



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1937

NUMBER 40

Wheat Conservation Conference Held at Washington, D. C.

Advises Commission Be Empowered to Prescribe Rules And Contract Farmers On Farm Tenancy

TO OUR MEMBERS

Our Wheat Crop Insurance Bill (S. 1397) has been passed by the United States Senate. The debate on this bill was concluded during two afternoon sessions of the Senate. It was not so much of a debate as it was a series of questions by the senators. The general and intelligent Senator Pope answered all questions with such clarity and forthright frankness that there was little matter to debate. More about this matter in our conclusion.

There were several amendments to our Bill which were adopted by the Senate. The substance of the important amendments may be summarized as follows:

- 1—Federal Crop Insurance is definitely placed within the Department of Agriculture.
- 2—Provision is made for free use of the mails.
- 3—Expenses for administration and warehousing costs, etc., are limited to \$10,000,000.
- 4—Any impairment to the original capital of \$100,000,000 may only be restored out of operating profits of the corporation.
- 5—Restrictions of "Civil Service" employment are lightened to the extent that farmers and experienced grain people may be employed by the corporation.
- 6—"In carrying out the provisions of this act the board may, in its discretion, utilize producer owned and producer controlled cooperative associations."
- 7—"The provision covering 'losses' is rewritten as follows:

"Sec. 7. To carry out the purposes of this act the corporation is authorized and empowered—
(a) Commencing with the wheat crop planted for harvest in 1938, to insure, upon such terms and conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of this act as it may determine, producers of wheat against loss in yields of wheat due to unavoidable causes including drought, flood, hail, wind, winterkill, lightning, tornado, insect infestations, plant disease, and such other causes as may be determined by the board. Such insurance shall not be a loss due to neglect or malfeasance of the producer. Such insurance shall cover a percentage, to be determined by the board, of the recorded or appraised average yield of wheat on the insured farm for a representative base period subject to such adjustments as the board may prescribe to the end that the average yields fixed for farms in the same area which are subject to the same considerations may be fair and just. The board may condition the issuance of such insurance in any county or area upon a minimum amount of crop insurance for a program of crop insurance formulated pursuant to this act."
The amendments strengthen and clarify the bill.

Now our task is to put the Bill through the House. Do not delay your responsibility. Urge the farmers and business men interested in this legislation to wire or write their members in the House at once. You cannot expect Congress to move on its own. All who are anxious for the House to pass the Senate Bill (S. 1397) should wire or write the Honorable Marvin Jones, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, Washington, D. C., also, wire or write each of your House members, care of the House Office Building, Washington, D. C. Insist upon immediate passage of the Wheat Crop Insurance Bill (S. 1397).

Let us not permit the loss of this fundamental legislation which has been passed by the Senate. The President will sign the Bill if we can get the House to pass it. My fear about this Bill has always been—Will the House pass it? So put everyone to work—now!

Conclusion

During the five years I have spent working with Congress on the passage of our Wheat Crop Insurance Bill by the Senate presents the "classic" in legislative accomplishment.

I have seen many rather unimportant bills well presented and passed, but this Bill of ours is a big and important one. It provides a corporation with a capital of \$100,000,000; it is subsidized with a \$10,000,000 appropriation to defray the years expenses for administration and warehousing. It is a new philosophy in our national economy.

It socializes the "expenses" or "overhead" in insurance. It puts the Government in business. It undertakes a job so large that insurance companies could not undertake it. It gives agriculture a great and fundamental prop, looking to a new and saner business for farmers. Other props are needed and we are working on them—now.

The Federal Government is writing another chapter in the "New Book" for the farmer. We have worked long for it. We started "Crop Insurance" in a limited way in our A.A.A. wheat program. That was the "seed" for crop insurance. We never ceased talk-

ing about it—always we kept demanding it.

The President—the Secretary of Agriculture—have given militant support to it. But it required someone in the Senate to handle it—a Senator with a "desire," with intelligence, one who would study and master the subject, one with horse sense, patience, integrity, courage to present it—fight for it and not compromise what we were striving for—one who would spend his energy and time, day and night for it. We have that Senator—always ready to serve our farmers and his Country. The Senators had the Bill so well in hand—so well prepared—the hearings on it were so thorough and complete—he had discussed the matter with so many Senators—he had so masterfully presented it to the Senate and to the nation over the radio; he had done all of this so intelligently, so frankly, so patiently, there was no opposition—there could be no formidable opposition. The cause was and is so just—we owe to him who "openly" fights it.

Many of the senators were very helpful—especially Senators McGill Schwelbach, and Frazier, as members of the Committee who held the hearings. Senators McNary and Barkley on the Senate floor made a real contribution towards successful passage of the bill.

However, the Senator with legislative "it" who handled the Bill from beginning to end is the same warrior who last year handled so successfully our Commodity Exchange Bill—the Honorable James P. Pope from Idaho.

The farmers of this nation are truly in debt to this warrior for the farmer and "human rights."

American agriculture owes a vote of thanks to Idaho for giving us James P. Pope.

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS WILL BE EMPHASIZED AT REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Education in rural areas and small communities will be given special consideration at the Mountain-Plains Conference on Adult Education, to be held in Denver, Colorado, April 15-17. Representatives of farm organizations, agricultural extension services, libraries, public schools, churches, and many other agencies in twelve western states are being invited to take part. States which will send delegates are Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

How to secure better adult education opportunities and better library facilities in rural communities will be discussed at general sessions and special discussion groups. The conference will deal especially with three outstanding problems in the western states: "Out-of-School Youth," "Civic Education in Western Communities," and "The Enrichment of Living." The delegates will attempt to work out ways and means for better recreational and cultural opportunities as well as educational facilities.

Dr. Nat T. Frame, former president of the American Country Life Association, will be one of the principal speakers at the general sessions. His topic will be "The Enrichment of Living." Other conference leaders will include Dr. L. R. Alderman, Director of the Education Division, WPA; Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Director of the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver; Dr. C. L. Cushman, Director of Curriculum and Research of the Denver Public Schools; Dr. Elmer Scott, Director of the Dallas Civic Federation; Dr. Carl F. Taesch, of the U. S. Regional Adult Education Conference.

Department of Agriculture: Mr. George L. Maxwell, Miss Hilda W. Smith, Dr. Hugh M. Woodward, Dr. Malcolm G. Weyer, and others.

The conference is sponsored by the Adult Education Council of Denver, in cooperation with the American Association for Adult Education. Headquarters will be in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver. Copies of the program and further information regarding the conference may be obtained from Robert B. Hudson, Secretary, Adult Education Council of Denver, Public Library Building, Denver, Colorado.

SORGHUMS—There is no hurry planting sorghums, but early preparation should be made. Land that is plowed or listed in the fall ordinarily is in the best condition for sorghum. In case fall tillage was not given, the first spring operation, whether plowing, listing, or disking, should be done early. Other cultivations should kill weeds and provide a mellow, moist soil in which the seed will germinate quickly and uniformly. Planting the first half of May in southern Kansas and about May 20 to June 10 in northern Kansas will ordinarily give best results.

COOPERATIVE LEADERS TO STUDY EUROPEAN CO-OPS

International Congress in Paris Focal Point of Tour
(Co-op League News Service)
New York.—The Fourth Annual Cooperative League Tour, designed primarily for leaders of the cooperative movement, will sail from New York on the Queen Mary, July 28. The tour will visit cooperatives in England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and France, returning to this country September 15.

An outstanding feature of the tour will be the opportunity for American cooperative leaders to sit down and discuss cooperative aims and problems with education and business leaders who are responsible for the significant development of the cooperative movement in Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries. An added attraction of this year's tour is the Triennial Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance at Paris, September 6-10.

The Cooperative Leaders' Tour is primarily designed for managers education directors and members of the boards of directors of consumers cooperatives, officials of credit unions, marketing cooperatives or other groups interested in developing cooperative purchasing and teachers giving courses in consumers cooperation. While considerable emphasis will be placed on obtaining facts and figures at first hand, there will be no lack of social programs. Reports from previous tours indicate that members of the Tour will receive a warm welcome in the principal cooperative centers they plan to visit.

The Tour will be under the direction of Robert L. Smith, Executive Director, Eastern Cooperative League. The cost of the tour, including travel, hotel accommodations, meals and all other items except U. S. passport and a few incidentals will be \$487.

In view of the increase in travel abroad, the Scandinavian Travel agencies report an increase of 1000 percent over last year, persons who plan to join the Cooperative Leaders' Tour are urged to register at once. More complete information on the Tour can be obtained by writing the Cooperative Tour Committee, The Cooperative League, 167 W. 12th Street, New York City.

AAA WARNS AGAINST PERSONS REPORTED TAKING CLAIMS FOR PROCESSING TAX

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration today issued a warning against persons reported to be misrepresenting themselves as AAA agents and collecting fees for taking claims for processing taxes paid out by consumers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, 1934, and 1935.

The warning followed receipt of a letter from a Cleveland, Oklahoma, farmer, complaining that several persons had collected money from persons in that vicinity and had disappeared. The Oklahoma farmer wrote that the men said they were "taking claims for processing taxes paid out by consumers."

J. B. Hutson, assistant administrator of the AAA, said the AAA has no agents of this type working for it anywhere. "If the facts as reported are correct," Mr. Hutson said, "the men who visited Cleveland, Oklahoma, are obtaining money through false representations. Farmers and others should be on guard against such persons."

TREE PLANTING

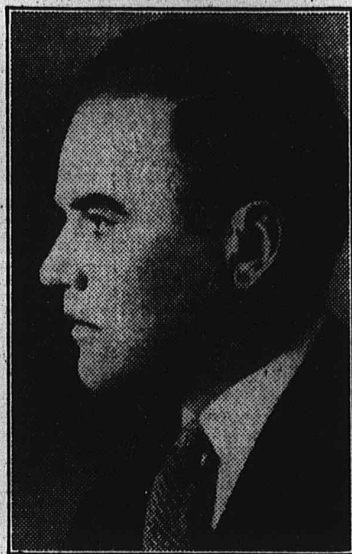
Early spring planting of trees is usually most successful. Planting should be done in March over the greater portion of the state. Before the planting season opens definite planting plans should be made. These include the preparation of soil, number of trees needed, adapted species, age of planting stock, and source of stock. Seeding evergreen and broad-leaved trees suitable for farm planting will be available through the State Forester at Manhattan and the State Forest Nursery at Hays. Lloyd F. Smith, extension horticulturist.

GAYLORD: Gaylord claims the distinction of being the first town in the United States to elect a full city government of women. The election occurred in 1869.

MANUFACTURERS UNDER-TAKE STUDY OF SIX PHASES OF AGRICULTURE

Committee To Gather Information To Give Industry Better Understanding of Problems of American Farmers

CHICAGO, April 9.—An organized study of six major phases of agriculture to provide American business men with facts for a better understanding of the farm situation has been undertaken by committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, it became known today.



Warren W. Shoemaker

Details were revealed by Warren W. Shoemaker, chairman of the Association's Agriculture Committee and vice president of Armour and Company.

With the technical assistance of Dr. John Lee Coulter, former United States Tariff Commissioner and noted agricultural economist, the committee will devote close personal study to the six subjects selected and reveal the results of its study in a series of bulletins which will be widely distributed among American manufacturers.

The subjects chosen for examination in order are (1) Farm Tenancy; (2) Marginal Farmers vs. Marginal Lands; (3) Financing Agriculture; (4) Marketing of Farm Products; (5) The Farm as a Place to Live; and (6) Conservation of Natural Resources utilized for Agricultural Production.

According to Mr. Shoemaker, the committee's study will include personal visits to the farming areas, investigation of farm authorities, collection and analysis of statistics on each subject and long discussions among themselves before their findings are published. It is planned to release results as soon as the examination of each single subject is concluded, or approximately at monthly intervals.

"This committee hasn't a farm plan and I trust they never do have one," Mr. Shoemaker said. "In no case will we attempt to tell the farmer how to run his business. More than we would expect the farmer to tell us how to operate our manufacturing plants. Our one aim is to learn all we can about the farm problem and transmit our facts to American industry as a means of developing a more sympathetic understanding between industry and agriculture."

Mr. Shoemaker, who spent his early years on a farm in Eastern Kansas, resented most of the rest of each subject in that particular. Out of twenty members on the committee, sixteen either were born on farms, now own farms, or spent a part of their early life in the country. Each member's present occupation brings him closely in touch with some phase of agriculture.

ELECTRICITY—When wiring for electricity, provision should be made for adequate ventilation. This is not only necessary for the immediate use expected but for additional uses of electric service in the future. A skimpy wiring job is poor economy. A few more dollars spent at the time of installation may save many dollars later on.

SHAWNEE COUNTY: The first tobacco growing certificate issued in Shawnee County was issued to Dave Barber in 1872. Early settlers, especially those from the south, hoped to make Kansas a cotton and tobacco producing state, but these crops soon gave way to wheat and corn.

GAS TAX SHOWS GAIN

Collections for March \$79,154 Above Same Month Last Year

Gasoline tax collections for March totaled \$626,593.12, A. W. Logan, Director of the Department of Inspections and Registration announced last night. This was a gain of \$79,154.31 over the same month in 1936, when purchasers of motor fuel contributed \$547,438.81 to the Highway Department fund.

Cigarette tax collections for the month just ended were \$84,197.95, or \$9,693.42 above the March 1936 receipts. Logan has set \$40 million as his goal for total collections during his four years as head of the Department of Inspections and Registration. He is going strong, and said last night he would reach his mark before July 1, when his present term expires.

4000 BUFFALO ARE LEFT OF MILLIONS OF 75 YEARS AGO

The disappearance of the "monarch of the plains," the buffalo that once roamed the plains of Nebraska and the middle west, has been one of the tragedies of the civilizing of the west.

Recently published figures show that only 4000 buffalo remain in the whole of the west today. In the 1850's and 60's such seasoned frontiersmen as Kit Carson, Buffalo Bill Cody, California Joe and Dr. W. F. Carver, "Evil Spirit of the Plains" estimated the number of buffalo in the west as not less than 10 million. Buffalo roamed Kansas in great numbers. Kit Carson hunted through this country. Homesteaders always went over their land, picking buffalo bones, before they started to plow. There are only a few buffalo left.

Dr. Richard "Diamond Dick" Tanner says that he can remember the days when you could buy a "Number 1, class A buffalo robe, the hide as soft and pliable as cloth, and big enough to cover a bed, for \$1.50 or \$2.00. Today, \$125 is the lowest price that will be accepted for a buffalo robe.

The coming of civilization destroyed the buffalo, according to Dr. Tanner. The animals were killed for their hides and the meat was left on the plains for the coyotes. And today 4000 are left of the 10 million of seventy-five years ago.

WIND MAY ERODE SOILS WITHOUT DUST STORMS

Wind erosion doesn't always mean a spectacular dust storm. Some of the most destructive wind erosion in the country from the standpoint of soil occurs without trace of dust, according to the Soil Conservation Service.

At the Cottonwood Experiment Station, S. Dakota, where there has been no spectacular soil drifting at any one time. Yet, when it was necessary to refer to the permanent concrete markers on the farm, they were found buried under a layer of topsoil from 6 to 20 inches deep—practically all moved by the wind.

"Soil erosion by the wind is often an insidious process," says Dr. A. N. Hume, agronomist at South Dakota State College for the past 25 years. "It may sneak in and destroy our soils before we know it. That is one reason why the agronomy department is cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in making grass tests on the experiment stations."

ORDINARY WONDERS

Our gasoline is a new refined product—and amazingly—petroleum has responded with 2,000 by-products, in answer in research, science and chemistry.

Bessemer steel was an economic blessing developed in the laboratories and it is saving \$2,000,000,000 a year to the American public through its advantages in industry.

Electricity has jumped up efficiently over the kerosene can and gas so that it is credited with saving our country \$1,000,000 every day.

The talking-pictures arrived just 10 years ago. The rubber industry has recently gone into production of new kinds of tires.

Diesel engines, electric welding, airplanes, oil-burners, streamlines in its many forms; and varieties of activities along the highways have arrived in recent years. So have a column full of interesting developments and gadgets.

C. C. Talbott, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union and Member of the board of directors of the National Union died in a hospital in Bismarck, North Dakota, Thursday morning April 8th. Last week we carried an item about his injury and told our readers that he was given a good chance of recovery. Thursday morning we were shocked by a telegram from Morris Ericson, State Secretary of the North Dakota Union, stating that President Talbott had passed away that morning. Mr. Talbott's death is a distinct loss, almost impossible to estimate, not only to the Farmers Union, but to all the common folks of this country. By his passing we have lost a fearless defender, a wise counsellor and a faithful friend. May we be true to his memory and the principles for which he so valiantly fought.

John Vesecky, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, left Friday afternoon for Jamestown, N. D., to attend the funeral which will be held Sunday at eleven o'clock.

Radio Address Given by Tom Cheek, President Okla. Farmers Union

Wheat Insurance Bill Has Been Passed By the United States Senate—Senator Pope Deserves Much Credit For It.

(First, I want to thank our national president, E. H. Everson, and our national secretary, J. M. Graves, for the invitation and privilege of appearing on this Farmers' Union program.)

The Oklahoma Union has enlisted in the fight on passage and farm tenancy for the duration of the war. Farm tenancy has grown with leaps and bounds in the last ten years: I wish to point out the fact that the enslavement of mankind through the control of monopoly of land has been a curse in every age, and in every nation of the earth where such practices have been permitted. In the United States of America we have shut our eyes to the curse of land monopoly, and land tenancy has reached a point where it is a positive threat to our nation as well as a disgrace to civilization.

Fundamental changes must be made regarding land ownership. We suggest a rigid, graduated land tax. Exemption of homesteads from taxation. Loans by the Federal Government on homes at 1 1/2 principle plus 1/4 interest per annum. This would prevent land monopoly; encourage and promote home ownership.

We would suggest that the various states set up a tenant commission to deal with rentals of both farm land and dwellings involving rentals or urban homes as well as farms. Commission could be empowered to prescribe rules, and contract forms. Such rules should be binding both on landlord and tenant. Landlord should be prevented from collecting rents on land that is being destroyed by erosion or collecting rents on farm buildings unfit for human habitation. No contract should be approved that would permit a landlord to collect both crop rent and cash bonus. Landlords or tenants refusing to carry out terms of contract should be adjudged guilty of breach and punished according to law.

In the Southwest its percentage is alarming. In Oklahoma and Texas we find 16.2 per cent of all farm tenancy in America.

In Oklahoma the total farm families living on farms, in 1935, was 213,325 and of this number only 58,796 were operated by farm owners. The large majority of these were mortgaged and many have been foreclosed since 1929. 168,169 farms were operated by share croppers, tenants and farm laborers. This leaves 27.5 percent home owners; 72.5 per cent tenants.

The alarming thing is that the great majority of our citizens have no legal right to live on earth unless they procure a contract from someone that will permit them to stay on the earth another season otherwise they would be subject to prosecution for trespassing.

In our country that we love so well, we are made outlaws. The eviction of a family from their home is just murdering another home and it has a far worse moral effect on society than the murdering of a citizen. You and I bear witness to these great evils and have resolved that justice shall be done for the men and women who toil in both fields and factories and have therefore enlisted in the cause of humanity, joining hands in this great organization because of our love for family home and country. There is not one symbol of selfishness in our national and state programs.

Membership in Oklahoma

The dues paying members in the Farmers' Union of Oklahoma was 18,133 in 1936 and lady members 10,000 making a total of 28,133. We are looking forward to carrying on this fight and increasing our membership in 1937. We are now about 2,000 ahead of this date a year ago. If we get sufficient rain for a good crop, Oklahoma will go places in 1937.

We have more than ninety accredited Farmers Union Cooperative Institutions in Oklahoma who pay for their total membership. The investment in these co-ops is more than three million dollars. We have 96 successful cooperative cotton gins.

We have a most successful Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company with 16,189 policy holders at a saving to them of approximately fifty per cent of what they formerly paid. We only insure property for our members. Our cooperative creamery is doing a wonderful volume of business. Our sales department furnishes members with every need, including household furniture, farm supplies, building materials lumber, fence and farm machinery. We only sell to our membership.

We are now installing oil and gas service stations for our membership over the state. To the Woods County Farmers' Union members assembled in Alva this day, I extend my best wishes and regret that I am not on the platform with you. I know you will succeed with your oil station.

We have the only Farmers Union Cooperative Hospital Association in the United States. More than 2,000 farm families own and operate this hospital which is a savings to them of more than fifty per cent and in many instances ninety per cent. No profits are permitted. We have recently extended this service to every Farmers Union family in the State of Oklahoma for all hospital cases.

We have made progress, yet met with opposition every inch in the road. Our chief surgeon, Dr. M. Shaddid, was cited to appear before the State Medical Board. He is charged with steering and advertising which is unethical in the eyes of the State Medical Society and under the Medical Practice Act of this State. If these charges could be proven he would have his license revoked. The case is now pending in the State Supreme Court.

We have introduced in the State Legislature House Bill No. 270 which is an amendment to the present Medical Practice Act legalizing cooperative hospital associations. This bill will have the support of all progressive legislators and will pass without a doubt.

Homes Sold For Taxes

Farmers have carried more than their share of taxes from the very beginning of civilization. In our state from 1922 to '32 our tax load equalled 9.2 per cent of the gross farm income while other industries paid 3 per cent gross production tax on oil and gas and on lead and zinc scarcely anything during this ten year period. We have initiated a natural resource tax measure which would equalize the tax burden in Oklahoma. In this field there is much to be done. However, we realize that if farmers were exempted from all taxation and continue to sell below cost of production in the future, as we have in the past, we would all go bankrupt and lose our farms.

During this ten year period our natural resources were being exploited, and for the past 30 years these resources have not borne their equitable share of the tax burden. In our state we conservatively estimate they are behind with their share of taxation in the amount of three hundred million dollars. While farmers were losing their homes and paying the cost of government, feeding and clothing the people at tax expense, the production, the exploiters of our natural resources were turning out oodles of millionaires.

Corporations income tax dropped 65 per cent from 1922 to '32, while the general property tax increased 43 per cent. The United States treasury reports taxes paid by all corporations were 76 per cent less in 1932 than in 1922. Yet the farm values rose from an average of 1.19 to 1.50 in '32. Farmers share of the national income fell from 9.1 per cent of the total in '29 to 5.7 per cent in '32. A decade before the farmers' share of the national income was 20.5 per cent.

Our program stands for a graduated net income tax and inheritance tax. This kind of a tax would place the cost of government upon those with ability to pay. We are opposed to a retail sales tax. It places the burden of taxation on poverty and those least able to pay.

Through all ages in history, the monarchs and war lords have attempted to balance their budgets by increasing the tax. A sales tax, one per cent and gradually increased until it reached ten per cent. In France it started at one per cent in the 13th century, it had reached ten per cent when the French Revolution broke out. The first act of the revolutionists was to abolish the ten per cent sales tax in France.

There is no chance for a tenant to buy a home when all of the burden of government is placed upon those least able to pay. It breeds revolution. This form of taxation is opposed by every farm and labor organization in America.

These reforms must continue to go hand in hand, not only in Oklahoma, but in every state in the nation.

Every nation's strength is measured by its home owning citizens. Our home owning citizenship has decreased from 93 per cent in the last 30 years to 27.5. This menace is threatening the very foundation of our Republic. When the time arrives that 90 per cent of our citizens have no home and no legal right to live on earth without getting permission to contract to occupy some portion of the land or a place of abode, which has been legally acquired by the few I fear our great Country can no longer endure. It is not a natural right but a legally acquired privilege that has permitted a few resourceful men to acquire all productive lands and materials from which our people are fed and clothed. The security of our Government will be measured by the (continued on page 2)

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1937

TRAVELOGUE

I only made one meeting last week. On Wednesday evening Director John Fengel and I attended the annual meeting of the Marquette Farmers Union Cooperative Business Ass'n., in Marquette. The meeting place was the spacious hall on the second floor of the Farmers Union store building. Although it had been raining all day and the side roads were in very bad shape, still there were about 25 members present. I was introduced to the audience by Bro. Hanson, President of the Business Association. I made my talk on cooperative marketing and on the necessity for farmers to build their own economic strength rather than build elevators, mills, and packing houses for others. The audience was very attentive and I feel sure that with some more effort the Marquette organization will again become one of our foremost Farmers Union business enterprises. I was much impressed by the earnestness of those present and their evident determination to put their business in operation again. Another thing that impressed me very much was the large percentage of young farmers who were at the meeting and eager to go to work. The farmers around Marquette realize that if they would permanently prosper they have to get control of their own marketing and purchasing machinery. Political action is all right and is necessary to break down the legal walls which organized industry has built around farmers markets, to insure for themselves a monopoly of buying from and selling to the farmer. But after the legal walls are broken down it is up to us farmers to build our own, well managed and patronized, cooperative business enterprises to serve us as well as the old line dealers businesses served them. It is our job to build the Farmers Union and sound Farmers Union Cooperatives. No one else can nor will it do for us. Self help is the best help. We wish our Marquette brothers success and assure them of the full cooperation of the state office and of all our state wide business organizations.

RADIO ADDRESS GIVEN BY TOM CHEEK, PRESIDENT OKLA. FARMERS UNION

(continued from page 1)
progress made toward home ownership and the establishment of a peaceful citizenry.

The Remedy
An equitable plan of refinancing farm indebtedness is found in the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill and I want to assure you that Oklahoma is for the bill and its fundamental principles: Every state official has supported it one hundred per cent. As you all know, our congressional delegation in the Congress has supported this bill from its inception. I am proud of our state officers and membership in Oklahoma: You are progressive fighters and not conservatives and reactionaries and will continue the fight for the program with fidelity, loyalty and with eternal vigilance. We will win together.

The national secretary, J. M. Graves, has his office in the State President's office at 18 North Klein Street, Oklahoma City Oklahoma. He has been a member of our executive board for more than 12 years and is now your National Secretary. He is a loyal member supporting the National and State Programs and has always been progressive, a man with ability and has the confidence of the members of his home state. Oklahoma wants to keep the records straight and support the fidelity of her National and State officers.

The Cost of Production on the Domestic Allotment Plan was first conceived in the Oklahoma State Union. It's our baby and with the help of all other states and every member of the organization we will support it until it is the LAW OF THE LAND. No red-blooded American can look a farmer in the face and say, you should produce the food and fiber to feed and clothe me at less than the average cost of production. A just

cause may be temporarily crushed to Earth but it will rise again.

Homestead Tax Exemption: Oklahoma has been and expects to continue to do her full share in the war on poverty. We have team work in the farm and labor organizations. We have initiated and battled together until we have a Homestead Tax Exemption, a constitutional amendment in which the special session of the Legislature vitalized a thousand dollar homestead exemption: This is a law of Oklahoma today and cannot be lowered for a period of twenty years but can be increased.

Graduated Land Tax: We initiated a graduated Land Tax. This fight has been in progress for three years. At present it is pending in the State Supreme Court. We are determined that land goes shall not own the earth, that others till in Oklahoma.

Escheat Bill: We have introduced in this Legislature an Escheat Bill, vitalizing our Constitution, which provides that no corporation shall hold land more than seven years, if they do it automatically escheats to the state and will be sold to home owning citizens.

Supreme Court
At our 31st Annual Convention held in Kankakee, Illinois, November 1935 the following resolution was adopted: (Quote)

WHEREAS, The United States Supreme Court frequently refers to the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention to determine the intent of the delegates who formulated that document; and,

WHEREAS, Motions were made at least four times in the Constitutional Convention to confer upon the United States Supreme Court the power to join the Executive in the revision of laws passed by Congress, which motions were voted down as many times as they were made; and,

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States provides that after a bill shall have passed the House and the Senate and signed by the Presi-

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lamberton

April 10, 31

The flowers that bedeck Senator Capper's hospital room, from his many friends, outlive the cherry blossoms.

Miller, of Arkansas, said the only sit-down strikes they have in his state, are when they get tired.

Rev. Homer Wark of Clarksburg, W. Va., who acted as Chaplain of the House Monday, grew up at Holton, started his ministry at Reserve, later filling pulpits at Silver Lake, Topeka and Leavenworth.

Wednesday the House strung up Rep. Mitchell, colored, on his anti-lynching bill, and Thursday nailed to a tree Rep. Dickstein, Hebrew, in his effort to continue investigations in un-American activities.

The Children's Bureau celebrated this week its 25th anniversary. The Misses Julia Lathrop, Grace Abbott and Katherine Lenroot have been its three chiefs throughout its period. Though none are mothers, they have collected and distributed much valuable information concerning Child Welfare.

Clarence Cannon, of Mo., ranking Democrat on Appropriations and chairman of the sub-committee on Agriculture, is one of the ablest members of the House. He was parliamentarian to two Speakers and to three national conventions, operates a farm and is thoroughly familiar with agriculture, is an able lawyer, an author, and a delightful gentleman.

Rep. Mouton, new member, bachelor, 45, Maine, formerly taught French and shorthand but is now a horticulturist by profession, owns and operates a large azalea and camellia-japonica nursery at Lafayette, his home in Southern Louisiana.

Pictures of his garden, timeworn, with native moss, beset with blooming plants, crowded his two-room office all week.

den or passed over his veto, it shall become a law; and,

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the sole power to legislate, and does not confer upon the Court the power to declare Acts of Congress unconstitutional; and,

WHEREAS, The members of the United States Supreme Court are appointed for life, responsible to no one, from whose decision there is no appeal, and are at this time and always have since the administration of Thomas Jefferson exercised the assumed and unconstitutional power of passing on the constitutionality of laws enacted by Congress and thus destroying Representative Government.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that our national officers exercise their influence to have some Member of Congress who believes in a representative form of government to introduce a resolution in the House and in the Senate to place the United States Supreme Court in its Constitutional position. (unquote.)

At our 32nd Annual Convention at Des Moines, Iowa, November 1936 the following resolution was adopted: (Quote)

Believing that the Supreme Court of the United States has frequently exercised and assumed an unconstitutional power of passing on the constitutionality of laws enacted by Congress and thus destroying representative Government; and, that our National Officers exercise their influence to have some member of Congress to introduce a resolution in the House and Senate to place the Supreme Court in its Constitutional position. (unquote.)

The Farmers Union and National Holiday associations are the two militant fighting organizations who have always taken a stand on the side of the people and representative government. Oklahoma is united in support of this program.

A United Front Necessary
Too many times have partisan politics and selfishness interfered with progress, and each time we organized farmers have failed to get what is justly due us of the national income. I remember the organized farmers, many times, were all united in going to Washington demanding legislation. For instance, when we made the fight with a united front for the McNary-Haugen bill and that administration refused to go along and our bill was vetoed—twice. The fight was continued. Another administration failed to go along and share our views. They hand us the Farm Board, a part of our rank and file accepted. This divided our ranks, and of course, hindered progress. Another administration came into power, the farmers were again united and went to Washington demanding that equity and justice be done.

Fighting for the average cost of production on the Domestic Allotment Plan—a price fixing program; and

The Frazier-Lemke Refinance plan: These did not suit the policies of the administration so instead we got the AAA. Many accepted it and came back home. Others refused to accept. This caused a division in our ranks and has hindered progress in our great organization. It always has and always will hinder progress when there is any division in the ranks of organized farmers.

We all agreed and want the same thing in the ultimate conclusion but we have often disagreed on the methods and plans of achieving that goal.

Each time we have united in demands in going to Washington and each time we have returned divided on policies and methods of achieving the same end.

It is my prayer to the rank and

file of our great membership and to the officers of every state, county, and local, that we work for the program and do not allow partisan politics to divide us in the method and policies of achieving it. And when the great majority has spoken, the minority, should there be one, go down the line and help the majority make the program a reality.

Great Possibilities
To the Junior Membership, I extend greetings! I assure you of our abiding faith in the junior membership. It shall be the purpose of our Union to open the door of opportunity to young men and women on the farm. We are determined that you shall have the privilege of owning a home and that you shall share the joys of singing "America, My Country 'Tis of Thee". There has been many years in the past about 1/4 of our citizens who could not share in these joys because they did not own their own home and no claim on any part of this great country.

To every organizer and every member aiding in the membership drive, Oklahoma extends our love and best wishes. We hope that you will go to the National Convention with a membership just one member less than Oklahoma so you will be able to remain just one member in the lead of all other states. It is our fondest hope that we have team work in every field of activity in this great organization and that the far-flung, the great sleeping giant, will awake and come to realize the important position we hold in the nation. Were it not for you and the products of the farm, the buzz of the saw and the clink of the hammer would not be heard.

(We are inviting our next National Convention to meet in Oklahoma City, the 3rd Tuesday in November, 1937 and until that time, good-by and thank you.)

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS
(By C. W. H.)

There is one community in the United States that doesn't want any handouts from Uncle Sam. Washington officials don't pay for their surprise last week, when down from East Lampeter Pa. pilgrimaged a delegation headed by long bearded Jonathan Zook. There was about this delegation a quiet simplicity that gave no hint of the strife, fury, haste and bustle that went on in the hotel.

They were Mennonite and Dunkard farmers. It seems that the WPA had arranged to build a consolidated school in a rural section of Lancaster County which is almost entirely populated by Mennonite farmers.

Children were to be carried to school in a bus. They did not want them to be riding in buses because they "will grow up to be farmers and they must have strong legs." Hence they were opposed to the Federal Government aiding or encouraging such a school.

They said that the WPA take back the \$56,200 grant it had made. All this sounds very strange. Perhaps we think them quaint and behind the times. Yet, when it is remembered that they have nobody on relief in their community, the township owes no public debt, the residents owe no bills, never lost their cheerful smiles and quiet demeanor, perhaps the more worldly people of this generation appear just as strange and amusing to them. And by way of afterthought, when the ARA program was inaugurated, they returned greatly enthused and will doubtless be on the behalf of dams and reservoirs for the Sixth District. He was especially impressed with the dual purpose dam at Senecaville, Ohio. This is an earthen dam with a concrete spillway and was built at a cost of \$608,000. The dam is 1,000 feet long, more than 3,000 acres and when the gates are closed serves as a flood preventative measure. "Due to the fact that we have the proper soil for the building of such a dam, also that the cost does not run into millions of dollars, I was more impressed with this one than any of the other 14 dams we inspected," said Mr. Carlson.

It's cherry blossom time in Washington. Already hundreds of visitors here and it is estimated 250,000 tourists will descend upon the National Capital for a look, bringing with them that \$4,000,000 to spend on beds, food and souvenir spoons. Far be it from us to toss a wet blanket on the trees, but in all fairness let us tell you that a Japanese cherry blossom has no more appeal to a shiny club, no more odor than an ounce of ocean water and no more perfume than a printed paper petunia. But despite the fact that the 1400 trees in Potomac Park have never produced a single petal or a tiny bit of smell they are beautiful to look at—so come on along.

Senator Copeland, Democrat of New York, in speaking of one of his ancestors who lies buried in Massachusetts, said: "The old fellow lived to be 110. What a hell of a time he must have had, hanging around 40 years after reaching the retirement age."

The farmer is gradually coming into his own. In fact he appears to be the favored nation of Uncle Sam today. Less than a century ago Congress made its first appropriation for agriculture—\$1,000 in 1839. The outpour of Federal funds has been swelling steadily since until it averaged more than \$1,000,000,000 for each of the last four years.

The Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Act, which has just been held constitutional by the Supreme Court, provides that any farmer who is insolvent or who is unable to meet his debts as they become due can take advantage of the act by filing a petition with the clerk of court of the

Neighborhood Notes

NEW COOP BEING ORGANIZED AT MARQUETTE

A movement has been begun by the farmers of this community to organize a new Cooperative Company from the membership of the old company. The old company retired from business in 1932 and leased its buildings. Subscriptions are being solicited for a new company with the hope that enough capital will be raised to either buy or lease the elevator from the old company and start operating it soon. A private party wishes to buy the elevator from the old company but the farmers wish to keep it for themselves.

Several meetings have been held in the west and south locals. John Frost, vice president and John Fengel, director of the Kansas Farmers Union spoke at the Fair View School house April 5th and Number Eight school house April 6th on the good work being done and the benefits derived by the farmers from farmer organizations. Mr. Frost gave figures to prove that these organizations actually make or save the 170,000 farmers of Kansas sixty one million dollars each year or an average of \$359 for each farmer.

Many farmers attended both meetings. At Number 8 it was necessary to use both rooms. Free lunches, consisting of buns, cookies and coffee at the Number 8 meeting, and coffee and coffee and Rocky Mountain oysters at Number 8, were served.

President Vesecky spoke in Farmers Union Hall in town April 7th on the benefits of cooperation among farmers in securing desired legislation and operating cooperative company. President Vesecky paid a high tribute to the people of the Scandinavian countries because they have done more for their farmers than any other country. The farmer in the Scandinavian countries gets more of the consumers dollar to pay for his products than the farmers of any other country. He said that the Scandinavian people in the United States were good cooperators and gave as an example the Farmers Union Elevator at Lindsay. This elevator company paid to its stockholders, twelve and one half percent interest on the capital stock and in patronage dividends a sum equal to twenty nine percent of their stock, for the year 1936.

There are the same class of farmers near Marquette as at Lindsay. The Marquette farmers are entitled to the same kind of profits that the Lindsay people are getting and the Marquette farmers are losing. But they must reorganize and operate for themselves and cooperate to get these much needed profits. The prospects for a large wheat crop are very favorable at this time and the new company with nearly all the farmers in the vicinity of Marquette as stockholders, should do a large volume of business from the beginning.

C. E. HANSON.

United States district court of his district, or he may leave the petition and the conciliation commissioner of his county, if one has been appointed, praying for relief under section 75 of his property, wherever located, for all the purposes of this section, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the court, including all his real and personal property, or any equity or right in any such property.

It is quite evident that one of Representative Klob's constituents not only believes that "brevity is the soul of wit," but the best policy. In writing Klob the fellow simply said: "I am against it." And it was before the Supreme Court argument started, too.

The Easter egg rolling bout held at the White House lawn brings to mind that the celebration was discontinued during the war time days of the Wilson administration because the food administrator decided too many eggs were wasted. President Harding restored the annual melee.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS

The lower priced cars would cost five times what they do now except for industrial research and science. The development of high-speed steel, aluminum and other metals and products are all part of the economy of production, that make for efficiency. New insulation materials, new upholstery materials, new non-shatterable glass have helped cheapen the cost of transportation.

There were only 4,000 automobiles in 1904. Buses have replaced street cars. Trailers have hardly been counted yet.

Twenty-five to thirty million Americans are driving their own automobiles.

Twenty years ago three-fourths of all our hard-surfaced highways were not even started.

The highway mileage of this country will be doubled before the students now going to school are middle-aged men and women. The production of motor vehicles is definitely in the millions each year and the industry is responsible for about ten per cent of our gainful employment of our people.

OAT SMUT

Why have a 20 per cent reduction in the yield of bushels of oats per acre due to smut when seed treatment costs only 3 or 4 cents per acre? A 20 per cent loss from smut was the price Kansas farmers paid last year. This year, it will be profitable for oat producers to treat oats seed with either formaldehyde or ethyl mercury phosphate dust (New Improved Ceresan) and control the oat smut—John O. Miller, extension plant pathology.

MEMBERSHIP CONTEST IN STAFFORD COUNTY

Members of the Stafford County Farmers Union, by unanimous vote at the regular meeting with Union local Tuesday night this week, adopted a resolution favoring the teaching of Cooperative Marketing and Cooperative purchasing in the elementary and secondary schools of the state of Kansas.

This action came as a result of talks by County President Ray Hart, Ray Henry, and Bruce Winchester, all of whom cited the advantages of such a plan, and explained that it is used in other states. The resolution, as adopted, is as follows:

Resolution

"We, the members of the Stafford County Farmers Union, in regular meeting April 6, do hereby resolve and recommend that the State Board of Education include in the curriculum of all elementary and secondary schools in the state, a course in Cooperative Marketing and Cooperative purchasing.

"Be it hereby further resolved that a copy of the resolution be sent to the State Board of Education, to W. T. Markham, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. L. Pinet, of the State Teachers Association, Herbert Schroeder, president of the Stafford County Teachers Assn., Howard Cowden, president, C. A. A., John Vesecky, president State Farmers Union, Dr. Lull, of K. S. T. C. Emporia.

"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the county papers and the Kansas Union Farmer for publication. Signed, Bruce Winchester, chairman, Ray Henry, Gilbert Brock."

Contest Starts

Gilbert Brock and Bruce Winchester were named members of a committee to formulate plans for a membership contest, with prizes for each meeting night, and a grand prize to be awarded to the winning local at the end of the year. Plans in detail cannot be announced at this time but Brock and Winchester advise members of all locals that they could get out a big attendance at the next county meeting at Antrim, when the contest will be outlined.

A. B. Briles, representative from Stafford county, explained some features of a few laws passed during the recent session of the legislature, and students of the Union school, under the direction of Pauline Cooper, instructor, gave one of the finest programs any county meeting group has ever enjoyed. The following locals reported on their activities: Corn Valley, Eureka, Livingston, Liberty, North Star, Union, Zenor and Antrim.

Next meeting with Antrim; bring pie for refreshments.

PRESIDENT EVERSON SPEAKS AT OPEN MEETING
Our good and true National President E. H. Everson addressed a large and interested audience at Wheaton on March 30th.

It makes us pleased to know that Mr. Everson is so ably carrying on where our beloved John Simpson left off. The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Farmers Union members.

"We the members of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union wish to go on record as opposed to the President's plan to pack the Supreme Court. If a change is to be made, let the Constitution be amended by a vote of the people."

It might interest our Kansas members also to know that was an open meeting with a very nice audience in attendance that after asking the Farmers Union members of Pottawatomie to vote on above resolution, we then asked all in attendance to vote and there was only one person who voted to sustain the President's plan.

Our State Vice President, John Frost was also at the meeting and gave an interesting question and answer period for about 15 minutes.

You Kansas members wake up and find out what other States are doing by subscribing through J. M. Graves at Oklahoma City for our National Union Farmer, 25 cents per member.

Also I wish to ask our Kansas Union membership to write Senator Capper for the Hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the President's proposed Court Reform. You will be very much interested as well as proud of our own President, E. H. Everson's testimony before the said committee, as well as the National Grange Master, L. J. Tafer, and William Hirsch's testimony for the M. F. A.

Mr. Everson on leaving us promised to give us a return engagement sometime this summer.

Let's try and have him give us at least 10 speeches scattered over Kansas.

Yours for a bigger Union.
W. H. Pierson,
Co. President
Pottawatomie Co.

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TO WHERE IS THE FARMER HEADED

In the recent legislature there was considerable discussion about the gas exemption clause in the gas tax law of Kansas. For myself I am not entirely satisfied with the present system of tax collection but sometimes wonder if tractors or any other farm motive power should be tax exempt.

Is it right for your neighbor to farm half of a township with motor power and use tax exempt gas while you try to raise oats at twenty cents per bushel to feed your horses and should you hope to have a few to sell you find the market flooded because too many farmers have tractors. Check up in your own community how many farm houses can you count that twenty years ago was occupied by some farmer and his family are now standing empty or are occupied by some person on relief or public payroll because some guy with a big tractor has proved to the landowner that he can farm it better and cheaper than the man with horse power. This is a reaction on the horsepower farmer because he has to pay a tax on his oats and hay, and also has a larger tax levy—because more people have been crowded off of farms by the large tractor farmer, and there is but one choice for them that is relief. I would be in favor of an extra tax on tractor gas that is used to compete with horse power. I would be in favor of tax exemption of horses raised and used for farm power. This would encourage the raising of good horses that would in turn help eat the surplus of farm products that will again occur should we raise a good crop in general. This kind of program would in turn help farm prices and this is what the farmer is striving for. I say we must stop the large farmer and at least one way to do it is not to encourage it.

L. M. Williams, Douglas Co.

COMPLIMENTS PRESIDENT VESECKY
Farmers Union Office.

I am sending my Farmers Union dues. The paper is fine and the way you folks work for lower interest rates is really doing something for the farmers, that they are sure due. We pay 6 1/2 per cent of the taxes and then 5 per cent on the interest. That doesn't leave us much for our work, even in good times. Then in bad years, and drought, we go broke.

E. N. McLEAD.

CENTER HILL NO. 1147

The Center Hill local 1147 held their regular meeting at the school house Tuesday evening April 6, with a large crowd in attendance.

The following program was given: Recitation..... Marvin Swenson
Recitation..... Rita Lou Toburen
Recitation..... Duane Toburen
Recitation..... Leota Toburen
Recitation..... Donald Toburen

The meeting was then opened by the president, Emil Swanson. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which stood approved as read.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

If time goes as rapidly for you as it does for me, we are about sailing along as fast, or faster than even the fastest airplane has been known to travel. It seems before I hardly get one thing done, another week has rolled around, and it is time to get busy and do that same work again.

I suppose you are all quite busy with the last days of your school year, in most of your communities. I've heard of some mighty interesting programs some of these schools have had for their last day. If your school is not yet out, you are no doubt thinking of those last minute examinations, and all the things incident. That is the time when you really can show your teacher, who has tried to help you with all those hard lessons and problems during the year, just how well she did her job. You can give to her the happy memory of a pleasant year, and a work well done, if you really have applied yourselves to learn your lessons.

One of the poems we are printing this week I thought might be especially good for you to learn, and recite at your school program.

You have noticed, no doubt from the front page of the paper, that Mr. Talbott will not come down to Kansas this fall and give us one of his most inspiring talks. Mr. Vesceky is now on his way to attend the funeral. I feel very sure Mrs. Edwards would so much appreciate to have a little note of encouragement from each of you. She and her father had been working so hard on the Junior Farmers Union, and now is your opportunity to let her know how very much you appreciate those efforts.

In gathering your material for the Four Minute Speech on "Neutrality Legislation," an outline of which we are printing in this week's paper, I would suggest that you write "Mr. Jacob Taylor, 532 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C." Mr. Taylor is the Rural Supervisor for the National Council on Cause and Prevention of War. That organization is watching very closely, all proposed legislation that would lead to peace among nations of this world. They have much material which will be only too glad to send out to all those interested who will inquire for it.

If you will remember last year there was an International Institute held in Newton Kansas, where people from this central section of the United States gathered to study all problems of the different nations, as they relate to neutrality and peace. This institute is to be held again this year, and any of our Farmers Union members, leaders and Juniors are invited to register and take part in the meeting. A little later we will have considerable publicity about the whole meeting, the interesting and outstanding speakers who will be present, costs of registration and meals, etc. Any of you who think you might even be interested and could attend, if you will send me your name, I'll be most happy to have literature and information sent to you.

I heard a speaker remark the other evening that in this day and age, it was up to each of us to be informed on a large number of subjects, in order to be the right kind of citizens. With our radios, and newspapers and rapid modes of transportation, we receive the news from over the world, almost while it is taking place. To intelligently discuss and take part in the affairs of the day we do need to be informed. After all, education is only a short cut to get us to the place where we want to go.

Aunt Patience.

AFTERNOON PROCKS



8943. Delightful Daytime Prock. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28. Size 14 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material, plus 3/4 yard contrasting and 3/4 yard ribbon for bow. Price 15c.

8857. Girl's Princess Prock. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material with 1-2 yard contrasting, and 2 3/4 yards of ruffling. Price 15c.

Send Orders to: KANSAS UNION FARMER, Box 48 - - - Salina, Kas.

Dear Miss Cowger:
Enclosed is a news item from our Local and also one from our Study Club.

We, the Study Club, gave this program in an effort to get the young folks of the Arbor Local to organize. There are several folks over there that are very much interested, so I'm sure they will succeed.

Sincerely,
Esther Ekblad.

PRESENTS RADIO PROGRAM

The Walsburg Cooperative Study Club gave a very unusual and instructive entertainment at the Arbor school house Monday evening, March 22.

The program was in the form of a radio broadcast. The call letters were WSCS broadcasting through the Co-op network. Howard Oman proved to be very original with his announcing.

Music was furnished by the "Dust Warblers," Lloyd Peterson and Howard Oman. Miss Eunice Carlisch played "Melody From the Skies," a piano solo. Several of the members gave talks on such subjects as "The Origin of Our Club," "Our Activities," "Subjects We Have Studied," "Social Activities," "Definition of Co-operation," "Rochdale Principles," etc. A "Street Reporter" broadcast was presented in a unique way.

After the broadcast ice cream and wafers were served to the artists and studio fans.

WALSBURG F. U. LOCAL NO. 1198

Dr. J. W. Evans of Manhattan, Kansas, was speaker of the evening at a social sponsored by the Walsburg F. U. Local, Monday evening, April 5. Dr. Evans gave a lecture on cooperation as practiced in Denmark and other Scandinavian countries.

A short program of entertainment preceding the lecture was presented by the rural school children and the younger members of the Local.

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

Rules of the Game

This month marks the 20th anniversary of our entrance into the World War. No more fitting observance of that anniversary may be made than by counting some of the costs of that war and all wars—by considering ways to prevent other wars of the future, and by taking stock of the Cooperative Movement in which we believe, to see if its principles and practices may help to eliminate war.

What are the "Rules of the Game" or in other words, the principles of the Cooperative Movement?

Fair play in both business and social life, tolerance of the beliefs of others, and brotherly love.

The aims of the Cooperative Movement are to bring about, through these principles: World brotherhood of consumers and producers; Economic equality and the supremacy of man over property.

Neutrality in time of war must necessarily be one rule of the game. Legislation to make neutrality effective must be one of our major interests.

Understanding of the work and lives of other people must be a part of our aims. Only through that understanding can tolerance and brotherly love be fostered.

Fair play in business and social relationship is another rule. It is brought about through understanding and practice of cooperative business principles.

Will not these rules, if faithfully followed, help to bring about a spirit of world brotherhood which will make war unthinkable?

Understanding, tolerance and brotherly love, based on economic equality and spiritual freedom will do more to safeguard peace than all the battleships and machine guns ever built.

4-MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE

Neutrality is a rule of the game. Two neutrality bills are before Congress—both call for Mandatory neutrality. There are differences in the bills and weaknesses in each. These bills have been introduced by Senator Key Pittman and Representative Sam D. McReynolds.

I General Provisions of both Bills:

1. Mandatory Neutrality.
2. Automatic embargoes on arms, munitions, loans, and credits, which apply to all belligerents.
3. No American ship can carry arms or munitions.
4. American ports cannot be used as supply bases for belligerent vessels.

II Differences in the Bills:

1. The Pittman Bill provides that no materials shall leave the United States until ownership has been transferred to the foreign purchaser.

1. The McReynolds Bill provides that this transfer of ownership shall be made only on such goods as the president may designate.
2. The Pittman Bill prohibits (with exceptions) American citizens

travelling on vessels or aircraft of warring nations.

2. The McReynolds Bill leaves this to the president and does not mention aircraft.

(NOTE) You will remember that it was loss of American lives on the bombed Lusitania which aroused the fury to plunge America into war.

3. The Pittman Bill prohibits arming American Merchant vessels.

3. The McReynolds Bill makes no mention of this.

4. The Pittman Bill prohibits making loans or allowing credit to warring nations.

4. The McReynolds Bill does the same and also prohibits soliciting funds and contributions for warring countries.

III Weakness of these Neutrality Measures:

1. Both bills allow American ships to carry goods into war zones where they may be sunk, thus causing war feeling to rise.

2. Both bills allow American manufacturers to build up a huge trade in any goods excepting arms and munitions. This was done in 1914-1917 and such action gives industrialists a financial interest in the outcome of the war.

Vessels of warring nations can carry goods, bought for cash, from America to their own countries, unless the president embargoes them from using an American port as a supply base. This will cause much bootlegging of supplies and resultant lawlessness.

IV What Shall We Do About It?

Urge the passage of neutrality measures which have the strong points of the Pittman and McReynolds bills and which have remedied the weaknesses in either bill.

Write your Senators and Congressmen demanding that they support such neutrality measures as the ones here mentioned. (NOTE)—Learn whether the neutrality measures have been passed at the time you received this program.)

Study legislation for peace and work toward an economic system which will eliminate the cause of war.

TO MY DOG

Lee L. Frost

For many minutes I have been sitting here in my comfortable chair, looking down at you as you lie humbly curled on the floor at my feet. A moment ago as I sat here gazing at you, a wave of self-condemnation swept over me.

Is it enough that I feed you well, provide you with a warm place to sleep and stay with you at night when you are sick? No—some instinct deep within me whispers that I have failed miserably in my obligations to you. I confess with shame that having supplied you with the means of your life, I have neglected you thoughtlessly day by day.

I remember this morning when I let you in the house how eagerly you bounded toward me—brushing brusquely past you without a word of friendly greeting. Then, when I left the house after breakfast, you squeezed out the door and followed me to the end of the walk, hoping meekly that you would be allowed to accompany me, but I strode on without even a backward glance at you. At noon when I came home, you waited for me on the front porch and when you saw me you rushed down the steps, your brown eyes alight with the supreme joy of greeting me and reared up on my clean clothes with your muddy forepaws. And I, forgetting in my anger that you could possibly understand me, I scolded you sharply on the head—I can see yet the hurt look in your eyes and the sad droop of your tail as you trotted submissively around the house.

With a sudden lump in my throat, I lean over and clasp your tired forepaw in my hand; even though you can't understand as you look quizzically up at me, I'm asking forgiveness and hoping fervently that you have forgotten the many little hurts I have so thoughtlessly caused you.

Tomorrow shall mark a new episode in our relationship—I shall try to my best ability to understand you better; to become more the pal than the master; and to view your acts with the same indulgence with which I expect my fellow-men to view mine.

THE INNER TEMPLE

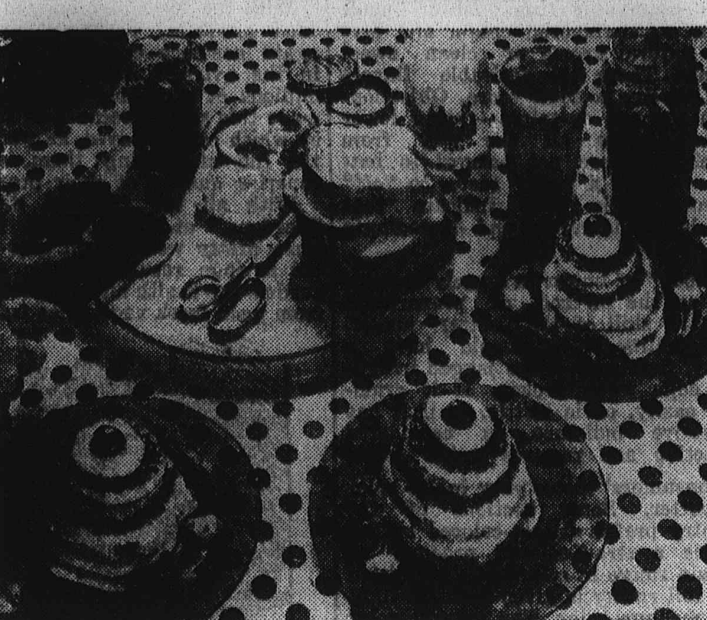
Every right-run farm should own a place where man can be alone. A tool shed will do well as such. Women would not go there much. To pry into the mysteries of a man, hoping to get down there and savor as all men need to do, the flavor, Of biting of the ancient race Of animals, and know his place Is properly on pungent day.

And something holy in the way Will rise out of the earth beneath him. And in a fresh, strange garment sheathe him.

So when he will go indoors, His wife will look up from her chores And wonder at him seeming new As when their courtship was not through.

If you have little time to complete your centerpiece for a dinner party, get sweet peas—they can be arranged in little time, and are always charming.

Combination of Spreads Makes Sandwich Towers Tasty Snack



Cottage Cheese, Peanut Butter, Jam, Jelly and Preserves All Unite in Making This Delicious Sandwich Creation

THE popularity of sandwiches with both young and old has been known for centuries, but their popularity gains new life every time someone discovers a new sandwich spread or invents a new form or shape in which to serve them.

Sandwich towers owe their popularity not only to their attractive shapes, but also to the deliciousness gained by combining several of our most common sandwich fillings. Their ease of preparation is also much in their favor. Most every housewife will have all the necessary ingredients on her pantry shelves. Sandwich towers are just the thing to serve unexpected guests, or for an afternoon tea or Sunday evening repast.

It is hardly necessary to mention the goodness everyone has enjoyed in the sandwiches made from such old-time favorites as peanut butter, and the jammy types of jams, jellies and preserves. Each of these popular sandwich spreads is sufficiently delicious in itself, but when several are combined as in the case in sandwich towers—the result is deliciousness to the nth degree.

In preparing sandwich towers, it is well to keep in mind that variety in color and flavor will add to

the deliciousness of this creation. Variety in flavor combinations is no problem today when every grocery offers such a wide selection of prepared jams, jellies and preserves, packed in the many attractive jars and sardine table tumblers.

Following is a list of the ingredients and the method of preparing sandwich towers.

Sandwich Towers

Sliced brown and white bread.

Filling:

Peanut Butter.

Cottage Cheese.

Jam—peach, pineapple, or pear.

Fruit Preserves—strawberry, raspberry, or loganberry.

Jelly—currant, apple, or grape.

Suggested Garnishes:

Pickles, radish roses, deviled eggs.

With scissors cut rounds from the sliced bread, graduating in size from about 4" in diameter to 1" diameter. Allow 5 or 6 rounds for each tower sandwich. It will add to the attractiveness of the towers if the white bread rounds are alternated with the brown bread rounds. Spread each layer with one of the fillings and stack them in towers. Top with a cherry and garnish. Serve at once with coffee.

WE DON'T NEED A RADIO

Old Mrs. Brown is surely worse. The doctor passed just now.

Yes, John went to the sale today. And bought the brindle cow.

I hear the Smiths are buying grapes. I guess they're making wine.

Oh, we don't need a radio—We're on a party line.

The Johnson baby broke his arm. He fell from his high chair.

That thieving Nelson boy came home; I wouldn't think he'd dare.

They're selling them so cheap today. I'm sorry I bought mine.

Oh, we don't need a radio—We're on a party line.

Ruth Jones got sixty eggs today. My sakes we just got 'em.

But we can beat her, anyway. We have a setting hen.

The old creek bridge fell in last night. Just about half past nine.

Oh, we don't need a radio—We're on a party line.

They say she has come home to live. Her husband ran away.

You know the barn that burnt last night—

It was full of clover hay.

Have you seen May's new diamond ring?

They say it's genuine.

Oh, we don't need a radio—We're on a party line.

GROWING UP WITH TREES

Lydia Lion Roberts

In speaking about conditions among the natives of Africa, Livingstone once said, "When a tribe takes an interest in trees it becomes more attached to the spot in which they are planted, and they prove one of the civilizing influences."

If we in these modern times value our trees, wish to endorse reforestation and agree that Livingstone's words are applicable to conditions in our country today, we shall teach our children the worth and dignity of a tree. We shall try to open their eyes from babyhood to the dignity and gracious beauty of green branches set in the pattern of a tree growing tall against the sky.

Every child should be taught to regard trees as blessings, as natural assets of life, as treasures which must be guarded from vandalism and cherished for both practical and esthetic reasons. A little ceremony may add to the pleasure when a tree is planted on home grounds; perhaps each child may be given a tree of his own to care for and especially enjoy. A tree diary or record might be kept by the children as seasons bring their changes to the young trees and growth increases their beauty.

If the child plants trees along certain sidewalks, the children should be helped to think of them as a personal responsibility and realize that these trees are adding to the value and attractiveness of their home, street and city. They may water the trees, protect them from injury and take pride in their steady growth. The trees in parks and reservations, in picnic grounds and woodlands are in great need of this attitude on the part of young people. There is much need of education for both child and adult on the importance of saving our trees and spreading the understanding of tree-love.

The schools try to foster this appreciation of trees by suggestion, story and song, and by observance of Arbor Day. Sometimes the planting

of trees on the school grounds is made an occasion for instilling a love and admiration for all trees. The parents often cooperate with the teachers by attending the exercises or contributing something towards them, or at least by showing a definite interest in the subject and inspiring their children to further study.

We plant trees for many reasons; we should be sure that the children know these reasons, that they understand how trees are regarded by both the practical man and the poet, by the farmer and the architect, the home-lover and the traveler. Any one interested in child development in character training, or anyone who works as parent, educator, or merely as a friend will be wise to include an appreciation and love of trees as part of his program with children. I began with a quotation from Livingstone, let me close with one from Luther Burbank. He once said, "The substantial, the thrifty, the worthy, and the likeable classes of people, plant trees—the planted and tended tree is as sure a sign of civilization as a leveled flag, or a church spire or a schoolhouse belfry."

GOOD ADVICE AND BAD

The idea that apples and other fruits should not be eaten with milk is a popular notion which has no scientific foundation. Apples and milk agree perfectly, provided both are properly eaten. When apples disagree it is usually because they have been swallowed hurriedly without proper mastication. If each morsel is chewed until reduced to a smooth pulp the apple digests in a surprisingly short space of time, passing out of the stomach more quickly than other foods.

Certain varieties of apple are more easily digestible than others, but most apples when ripe have soft, tender flesh and are readily brought into condition for quick assimilation. In early Devonshire folklore there is the saying, "Eat an apple before going to bed, and you'll make the Doctor beg his bread." There are many sound reasons for this old belief and they are all based, science tells us today, on the composition of the apple which is rich in fruit acids, high in pectin value and bulk producing qualities and with a mineral content which provides the alkaline ash so necessary to keep the human body in proper alkaline balance.

OATMEAL DROP COOKIES

When eggs are plentiful, there is only one oatmeal drop cookie recipe much used in our kitchen. I have tried dozens of others, but this is the best recipe of all. Cream three-fourth cup of butter with one and one-half cups of light brown sugar, then add four well beaten eggs and beat mixture until light. Sift one and one-half cups of flour with a teaspoon each of cinnamon and soda, one-half teaspoon of cloves, three-fourth teaspoon of nutmeg and two teaspoons of combination baking powder. Then blend with the flour two cups of quick cooking oatmeal, one cup of raisins and one-half cup of nutmeats, and add this mixture to the egg mixture alternately with one-half cup of sour cream and a teaspoon of vanilla. Drop the dough by teaspoonfuls on a greased cookie sheet and bake for from eight to ten minutes at 375 to 400 degrees.

:: Of Interest To Women ::

BACK OF YOUR POUND OF BUTTER

"Add a lump of butter, the size of a walnut" runs almost like a theme song through recipe for soups, sauces and desserts. One reason is that butter improves the flavor of many dishes. But pleasing flavor is only one of the dietary virtues of this food. Butter is one of the most easily digested of the common concentrated fats. Its 3,325 calories per pound make it high in fuel value. It ranks, too, as an "excellent" source of Vitamin A, and among milk products it is the best source of the sunshine Vitamin D, hardest vitamin to find in the regular food supply.

To place consumers' palates there are butters of many flavors on the market, but all of them must be made "exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter, and contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat, all tolerances having been allowing for."

Congress defined butter in these words in 1923. It is the only food which has the "purest" legal definition. This definition was made both for the protection of the consumer and the conscientious butter manufacturers, who were finding it difficult to compete with a minority of unscrupulous butter producers selling an inferior product. This definition, stating the minimum standard of fat content for all butters, does not measure the purity of materials used nor the sanitary conditions under which the butter must be made. With the exception of process or renovated butter sold in interstate trade, the Federal Government has no direct supervision over the making of butter. State regulations are left to individual States.

After butter is made the Federal Government, through the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture, takes a legal interest in the purity of all butter shipped in interstate trade. If Food and Drug officials discover that a shipment of butter does not have the legal fat content or if it does not measure up to the "sound and clean" requirements for all foods under the regulations of the Food and Drugs Act, the entire shipment is subject to seizure and the responsible shippers liable to criminal prosecution.

Greatest percentage of butter is made of sour cream. It takes about 10 quarts of milk averaging 3.4 percent butterfat to make one pound of butter. Cream, too, is a food that comes under the regulations of the Food and Drug Act. The Food and Drug Administration is always on the lookout for unwholesome cream en route in interstate trade to establishments making butter.

Cream is a delicate and perishable food. The greatest care must be taken to keep it sanitary. In an old English book, published in 1710, an author says of the hard salt treatment of cream for butter, "You shall not keep above 2 days in summer and not above 4 days in winter if you will have the sweetest and best butter."

This limitation on keeping time was the best rule then known for reducing the risks to the cleanliness of cream. Science since has developed other protections. Today, as of old, clean pure cream is still the basic requirement for fine quality butter. Many butter manufacturers, aware that if care is not exercised deterioration in cream quality can start on the farm, have been cooperating with the Food and Drug Administration to correct carelessness in the handling of cream. In many sections they have been running campaigns to educate their suppliers to the importance of clean cream.

BAKED-STUFFED ONIONS

6 medium-sized onions
1 1/2 cups whole-kernel corn
4 tablespoons butter
Salt and pepper to taste
1 small can asparagus tips
1/2 cup American cheese, grated, or more if desired.
Paprika.

Cut tops from peeled onions. Remove the centers, retaining the root ends and leaving at least three layers of onion as a shell. Drop into boiling salted water and cook very gently until tender. Drain and place in a shallow pan with just a little water. In the center of each onion sprinkle a little grated cheese, insert 3 stalks of asparagus, with tips up, then fill with corn, salt and pepper. Sprinkle grated cheese and a dash of paprika over the top. Place in oven to reheat and to melt cheese. (The asparagus tips may be omitted if you wish.)

DATE AND NUT PUDDING

A dessert which is practical for the business woman housekeeper is a date and nut pudding which is baked in a shallow pan and which improves in flavor with time. The recipe given today is large enough to serve several times. It will keep well if stored in a tightly covered tin box and may be used hot or cold. It may be reheated by steaming over hot water or by covering and reheating in the oven. It may be cut into squares for serving with a pudding sauce or whipped cream, or may be broken into pieces and mixed with whipped cream.

1 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg
1 cup sugar
1 cup sliced dates
1/2 cup chopped nuts
1/2 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift dry ingredients. Beat the egg, beat in the sugar gradually, add the sliced dates and chopped nuts. Stir in the milk and vanilla. Add dry ingredients. Spread the mixture on a greased shallow baking pan to form a layer about one inch thick. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for one hour.

PORK NOT INSPECTED FOR TRICHINAE

(Continued from Last Week)
There is no practical system of inspection by which persons who eat uncooked pork can be protected from trichinae.

Under Federal meat inspection pork is not examined microscopically for trichinae. Although microscopic inspection would perhaps eliminate most of the heavily infested hog carcasses, many which would be dangerous were the meat eaten without proper treatment would be overlooked.

In the United States, in establishments operating under Federal meat inspection, pork products of any kind that are customarily eaten without cooking by the consumer are especially processed to destroy trichinae and are thus rendered safe. These methods of processing, which involve cooking, special freezing, or special curing, are conducted under the close scrutiny of the inspector. The methods, other than cooking are not applicable to the preparation of pork products in the home.

Large Pieces Require More Cooking
In cooking pork, remember that large pieces require much more cooking than small ones, because the heat penetrates slowly into the center of the meat. Large pieces that are well cooked on the outside may be imperfectly cooked or even entirely raw at the center. The housewife should, therefore, use care in preparing pork to see that it is thoroughly cooked throughout if trichinosis is to be avoided. Particular care should be taken in cooking pork chops well done to the bone. A good test for "doneness" for chops and also loin roasts is to make small incisions next to the bone as well as into the thicker part of the meat to be sure that the meat is thoroughly cooked. For hams and shoulders the only sure guide to sufficient cooking is a meat thermometer stuck into the center of the ham. A portion of the cut to show when the meat is well done all through. However, 30 minutes to the pound is an approximate guide to sufficient cooking of large thick cuts of pork. The consumer is reminded also that frozen or very cold meat requires a longer period of cooking than meat of ordinary temperature. Processed sausage should always be cooked unless the consumer knows definitely that these products were especially processed, under Federal supervision or equally reliable State or local supervision, to be eaten without cooking. Sausage purchased from farm and peddlers should be cooked in all cases.

The thorough cooking of pork is advisable not only for hygienic reasons, but also for the development of a rich flavor. The Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, makes the following recommendations: "Success in preparing pork cuts depends on regulating the heat so as to cook the meat well done to the center of the piece, and at the same time to keep the outside from becoming hard and dry. Moderate cooking temperature is best after the surface has been browned to develop rich flavor."

—Pork Cookery.

STANDARD MEAT LOAF

1 pound beef, ground
1/2 pound pork sausage
1/2 cup cooked cereal or 2 cups soft bread crumbs
1 cup milk
2 eggs
1 teaspoon onion, chopped
1/2 cup sweet pickle, chopped
1 teaspoon paprika

Combine ingredients in order given, and pack firmly in baking pan. Brown in hot oven (450 degrees F.) for 15 minutes. Reduce heat, cover pan and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for one hour longer. Occasionally prick the loaf with a fork to allow juices to be absorbed. Veal may be substituted in this recipe for the pork sausage, and little link sausages laid on top of the loaf or put on end around the pan, being held in place by the loaf. If the loaf is baked in a shallow pan this allows two links to each person. Six servings.

BISCUITS, SOUTHERN STYLE

GEN. ALLISON PRAISES U. S. PHONE SYSTEM

Chief Signal Officer of Army Cites
Value of a Nation-Wide,
Integrated System

Major General J. B. Allison, Chief Signal Officer of the U. S. Army, in a hearing of the War Department Appropriation Bill for 1937 before a sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, made some interesting comments on this country's telephone service and the organization which furnished it. During the course of his testimony General Allison said:

A Highly Trained Personnel

"We in this country have the finest telephonic communication in the world. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the parent organization of the various Bell Telephone units, controls the telephone communication of this country. . . . If you pick up the telephone here on the desk and state that you would like to speak to Mr. John Doe, who lives at 400 Market Street, San Francisco, and that you do not know his number, central would invariably ask you to hold the phone. In a few minutes, she would have your party and if you knew the party to whom you were talking, you could recognize his voice. The reason for this is the A. T. and T. Company not only prescribes the spacing of the boosting coils and repeating stations, but they require that the personnel that sets up your circuit have the highest degree of training before they will ever permit them to serve the public.

Technique of Overseas Service

"Likewise, if you should ask to speak to London, your call would go into the Long Lines office at New York, where highly technical personnel would decide, according to the season of the year and the time of the day, whether to give you an intermediate or a high frequency radio circuit. If the former, you would go out over Rocky Point, Long Island; if the latter, from their station at Lawrenceville, near the coast of New Jersey, and when you said 'hello' to London, your reply would come through Houlton, Maine, if by long wave, and through Netcong, N. J., if by short wave, and thence through the underground telephone circuits back to your instrument.

"The high character of service rendered by this company is made possible only by a centralized coordination and supervision of the various integral units which make up the system. Under its existing organization and in its present high state of efficiency, its potential value to the country in event of grave emergency is almost beyond conception. Any action which would tend toward a return to the old loose arrangement of independent telephone com-

panies would be decidedly detrimental to the cause of national defense.

BACK OF YOUR POUND OF BUTTER

(Continued from page 3)

portance of producing and delivering clean cream. For many years the Bureau of Dairy Industry has advocated the superior quality of butter made from sweet cream which has been ripened under controlled conditions. It has pointed out that delivery of whole milk to creameries and dairies would provide such cream better, as a rule, than infrequent delivery of the cream itself from the farm. Today more and more creameries are buying whole milk, separating it themselves, and making their butter from pasteurized cream having a low acidity or from perfectly sweet pasteurized cream.

Thanks to this activity of quality-minded butter makers, the Department of Agriculture, the vigilance of the Food and Drug Administration, and to legislation on butter in some States, the comfortable theory that "cream is cream", and that any cream will make good butter, is being discarded. As consumers grow increasingly insistent on graded butter still more butter manufacturers will become cream-grade conscious. Good quality butter cannot be made from bad quality cream.

Dairy experts and consumers agree that in judging the quality of butter, "it's taste that counts." Pleasing flavor is most important, but the texture, color, salt content, sanitary and attractive wrapping also influences the housewife in asking repeatedly for the same brand of butter. It is these identical factors which the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture considers important in grading butter.

Quality of Government-graded butter—whether it is AA, A, B, C, or D quality—is indicated by a score. The maximum rating for flavor is 45; for body, 20; color, 16; salt content, 10; and package, 5. Grade A is 92 score; grade B, 89 score; and grade D, 84 score.

When you buy Government grade 92 or 93 score butter, you will find a certificate of quality with the official grade, score, and date of grading in your package, or you may find this information printed on the paper enclosing your quarter pound or pound of butter. Butters below 92 score may be Government graded, but the official score is not recorded on the package when sold to the consumer, though the bulk wholesale package or tub may bear the official stamp.

Grading butter is at present purely a voluntary service administered through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Any firm or agency which requests it may, for a small fee, have its products graded. In every State where the service is now established, it is rendered through

the cooperation of some department or branch of the State Government. Graders judge the flavor of butter as a consumer does—both by the aroma and taste. "Highly pleasing", "fine", "sweet and clean", are flavors that come only from butter made with sweet-flavored cream and give the natural aroma of clean sweet cream. These are desirable flavors and receive a high score. Objectionable flavors, or taints—rating lower scores—range all the way from foreign flavors not natural to butter, such as a fruity taste, to "off" flavors which may indicate that the butter is rancid and exceedingly unpalatable.

"Body" of butter is largely dependent on the method of preparation and the skill of the butter maker. Fine-quality butter should be waxy, firm body and a jagged irregular edge when broken. If it crumbles easily, or is brittle, or if it has excessive moisture, is considered defective and receives a low score.

Consumers' tastes vary in the color of butter. Some sections of the country prefer a light-colored butter, others a straw-colored product. A certain range in coloring is permitted and full rating is given both for light and medium color. The natural color of butter also varies with the season. In the summer, when the cows are on pasture, no artificial coloring is needed in butter to give it an appetizing color. The maximum of about four drops of butter coloring per pound of creamy butter is used during the winter months. Two kinds of butter coloring are usually used. One is an extract of the annatto seed, a plant grown in South America, and the other is a coal-tar dye. Butter must be uniform in color. Defects are given a low score. Defects are given a low score. Defects are given a low score.

Preference in salt content, as in color, varies in different sections of the country. Though the trend is toward a light salt content, some markets require a highly salted butter. If the salt is completely dissolved and the butter is free from a briny or gritty condition, the score on this point is high. Unsalted butter is naturally not graded for salt content but is described on a certificate of quality as "unsalted."

Cleanliness, neatness, and finish, both of the inside and outside of the wrapper of the butter carton, are considered in the maximum 5 points given for general appearance of the package.

Butter grading has been a Government service since 1919. At the present time there are 21 Government graders in the country. During the last fiscal year the total number of pounds graded was 9 percent larger than the previous year. Fifteen percent of the entire creamery butter production of the United States was Government graded.

Government-graded butter is indirectly a sanitary protection for the consumer. Though grading primarily designates the quality and not the wholesomeness of the product, fresh pure cream carefully handled is essential in making good butter.

Trade marks on butter are often tempting but misleading. Oregon and California are producing for consumers by special labeling laws for butter. Such phrases as "June flavored", "made from cream richer than whipping cream", sound attractive but do not tell the consumer the quality of the cream from which the butter is made.

When you buy process or renovated butter, which has two names for the same kind of product, and the making of which is supervised by the Federal Government, you will always find legibly printed or stenciled on the package the statement, "Process or Renovated Butter."

Process butter is a reconditioned food. Consumers are accustomed to buying reconditioned furniture, typewriters, automobiles, but a reconditioned food is still unique. Relatively little of this type of butter is on most markets. For every pound of process butter, about 100 pounds of the regular kind are sold.

Process-butter plants buy lots of packing-stock butter and by melting and refining and churning make it into a new product. Packing-stock butter is a trade name for miscellaneous lots of butter collected and put in one container and offered for resale. Due to the many seizures of packing-stock butter by the Food and Drug Administration, relatively little of this butter is on the retail market today.

Materials, methods, and sanitary conditions in plants where process butter is made are regulated by the Department of Agriculture. Government inspectors have access at all times to every part of the process plant and warehouse. Water and ice used in process must be wholesome. All milk and cream used must be pasteurized. Other materials, such as salt and butter, entering into the manufacturing of renovated butter must be handled in a sanitary manner. A sample is periodically taken from each lot of the finished product and sent the Department of Agriculture for a chemical analysis. If examination shows that the butter intended for export or for interstate trade is unwholesome, the entire shipment may be condemned for all food purposes.

Authority for supervision of the manufacturing of process butter comes from the sanitary provisions of the Meat Inspection Law which Congress made to apply to process butter factories.

All States have sanitary regulations on food products which apply in general in scope and cover such factors as health of employees, adequate water supply, proper ventilation and sewerage in establishments where food is handled. Often these regulations are not specific enough in character to cover adequately the material and manufacturing methods used for a particular product. Minnesota, Iowa, and Mississippi have mandatory cream grading laws which apply to the manufacturing of butter. The wise consumer will investigate the dairy legislation in his own State and municipality to see if it thoroughly covers hygienic regulations needed in the cream and butter industry.

HOME GARDEN OFFSETS HIGH FOOD COSTS

Enables Householder To Maintain
Standards of Living Without
Increase of Income

With the recent increase in cost of food products, back yard gardening again assumes economic importance in the average American home and millions of vegetable gardens will be made this spring because of the money which can be saved, as well as for the fun of making them, and the superior quality of their product.

With all the talk of dietetics, "Gardens," and vitamins, it has become pretty well known that besides the savings resulting from a home garden, the health and vigor to be had from good fresh vegetables from your



HOW MUCH BETTER IS THE FLAVOR OF VEGETABLES THAT HAVE BEEN GROWN IN YOUR OWN GARDEN.

own garden is incalculable in terms of dollars and cents. Those families who are limited to an inelastic budget, those who would protect their health, and more especially those who would enjoy the taste of real fresh vegetables, should begin to plan early.

If you are in the habit of growing a casual row of peas, or beans, or corn, just because your mother always did, that's one thing, but if you want a garden that will really assist in filling in the family budget, that's quite another. Start by measuring the available space you have, order a catalog from a reliable seed house, and then begin to plan for just how many vegetables you can grow in the coming season. Remember that you should have fresh vegetables from May until September, and should plan accordingly.

If your space is only ten by twenty feet, you can eliminate corn, potatoes, pumpkins and others that take a lot of space, concentrating on the smaller varieties. But no matter how small, there are some vegetables that you can grow. First of all, determine just what you want to have on the amount of space available. Your seed catalog will assist you here.

The next step is to decide on how many are wanted, when they would be most useful, and exactly what spot in the garden will accommodate them. Do this by making a chart of the garden, row by row, recording the variety and date of first planting, the approximate date of the harvest, and what is to succeed. The principle of succession—that is, following one vegetable with another—is very important. If a large production is needed, the first sowing in one row could be a hardy crop such as peas, and when that is harvested, tomato sets might be put in, to be followed by a quick growing fall radish or lettuce, or a frost-resisting legume, such as turnips.

By planning with careful attention given to succession, you can have a garden that will thrill the pocketbook as well as the palate, and it will be fun in the bargain.

SCARLET FEVER STILL PREVALENT

Despite the efforts of health officials, physicians in private practice and school authorities, scores of communicable diseases in Kansas. Warnings have been issued by the State Board of Health, stressing the dangers of this disease, and the methods by which well persons may be protected but, chiefly because of the lack of cooperation on the part of parents, a shockingly large number of cases is reported each week. During the last three months alone there were 3,473 cases of scarlet fever reported in Kansas—nearly as many as for the entire year of 1935, when there was a total of 3,678. During the short month of February just past, 1300 cases were reported.

For the welfare of their own children, as well as for the protection of the community as a whole, parents should be on the alert for any signs which indicate that a child is not well. The onset of scarlet fever is marked by fever, sore throat and a general scarlet rash. The "strawberry" tongue is usually an early symptom. If any of these signs of illness appear, a physician should be called immediately, and if the case is diagnosed as scarlet fever, the physician's directions as to isolation of the patient and the protection of others must be followed. A rigid quarantine is demanded by state law, and any individual is justified, in fact it is his moral obligation, to report a suspected case of scarlet fever to the health officer, when that case remains unreported. In reality, such an act is a kindness to the family concerned, since it may induce proper medical care of the child, who might otherwise suffer the

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KNOW YOUR KANSAS ODDITIES

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

AUBURN: The name "Red Pepper" has clung to the little church five miles west of Auburn for more than 60 years although the building was never officially named the Red Pepper Church. In order to prevent a group of young people in the neighborhood from holding a party and a dance in the early 1870's members of the congregation sprinkled red pepper on the floor shortly before time for the party to begin. Before it could be occupied again it became necessary to scrub and air the building for days. For weeks the red pepper scent remained in the building and sneezing church-goers gave it the name it bears today.

MILK—Grassy flavor in milk is always present to some extent when cows are on green pasture. It is most troublesome when the cows are first pastured in the spring, or on any young pasture grass. Cereal pastures give the most flavor, and rye seems to be the most offensive. To keep down the flavor in milk, start the cows slowly by pasturing them only an hour or so immediately after milking. The time on pasture can gradually be increased, but the herd should always be removed from pasture about three hours before milking.

THE TURKEY OUTLOOK

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has reported a sharp decrease in advance orders on hatcheries for day-old turkeys. Reports by 22 hatcheries show a 36 percent decrease on number ordered as compared with the same date last year. Breeders and hatcheries in general are finding a draggy market for poult and are reducing prices to move the business. This situation is largely the result of last season's unusually large crop which brought low prices. Prevailing high feed costs are discouraging producers.

No one can positively forecast this year's possibilities, but a few contributing factors are worthy of analysis. The cost of poult is somewhat lower than a year ago. It seems reasonable that feed costs will be lower by mid-season. Last year's drought caused heavy marketings of

CLASSIFIED ADS

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELED VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPENHAGEN, EARLY AND LATE DUTCH, POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. ONION: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BERBUDA, SWEET SPANISH, PRIZETAKER, PREPAID: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$3.50. TOMATO: LAROP, WELL ROOTED, OPEN FIELD GROWN, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME, LIVINGSTON GLOBE, MARGLOBE, STONT, BALTIMORE, JUNE PINK, MCGEE, EARLIANA, GULF STATE, MARKET, EARLY DETROIT, POSTPAID: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25. PEPPER MOSSED AND LABELED, CHINESE GIANT, BULL NOSE, RUBY KING, RED, POSTPAID: 100, 65c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.50. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK.

FOR SALE: Seven long yearling double standard rolled Hereford bulls. Priced right. J. P. Fengel, Lincolnville, Kansas. 4-29-c.

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FOR SALE: Several head of horses, including two Percheron Stallions and for yearling colts. J. Fowler Sneath, Marquette, Kansas. 4-29-p.

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Truck Grain Blower Co.
WHITETAIL, MONTANA.

all poultry, hogs and cattle. This year's chicken crop will be smaller as definitely shown by the 25 per cent decrease in chick output. Buying power is improved.

It is a good guess that the present year's turkey crop will be more profitable than last year. At any rate, the experienced turkey farmer who is equipped to handle a normal brood, and who has prospects of raising some feed for use during the range and finishing period, should not overlook this year's possibilities. The "in and out" is usually out during profitable years.

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offers in their KFU Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, and Stains the highest quality paint products possible to produce at a price that is fair and acceptable to the people our dealers want to sell. Manufactured in Kansas City by a reliable Company, these paints are always available in any quantity or color.

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

Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c
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Credentialed Blanks, 10 for..... 5c
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Farmers Union Watch..... 50c
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F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
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Business Manual..... 5c
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
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Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
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Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51
Salina, Kansas

PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER REMEDIES SUPPLIED BY THE FARMERS SERUM & SUP- PLY COMPANY

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Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection..... 63c
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Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose..... 74c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses..... 1.00
Calif Scours Bacterin, 10 doses..... 1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron..... 1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter..... 1.00
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Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon..... 3.00
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Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments..... 3.50
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Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses..... 1.25
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"1/2 GALLON OF GAS PER ACRE"

Cultivates 26 acres of corn
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"With high compression, good gasoline is more economical than ever," says Merritt Klopferstein of Dundee, Michigan, who farms 260 acres. Mrs. Klopferstein runs the Sunny Ridge Hatchery, with a 10,000-chick capacity, making a specialty of ducklings and turkey poults.

THE economy of good gasoline is an old story to Merritt Klopferstein, Dundee, Michigan. He's been using it more than ten years in his old low compression tractor, and has only had the valves ground twice and no major repairs. But the performance of his new high compression Oliver "70" opened his eyes.

He writes, "I've done my first full season's work with my high compression Oliver '70' and it's more economical, more powerful, and covers the ground faster. For example, I cultivated 26 acres of corn from 7 o'clock at night to 3 o'clock in the morning, and in eight hours steady work, used only one-half a gallon of gasoline to the acre.

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