to bathe the parts you can and help to open pores for the plant to breathe.

Plant food when plant needs nourishment by applying teaspoonful of a complete type dissolved in water, or by spreading it around the stem. Don't let it touch any part of the plant.

DARK FRUIT CAKE

- 1-2 Pound Butter
- 1-2 Pounds Flour
- 1-2 Pounds Raisins
- 1-2 Pound Finely Chopped Citron
- 1-2 Teaspoons Allspice
- 1 Teaspoon Cinnamon
- 1 Teaspoon Salt
- 1 Pound Brown Sugar
- 1-2 Pounds Raisins
- 1-4 Pound Baked Almonds
- 6 Eggs
- 1-2 Teaspoons Nutmeg
- 1 Cup Molasses
- 1-2 Cup Grape or Other Fruit Juice
- Heat molasses, add spices, citron, salt, and simmer for twenty minutes. Add the butter and cool. Add the fruit juice and the beaten egg yolks. Add the flour and the fruits, which have been dredged in a portion of the flour. Add the chopped nuts. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in slow oven—about five hours.

A MUSTARD PIONEER

Mustard has been put to many uses that have nothing to do with ham sandwiches or corned beef. It is one of the oldest known spices, and among its earliest uses was its application of scorpion bites, which it was believed to make innocuous. A late generation made a cough syrup of mustard by boiling it with dried figs in strong ale. The custom of grinding the mustard seeds and sifting them to a fine powder, the form in which we use it so frequently today, dates back to 1720, when an English woman known to history simply as "Mrs. Clements of Durham" made the experiment and found it tasty.

MELON BALLS

Due to the fact that there is considerable moisture in melons, to keep them from floating after being canned, cut your melon balls with a fancy cutter, drop them into a light boiling syrup and let them stand until cold. Pack into clean jars, pour syrup over them adding one teaspoon lemon juice and process in water bath 30 minutes; or in oven 90 minutes at 250 degrees; or in pressure cooker 10 minutes at 5 pounds. Melons must not be overripe.

TREATING FRUIT TREATS

Dried fruits, when freshly marketed, ordinarily look and taste highly appetizing. As they dry out, however, they tend to harden unless they are specially treated to prevent these changes. Moreover, every housewife has had experience with prunes becoming sticky or with other fruits sometimes crystallizing into a hard mass which is broken apart with difficulty.

A special process recently patented in Washington aims to overcome these difficulties by preserving the appearance and taste of dried fruits such as raisins, prunes, figs, peaches, apricots, etc. If widely adopted by fruit packers, the public is likely to receive its dried fruits in better condition in the future.

The "secret" consists primarily of the application of a protective liquid coating of pure glycerine. As described in the patent, the fruit is first prepared for market in the usual manner. It is then covered with a film of glycerine, applied either by spraying or immersion. Because of the unique moisture-absorbing power of glycerine, the amount required will not ordinarily exceed, according to the patent, two or three per cent of the weight of the fruit.

The idea, it is reported, has aroused great interest in the fruit packing areas of the nation.

ESCOLOPED DRIED BEEF AND POTATOES

- 2 Cups Cold Boiled Potatoes (Sliced)
- 1 Cup Dried Beef
- 1 Teaspoon Flour
- 1 Teaspoon Butter
- 1-2 Cup Salt Bread Crumbs
- 1-4 Cups Sweet Milk

To make the white sauce, melt butter, and add flour, and when blended add milk, a little at a time to prevent lumping. Cook until thickened.

Butter casserole and fill with alternate layers of potatoes, dried beef, and bread crumbs.

Pour the white sauce over the meat and potatoes and top with bread crumbs. Dot with bits of butter. If cheese is liked, add two tablespoons, grated, to the white sauce. Bake twenty minutes in quick oven.

BREAKFAST TABLE SURPRISES

Don't let your breakfasts get in a rut. Nothing starts the whole family off to a good day like a pleasant surprise on the breakfast menu. Of course, in the morning the housewife does not need to prepare anything that takes too much time or trouble, but there are delicious hot breads that are simple to make and supply tempting variety from the day-in and day-out bread or toast.

Some of us hesitate to make up these delicacies, because if they are not all eaten, the left-overs get dry and hard. Later, however, I have been trying some new recipes, including one for Scotch scones in which just the addition of a few drops of glycerine gave supply and variety in keeping the scones fresh for later on. (Glycerine, of course, is a pure wholesome product, obtained from natural oils and fats, and is widely used by food manufacturers—that's where I got the idea.) Here are a couple of breakfast hints that will just hit the spot:

"Bonnie" Scones

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1-2 teaspoon salt
- 1-2 cups sugar
- 4 tablespoons butter (or shortening)

2 eggs
1-3 cup light cream.
Sift flour once. Measure and sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Cut shortening until dry ingredients until it has the appearance of corn meal. Separate 1-egg, saving white for the tops of scones. Beat yolk, remaining egg and glycerine until light and yellow colored. Mix the cream with egg. Add to dry ingredients all at once and stir until well mixed, and dough is soft. If necessary add a little milk. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead quickly for 30 seconds. Roll out lightly to 3-4 inch thickness and cut in small rings or diamond shapes. Brush tops with egg white and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in an oven of 425 degrees F. (hot) for about 12 minutes.

GOLDEN CRUMB CAKE

- 2 tablespoons shortening
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 2 cups flour
- 2 tablespoons baking powder
- 1-2 teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs
- 1-2 cup milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream the shortening and sugar. Mix in lightly beaten eggs. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt and add alternately with the milk to the creamed mixture. Mix in the vanilla. Pour into greased pan.

Combine 3 tablespoons flour, four tablespoons sugar, two tablespoons butter, 1-2 teaspoon cinnamon.

Sprinkle above mixture over top of cake. Bake in an oven (375 Degrees F.) for 20 to 25 minutes.

Pickled Walnuts

Walnuts should be young enough so they may be easily pierced with the head of a pin and uniform in size. Scalded thoroughly, rub off outside skin and put into strong brine for six days, changing it every day. Always keep nuts completely covered with brine. On seventh day drain well, wipe each and pierce it several times with a darning needle. For each 100 nuts make one strong pickle; Mix 1 ounce each black pepper, salt and ginger root; 1-2 ounce each cloves, mace and nutmeg, then add 2 large tablespoons mustard seed. Put nuts into sterilized jars with layers of the powdered spices between each layer. Pour over them 1 gallon vinegar which has been boiled 5 minutes. Put on cap and seal.

Nuts should be ready to use in about a month.

APPLE MARMALADE

4 cups apple sauce
The grated rind and juice of one orange
The grated rind and juice of one lemon
6 level cups sugar
1-2 cup liquid pectin
Cook quartered apples in a tightly covered pan in the smallest amount of water possible and without sugar. Put the orange and lemon juice in a measuring cup and fill it with apple sauce. Place in large kettle and add to it 3 cups of apple sauce, 6 cups of sugar and bring to a boil. Boil hard for one minute. Remove from fire, stir in liquid pectin and pour quickly. Cover hot jam at once with hot paraffin. Paraffin again when cold.

CHOW-CHOW

One peck (or 12 1/2 lbs.) green tomatoes, 8 large onions 10 green bell peppers, 6 hot peppers, 3 teaspoons salt, 1 quart vinegar, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon allspice, 1 teaspoon cloves, (spices tied in cheesecloth bag), 3 tablespoons mustard, few bay leaves, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup horseradish.
Chop tomatoes, onions, peppers, together and cover with the salt; stand overnight. Drain, add the vinegar and spices; allow to boil slowly until tender (about 15 minutes). Pack tightly into sterilized jars and seal. Or ingredients may be brought to boil, packed into clean jars and processed in water bath at simmering temperature (180 degrees F.) for 15 minutes.

PEARL ONIONS

Pour boiling hot water over onions, add handful of salt, let stand until cool. Peel. Pack into sterilized jars, cover with hot pickle syrup and seal.

GOING TO THE DOGS

(Reading)

My granddad, viewing earth's worn coasts,
Said things were going to the dogs.
His granddad, in his house of logs,
Said things were going to the dogs.
Said things were going to the dogs.
His granddad in his old skin togs,
Said things were going to the dogs.
That's one thing that I have to state.
The dogs have had a good long wait!

No More War!

(Tune: Three Blind Mice)
No more war! No more war!
The makers of guns
Are the only ones
Who want more war.
War cannot pay. War cannot pay.
The makers of guns
Are the only ones
Who make war pay.

Some sweet day. Some sweet day.
America shall lead the way
And all the world unite to say,
No more war!

—Ella T. McLain,
—From National Council for Prevention of War.

FOUR KILLED PER MINUTE IN WORLD WAR

London—During the World War, four persons were killed every minute, 6,400 every day for 1,550 days, according to Peace News, a British anti-war weekly.

The publications also gives this further toll of the last war: 19,000,000 wounded; 10,000,000 mutilated; 7,000,000 prisoners; 9,000,000 orphans; 5,000,000 widows; 10,000,000 refugees.

Salpiglossis seed can be sown in the fall. Try it if you have been having trouble with spring sowing.

TO BUILD FRONTIER MUSEUM

10,000 Authentic Items Will Reflect Life of Plains
Plans are under way for the building of a great Frontier Museum for the Diamond Jubilee, Wichita, October 7-17.

A quest is under way for collection of relics of the pioneers, which can be placed on display for visitors. Anything pertaining to the frontier is desired; the only rule is that exhibits must be authentic. Various cities and towns and farming communities are being asked to make community exhibits, and individuals with interesting collections are asked to add to the displays.

Gifford M. Booth, chairman of the Frontier Museum Committee of the Jubilee, announced that those who will make displays can do so with assurance that the best care possible will be made of exhibits lent. Insurance will be carried to cover the possibility of loss, and of course such possibility is remote. The management of the Jubilee will take pains in making such provisions for display as will keep all loans intact and unharmed.

"Visitors to the great Jubilee Exposition will see in the Frontier Museum not less than 10,000 authentic items that will reflect the life of the plains throughout its most colorful decades," according to Mr. Booth. "We are confident that there will be assembled in this special Jubilee feature, articles that will stir the heartstrings of those who have helped to build the prairie states, and that will give stimulus to further practical progress, by the very force of contrast, as nothing else could ever give."

"We expect the Frontier Museum within the Jubilee Exposition grounds to vie in interest day and night with the other striking features of the Kansas celebration—with the Jubilee fund-raising, with four centuries of history marching in the pageantry productions, with the colorful parades, with the carnival, with Kansas industry on parade in the three Exposition halls, and with every other vivid feature of the Jubilee."

"There will be sections of the Frontier Museum, also, in which material which will not be confined necessarily or directly to the actual frontier period. Some of the museum items will reflect the growth of the state following the frontier days. "No one who would like to have a part in the developing of this unique museum should hesitate to write regarding material he may loan, to the Frontier Museum Committee, 10-20 Central Building, Wichita."

The committee is asking for covered wagons of different types, candle molds, spinning wheels, rifles, Indian curios, wood-benches, plows and anything else that will authentically represent the days of pioneering.

WHAT A SHAME

I've got a letter, Parson, from my son away out West,
An' my ol' heart is as heavy as an anvil in by breast . . .
His letters came so seldom that I somehow sort o' knowed.

That Billy was a trampin' on a mighty rocky road,
But never once imagined he would bow my head in shame,
An' in the dust he'd waller his ol' daddy's honored name.

He writes from out in Hilltown, an' tells o' story's mighty short;
I just can't tell his mother; it'll break her peck o' heart;
An' so I reckon, Parson, you might break the news to her;

Bill's in the legislature, but he doesn't say what fur—Anon.—Ex.

If you have time spare the vegetable garden this fall.

FLASH

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DIRECT FROM MILL

Century
100% PURE VIRGIN WOOL
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\$6.95

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Through a special arrangement with the famous CENTURY MILLS we are offering our readers these remarkable blankets at a LIMITED TIME. It will pay you to buy at least two of these mighty short, 100% PURE VIRGIN WOOL— all purpose blankets for your own needs, or gifts.

EIGHT POPULAR COLORS

- Blue
- Brown
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- Grey
- Maroon
- Navy
- Red
- White

Guaranteed to Weigh 4 1/2 Pounds (Size: 44" x 64")
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Serged in Attractive Colors to Match.

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Each blanket is guaranteed to meet with your complete satisfaction by the Century Mills or your money will be promptly refunded.
Guaranteed 100% Pure Virgin Wool

HOW TO ORDER

Detach coupon—print your name and address—check blankets desired. Do not send money with

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week ending September 24, 1936

Virgil Schwarz—Douglas County, Kansas—20 steers	1189	9.35
R. E. O'Connor—Sullivan County, Missouri—25 steers	1218	9.25
Robert Forbes—Osage County, Kansas—18 steers	1012	9.25
A. R. Martin—Nodaway County, Kansas—32 heifers	778	9.25
R. L. Fulk—Coffey County, Kansas—29 heifers	775	8.75
W. R. Mochamer—Osage County, Kansas—29 heifers	671	8.65
T. R. Evans & Son—Coffey County, Kansas—35 heifers	712	8.25
R. C. Donald—Anderson County, Kansas—11 steers & heifers	543	8.25
Lawrence Davis—Osage County, Kansas—20 heifers	646	8.10
Clyde Mochamer—Osage County, Kansas—25 heifers	586	7.75
T. R. Evans & Son—Coffey Co., Kansas—45 heifers	657	7.60
R. D. Mochamer—Osage County, Kansas—19 heifers	587	7.60
J. T. Smith—Jackson County, Missouri—31 heifers	666	7.50
J. T. Smith—Jackson County, Missouri—17 heifers	701	7.45
H. E. Turner—Johnson County, Kansas—10 calves	512	7.00
A. Radcliff & Son—Osage County, Kansas—39 steers	885	6.60
H. E. Turner—Trego County, Kansas—20 calves	355	6.50
Walker Ranch—Trego County, Kansas—24 steers	823	6.25
H. C. Walters—Rawlins County, Kansas—10 steers	884	6.25
Walker Ranch—Trego County, Kansas—28 heifer calves	287	6.00
Bradley Brown—Trego County, Kansas—32 cows	722	5.75
Walker Ranch—Trego County, Kansas—5 cows	1202	5.50
H. C. Walters—Rawlins County, Kansas—11 steer calves	363	5.50
Ross & Son—Clay County, Missouri—17 cows	1042	5.50
H. E. Turner—Trego County, Kansas—34 heifers	750	5.40
Guy Dorman—Trego County, Kansas—7 cows	890	5.00
Walker Ranch—Trego County, Kansas—10 calves	288	5.00
Henry Schneider—Trego County, Kansas—20 steers	633	4.75
H. E. Turner—Trego County, Kansas—21 cows	992	4.50
Walker Ranch—Trego County, Kansas—14 cows	1144	4.50
W. D. Sanders—Boone County, Oklahoma—15 steers	790	4.25
Williams & Ross—Clay County, Missouri—22 cows	1017	4.00
Walker Ranch—Trego County, Kansas—13 cows	1035	3.60
H. E. Turner—Trego County, Kansas—20 cows	846	3.25
G. W. Sandberg—Marion County, Kansas—11 cows	794	3.00
R. E. Fletcher—Johnson County, Kansas—18 cows	672	2.75

BUTCHERS 170 POUND AVERAGE UP

Noah Shuler—Osage County, Kansas—13 224	10.15
Alfred Kneahans—Lafayette County, Kansas—23 224	10.15
F. H. Ziebell—Dickinson County, Kansas—5 285	10.15
J. A. Lizzett—Douglas County, Kansas—11 204	10.15
Lloyd George—Henry County, Missouri—6 224	10.00
A. Blaser—Bates County, Missouri—11 194	10.00
E. O. Bice—Osage County, Kansas—18 188	10.00
Elmer Anderson—Wabunsee County, Kansas—5 210	10.00
W. O. Teague—Cedar County, Missouri—9 225	10.00
Walter Finlayson—Washington County, Kansas—13 225	10.00
Wm. Simms—Lafayette County, Missouri—18 228	10.00
J. E. Smith—Douglas County, Kansas—7 241	10.00
W. M. Cowan—Cedar County, Missouri—12 233	10.00
Hugh & L. J. White—Carroll County, Missouri—8 217	10.00
John Gerken—Miami County, Kansas—11 209	10.00
P. S. Longstreet—Grundy County, Missouri—12 195	9.95
Alfred Kneahans—Lafayette County, Missouri—12 200	9.90
B. T. Hughes—Johnson County, Kansas—15 200	9.90
Dan Stamm—Washington County, Kansas—28 197	9.85
H. W. Temple—Lafayette County, Missouri—20 209	9.85
L. M. Martz—Bates County, Missouri—7 214	9.85
M. L. Holcom—Douglas County, Kansas—10 201	9.85
Alva Stryker—Marshall County, Kansas—28 184	9.80
Henry Nuelle—Lafayette County, Missouri—9 188	9.80
Steve Pratt—Clay County, Missouri—10 202	9.80
G. W. Sandberg—Marion County, Kansas—10 198	9.75
Arthur Ropke—Marshall County, Kansas—12 196	9.75
Geo. Albom—Caldwell County, Missouri—10 206	9.75
R. M. Small—Lafayette County, Missouri—19 187	9.75
Bill Walker—Lafayette County, Missouri—6 188	9.70
Gale Barrow—Allen County, Kansas—16 188	9.70
J. G. Rufenacht—St. Clair County, Missouri—19 182	9.60
J. S. Wilson—Neosho County, Kansas—7 218	9.50
Dan Johns—Lafayette County, Missouri—7 201	9.50
Noah Shuler—Osage County, Kansas—5 176	9.50
Elmer Brown—Miami County, Kansas—16 170	9.50
Frank Sobotta—Harrison County, Missouri—16 175	9.50
Homer Immer—Henry County, Missouri—8 182	9.50
Edw. Freese—Lafayette County, Missouri—17 192	9.50
Foy Barnett—Miami County, Kansas—10 181	9.50
J. C. Cantrell—Johnson County, Kansas—8 177	9.35
Shade Seitz—Cedar County, Missouri—31 181	9.35
Gus Hilgedick—Lafayette County, Missouri—7 2210	9.35
W. W. Vaughn—Douglas County, Kansas—8 173	9.25
Oscar Schneider—Osage County, Kansas—7 192	9.25
Ringle Bros.—Wabunsee County, Kansas—16 174	9.25
J. J. Yissa—Waba County, Kansas—10 171	9.25
Gus Hilgedick—Lafayette County, Missouri—16 1176	9.15
Philip Mentzer—Woodson County, Kansas—10 1717	9.00
Mervin Tribby—Davies County, Missouri—12 178	9.00
J. D. Flory—Douglas County, Kansas—12 170	9.00

LIGHT LIGHTS 140 TO 160 POUNDS

H. E. Lidkay—Franklin County, Kansas—40 168	9.40
J. E. Stephens—Caldwell County, Missouri—42 169	9.25
W. O. Teague—Cedar County, Missouri—26 166	9.25
Walter Kinsey—Greenwood County, Kansas—5 166	9.10
Marshall Smith—Lafayette County, Missouri—19 141	9.00
E. G. Tshmael—Grundy County, Missouri—16 158	9.00
W. J. Simpson—Grundy County, Missouri—13 157	9.00
Herman Ringel—Wabunsee County, Kansas—13 167	9.00
J. E. Whitehead—Anderson County, Kansas—27 167	9.00
J. C. Eckart—Miami County, Kansas—30 163	8.85
J. F. Braucher—Greenwood County, Kansas—9 156	8.75
Henry Bettles—Henry County, Missouri—8 155	8.60
Horace Chrisman—Lafayette County, Missouri—12 146	8.50
Dan Johns—Lafayette County, Missouri—7 145	8.50
Earl Powers—Cedar County, Missouri—5 146	8.50
S. A. Sherman—Greenwood County, Kansas—6 143	8.50
Ralph Koon—Grundy County, Missouri—6 153	8.50
Edw. Freese—Lafayette County, Missouri—9 153	8.50
Fred Schierbaum—Grundy County, Missouri—5 152	8.50
David Schierbaum—Grundy County, Missouri—8 1145	8.25
G. H. Baker—Coffey County, Kansas—8 150	8.25
John Beniger—St. Clair County, Missouri—22 143	8.00

PIGS

Walter Murphy—Woodson County, Kansas—15 120	7.50
Dan Johns—Lafayette County, Missouri—12 123	7.50
W. W. Vaughn—Douglas County, Kansas—9 126	7.50
Nich Hill—Grundy County, Missouri—33 105	7.25
A. T. Forkner—Vernon County, Missouri—8 127	7.25
J. E. Whitehead—Anderson County, Kansas—7 128	7.00
W. N. Fiezell—Jefferson County, Kansas—22 92	7.00
Dick Lehmkuhl—Miami County, Kansas—12 64	7.00
A. T. Raymer—Franklin County, Kansas—15 104	7.00
Clifford Bennett—Woodson County, Kansas—10 95	7.00
Herman Ringel—Wabunsee County, Kansas—6 135	7.00
Buel Proctor—Grundy County, Missouri—12 135	7.00
Ed Neer—Lafayette County, Missouri—14 140	7.00
L. L. Gardner—Miami County, Kansas—54 94	6.50
O. O. Bush—Henry County, Missouri—8 110	6.50
Bert Creekmore—Clay County, Missouri—7 75	6.50
G. F. Henry—Henry County, Missouri—7 106	6.25
T. N. Johnson—Miami County, Kansas—26 125	6.25
A. T. Forkner—Vernon County, Missouri—7 50	6.00

SHEEP

Dave Clark—Clay County, Kansas—5 91	9.25
W. R. Mochamer—Osage County, Kansas—14 101	9.25
Claud Brown—Ray County, Missouri—10 78	9.00
W. H. Munson—Linn County, Kansas—21 60	8.50
Paul Hyman—Cherokee County, Kansas—61 81	8.50
F. M. Redpath—Johnson County, Kansas—16 68	8.25
Raymond Hatcher—Sullivan County, Missouri—11 54	6.00
Tone Durnell—Lafayette County, Missouri—6 100	2.50

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Head of Production Credit Corporation States In Recent Interview

FEED IS PROBLEM

Cattle Raising Will Be Affected Most By Lack of Feed This Year

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 16—"What influences affect, or will affect, the cattle business this year, a. d. next?" David L. Mullendore was asked in an interview here today.

"Dave" Mullendore, long before he was called to his present position of president of the Production Credit Corporation of this District, was widely known as a practical and successful farmer and cattleman. As head of the corporation which set up, and now supervises, 42 production credit associations, which make loans for farm production in four states, including millions of dollars for cattle production, "Dave" Mullendore has even more reason than before, to scan carefully every factor affecting the cattle business and the financial credits based thereon.

"The same things affect the cattle business that always did," Mr. Mullendore replied, "but not in the same proportion. That varies with the times. This year the feed problem might be called the big one. In some sections which ordinarily produce a good deal of beef, practically no beef will be produced, due to the absence of feed. Many cattle will be marketed younger and thinner than normal. Reduced production will help to hold up prices, which will help those who do produce beef, to meet the very high costs of feed."

"That means that beef will go higher," the interviewer asked. "It is going higher," Mullendore said. "It is bound to go higher, but there always is a limit to such advances. Very high beef means reduced consumption; possibility that the consumers may take more of some other food, which some may think more economical; though it's hard to find food that delivers more energy and nutriment for the money than any cuts—even the cheaper cuts—of well bred beef. But the seasons ahead will take the best brains in the cattle business to figure out feeding methods for production of beef within the price demands of a broad market."

"But what about the importation of cattle from Canada under the new treaty; isn't that competition going to hurt the beef producers of this country?"

"I don't think so," replied Mr. Mullendore. "It hasn't so far, and the quota of Canadian cattle which the treaty admits this year is about filled. Nearly 90 per cent of the fall year's quota had been received by July 1, I believe, and apparently with no bad effect. The cattle men themselves, who have been on the markets say the only 'soft spots' developing in the market structure were chiefly the result of domestic over supplies of the common sorts. This condition appears every year—and always under a wide spread feed scarcity the common stuff is the first to come on the market in excess of demand."

"I might say that there has been a great deal of misapprehension over the possible effect of the Canadian treaty—due chiefly to lack of information. I will not go into the very sound reasons back of the treaty, which in general terms are, that you can't stimulate business without giving both sides opportunity to make or save a little money. The treaty did not 'throw down the bars' to Canadian cattle. It simply lowered the tariff on a limited number each year. As soon as the quota is filled, the full tariff goes back on. The same plan was followed with other products and in return Canada lowered tariffs in a way to greatly improve the business of some sections of this country which deal with Canada."

"But getting back to cattle. We do not have to theorize. We have had it easy to see why this friendly gesture did not, and will not, do the cattle business any harm. "I have the figures on the imports of live cattle from Canada and Mexico, for the first half of 1935 (before the treaty) and for the first half of 1936 (after the treaty). These are the only countries from which we import enough live cattle to count. "For the six months of 1935, we imported 224,821 cattle from both countries. For the six months of 1936, we imported 279,546. The gain of 54,725 head (which includes calves and all other classes) is less than one tenth of one per cent of our cattle population. At the same time there was a falling off in our imports of fresh beef of practically 50 per cent."

"In this connection it is interesting to compare our cattle imports from Canada for six months under the treaty reducing the tariff for a certain quota, with our imports for other years. This year—January to June inclusive—the number imported was 158,015. This probably was more than the tariff cut alone would have brought, as beef making feeds early this year were higher in Canada than here. But in 1927, for the full year, we imported 284,486 Canadian cattle; the next year, 277,986 and 247,876 in 1929."

"Now you may want to know just to what extent these heavy importations, seven, eight and nine years ago, depressed beef prices. Well the average prices of beef cattle for the year 1927, 1928 and 1929, when we had the heavy imports, were respectively, \$7.23, \$6.12 and \$6.15. Following this period we had four years—1931 to 1934—under the Smoot-Hawley tariff, when Canadian imports averaged less than 7,250 cattle per year. This was less than three per cent of the average importation for the preceding three years. And what were the average beef prices in this country during this practical exclusion of Canadian cattle? They were \$5.31, \$4.04, \$3.63 and \$3.88 respectively or about half as much as for the preceding years of heavy imports. This year (as of July 25) the average price on the Chicago market, of all steers sold for slaughter, was \$8.19, or nearly double the average price for the four years before Congress authorized the reciprocal treaty."

"It is, of course a fact that this Canadian treaty has been made a 'bogy man' to scare people, when in reality it has not hurt the beef business of this country, as a whole, while in terms of all the nation's business with our neighbor on the north, it has been vastly beneficial. "Often the best way to get a fair picture of any situation is to look at it from the other fellow's standpoint. I will quote in closing (from an editorial discussing the treaty) a leading farm paper, the Canadian Countryman, published at Toronto. That paper said: 'In view of the large number of cattle and the large amount of cream and potatoes we have shipped to the United States in former years, the quotas of the treaty are not particularly generous.' "The figures I have quoted on Canadian cattle imports and beef prices in the United States, from 1927 to now, seem to bear out this idea."

UNION PARTY CHARGES SUPREMACY COURT OF KANSAS WITH PLAYING IN POLITICS

(continued from page 1)

go, North Dakota. He was married to Miss Isabelle McIntyre on April 6, 1910.

Because of his farm background, Mr. Lemke became vitally interested in all activities and legislation designed to improve the lot of the farmers in his state. He has been connected with practically every farm organization in the Northwest as an attorney or as an active member, including the Farmers' Union, Farm Holiday, and the Cooperative Exchange (which was the forerunner of the Farmers Union). He was elected to the Seventy-Third and Seventy-Fourth Congress as Representative at Large from North Dakota.

Mr. Lemke was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Non-partisan League, 1917-21; Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, 1916-20 and in 1919 had charge of drafting the laws that established the Industrial Program of North Dakota. These were the most liberal laws ever written up to that time. He was elected Attorney General of North Dakota in 1921. He organized the Bank of North Dakota and drafted the Industrial Commission Act. This act is today studied in many colleges as a model of progressive legislation. Mr. Lemke sponsored the first Soldier's Compensation in the United States where every soldier \$25 per month additional compensation.

Mr. Lemke gained national recognition during the fierce fight over the Frazier-Lemke Bill. The objective of this bill was the refinancing of farm mortgages and other obligations on a basis of 1-1-2 per cent annual payment on principal and 1-1-2 per cent interest on the amortization plan. Each year this bill gained more and more supporters.

There are five in Mr. Lemke's family—Mrs. Isabelle Lemke, Mary (16), Robert M. (20) and William, Jr. (24).

TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, DALLAS

Dallas, Texas.—One hundred and seventy-six classes will make up the premium list on eight breeds of swine exhibited in the Al-American Swine Show at the Texas Centennial Exposition Oct. 17-25. It was announced today by Prof. W. L. Stangel, exposition livestock director.

The total premium list of \$10,000 is the largest ever offered in the United States on breeding swine and will be divided on Berkshires, Durocs, Hampshires, Poland Chinas, Chester Whites, Spotted Poland Chinas, Tamworths, and Yorkshires.

A trophy will be presented the breeder scoring most points on all breeds by the Texas Swine Breeders' Association.

Show judges will be Fred Hale, chief of the state division of Texas A. & M. College; D. S. Buchanan, head of the college swine division; D. W. Williams, head of the college animal husbandry department; and Ray C. Mowrey, head of the swine division of Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

E. M. Regenbrecht, swine husbandryman of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, will superintend the show with D. H. Kiber, professor of animal husbandry, North Texas Agricultural College, Arlington, as assistant.

Pot some hyacinths for indoor bloom. Put three bulbs in a shallow pot or bulb pan.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

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

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Kansas have no need of going to Arizona to see a petrified forest. The state has one of its own in Crawford and Labette counties. It is estimated to be 40,000 years old and to cover 64,000 acres.

JUNCTION CITY—"Robbers' Roost," a ravine near Junction City, is believed by old timers to be haunted. The ghost of an outlaw leader hung years ago by the anti-Horse Thieves Association may, they say, be seen riding over the ravine at night.

TOPEKA—Kansas is noted for its ghost towns. Several hundred of them are scattered throughout the state. At least twelve are to be found in Shawnee County.

IOLA—Christmas Day, 1893, brought a valuable gift to the state of Kansas. It was on that day the first major natural gas field was opened in Allen county and Iola appropriately celebrated the occasion.

LEAVENWORTH—William Matthews, often called "the original Buffalo Bill," was in charge of the last steer-drawn government train of supplies across Kansas from Leavenworth to Fort Sill in 1871. It was during this trip that the first Santa Fe Railroad line to Newton was completed, replacing the Texas long-horn cattle that had heretofore been used for transportation across the plains.

RAWLINS COUNTY—"Bone Hill" in Rawlins County got its name because a herd of buffalo were stampeded over its steepest side. The bones of the buffalo may be seen to this day.

CLARK COUNTY—St. Joseph's Well in Clark County is probably the deepest well in Kansas. Its actual depth has never been ascertained. The well is a watering place for cattle and is thought to be of volcanic origin.

NEODESHA—On a ridge west of Neodesha is the grave of Chief Little Bear. When Little Bear died in 1868 he was buried in a cave and enclosed the grave with a rude stone fence. Each year the remnants of the tribe visit the grave and hold a ceremonial. One year when they returned they found the grave had been opened and bones removed. Enraged, the Indians staged a war dance and prepared to burn the town of Neodesha. They were pacified by the Dr. J. J. Barrett who produced.

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CATTLE	
Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	
Money back guarantee, per dose	53c
Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	7½c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic septicemia, 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Mastitis Bacterin (ganxot), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Stours 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 castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	\$3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles 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 septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00
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
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"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
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