



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1937

NUMBER 29

NEARLY \$18,000 IS RETURNED FARMERS BY LIVESTOCK COOP.

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co., of St. Joseph Declares a Twenty-five Percent Patronage Refund

HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

C. F. Schwab, Manager, Gives Annual Report of Condition of the Association

The annual meetings of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission and the Farmers Union Credit Association of South St. Joseph, Missouri, were held on January 8, 1937, in the offices of the livestock commission at the South St. Joseph Stock Yards.

The Directors of the live stock commission declared a 25 per cent patronage refund for the year 1936. This means that approximately \$18,000.00 will be returned to the farmers who sold and purchased their live stock through the commission during the past year. The commission sold and purchased 248,982 head of live stock valued at \$5,393,448.04 during the year 1936, compared with 216,304 head valued at \$4,755,759.48 during the year 1935.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission is a cooperative live stock selling agency, established on the South St. Joseph Stock Yards in 1917, and is owned and operated by the following state-wide farm organizations: The Farmers Unions of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado; The Farm Bureau Federations of Missouri and Iowa; The Missouri Farmers' Association; and The Farmers Equity Union. During the nineteen years of operation the commission has refunded to its shippers over one million dollars and has never failed to pay a yearly dividend.

The Farmers Union Credit Association is operated in conjunction with the selling agency and makes live stock loans through the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, St. Louis, Missouri. During the year 1936, the credit association made live stock loans to farmers in the territory tributary to the South St. Joseph market in the total amount of \$385,461.88, at an interest rate of 5 per cent. The credit association was organized in 1924. The Farmers Union Loan Act of 1923. During the twelve years of its operations, loans have been made in the approximate amount of three and one-half million dollars. The Directors of the credit association declared a 5 per cent cash dividend on the outstanding Capital Stock, 90 per cent of which is owned by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission.

Mr. H. G. Kenney, President of the Nebraska Farmers Union, was re-elected President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the credit association; Mr. John Vesceky, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, Vice-President; and Mr. C. F. Schwab, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following Directors in addition to the above officers were elected for the year 1937: Mr. George Larsen, Superior, Neb.; Mr. Wm. Hirth, Columbia, Mo.; Mr. Wm. E. Allyn, Sheridan, Mo.; Mr. C. H. McElhiney, Bethany, Mo.; Mr. J. R. Evans, Maryville, Mo.; Mr. E. J. Wilcox, Kent, Ia.; Mr. E. F. Overturn, Bird City, Kas.

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business for the year showing an increase of approximately 10 per cent against the yards decrease of approximately 19 per cent. The increase in our sheep business is due to the sale of the 1937 lamb crop from the breeder ewe loans made last year and the fact that we had a man in Wyoming about two months this fall.

During the year 1936 we handled 977 per cent of the total Stock Yards receipts of cattle compared with 8.48 per cent for 1935; 13.53 per cent of the calves against 13.35 per cent; 14.92 per cent of the hogs against 14.94 per cent; 1.28 per cent of the sheep against 4.22 per cent.

During the year 1936 we purchased 12,198 head of cattle and calves representing 18.15 per cent of total purchased on yards, compared with 10,210 head or 16.7 per cent the previous year, an increase of 19.88 head or 1.45 per cent; 2,643 hogs against 1,207, an increase of 1,436 head, all hogs purchased in country both years; 5,698 sheep against 9,165 a decrease of 3,467 head.

During the year 1936 we handled 248,982 head of live stock valued at \$5,393,448.04, compared with 216,304 head valued at \$4,755,759.48 for the year 1935, an increase of 32,678 in number of head handled and \$637,688.56 in valuation.

During the past year we issued 33,631 checks for sales compared with 30,516 during the year 1935. We issued 44,569 checks against 39,106 during the year 1935.

Total commissions collected for the year 1936 amounts to \$71,724.88, interest earned \$1,714.43, total income \$73,439.31, an increase of \$9,957.34.

Total expenses amounts to \$53,644.21, an increase of \$1,802.96. Total savings amounts to \$19,795.10 or 26.95 per cent, compared with \$11,640.72 or 16.34 per cent increase in savings of \$8,154.38 or 8.61 per cent.

Average commissions collected per car for the year 1936 figures \$15.21 compared with \$15.30 for the year 1935. In connection with the average commissions collected per car, we include approximately 95 per cent of our hog receipts, whereas the schedule in effect on the Omaha market provides for a charge of 30 cents per head, and the Sioux City and Kansas City markets 25 cents per head. Under the Omaha schedule our savings for the year would have been increased approximately \$13,000.00, and under the Sioux City and Kansas City schedule approximately \$6,500. Under the Omaha schedule our percentage of savings would figure approximately 44 per cent.

Average operating expense per car for the year 1936 figures \$11.42 compared with \$12.68 for the year 1935, a decrease of \$1.26 per car.

Average net savings per car for the year 1936 figures \$3.79 compared with \$2.62 for the year 1935, an increase of \$1.17 per car.

Respectfully submitted, C. F. Schwab, Manager.

From Sand Springs, Okla., Poultry Farm

The Sand Springs (Oklahoma) Home Farms (largest diversified farms in the southwest) poultry department is establishing 14 individual R. O. P. and pedigreed White Leghorn pedigreed chicks from which to raise all of their 1937 pullets, according to James Box, superintendent. The hens in the mating were the best selected from 5,000.

The farms contain 1,000 ideal acres for the poultry department and chicks are raised from one-half to two miles from old hens on clean grounds. Movable brooder houses and range shelters are used. The farms have the latest equipment, grain elevators, feed grinders, mixer and make all of starting, growing, and laying mash.

MANY AMENDMENTS ARE LIKELY

Congress Expected to Change Social Security Act Provisions

There are indications that among the many amendments which will be proposed to the Social Security Act at the present session of Congress is one that will exempt casual labor from payment of the tax levied to provide old age benefit payments. As the act now stands, there is no such exemption and the result is that an infinite amount of work will have to be done to enroll, number, and classify people who in some instances do not earn more than 50 cents a year in casual employment.

SEED SELECTION

Anyone intending to plant the usual spring sown crops should make selection of seed of high quality seed of desired varieties. Delay in securing such seed until near the time to plant may make it necessary to use lower quality seed. Selection of seed stocks now will give the grower a wider opportunity to obtain quality seed of known source and variety.

APPLYING MANURE

Fall plowed fields that are to be planted to corn in the spring are usually very soft through the winter and can be cut up badly by manure spreader wheels. If manure is to be applied to such fields, it should be done when the ground is frozen.

Cooperative Council Delegates Convene

Farm cooperatives delegates representing more than 4,000 separately incorporated marketing and purchasing associations which last year handled well over a billion dollars in business for approximately 1,600,000 members convened in Washington in January for the annual meeting of the National Cooperative Council.

Before adopting specific policies for concerted action during the coming year, the group met informally with executives of general farm organizations and administrative officials of the federal government. The committee on surplus and monetary control reported substantial progress in the direction of policies which the Council has advocated for years.

Pointing out that no surplus management can be permanently successful until the commodity involved is placed on a self-supporting basis, the delegates commended the steps which have been taken by the administration toward the reduction and more effective handling of surpluses. At the same time they stressed the belief that the administrative foreign trade policy, as indicated by relative exports and imports of agricultural products, has been "disappointing."

Resolutions were adopted urging public hearings and the restoration of the Senate's right to ratify trade agreements; the maintenance of the dollar on a fixed purchasing and debt-paying basis; and the amendment of the Robinson-Patman trade regulation law to clarify ambiguities and to repeal regulations unduly oppressive to business. Opposition was also voiced to any amendments to the Farm Credit Act which would require refinancing of projects which might jeopardize its sound basis.

To the extent that farmers are property owners they belong to the capitalist class. To the extent that they personally perform the arduous duties of tilling the soil and operating the farm they belong to the laboring class. In the farmer the best qualities of capital and labor are united. He should enjoy both economic independence and social security. We reaffirm our belief in the efficacy of agriculture as a most effective means to these ends. From a resolution of the National Cooperative Council.

Diversion Payments Increased in AAA

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today that the rates on Class I, or diversion payments to farmers participating in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in North Central and Western Regions had been increased 7 percent and in the East Central Region 5 percent to bring them in line with payments in the Northeast and Southern Regions.

This means that the rates for shifting from corn, tobacco and other soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops in the North Central and Western Regions have been increased seven percent and five percent in the East-central Region. For example a producer who would have received \$100 for diversion under the 1936 schedule will now receive \$107 in the North Central and Western Regions and \$105 in the East Central Region.

County administrative expenses of conducting the conservation program in the East Central, North Central, and Western Regions are deducted from payments. The administrative expenses in the Northwest and Southern Regions have been paid from the general administrative fund for carrying out the program. The increase in the rates for Class I payments brings these rates to an average of 100 per cent for each of the five regions.

The result will be to equalize the rates of payment received by farmers in all regions whether their county administrative expenses are paid locally or out of the general administrative fund.

Because of differences in administrative costs in the various counties, however, the payments will vary from 103 per cent in counties where administrative costs are relatively low to 97 per cent in those counties where the maximum deduction permitted for administrative expenses was made.

A total of \$27,116,034.92 was paid to producers under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program up to December 31, 1936. H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said the bulk of the payments for the 1936 program would be made prior to April 1, 1937.

At the same time, Mr. Tolley announced that the county officers in charge of the conservation program have been advised that thirty days after the payments have been made, anyone may obtain from the offices receiving payments, a list of those producers who receive \$10,000 or more for any one year under the Agricultural Conservation Program will be published as soon as possible after the bulk of payments for any one program have been made. The list of \$10,000 payments under the AAA adjustment program. This data will be sent to the Senate to complete the list of \$10,000 payments requested in Senate Resolution No. 365.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE HAS ANNUAL MEETING

Governor Huxman Was The Principal Speaker At The Banquet Held At Jayhawk Hotel, Topeka

SPEAKS ON GAS TAX

Says State Cannot Afford To Lose The Three or Four Million Dollars Which It Is Losing Now

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture was opened with a banquet at the Jayhawk hotel the evening of January 13.

Governor Huxman was the principal speaker at the banquet, and, among other things, he said "Kansas cannot continue to lose the three or four million dollars annually which it is losing under the present gasoline tax exemption law." He compared Kansas gas exemption of twenty-six per cent with those of neighboring states and concluded the part of his talk dealing with gas exemptions with the following statement: "Let us have a law that still gives you farmers the tax exempt gas you should have, but still does not exempt from taxation any more than that amount."

The meeting proper convened on January 14 at the Memorial Hall in Topeka. Mr. Roy Green of the U. S. Department of Agriculture spoke on crop insurance.

George S. Knapp, Chief Engineer, Water Resources of the state of Kansas, spoke on farm ponds and water conservation.

Dean L. E. Call of the Kansas State College, advocated the storage of surplus forage and feed grains from good crop years to tide the farmers over drought periods.

J. C. Spivey, President of the Kansas City University, spoke on "Prosperity and the Pursuit of Happiness." He said, among other things: "National prosperity depends not alone on production of goods and material wealth but on more on their equitable distribution."

Henry C. of the committee on Education of the Chicago Board of Trade said: "Price fixing by political agencies has been the dream of governments since the days of ancient Greece, but to date it has failed, without exception, to turn into execution."

H. A. Cowden, President of the Consumers Cooperative Assn., stressed purchasing of farm supply and among other remarks, said "the farmers in their cooperative movement have the best machinery to correct our economic evils."

Joseph G. Knapp, of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, said "Cooperative marketing and purchasing power has helped to make our farmers prosperous, and maintained a fair exchange value for their products, which is a proper exchange relationship between agricultural and industrial commodities as reflected by parity."

We heartily commend the work being done toward the control and eradication of livestock diseases, and we urge that congress make available sufficient funds to continue this program.

We are as definitely opposed now as we have been in the past to the lifting of the root-and-mouth quarantine in force respecting admission of cattle to this country from Argentina.

We urge that the secretary of agriculture be given authority to investigate all records of sales agencies and packers in connection with livestock to determine the influence that either direct sales or market sales have in determining livestock price levels.

PROTECTION OF STOCK IN TRANSIT

In view of the heavy loss sustained on livestock shipped by truck as a result of same being crippled and bruised, we recommend that shippers of livestock who ship different species in one shipment insist that same be separated by proper partition, and that where check is used, trucker be required to furnish same.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

We commend our Kansas representatives in congress for their support of legislation of benefit to agriculture.

TRANSPORTATION

Cost of moving farm supplies is one of the heaviest items the producers have to bear. We are, therefore, in favor of developing all methods of transportation strictly on the basis of merit and ability to render service, and recommend also inter-state and state regulation that will facilitate transportation.

TRANSPORTATION RATES

We again urge that transportation rates on livestock be worked out separately for water, truck, rail and aid on their individual merits for rendering service.

COMMUNITY SALES

Community sales as market mediums have developed to large proportions and experience clearly shows that they must be brought under state regulation. We, therefore, propose that protective measures be passed by the legislature to require bonded sales managers, certificates of ownership of property sold and the strict compliance with livestock sanitary regulations and provisions

tion of all agencies of the federal government serving American agriculture to remove duplication and avoid confusion and conflicts in the administration of agricultural policies and programs.

We insist that the representatives of these agencies, both federal and state, who are serving farmers, work through and in cooperation with land grant institutions and with farmers' associations in administering agricultural policies and programs in the states, counties and communities of the nation.

RECIPROCAL TRADE TREATIES

We believe the act authorizing reciprocal trade treaties should be amended to require ratification by the United States senate and also recommend the elimination of the most favored nation clause. Countries enjoying wide outlets in the American market of commodities on the free list should be required to take as exclusive commodities produced in the United States which they need.

RESOURCES

We commend state and federal governments in their efforts on behalf of the farming industry, and believe their concentration on the conservation of natural resources and their intelligent utilization would be among their most valuable services to agriculture and to the nation as well. In connection with the conservation and domestic allotment program, we recommend a study of crop insurance and the ever-normal granary and other means whereby agriculture may be stabilized and brought into a parity with other industries.

RURAL CREDIT

We favor the further extension of the three and one-half per cent interest rate as provided by the Wheeler amendment to the farm credit act, and ask that farm credit policies be liberalized in connection with farm home loans to worthy applicants.

EXCISE TAXES

We endorse the excise tax on vegetable oils, tropical starches and poultry products and ask that it be broadened to include tapioca, cassava, and their derivatives.

DAIRY SUBSTITUTES

We again urge that the dairy industry and its products be fully protected against so-called substitutes, as, for example, oleomargarine, either by legal limitations as to manufacture and sale or by taxation or both, as circumstances may require, to insure fair competition on the basis of merit and ability to render service to their rightful place in the diet of the nation.

MONETARY STABILIZATION

We again assert our belief that the purchasing power of the dollar should be stabilized and that a steady price level, based upon the wholesome commodity index, be maintained.

PROTECTION AND PARITY

We reaffirm our stand a year ago that agriculture be protected in domestic markets as fully and effectively as are other American industries and that there be established a fair exchange value for its products, which is a proper exchange relationship between agricultural and industrial commodities as reflected by parity.

LIVESTOCK DISEASES

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TRANSPORTATION RATES

Sheep and Lambs on Feed, January 1, 1936

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market on January 1, 1937, in the principal feeding States was about 4 percent smaller than the number on feed January 1, 1936, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The number this year was 5,376,000 head compared with the revised estimate of 5,581,000 on January 1, 1936, 5,561,000 on January 1, 1935 and 6,160,000 head on January 1, 1932—the largest on record.

The decrease this year from last year was all in the Corn Belt States, with most of the decrease in the Western Corn Belt. The estimated number this year was 2,632,000 head compared with 3,192,000 head, from January 1, 1936 a decrease of 560,000 head. Of this decrease 500,000 head was in the Western Corn Belt and 60,000 head in the Eastern Corn Belt. The proportion of the Corn Belt total in the Eastern Corn Belt this year was much above the average of recent years and the total is above average. The number in the Western Corn Belt was the smallest since 1923.

The largest decreases were in Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa. The decrease in Nebraska was estimated at about 300,000 head, from January 1, 1936 to 490,000 head at the beginning of this year. In the Scottsbluff area of Nebraska and Wyoming the estimated number this year was 315,000 head compared with 445,000 head on January 1, 1936.

The estimated number on feed January 1, 1937, of the Western States including North Dakota, Texas and Oklahoma was 2,744,000 head compared with 2,389,000 head a year earlier. The number was larger this year than last in all of the States except Colorado, North Dakota and Arizona. The number in Colorado was 1,030,000 head compared with 1,250,000 head a year earlier and was the smallest number since 1927. The decrease from last year was nearly all in Northern Colorado where the estimated number this year was 750,000 head compared with 980,000 head a year earlier. The decrease in the Arkansas Valley was only 5,000 head, while there was a small increase in the rest of the State. The largest increases in the Western States were in Utah, Idaho, and California but Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Oregon and Texas also showed material increases.

The increases in the Western States are mostly in States and areas that are mostly of their feed lands in market most of their feed lands in January and February. In the important late marketing areas of northern Colorado, the Arkansas Valley and Scottsbluff the total on feed this year is about 23 percent smaller than last year and the smallest since 1927. Only a relatively small proportion of the record lamb crop in Texas has as yet been marketed. With a continuation of the favorable feed conditions in the principal sheep area of that State during the next few months, very heavy marketing of grass fat yearlings in April and May is probable.

Pressure Demands a Peril to Democracy

That pressure demands for increasing government control on the part of farm, labor, industrial, consumer and commercial groups are adding to the dangers facing democracy from unemployment and from alien political theories was the warning voiced this month by John D. Miller, president of the National Cooperative Council.

It is of course proper, Judge Miller pointed out, for all citizens singly or in groups, to present their views to Congress for its information and to request legislation. But in principle there is a wide gulf between this type of representation and the high-powered, insidious and liberally-financed activities of those seeking to dominate.

"From the beginning," he said, "our leading statesmen have recognized and declared that undue concentration of power in government imperils democracy. Recognizing that insidious movements and the large number of persons still unemployed imperil democracy, it should also be recognized that this peril will be materially increased if, as the result of group pressure, too much power is vested in the government."

"Farm groups, labor groups, industrial groups, consumer groups and commercial groups are each in their own way—demanding that the federal government control some factors of their operations or, for their benefit, to control the activities of others. To grant the demands of some groups will be destructive if thereby additional heavy burdens are cast on other groups. If all of the demands of all groups are complied with, the enactment of laws, it would mean a long step toward undue concentration of power in the government. Once started on this road, it would be difficult to find a stopping place and still more difficult to recede."

Restoring of agriculture to its one-time prosperity would go far toward removing one of the primary threats to democracy—the unemployment problem, Judge Miller stated.

"But little attention has been given to the fact that agriculture has attached to it more persons engaged in 'gainful employment' than have the manufacturing industries. The development of the past few years in agriculture has been such that, in the absence of definite data on the subject it is safe to assume that the number of wage earners employed on our farms has not increased but decreased.

ADMINISTRATION MINUS POLITICS IS HUXMAN'S AIM

Governor in Message to Legislature Asks Political Activity Be Abolished From Certain Departments

SAYS TAX LAWS HAPHAZARD

Both Houses Adjourned Until Monday When Active Labors on Grist of Bills Will Start

Topeka Capital

Gov. Walter A. Huxman outlined a 14-point legislative program in his message yesterday. He suggested that the state government be revamped along modern scientific lines, that the taxation system be brought up to date and offered to call a special session to put his suggestions into law.

Briefly, he suggested that the legislature:

Create the necessary machinery for the operation of social security in the state.

Ratify the child labor amendment to the federal constitution.

Correct the public school problem as it relates to consolidation of districts and provide free text books.

Enact a law for the control of wind erosion, and bindweed.

Revise the gasoline exemption law. Define intoxicating beer.

Revision of the driver's license law, making it more effective.

Confine a state building program to the "minimum" for the present. Reorganize certain departments for economy.

Revise the statute creating the state highway patrol.

Study the tax system with the idea of revising it, co-ordinating it and bringing it up to date.

Amend the salaries of the bank commissioner, members of the board of administration and members of the corporation commission.

Asks for Cooperation

Delivering his message in joint session of senate and house, the governor went deeply into discussion of his proposals. He would have an amendment submitted lengthening the governor's term to four years, without re-election.

To further remove politics from state administration, he would have the new social security program made non-partisan, remove the state highway patrol from alleged political activity, and in general put the state government on a non-political business basis.

Following the delivery of the governor's message, both senate and house adjourned until late, the house convening at 10 o'clock, the senate at 1:30 p. m.

During the morning numerous bills were presented, some of them designed to carry out portions of his program.

The governor paid particular attention in his message to social security, school books, soil erosion, to the state highway patrol, prohibition, safety on the highways, and taxation.

He suggested that the same commission, which he hopes will be created to study reorganization of state departments, might also work out an equitable taxation program. He said that "any tax not paid or income is a confiscatory tax," and that "the time is now ripe" for doing something about property taxes.

"The difficulty with our tax laws has been that we have passed them rather haphazardly," Governor Huxman said. "Let me say that if a student of (the tax laws) it is my intention to ask the legislature to act upon it."

The governor asked that salary cuts on certain state officials be restored, either whole or in part. He also suggested that the state highway patrol be curbed both in expenditures and in duties assigned. He said that the present patrol had cost the state \$465,265.88, without a cent of appropriation from the legislature.

Although he did not become quite specific upon the prohibition, the governor did call the legislature to define the alcoholic content of an intoxicating drink, cautioning that the definition should be a "reasonable one," "that we can defend before all men."

Social Security Forms Mailed to Employers

Forms SS-1 have been mailed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas to all potential Old Age Benefit taxpayers of record in his office. These include employers of one or more persons rendering services in any capacity, governmental agencies, religious, charitable and educational institutions, and employers of domestics in homes.

Obviously, not all employers who are liable for taxes under this section of the Social Security Act are on the Collector's list. On the other hand, quite likely forms have been mailed to some who may not be liable for returns. Those who are employers of one or more persons, either full or part-time, who are not on the list, should have registered with the Social Security Board and have received a number, should communicate with the Collector of Internal Revenue at Wichita and request the forms be sent to them. The returns are to be filed monthly.

January tax is due and the returns must be filed during the month of February. Information relative to the taxing features of the Act may be obtained from H. D. Baker, Collector of Internal Revenue, Wichita, Kansas.

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

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W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION
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C. B. Thowe
Secretary
C. C. Belden

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1937

EDITORIAL

I wish our members would read the extracts from the Governor's speech in the Kansas Union Farmer this week, and also in the public press, especially those dealing with tax exempt gasoline. I feel sure that the Governor has been misinformed in regard to the amount of gasoline escaping taxation. The statement he made before the banquet of the delegates to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture saying that "Kansas could not afford to lose three or four million dollars in taxation annually on account of the use of tax exempt gasoline for road purposes" shows upon its face that some one has told the Governor much that is not true and very little that is true. If the percentage of tax exempt gas in Kansas, given as 26%, is correct, then in order to lose four million dollars annually, all of the tax exempt gas would have to be bootlegged gas because we do not collect over \$16,000,000 annually at any time in gasoline taxes.

I wish our members would go through their records and find out how many gallons of gas they use in their tractors to plow an acre of ground under average conditions, how many gallons it takes to disk the ground, then harrow it, sow it, and finally harvest it with a combine. After they have arrived at the total number of gallons per acre it takes to put in and harvest an acre of wheat or an acre of row crops, they can multiply their total acreage by this gallonage and in that way get the average amount of gasoline needed to farm their land. To this amount add the gallons used for gasoline stoves, gasoline engines, delco lights, cleaning and for belt work on the tractor. Then compare this total with your total exemptions and see just where you yourself stand on tax exempt gas.

If we can get at least two or three representative farmers in each county in Kansas to work out this formula, we can then arrive at a very close estimate of the amount of gas which should be tax exempt and also at the probable amount of bootlegging in in tax exempt gasoline. We farmers have a right to tax exemption on the gas used for non road purposes and should stand upon that right regardless of figures submitted by those opposed to the exemption. But, in connection with this right, we also have a duty of helping enforce the law so as to prevent, as far as possible, any evasion of taxation on gasoline used for road purposes. Now is the time for every farmer to make a close study of his actual consumption of gas, which should be tax exempt, and have this ready to forward to the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union, or to the legislative representative of the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations in Topeka, Mr. Clyde W. Coffman, Room 500, Jayhawk Hotel.

Our Legislative Representative, Mr. Clyde W. Coffman, is anxious to have the full support of all of the farmers of Kansas in working for needed farm legislation in Kansas and in opposing legislation which would be to the detriment of the farmers of Kansas.

Every county should select a Legislative Committee, consisting of one member from each of the farm organizations, and such other prominent farmers as they might wish to put upon the committee. It should be the duty of this committee to study all proposed legislation and be ready, at a moment's notice, to render such assistance to the state legislative representative as he might need and desire.

If these county committees will send the Legislative Representative at Topeka the name of the chairman, so he might contact this chairman whenever he felt he needed their help, it would make his work much easier and ever so much more effective. Please tend to this, folks out in the country, and see how much help you can render your Legislative Representative, and how much good you can do for the agricultural class of Kansas.

The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations consists not only of the three general farm organizations, but also of all of the statewide and regional cooperative organizations in the state. So that this Legislative committee should, in addition to the rep-

representatives of the three general farm organizations, include representatives of the statewide cooperatives and other members of the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations.

Last week, in addition to the work at the office, I attended a part of the meetings of the State Board of Agriculture. I also helped our Legislative Representative, Mr. Clyde W. Coffman, go over the legislative program and get the furniture necessary for the farm organizations office, and such other supplies as he wanted me to help him with.

I hope all of our farmers will feel free to visit the headquarters of the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations whenever they are in Topeka. We have two extra beds at the headquarters and any of our farmers who may be caught without a place to sleep in Topeka will be welcome at the organization headquarters and I feel sure Mr. Coffman will see that they do not have to sleep outside.

On Friday, January 15, I attended the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company. There was not a large number of farmers present, but those present impressed me as earnest workers. Most of them who made talks during the meeting expressed the conviction that the Farmers Union of Kansas is one big family and that what is of benefit to one is of benefit to the other, and what is to the detriment of one cannot hurt but be to the detriment of the other.

I feel sure that the state union will have far more cooperation from the agents of the Insurance Company during the coming year than we have had for the past several years. In turn, we wish to assure the Insurance Company of the full support and cooperation of the state office and the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union.

All officers and directors of the Insurance company were re-elected for another term. The company had a successful year in spite of the heavy fire losses this year and made another nice addition to its surplus.

CONGRESSMAN CARLSON'S WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

This 75th Congress is an unusual one in many respects. It consists of 384 Democrats, 89 Republicans and 12 Progressives and Farmer-Labor members. This is the smallest Republican since Benjamin Harrison was President. And then the average member is much younger than those of past Congresses. Quite a number are under 30 years of age, while the majority are still under their early forties. There are 88 "freshman" members, which is a much larger percentage of new faces than formerly, as the number of new members has ranged from 20 to 25 percent in the past. This indicates the amazing turnover in the national legislative body.

If you want a complete know-or if you desire a coat of arms to point over your door, you have only to hire a professional worker here in Washington who will undertake the job at a stipulated fee to find out all you want to know about Uncle Bill and Cousin Jane. Seneca has spread interest in Genealogy has developed over the country that it became necessary to provide a special area called the "Genealogy Room" in the library of Congress.

The Grim Reaper exacted a heavy toll in the 74th Congress. Since the election of November 6, 1934, eight members of the United States Senate have been gathered unto the dust of their fathers, while 13 members of the House have slipped away. Many of them were under 50 years of age. What a pitiable little span is human life.

Is true that Congressmen get some funny letters in their mail. Here's a request one received the other day: "I understand there is money in bullfrogs. Will you see that the Government loans me \$400 so I can buy two bullfrogs and start a bullfrog farm?"

Just a little note of inspiration to the one who thinks he is handicapped with a physical disability. On the opening day of the 75th Congress, there sat in a wheel chair in his well of the House, holding up his right hand to take the oath a young man 37 years of age from Springfield, Ohio. His name is Arthur Aleishire. Several years ago while managing a dairy in his home state, he received an injury which completely paralyzed him from the hips down. From a wheel chair he operated a filling station and grocery store. But within him the fires of ambition burned with intensity. Today he is a member of Congress and has the distinction of being the first Democrat elected in the 7th Ohio district.

Following the President's address on January 6 the Congress disproved the old saying that "Large bodies move slowly". On one of his recommendations, asking for power to halt shipments of arms to the warring factions in Spain's civil war, the Senate and House adopted a joint resolution giving the President the desired power, before adjourning for the day. The Senate voted 80 to 10 in favor of the resolution and in the House the vote was 403 to 1. No more speedy action was ever obtained in the Roosevelt administration. The lone member of the House who voted nay was Representative Bernard of Minnesota, a Farmer-Laborite.

Representative Chapman of Kentucky believes that the walls of the Memorial Amphitheatre in Arlington Cemetery where the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is located should be decorated with poetry. His suggestion contained in a bill he introduced provides for inscribing the nine stanzas of that well known poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," on the walls at a cost of \$1250.

There will be general interest in the fact that on an average during the past year a new Grange hall in the United States has been dedicated every week.

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

REORGANIZATION—the word of the week. Its vast scope, first suggested in this 54th Civil Service anniversary week, has rocked Washington.

Only four Republican Senators—McNary, Johnson, Borah and Hale, have longer records in the Senate than does our own Senator Capper.

The long autobiography of Wm. Gibbs McAdoo, in the Congressional Directory, although relating his many connections with Woodrow Wilson, fails to mention his marriage to the daughter.

Rooms in cheap hotels fronting on lower Penn. Ave., where the inaugural parade passes, jumped from 75c to as high as \$30 a day for the 20th. The weather forecast was responsible for this business recovery.

Doors of the fiery Blanton's office never stood open and were often locked during office hours. After his defeat, Chandler of Tenn., moved in and the latch string is out.

Tugwell got columns when he went to molasses but when young James Landis, chairman of SPC, was elected as Dean of the Harvard Law School, it was no joking matter.

The G. O. P. Senators have assigned Sen. Frazier, N. Dak., (of Frazier-Lemke fame) to the Banking and Currency Committee. Some of the eastern crowd must have choked on this appointment coming from this Senate group which once was the stronghold of the "Old Guard."

Of the oldest 25 members in point of service, out of 532 in both Houses, Texas claims 7: the vice-President, the House Majority Leader, Chairmen of the powerful House committees of Agriculture, Appropriations, Judiciary, Rivers and Harbors, and Senate Military Affairs. Lone Star is a misnomer.

TRUE COOPERATION DEFINED BY SHIPPS

Dear Cooperators:
Well, Old Man Winter has paid us a visit, however today is rather thawing. I note a conference was held in Omaha, December 22 and 29, and I dare say some fine speeches were made, which is a characteristic of all well governed meetings.

However, speech making alone is not enough. There must be sound programs offered and carried out in order to make cooperation a success. The biggest thing lacking in the Co-operative movement is the lack of Co-operation itself among leaders.

We have two distinct types of leadership. One along safe, constructive paths, the other, unsafe, destructive paths. We find men with fine ideas and ideals, but who will not eat at the same trough with others engaged in similar work. I know personally one leader, who has kept right down the Co-operative alley, who by doing so has built a tremendous cooperative enterprise. One of his chief characteristics is that he will work with any cooperative concern on earth.

I know others who for fear some one will think of something they have not as yet thought of, who for selfish reasons will sit and do nothing rather than admit they did not know.

This cooperative movement, as I see it, does not belong to anyone in particular, but to everybody in general, who is willing to accept it as an economic aid to all who participate. The successful cooperative who will cooperate with others is truly worth considering. The brains and greatness of a man usually shows up under fire. We have a few who can take it. Anyway let's be cooperators by cooperating with cooperators.

Yours for cooperation,
J. E. Shipps.

P. S. We hold our quarterly meeting Friday night, January 22 at Wayne, Kansas. Everyone invited.

Neighborhood Notes

MORE ON FARM TENANCY PROBLEM

Kansas Union Farmers, To The Editor:

The letter of "Uncle Anton" in the January 7th issue of the Kansas Union Farmer was headed "What Do You Think?" We took this as a suggestion to express our views through the columns of our paper, so here goes.

Although I have much respect for the opinions of old timers, I must say that I cannot agree altogether with what Brother Peterson had to say in this letter on the Farm Tenancy Situation. We must agree that many tenant farmers are in their present plight through shiftlessness, mismanagement and lack of foresight, but this is not the chief cause for the increasing tenancy or the present financial straits of most tenants.

Of course the past four years of drought have aggravated the situation, making it impossible for many landowners to meet taxes and interest payments, thus causing them to lose their farms and become tenants. However, we have other causes, such as unjust taxes on land and high rates of interest on farm mortgages than on other forms of loans and an unstable dollar which has caused the great fluctuation in the price of farm commodities. These matters need no introduction to members of the Farmers Union. The Farmers Union has recognized this discrimination against farmers over a longer period of time than any other farm organization, and I think would, and has many times in the past, gone on record that the disadvantages under which farmers labor has done much more to cause farmers to lose their farms and go broke than any lack of ambition on the part of the farmers themselves.

It is generally admitted that from the late 1890's to the close of the World War in 1920 American Agriculture enjoyed its greatest period of prosperity. Even our so-called expert economists are not afraid to admit that this is a fact. Therefore, those farmers who acquired their land during this period of prosperity, may recognize the problems of the average farmer who is trying to pay for a farm today.

It is true that we can point out an occasional farmer who has prospered during the past four hard years, but we know that he is the exception. It is also quite likely that the indictment which Charley Talbot brought against farmers in his speech at the State convention, that "Most farmers are capitalists," will fit these prosperous farmers.

The Farm Tenancy Problem is a real problem, not only for the farmers, but for all the common people. Our land is our only great resource which is not monopolized or directly controlled by capitalist interests and at the rate at which farmers are being pushed off the land by foreclosure, the time is not far distant when the tillers of the soil will have to answer directly to the beck and call of Big Business.

We wonder if there is any agency great enough to cope with the situation. Of course the government will study the situation. The experts will tell us the percentage of land occupied by tenants, the reasons why the farmers are losing their farms; and many other things we already know, but to those of us who are not afraid to "call a spade a spade," it's the same old government that has allowed farmers to be exploited down through the years, and the hope for real farm relief glimmers off in the distance to the time when all the common people wake up to what a power they can be through cooperation.

Very truly yours,
Ernest B. Benne.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT SPRING GLEN

Our last regular meeting of Spring Glen local was held on Tuesday, January 19. A large membership was present to witness the installation of the officers who will guide the local through the year 1937.

The following officers were installed in due form:

President—James L. Petty
Vice President—K. R. Villander
Secretary-Treasurer—Walter Brennan

Conductor—Alfred A. Schwanke
Doorkeeper—Chas. Holwick

Following the installation regular business was taken care of by the new officers.

Meeting adjourned and the East Committee served a nice lunch which was enjoyed by all.

Looking forward to a banner year in memberships, as well as crops and wishing you all a prosperous year.

Yours truly,
Walter E. Brennan.

LADIES AUXILIARY

The ladies auxiliary to the Farmers Union Local 592, met at the home of Mrs. Frederick Lippe.

Meeting was called to order by the president. The Lord's Prayer was repeated. After the election of officers was held.

President—Mrs. Harold Stoneback
Vice President—Mrs. Wm. Caupal
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Alden McNeil

Chaplain—Mrs. Ed. Lindsey
Lecturer—Mrs. John McKelvey
Reporter—Mrs. Joseph Regnier

It was then decided that we buy one parliamentary practice book. Clippings from newspapers were read and discussed. The Auxiliary was organized last March and the membership has increased from 6 to 13 members.

Lunch was served by the hostess after which we adjourned to meet with Mrs. John McKelvey, February 9th.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ELLIS COUNTY FARMERS UNION

The March 1936 Kansas Stockman says some years ago the Foot and Mouth distase propaganda was spread through the country. A special session of the Legislature was called. The Livestock Sanitation Commission created. Vast numbers of livestock slaughtered. Then they woke up and found that it was not Foot and Mouth Disease at all. The stockmen lost their cattle and the taxpayers paid the bill.

Then they spread the T. B. propaganda, claiming people were catching T. B. from the cow. Never mentioning the T. B. infected people who dive in the swimming pools or set their hot pants on a frosty cement seat in a stadium and how like an Englishman's fox hunt and some roughneck cripples his opponent and kicks a leather bag.

The poverty stricken stockman was forced to pay high prices and to submit to having his stock roughly handled, sticking disinfectant needles in his face and having his ears pinned rather than curbing the disease. Cattle also condemned by one veterinarian has been moved to another veterinary and pronounced hale and healthy. A butcher says he has never found a T. B. cow in twenty years. Some ringers get the cattle for nothing and they tax Grandma to pay the bill.

The latest balahoo is blaming the Undulent Fever on the dairy cows. Dr. Theobald Smith, a high authority from the Rockefeller Institute said in the Ayrshire Digest: The fact remains that no one has detected that cow's milk causes undulent fever. Dr. Robert Graham of University of Illinois, in Successful Farmer, November, 1936, says Bovine Abortion Vaccine is overvalued. Neither the value nor the help of application for vaccine is yet established and the stockmen may realize its limitations. Hoard's Dairyman, November 15, 1924 says abortion vaccine contains living germs and may create new centers of infection. March 25, 1930, it says forty-one heifers were exposed to abortion. Thirty-seven were the first test, but only eleven reacted on a later test. It is generally admitted cows get over abortion and it is very doubtful if the bull harbors the germs.

Mr. Gray, the U. S. cattle appraiser, said two-thirds of the condemned cows had never tested at all. Dr. Graham says it is not uncommon to take a sample of blood from one cow and get a positive return from one laboratory and a negative return from another.

Successful Farming, November 1936, says almost 500,000 cattle were slaughtered in two years. While there were 965,000 imported, mostly from disease spreading nations. See Hays Daily, October 15, 1936.

Is it any wonder Peggy Ann's Papa says: "We've been sold down the river and again they tax Grandpa to pay for the fake."

Chief Justice Marshall in 1819 said the privilege to tax involves the power to destroy.

Considering the above facts we wish to submit the following Resolutions asking our Legislature,

First. To amend the laws so as to allow the stockmen to do their own testing for T. B. and Abortions, which they can do in a more careful sanitary way than it has been done the same as they vaccinate their stock for Black Leg and Hog Cholera. Thereby avoiding carrying distaste from one herd to another.

Second. We further ask our legislature to provide laws making the title clear and not subject to further examination on all property receiving a government loan up to the time the loan was made. The State to appoint an efficient examiner in each county who shall charge a reasonable fee for examining and perfecting the title to any property the owner thereof may request and pay the fee. He receiving a certificate of clean title to date guaranteed by the state making it not necessary to go further back when having the title examined thereafter.

Third. We deplore and condemn our present system of taxation penalizing those who house and feed the world. About thirty per cent of all the property is taxed, locally all of the tax. Farmers in Lyons County pay 44 per cent of their income for tax while preachers, teachers, clerks, and stenographers, etc. pay 1 to 1.2 per cent one same. Tax on farms have increased 400 per cent while \$3.00 wheat went to 25c. Penalizing thrift. Allowing the nontaxable tax-eaters to vote the tax burden on those who feed and house them. See Farmers Unjust Tax Book.

Topeka Daily 4-5-32 says Mississipp offers 39699 farms for tax sale. Cappers Weekly 9-24-32 says Chicago sold for tax 29,000 properties and 59,000 had no beds. They were not worth the tax.

When Jefferson was president we had one government employee to 1,000 people. K. C. Times 12-24-1934 says one in every five people in the U. S. A. are drawing government pay. Our government employees are exempt from paying their share of income tax and lots of them invest in nontaxable dividends or interest drawing investments and are actually competing and beating the property owning taxpayer out of his income. We wish to condemn this unfair competition by the non-taxable taxpayers and wish to recommend collecting tax from clear incomes. Rather than collecting \$1900.00 tax from one who has lost \$4000.00 trying to house and feed Uncle Sam's luxury loving tax eaters.

The taxgatherers drove Marcus to the arena to "kill or be killed" for the amusement of the taxpayers and their aristocratic associates. Rome was founded on the subjection of the many to the few and "she blew up."

Fourth. Sen. Thomas and Frazier, Cappers Weekly, Dec. 5, 1936, says the Alaska resettlement project will collapse. The estimated cost per family for the 400 families was \$3500.00. But the final cost will be near \$14,000.00. A total of \$5,600,000.00 for moving 400 good citizens from their homes to a foreign land to go broke and wonder back to the U. S. A. disheartened and in poverty. We would recommend buying and giving them feed for themselves and stock in the drought stricken districts. Thereby keeping good citizens on the farms where they can feed themselves when nature again responds to the needs of the producer rather than our present system of loaning them money, forcing them to pay high interest and sending out JUDAS THE TAX COLLECTOR TO CONFISCATE THEIR HOMES. To buy luxury for those who have scattered propaganda and got their sticky fingers in the tax pot. What went with the vast sums appropriated for the tree planting shelter belt and lifting the dust bowl. About \$1.00 per farmer reached Ellis county after sifting through the fingers of those who are always fingering the tax pot.

Hays Daily 11-20-34. Senator Borfah said in 100 counties in one state it cost \$5100.00 to administer \$4700.00 relief. "Why shoot Dillinger in the back."

Fifth. The ever increasing accidents on our highways places the property owner at a disadvantage. We therefore recommend making all parties driving cars or trucks, carry accident insurance, to protect both parties. Otherwise the innocent party is subject to a penitentiary offense of one to five years.

Sixth. They Tax Grandma to build great colleges and schools. They tax Grandma to pay Silver Mounted Deans, Scott Eyed Dudes and their lady friends to form their own book and now they have the GODFORGIVEN NERVE to try to force Grandma to FURNISH FREE TEXT BOOKS for the offspring of our nontaxable taxeating aristocracy.

We wish to condemn this unsound, selfish racket and recommend that the state print and distribute these text books at cost, cutting out all graft, bonuses and royalties, using the old style books such as Kays Arithmetic and McGuffey's Readers that teach sound rules and good morals, rather than the present system of changing books and paying huge royalties and profits for a mixture of algebra and common arithmetic or reading without knowing the letters or their sounds.

T. A. Schmidt, Frank Walz, F. G. Brull, Resolutions Committee.
Frank Schappert, President.
Frank B. Pfeifer, Secy. Treas.

NOTICE

The Liebenthal Local will have their monthly meeting Thursday, January 21.

This meeting will be of vital interest to all farmers of this neighborhood.

It is an open meeting, and every farmer from this vicinity is invited and expected at the meeting.
J. J. Enslinger Sec.-Treas.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CORN VALLEY LOCAL

Corn Valley Local met, December 4, 1936 and held the annual election of officers.

The following were elected for the coming year:
President—Henry Knoche
Vice President—Sylvester Hearn
Secretary-Treasurer—Robert Jimison.

Business Agent—Fred Hagen
Doorkeeper—C. A. Parks
Conductor—F. C. Verning.
Lecturer—Mrs. Roy Meyer
Reporter—Mrs. Harry Meyer.
After the election we enjoyed a fine program.

By the secretary
Robert Jimison.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

Reading the notice the Crooked Creek Juniors send in this week, I wish I lived a little closer that I might drop in for a bowl of Chili, or some oysters. Every one who is near by should make a special effort to patronize them, and join in the fun one always has at a gathering of this kind.

This week we have from our national program service, a playlet "The Weakest Link," and a poem, "A Conclusion." If you do not care to use them in your programs right now, they will be fine for later on. I would suggest that you save all this material in a scrap book and it will no doubt come in handy at some time during the program work.

Then we have an article "Queer Things About Cats." I had hardly realized all these peculiarities, but knew some of them. We all have kittens and cats around, and some of the Juniors have a very favorite one for a playmate. Watch your kitten and remember what this article says and see if you find all these things as true.

Velora Bosse of Wheaton writes us a nice letter. She didn't say when her birthday is, but maybe some of you will write her anyway. I hope she won't forget this most important item the next letter we have from her.

This week we are publishing "Hints on Serving"—Laying the Table for Luncheon or Dinner. Good manners and a knowledge when to do the right thing give charm, and self-possession. It is indeed well to know the accepted ways of doing things, and of making use of that knowledge. When we learn the correct way, and put that knowledge into use, we do things as a matter of course. I hope our Junior group will take a little time for learning some of the nicer things of life, as well as study and learn the why and whereas of our political and economic evils.

Sincerely,

Aunt Patience.

A LETTER TO AUNT PATIENCE

Wheaton, Kansas

January 9, 1937

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am O. K. How is the weather out there. It is pretty cold here. We have some snow here now.

Was Santa Claus good to you, he was pretty good to me.

I thought I would write you a couple lines and ask you if you would send me one of the Junior pins. I had one but I lost it. I wore mine a lot. It was about worn out. But I always wore it. Everybody thought it was so pretty.

Well I must quit and if you can, please send me a pin.

Bye Bye, Velora Bosse,

Dear Velora:

By this mail I am sending you another Junior Pin. I, too, think they are very nice and hope that every Junior wears hers all of the time and identifies herself as being a member of an organization which is really doing things. The wearing of one emblem, or pin is an identification mark, and if you are a member of such an outstanding militant group as is the Farmers Union, you are recognized as being for the progressive better things.

We did have some snow, but the reports in the papers indicate you had much more. It has melted a little one day, but even though the sun shines, it doesn't make much impression on the quantities of snow and ice which there is around here. Wa-

DAYTIME DISTINCTION



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gons and wagons full of snow were hauled from the streets alone, and there is yet much snow and ice on them. But, we must all realize it is the snow and moisture that we have now that looks towards ground in good condition for the spring planting, and better crops for fall harvesting.

I believe you forgot to tell us your birthday when you wrote this letter. If you have a birthday twin, they won't know about you until you have sent us that information. We'll be looking for another letter soon.

Sincerely,

Aunt Patience.

THE CROOKED CREEK JUNIORS PLAN A CHILI AND OYSTER SUPPER

On January 11, 1937 our Juniors had another meeting. Our President, Alexis Johnson called the meeting to order and opened with the singing of one song. An article on Cooperation was read by Viola Rosell followed by a discussion on it led by Mrs. Dobson. Vincent Larson had the study topic for the evening on cooperative movements.

After hearing the secretary's report for the previous meeting, plans were made for a chili and oyster supper. January 25th is the date set aside for this supper. The committee elected to serve are: Viola Rosell, Marvin Rosell, and Clifford Edgren. Our speaker for the evening will be Rex Lear.

Orlen Johnson, Reporter.

THE WEAKEST LINK

Characters: Son and Father.

Scene: Living room. Father reading State Farmers Union Paper. Son brushing hair—tying tie—getting ready to go out.

Son: Got five dollars to spare, Dad? Dad: I've got just five dollars—do you need it pretty bad, son?

Son: Well, a bunch of us are going out for the evening and I thought I'd better have a little more cash than I've got on hand.

Dad: I see how it is, Jim. I was young once myself. But the truth is, I was saving this five dollars for a rather special purpose—

Son: O. K., Dad. Never mind it, use it thought you might be able to spare it and a fellow gets tired of having to do mental arithmetic on dimes and nickels before he can ask the crowd in to have an ice cream soda—(Turns away with a shrug.)

Dad: I know, son, there's no use in my telling you I'm sorry. You know what conditions are as well as I do. Matter of fact, you know a lot more about them than I did at your age. Your study of economics and social problems in your Junior work has made you understand things never knew about when I was young.

Son: Yes, I understand what's wrong. I know it isn't your fault, Dad. It doesn't make it much easier to take, tho.

Dad: Maybe not. And yet, I think that understanding a problem is the first step toward solving it.

Son: But what can I do? I've studied the topics in Junior Farmers Union work ever since I was sixteen. I'll be twenty-one next week—where do I go from here?

Dad: That brings me to what I was going to tell you about the five dollars. I was saving it to give you on your birthday. You may have noticed that your twenty-first birthday falls on the day our Local meets. It's the night we're taking in the new members that have become twenty-one and initiating the union that have become eighteen. I kind of thought you might want to pay up your dues that night and join the Senior ranks of the Union—

Son: Well, it's darned white of you, Dad, but honestly I'm not sure I want to pay up in the Union.

Dad: I'm rather disappointed, Son. You've won your achievement pin every year in Junior work. I kind of thought it would be pretty nice to see you change your Junior card for a senior card and put on a membership button instead of a Junior achievement button.

Son: But Dad, what's the use? We have studied the problems of the day, but we haven't changed things any—we've gotten a few laws passed, and we've built a few cooperative but we have the same old profit system—

Dad: But if we hadn't had an organization, we wouldn't have gained what we have. In fact, we'd lose ground. Only a militant group of farmers, paying their dues, has kept the Farmers Union before the nation as the voice of agriculture. And only a strong educational organization has made it possible to build the cooperatives which are saving millions of dollars to farmers every year. And your Union has done its share toward making the country aware of peace education.

Son: I know all that, Dad. And I agree with you. But I'm just one—My dues don't mean so much a lot, and I'd like to let them go for awhile. I'd rather have the five dollars tonight.

Dad: (Opening wallet) O. K. Son.

The hope we've all had, is that the Juniors would be educated fast enough to keep the Union a young and growing organization. We lose a good many members by death every year. We would like to replace them by young fellows like you. But if your years as a junior haven't made you feel that

—then I can't convince you in an hour. Here's the five dollars. Son: (Takes money slowly) Thanks, Dad. I do appreciate this. And I'm glad you see how I feel about the dues—

Dad: (Picks up paper) I see it, Son—By the way, I wish you'd stop in the yard as you leave and take a look at that log chain we broke yesterday. I hanked on it hauling that load and it sure left us in a mess, breaking right when it did.

Son: Sure did—was pretty sore for a while—all our morning work for nothing.

Dad: Yes, have to get a new log chain, I reckon.

Son: Why no, Dad—you won't do you remember I mentioned that it was only one link that was broken? It was worn already. The rest of the chain is good as new. We need only one new link.

Dad: That's so, you did tell me. That one link breaking did as much damage as if the whole chain had smashed to—(Son is at door, ready to leave.) Seems a shame—only one link gives way but the whole chain lets go—(Son is listening, thoughtfully.) Well, a chain is only as strong as its weakest link. (Takes up paper, begins to read.)

Son: (Walks slowly back)—I guess I see what you mean, Dad.

Dad: (Looking up) What's that? I was just reading where Lostwork Local has fallen down in its membership. They say they need Junior work there. What was that you said?

Son: I said that I'm not going to be the weak link in the Farmers Union chain. I'm going to pay my dues out of this five dollars and if I cannot have a good time on what's left—that's my tough luck. I'm not going to let go now that it's my turn to start pulling the load. (Holds out hand.)

Dad: (Rises and clasps son's hand) Nice going, Son. That's the way we replace worn out links by new ones. It's the only way to keep the chain as good as new. We'll pull the load together now, eh?

Son: You BET we will!

CURTAIN

A CONCLUSION

Nobody ever called me up And asked me for a date; I sat around alone all the time, I simply didn't rate.

I thought I wasn't homely, Or quite devoid of it; So I studied long and deeply To find the cause of it.

I bought me then some "Listerine," And gargled it with might; My undies got a nice "Lux" bath When I took 'em off at night.

I got some "Mum," (yes that's the word), To keep me smelling sweet; I bought some "Arch Preserver" Shoes To put spring in my feet.

My hair got "Golden Gint Shampoo," My lips I "Tangee-ed" lightly; I poured "Maurine" in both my eyes To make them sparkle brightly.

Now sure, I thought, I'll find some men To whisper, "Dear, you're charming"; But still the absence of the brutes Was really quite alarming.

So I've come to this conclusion; We might as well admit You can't buy charm as advertised—You must be born with "TTT." Mabel Newman.

THE RAINBOW'S POT OF GOLD

I heard a tale of the rainbow's gold, A huge pot filled to the brim; So I went to seek the rainbows end That I saw on the world's far rim.

I crossed a mountain's lofty top, And down to the depths of the vale. Oh, I became weary and tattered and torn, In my search for a madman's frail.

And when I reached the edge of the earth, And came to the rainbow's end I found no gold in a mouldy pot, But I found instead a friend.

And the worth of the friendship exceeded all by far, The riches of the rainbow's store, For it gives me gold of loyalty, And a faith I value much more.

QUEER THINGS ABOUT CATS

Marguerite Warren-Burrill Perfectly white cats are invariably deaf; they are sure to be, if they have blue eyes.

The Egyptians considered the cat a sacred animal, and usually mummified its remains.

The cats of the Isle of Man, and those of North Borneo, are all tailless.

All of the mummy-cats unearthed in Egyptian tombs have red hair, due perhaps to the embalming fluids and unguents used in mummifying them.

There are three times as many muscles in the tail of a cat as there are in the human hand and wrist.

At the end of each hair of a cat's whiskers is a bulb or nerve fibre which makes that particular hair a very delicate "feeler."

A cat's head has a regular partition wall projecting from its side, inward, which naturalists say, is a provision against concussion of the brain.

ICE HOUSES

Ice houses may be constructed on either of two principles. The structure may be so thoroughly insulated that the ice is preserved without packing in straw or sawdust, or a very ordinary building may be used, and the ice preserved by the packing material. Most farm ice storage uses the latter method.

WICHITA: The state of Kansas owns Stiger's Island, a 2,000-acre tract in the Missouri River, used as an adjunct to the penitentiary. On the island, is maintained for the prisoners, an honor camp which includes a cannery factory, a saw mill, farms, gardens and numerous buildings.



SPINACH makes for IRON MEN

IRON men is slang for dollars, but it may also mean a number of other things. Husky boys and girls, for instance. And one way to make both boys and girls husky is to see that they eat their due proportion of spinach. For the iron content of this vegetable is exceptionally high, and it is an excellent source of vitamins A and G, a fair source of vitamin B and a good source of vitamin C.

Eggs, too, are high in iron content, so let's try combining these two foods in some recipes, and see whether we can't turn out some boys and girls of the same grade as those elevated "iron men" who played through the Yale-Princeton football game last fall.

Hints for Serving

LAYING THE TABLE FOR DINNER OR LUNCHEON

Lay a plate for each person. At the right of the plate place an oyster fork, soup spoon and knives in the order of use, the one first used farthest from the plate. At the left of the plate lay the forks, in order of use, the one first used farthest from the plate. Have the tines of the forks and the bowls of the spoons turned upward, and the cutting edges of the knives toward the plate.

Place the napkin, folded at the left of the forks; or, when soup is served, if desired, the napkin may be folded and placed on the plate with a roll or small piece of bread partly folded within it. Set glass for water above the knife. If wine glasses are to be used, set the glass for water above the plate and near the center of the cover, and set the wine glasses to the right in a half circle, the one to be first used the farthest to the right and nearest the hand.

Crocuses are often planted in the grass and give a beautiful effect used in this manner but as the grass must be moved before they can mature their leaves they are short lived and need frequent replacing. They are cheap enough, however, so that this can be done. In the garden where they can ripen their foliage, an essential to the permanence of a bulb, they are permanent investments.

Glory of the snow with its blue stars and stripes, and white is one of the shiest of the small bulbs and soon makes big colonies.

BOWL OF APPLES Did you ever dream of drowning in a large dish of freshly-cooked, mildly warm apple sauce?

"In Herefordshire, Devonshire and Cornwall the farmers still preserve the ancient custom of saluting the apple trees on Christmas Day."

One of the most carefully-bult foods is the apple, a food hung in the sunshine, packed full of the important vitamins B and C, rich in minerals, a beautiful, delicious tasting food loaded with health suitable to every age, all year round.

SEATING GUESTS AT TABLE The success of a formal dinner depends greatly upon the selection of the guests and the order in which they are seated at the table.

The host and hostess should sit directly opposite each other. The ladies and gentlemen should sit in alternate seats between the host and hostess. The alternate arrangement may be followed with six or ten persons, but not when eight or twelve are present.

When dinner is announced the host should enter the dining room with the guest of honor. Then the men guests should escort the ladies into the room. The hostess with the man guest of honor should be the last to enter. The guests should stand back of the chairs until the hostess is seated, and each man should adjust the chair for the lady he is escorting and see that she is comfortably seated before he takes his place at her side.

SERVING FORMAL MEALS Meals are served either from the dining room or from the kitchen. The custom now is to have the dishes passed to each guest, the meats, etc., being carved into convenient size for the purpose. They are passed to the left of the guests. Alibates, glasses, etc., not again required on the table should be removed from the left when the next course is served.

SERVING THE SALAD Salad, served with the roast or game (on small plates) is eaten from the serving table and pantry. The custom now is to have the dishes passed to each guest, the meats, etc., being carved into convenient size for the purpose. They are passed to the left of the guests. Alibates, glasses, etc., not again required on the table should be removed from the left when the next course is served.

Did you ever see or hear of a man who did not like apple sauce?

An uncooked ripe apple eaten at night before retiring (a glass of water to follow it), is one of the oldest of beauty and health prescriptions; keeping the digestive tract clean, and thereby giving clearness of complexion.

The man who put apple sauce into the contentious slang list never ate an apple, cooked or uncooked or apples stewed and apples in pies are among the choicest gifts of Providence to man.

Apples are a health builder as well as a great food for the sheer joy they give the organs of taste.

Whether it be raspberries, the seeds will stick in your teeth. Whether it be strawberries, the acidity thereof may give you trouble. Whether it be plums, they will pale upon your palate.

But apple sauce? Never! It matters not whether it be morning, noon or night, or even midnight. Please pass the applesauce.

PEAS IN CREAM SAUCE Make a white sauce of one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon flour and the liquor from an 11-ounce can of peas with enough milk liquid. Season with salt and pepper and add the peas. Heat and serve. Serves four.

BACON, PEAS AND ONIONS Cut one slice of bacon crosswise into shreds. Cook it over a slow fire with two tablespoons of butter for ten minutes. Remove scraps and add two cups of fresh peas and twelve small white onions. Add one-fourth cup of boiling water and simmer until the onions are soft. Drain and add the following mixture: One egg yolk, slightly beaten; one-third cup of sweet cream, salt and pepper to taste.

FIRST FLOWERS ARE MINOR BULBS

They Come in Early Spring and Give Us Keenest Pleasure of the Year

Every gardener likes to have flowers in bloom constantly from the beginning to the end of the garden season. But all too few begin as soon as they might, and thus the March, the early spring when we are hungry for the sight of flowers, is the most neglected of all. At this time a few of the minor bulbs, the first spring flowers to blossom, bring pleasure out of all proportion to their size and number, because they have no rivals.

The little bulbs take up the procession, starting in February, and carry it along until spring breaks. First of all to appear, often during a thaw in February, and regularly in March, are the snowdrops, the daintiest of all the little bulbs. It requires at least a hundred to make a conspicuous showing but even one or two bulbs hanging out their snowy three-petaled bells are given, enthusiastically, welcome. Plush snowdrops for earliest display in a situation in full sun and preferably on a south slope if one is available.

Another choice position for them and which will bring them into bloom is underneath a south window near the foundation of the house where they are protected and there is the added delight of being able to look out of the window on raw days in March and admire the dainty snow-white bells with their green trimmings. This method of planting will give the most enjoyment of this beautiful little bulb.

Following after the snowdrop come the crocuses with their cheery yellow balloons which are the first varieties to appear, and then come the crocuses have gone the squills, scillas, and glory of the snow, chionodoxa, appear in blue and blue purple, and close upon their heels come the grape hyacinths, which carry the garden into the daffodil and tulip season.

The Siberian squill, scilla sibirica, gives the most vivid patches of blue, per early spring and is worthy of planting by the thousand. A group of one hundred will make a beautiful display. As these bulbs are small they can be dibbled in broadcast all over the garden and give a flash of color before the perennials are above ground.

Crocuses are often planted in the grass and give a beautiful effect used in this manner but as the grass must be moved before they can mature their leaves they are short lived and need frequent replacing. They are cheap enough, however, so that this can be done. In the garden where they can ripen their foliage, an essential to the permanence of a bulb, they are permanent investments.

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: : Of Interest To Women : :

HOME CANNED TOMATOES LOSE VITAMIN ON SHELF

Canned tomatoes and tomato juice are two of the readily available sources of vitamin C, but it has recently been determined by investigators of the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture that after being canned by approved home methods and stored the tomatoes lose some of their vitamin C value. In fact, they may lose from 21 to 55 percent, depending on whether they are canned in glass or tin and on how long they are stored.

The vitamin C substance in foods is ascorbic acid. The vitamin C potency of tomatoes and tomato juice was measured until recently by the biological method, with guinea pigs. These tests require a long period of time to make and are being replaced by the rapid chemical test for ascorbic acid. Since tomatoes and tomato juice are so commonly used as a source of vitamin C, the Bureau of Home Economics undertook a 6-months' study to learn by chemical analysis the effect of home canning and storage on the ascorbic acid originally present in the fresh tomatoes.

Results of the experiment show that both home canning and storage have a significant destructive effect on ascorbic acid. When whole tomatoes and tomato juice were canned in tin, they suffered about equal losses of ascorbic acid during both canning and storing. When canned in glass, the juice lost more of its ascorbic acid than the whole tomatoes.

CURRIED BAKED BEANS

STATE BOARD OF
AGRICULTURE HOLDS
ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page one)

WATER CONSERVATION AND
FLOOD CONTROL

We favor enactment of laws that will make possible a sound and practical water conservation and flood control program for Kansas and which is essential in the conservation of our natural resources and in the protection of life and property. The state can ill afford to delay further this important matter.

SOIL SURVEY

Kansas has completed only a small part of the soil survey of the state, and as reports and maps of the surveys supply basic information and are of inestimable value to farmers, insurance and mortgage companies, realtors, teachers of vocational agriculture, the extension service, the agricultural experiment station and various other agencies interested in Kansas agriculture.

We endorse the state soil survey as a project worthy of continuing support and urge the legislature to request the state legislature to provide adequate appropriations for its resumption.

MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS'
LICENSES

We urge the revision of our motor vehicle drivers' law to assure that only safe and competent drivers are licensed and that proper provisions be made for rescinding licenses for cause. We believe that a good drivers' license law would do more than any other single thing to reduce highway accidents, and which is one of the greatest problems confronting the state and nation.

FARM TRUCKS

Benefits to private business thru the adoption of modern inventions and scientific methods should not be annulled by regulatory legislation, as in so doing the advantages of up-to-date practices are largely lost. A case in point is the growing tendency to supervise private trucks of farmers which increases the cost of their operation. Farmers operating their own trucks and who haul for hire less than 25 per cent of the time should be exempted from state regulation except as may be desirable to promote safety on the highways. We favor the removal of such rules and regulations as do not protect public interests but tend only to destroy or minimize the benefits to be derived from competitive transportation systems.

GAS TAX

We are strongly in favor of all revenue from gas and vehicle licenses being applied to the construction and maintenance of highways and safety and are just as strongly opposed to any effort to divert such revenues to other purposes.

FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS

While some progress has been made in farm-to-market, rural route and school bus roads, we earnestly petition our legislature for the enactment of any laws necessary for a larger cooperation.

GASOLINE TAX EXEMPTIONS

We ask that the present law exempting from gasoline tax gasoline used for agricultural purposes be retained, and demand that the scandalous abuses arising out of the privilege be stopped either by more stringent legislation or stricter law enforcement or both.

OIL DEVELOPMENT AND
WATER SUPPLIES

Owing to the rapid development of the oil industry in Kansas, we wish to caution farmers and others, in connection with leases and drilling, that provisions to safeguard fresh water supplies from contamination by oil and salt water be insisted upon, in accordance with state regulations, and furthermore, we demand that the streams of the state be protected against pollution from the same sources.

TAXATION

We favor legislation that will place all property at full value, and including bonds and securities, municipal, state and national, on the tax rolls, with an exemption whatsoever. This would undoubtedly greatly increase the aggregate assessed valuation for the state, lower the rate and might result in sufficient revenue to meet pressing and growing needs. We believe we have been attacking this ancient problem in a piecemeal and haphazard manner, and that unquestionably much property is not now on the tax rolls that should be there. There seems to be little prospect of equitable taxation until a sound systematic and scientific system is developed and placed in competent hands, and this we advocate.

FARM TENANCY

We believe the tenantry situation may be materially improved by long-time leases, on a fifty-fifty basis. We commend this plan to the thoughtful consideration of all citizens for the mutual benefit of landowners and tenants and for the building of a stronger, more virile and a better agriculture and country life. In this connection, it may not be amiss to invite attention to the fact that by constitutional amendment adopted in 1920, Kansas may provide state aid in the purchase of agricultural lands as a means of converting tenants into farm home-owners.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

We request our previous recommendation for an adequate law to assist in the control and eradication of noxious weeds in Kansas, and which are exacting such a heavy toll upon our agriculture.

INSECT PESTS

We approve making permanently available federal funds for and in control of insect pests, to promptly meet emergencies as they may arise and thus enable the work to be done seasonably with maximum efficiency and economy.

PROTECTION OF WILD LIFE

In view of the rapid disappearance of quail from our state occasioned by drought and other climatic conditions, and the influence of quail in keeping down insect infestation within the state, we recommend that the Kansas legislature pass such legislation as is necessary to insure a closed season on quail for a period of five years.

SOIL DRIFTING

We ask that the legislature promptly enact a so-called "soil drifting" law in lieu of the old act recently declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

We favor the extension of electricity to the farms of Kansas as rapidly as economic conditions may justify and urge cooperation with all agencies, public and private, in expediting the movement.

IMPROVED MARKETING
SYSTEMS

We urge the enactment of a law establishing a division of markets in the state board of agriculture, for greater efficiency in the marketing and distribution of agricultural products and to enable cooperation with the federal government in grading and standardization work of benefit to Kansas.

SOCIAL SECURITY

We sympathize with the purposes of the Social Security act and, although its benefits do not extend to those engaged in agriculture, we commend this subject for consideration and study by rural citizens.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAW

Because of the ineffectiveness of the present anti-discrimination law and because of methods employed by certain companies in the buying of cream, eggs, poultry and other agricultural products, and for the further reason of their apparent effort to eliminate competition by the manipulation of prices and certain other unfair practices, therefore, be it resolved, that we favor amendment to the anti-discrimination law or the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to curb and stop this unfair practice.

CO-OPERATIVE RELATIONS

We recommend that the Blue Sky law be amended so as to exempt co-operative corporations, organized in good faith from the provisions of the act.

RESTORATION OF SALARIES

Since the state board of agriculture has been operating on reduced salaries during the past five years, and since the salaries of the judiciary and of all county officers were fully restored after only two years of lower pay, therefore, we request, as a matter of simple justice to state employees and a deserved acknowledgment of loyal and faithful service in an important department of state whose duties and responsibilities have been greatly increased, that the legislature promptly restore salaries to the state board of agriculture on the basis of the laws and schedules of 1931.

HIGHWAY PATROL

We believe the state highway patrol should be expanded into an adequate state police force. We demand that this agency for the protection of the public shall be removed from partisan politics.

STATE BUILDINGS

We urge that the legislature make adequate appropriation for buildings and for necessary operating requirements of the state's agricultural institutions including the Kansas State fair.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS

The farm organizations of this state and nation should present a united front in promoting the welfare of agriculture. We believe it would aid tremendously to that end if our authorized leaders would constantly remember that the farm problem is not political but rather economic and social. Bearing this in mind it should not be difficult for all to come together on a common ground for common objectives. A constructive program thus evolved would command universal respect and as well whatever political support might be required to help make it effective. We extend our appreciation to the Kansas organizations for the headway they have made in co-operating with one another, and commend the organizations in their joining of forces in advancing the interest of agriculture on a country-wide basis.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

We reaffirm our allegiance to the time-tested plan of three-quarters of a century that has maintained, free from political bias and control, our state board of agriculture as the best possible representation of the agricultural interests of Kansas. We commend the board for its invaluable work, for its sound and consistent leadership throughout years, for its cooperation with our farm organizations and institutions in advancing rural welfare, and be speak legislation that may extend its influence and strengthen and increase its services for Kansas and Kansas agriculture.

U. S. BUREAU OF POULTRY
INDUSTRY

We believe that the poultry industry of this country is of such importance and magnitude as to warrant a separate and distinct federal agency to advance its interests, similar to the bureau of dairy husbandry, and we therefore ask that a bureau of poultry industry be created and established in the United States department of agriculture.

CO-OPERATION IN GOVERNMENT

We well for the state administration the greatest measure of success in coping with the many and complex problems of government, and pledge our best co-operation in all constructive efforts for their solution. The only permanent thing in charge, and every well-governed commonwealth must adjust itself to new conditions as they develop. We have no misgivings that Kansas will meet the demands of today with the same courage and intelligence that have characterized its actions in the past. We call upon our public servants, in legislative halls as well as elsewhere, to address themselves to their serious tasks as business men with the assurance that good work, well done, will result in the best service to the state and with full credit to individuals.

NATIONAL UNION REFERENDUM BALLOTS

We are below printing the official Referendum ballot on the two amendments to the National Farmers Union Constitution which were proposed by the National convention which met in Des Moines, Iowa Nov. 18 and 19, 1936. Local officers will please present the amendments

FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE
UNION OF AMERICA

REFERENDUM

The 32nd Annual Convention of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, held at Des Moines, Iowa, November 17th and 18th, 1936, proposed the following Amendment to its Constitution:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed Amendment is to authorize the granting of Charters to States having 2500 paid-up members, whereas 5000 are now required.

QUESTION

Shall Article Seven (VII) of the Constitution of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America be amended by striking out the words "5000" in line one of said Article, and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "Twenty Five Hundred." Therefore, as provided in Article XV of the By-laws, I, J. M. Graves, National Secretary, do hereby submit the prepared form of the Referendum Ballot.

BALLOT

Shall the proposed Amendment be adopted
TOTAL NUMBER OF QUALIFIED
MEMBERS VOTING
NUMBER VOTING FOR THE AMENDMENT
NUMBER VOTING AGAINST THE
AMENDMENT

TO STATE SECRETARY, PAULINE COWGER,
SALINA, KANSAS.

We, _____ and
_____, Secretary of
Local No. _____, State of Kansas, do hereby
certify—That at a regular meeting of said Local, held
on this _____ day of _____,
1937, the question of Amending the Constitution as
above set out was submitted to the qualified voting
members and that the vote was as above recorded.

Signed: _____ President
_____, Secretary
_____, Local No. _____
_____, City or Town _____ State _____

to the membership at the next meeting and mail the result of the election to the state office not later than March 1st, 1937. Please use the blank reports printed below and report on each amendment separately as indicated by the ballots.

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UNION OF AMERICA

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PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed Amendment is to authorize the State and Local Unions to collect dues from Lady Members.

QUESTION

Shall Section No. 2 of Article IV of the Constitution of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America be amended by striking out the word "shall" and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "may." Therefore, as provided in Article XV of the By-laws, I, J. M. Graves, National Secretary, do hereby submit the prepared form of the Referendum Ballot.

BALLOT

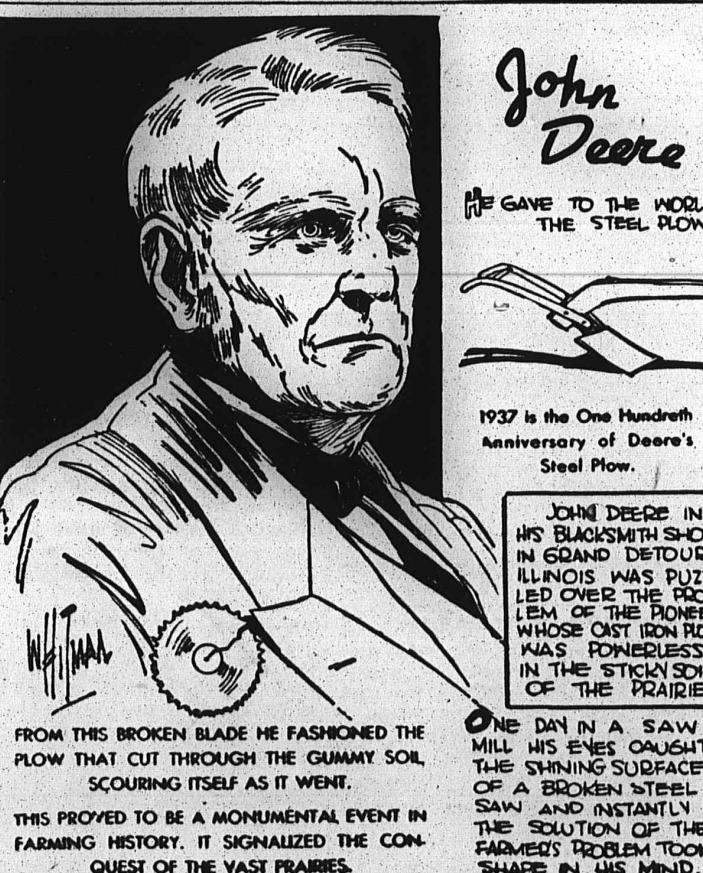
Shall the proposed Amendment be adopted
TOTAL NUMBER OF QUALIFIED
MEMBERS VOTING
NUMBER VOTING FOR THE AMENDMENT
NUMBER VOTING AGAINST THE
AMENDMENT

TO STATE SECRETARY, PAULINE COWGER,
SALINA, KANSAS.

We, _____ President
and _____ Secretary
Local No. _____, State of Kansas, do hereby
certify—That at a regular meeting of said Local, held
on this _____ day of _____,
1937, the question of Amending the Constitution as
above set out was submitted to the qualified voting
Members and that the vote was as above recorded.

Signed: _____ President
_____, Secretary
_____, Local No. _____
_____, City or Town _____ State _____

IMPORTANT CENTENNIALS IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

RAILROAD RATE DECISION
IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT
But the Carriers Have Little Foundation for Complaint

The recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in refusing permission to the railroads to continue certain emergency charges after December 31, 1936, has been disappointing to the rail carriers. In urging the continuance of the emergency charges before the commission, spokesmen for the carriers declared that the net income of the Class I railroads during the first ten months of 1936 amounted to only \$88,793,814. The estimated yield of the emergency charges in that period was \$99,521,000.

From this it was argued that if the emergency charges had not been in effect, the railroads would have fallen short of earning their fixed charges by more than \$10,000,000. This, of course, is not taking into account the tonnage that was lost to the railroads by reason of rates that the shipping public considered excessive.

the shipping public considered excessive.

In arriving at its decision in this case, the Commission no doubt had in mind the results of its order reducing railroad passenger fares, which became effective on June 2, 1936. Under this order, the fare was reduced from 3.5 cents to 2 cents per mile, so far as passengers traveling in coaches are concerned. Every Eastern railroad excepting the Baltimore and Ohio fought this order. However, as soon as the reduced rates became effective, railroad revenues from passenger business increased by many millions of dollars a month.

Spokesmen for the National Grange and for other farm groups appearing before the Interstate Commerce commission during the past few years have argued that lower freight rates would result in giving the railroads higher revenues. The experience of the next few months will show whether or not this contention is sound.

A group of Washington economists and statisticians doing research work in the agricultural field point out that farmers are paying higher rail rates at present than at the height of the war in 1918. Rates on cattle, it is asserted, are now 150 per cent of the war-time peak.

during the 12-month period beginning July, 1917. For wheat, and sheep, the rate is 138 per cent of the 1917 level.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

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

TROY: The cost of sending a letter via the Pony Express between St. Joseph, Missouri and San Francisco in 1860-61, was \$5.00. The shortest time ever made was seven days and seventeen hours, carrying the news of Lincoln's election. Five hundred ponies and 80 riders relayed the message.

JOHNSON COUNTY: During the Battle of Westport in the Civil War, a cannon ball hit the Shawnee Indian Mission at one time the first territorial capital of Kansas. Whether the ball was fired by the Union or the Confederacy is not known. It is now on exhibition at the Shawnee Mission.

McPHERSON: A Scotch town, McPherson, obtained two libraries from Andrew Carnegie, Scotch philanthropist. The town used one library and McPherson College the other. Emporia, a Welsh town, also has two Carnegie libraries.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY: The first public utility in Kansas, a ferry boat, was organized and operated by the Wyandotte Indians in 1843 near the mouth of the Kansas River, providing shore-to-shore transport on a military road.

WASHINGTON: Paul Swan, chief mechanical engineer of the Byrd Expedition to the South Pole, was born in Washington where his parents still reside.

GARNETT: Covering several sections eight miles west of Garnett, are the buffalo wallows of the Central City flats, also numerous giant ant hills, all of which have been there since the time of the early settlers.

TOPEKA: Used as a flag staff by Topeka's two-million dollar high school is a famous relic of national interest, a foreward of the United States frigate, "Old Ironsides", presented by the Navy through the efforts of the late Vice-President Curtis.

KANSAS CITY: The Catholic Church in Kansas had its beginning more than a century ago. On June 1836, in company with three other Jesuits, Father Van Quickenborne founded a mission among the Kickapoo Indians on the present site of Kickapoo, Leavenworth, County. They planned to build a Cathedral at Kickapoo also, but because of the Missouri River floods, it was built at Leavenworth.

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

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP.
CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas

WaKeeney, Kansas

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c
Constitution..... 5c
Credentia Blanks, 10 for..... 5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for..... 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 25c
Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c
Farmers Union Button..... 25c

F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Farmers Union Song Book 20c
Business Manual..... 5c
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Secretary's Minute Book..... 50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney)..... 25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)..... 75c

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Salina, Kansas

WHEN ORDERING COAL

REMEMBER

TO WRITE OR WIRE US

KANSAS—Cherokee District Deep shaft lump and nut, Deep shovel lump, standard nut, fancy nut, Furnace sizes and slack.

OKLAHOMA—All sizes of Poteau, Broken Aro, Henryetta, McAlester and Old Hickory.

COLORADO—Keystone (Routt County)—6 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump, 6 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack.

Bear River—8 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump, 8 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack.

ARKANSAS—Paris Semi-Anthracite from the New Union and Jewell Mines.

Anthracite—from the Collier-Dunlap, Sunshine and Fernwood Mines.

ILLINOIS—All sizes of Delta from Saline Co. and All Sizes of Old Ben from Franklin County.

Also—STANDARD BRIQUETTES.

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Organized, Operated and Maintained by KFU organizations

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

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Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose 53c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose..... 74c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose 74c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose 74c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses 1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses 1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron 1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter 1.00
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head 1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw wounds. Per gallon 3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for50

HORSES

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs75
Virus, 100 ccs 1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typoid, etc., per dose08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments 3.50
Creosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon 1.00
Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses 1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses 1.25
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