THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — *Education* — *Co-operation*

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MESSAGE BY THE NATIONAL PRES. OF FARMERS UNION

South Dakota Farmers Union Succeeds In Securing Increase In Gold Ore Tax

Homestake Mining Company Threaten Set Down Strike

The Legislature in South Dakota has passed a law increasing from 4 to 5 percent its Gross Production tax on Gold Ore. Asa result, the Homestake Mining Company (Hearst Corporation) is threatening a set down strike, on gold mining.

Well, Uncle Sam has several Billions of this precious (but now useless) shining metal salted away for safe keeping in a vault built to protect and preserve it at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Yet, Uncle Sam continues to buy all they produce and all this gold that is brought to him at $35.00 per ounce (an increase of 50 percent over former price) nothwithstanding it is all out of use, for everything except the actual transfer of trade balances with foreign countries. Now, if this Mining Company were required to pay a 60 percent net tax on all gold produced it would still be as well off as before the devaluation. The principle reason they give for opposing this tax is that they are furnishing employment for from one to two thousand people. Some excuse, isn't it, when there are at least 9 or 10 millions in this land unemployed because this government fails to exercise its constitutional power to coin and regulate the value of money.

Well Set Down Strikers are becoming more and more popular on account of a collapsing financial structure, had its profits increased by approximately 60 percent in what was thought to be a desperate effort to save this crumbling financial structure—I say just imagine the benefictiaries if taxed a measly 6 percent gross tax in support of its Government! Well, it doesn't take much taxes to cause these soulless corporations to strike, but, My, oh my! how these same soulless Corporations, complain if laborers or farmers through their collective bargaining demand a living wage or cost of production!

Congress Passes So-Called Reciprocal Trade Extension Resolution.

Notwithstanding the opposition and protest of most all Farm Organizations, Congress under pressure and influence of the Administration has passed the resolution extending for three years the President's power to negotiate and effectuate trade treaties with foreign nations. It is strange indeed how Senators and Congressmen completely reverse their positions on tariff matters from time to time depending upon which party happens to be in power.

Foreign Trade Policies and Financial policies of this nation are more responsible for the regular recurring panics and depressions, in my opinion, than any and all other factors combined, and strange as it may seem it is practiacally impossible for any citizen to find out just what our policies are on these most important matters. Under the most favored nation clause in these treaties if we make a treaty, we will say agreeing to reduce the tariff on a certain commodity to a certain nation in return for concessions by the nation with whom the treaty is made on certain commodities, we extend the same reduction to every other nation. This just has the effect of Uncle Sam surrendering its bargaining power to other nations and reducing our standard of living of laborer and of farmers to the lowest level of other nations and in order to sustain and maintain our manufacturing and industrial industries in their present, over-capitalized status. Our policies of Government have been continued under all administrations to maintain and sustain our bloated and over-inflated and over-capitalized industrial and financial structure at the expense of agriculture—our basic industry.

That is why we are in this depression and that is why we are not recovering from its disastrous effects. Some seem to think we are recovering. Well, they just haven't taken the trouble to check on the increase in debts and loss of homes and property of the people; which will much more than counter-balance any gains that have been made. The extension of these trade treaties will help the big bankers and manufacturers to collect from farmers and producers in the United States what these big bankers and manufacturers have been unable to collect from their foreign customers.

Just remember the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, International Bankers and Manufacturers associations were strong for these treaties. Most all Farm Organizations opposed them, except the Farm Bureau which was conspicious by its silence on this vital question and my guess as to the reason for their silence on this question is that they have so many of their members and officials on the Administration payroll that it simply would not be good policy for them to protest.

No, unless they uphold the Administration's policies, they are in danger of losing their jobs.

It seems to me it is indeed a bad position even for a Secretary of Agriculture to be in where he is required to promote a program of restricted production in the United States to make room for foreign imports of these same products in order to help Secretary Hull collect for our International Bankers their loans to foreign nations. But for a farm leader to find himself in such an embarassing position it seems to me is still worse. I really don't see how they can tell whether they are coming or going or who they are working for.

5,000 CROSSINGS SAFER

Since the summer of 1933 a total of 3,125 grade crossings have been constructed or are scheduled for immediate construction with Federal funds administered by the Bureau of Public Roads. In addition standard protection signals have been or will be installed at 1,872 crossings.

This combined elimination and protection program totals 4,997 railroad crossings and does not include an additional number from which travel has been removed by relocating highways. Construction costs, in large measure, have been paid with Federal funds, but the States provided the rights-of-way and paid other incidental costs.

Bureau traffic experts say these inprovements afford daily protection from the hazards of crossings to several millions of people.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD REQUESTS COOPERATION

Would Assist Public to Understand How to Comply with Provisions

Wishes Newspapers to Report Accurately On What Is Required of Public

Newspapers can perform no greater service for their readers at this time, according to Ed McDonald, Regional Director for the Social Security Board at Kansas City than to cooperate with the government in reporting accurate information about what is required of the public under the Social Security Act. The old-age benefits provisions of the Act now are in effect, Mr. McDonald said, and thousands who are willing and eager to comply with them are uninformed as to the proper procedure.

To assist the public in understanding how to comply with these provisions, Mr. McDonald has prepared a series of questions similar to those that flood the Regional Office, and the correct answers thereto, some of which are as follows:

Q—If I lose my account number, what should I do?

A—Inquire at your local post office for another application blank and return it, after it has been filled out, to the local postmaster. Write your original account number on Line 14 of the application and the statement "Account Number Lost." If you do not remember the original account number, the postmaster will get it for you.

Q—When I change my address after receiving an account number, is it necessary to report the fact?

A—No. Your account number is not duplicated anywhere in the United States and stands as your main record. Your new address will be adjusted automatically when the account number is reported from another address.

Q—Should I carry my account number everywhere I go?

A—That is not necessary, but it should be shown to your employer on request. It should be kept in a safe place or in a protective container. If posible it should be recorded in some manner for your information if it becomes lost.

Q—If through any mistake I received more than one account number card, what shall I do?

A—If for any reason an applicant received more than one account number card, he should promptly return all cards to the Post Office, identify himself, and have all cards and numbers voided except that one corresponding to the SS-5 application containing the correct information. If both applications are correct, the Post Office will determine which card the employee is to keep. The records will be corrected accordingly.

Q—If I am in an included occupation, what tax must I pay?

A—Beginning January 1, 1937, one percent on wages is deducted from your earnings monthly, up to a maximum of $3,000.00 earned per year from one employer, and returned by your employer to the local collector of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Your employer will return a like amount. The tax rate increases one-half of one percent every three years until it reaches a maximum of three percent.

Q—To whom is this paid?

A—To the Collector of Internal Revenue for your district, from whom all forms are obtained. The taxes are collected and turned over by your employer, who is held responsible for collecting them.

Q—How do I know if the tax has been paid by my employer?

A—The Bureau of Internal Revenue requires the employer to pay your tax whether or not he has deducted it from your payroll.

Q—If I change my status from a single woman to a married one, or vice versa, do I have to report this fact to my employer?

A—Not unless you desire to do so. In such case, you write the Records Division, Social Security Board, Baltimore, Md. explaining all the facts and enclosing your account number, and the record will be adjusted accordingly.

Q—I have filled out SS-4 but have not received my employer's identification number. What should I do about it?

A—Nothing, at present. Identification numbers will be distributed later. They will not be needed by employers until the information returns are made to the Bureau of Internal Revenue in July of this year.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES IN HISTORY AND IN THE CONSTITUTION

President Roosevelt's plan to appoint up to six new Supreme Court judges unless present judges over 70 years of age resign, has stirred up a tempest. In this and succeeding articles the writer wishes to give the facts in history and in the Constitution bearing on this important matter.

When our Government under the Constitution began in 1789, Congress provided for six Supreme Court judges, and President Washington appointed them. The first change in the number of judges came in 1801 just after President John Adams was defeated, and the Federalist Party (corresponding to the Republican Pary now) went out of power, and the Democrat Party came into power with Thomas Jefferson as President. The defeated Federalists, in the interim before the Democrats took office, passed the "Midnight Judges Act," reducing the number of Supreme Court judges to five, and created six new court circuits and 16 new judges, and President Adams appointed these 16 new judges, and the Federalist Senate confirmed them, before Jefferson and the Democrats could get the reigns of government into their hands. The number of judges, all Federalists, were reduced from 6 to 5, so that if one died there would still be 5, and Jefferson still could not appoint a successor. Also the sickly Chief Justice Ellsworth was persuaded to resign, and Adams appointed a Federalist to succeed him. As you may surmise, Jefferson and the Democrats stirred up a tempest over this coup of the Federalists, and tried some strategy of their own to counteract it. The difference between that tempest and the present one is, that Adams had just been swept out of power by the people, while Roosevelt has just been swept into power by the greatest majority in history.

Without any great stir, Congress in 1807 increased the number of Supreme Court judges from 5 to 7, and again in 1837 from 7 to 9. In 1863, owing to one judge being a Confederate and absent, the number of judges was increased from 9 to 10, so that 9 would be on hand. When Lincoln was assassinated at the close of the Civil War, and Vice President Johnson took his place, he and Congress waged a most bitter battle over how the reconstruction of the seceded states of the South should be accomplished. In 1866, in order to insure that Johnson could not appoint any Supreme Court judges that favored his plan of reconstruction, the Republican Congress reduced the number of judges from 9 to 7.

Under Lincoln's administration the Greenback Legal Tender Act was passed in order to finance the Government in its desperate struggle to put down the Rebellion. After the War was over the gold money bankers began to challenge the Legal Tender Act, and finally by a 4-3 decision of the Supreme Court in 1869, the act was declared partly unconstitutional. But Congress, foreseeing that probability, increased, in 1869, the number of Supreme Court judges from 7 to 9. President Grant's appointment of 2 new judges went to the Senate for confirmation the same day that the Court voided the Legal Tender Act. Then the Court reversed itself, and by a vote of 5-4 upheld the Legal Tender Act. There has been no change in the number of judges since 1869.

Does the Constitution give to the Supreme Court the power to veto acts of Congress? It is generally agreed that the Constitution does not give such power to the Supreme Court. Recently The Pathfinder (current events weekly) stated: "No section in the Constitution gives the Supreme Court the right to invalidate laws. The function was assumed in 1803 by Chief Justice Marshall in the Marbury Case." But the Marshall usurpation of power to void laws of Congress raised such a storm of protest that it was not exercised again for 54 years, until the Dredd Scott Decision in 1857. But many argue that the veto power of the Supreme Court must be assumed, and that having been exercised for so long, it is now an unwritten part of the Constitution.

But the Constitution makes it very clear that the Supreme Court works under the power of Congress to regulate and limit its jurisdiction. Section 2 of Article III of the Constitution names the 8 classes of cases over which the Supreme Court has jurisdiction. In Section 3 the Constitution states: "In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction." These are unimportant cases over which there has been no dispute as to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Continuing in Section 3, the Constitution says: "In all other cases, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact (notice, but not as to invalidation) BUT WITH SUCH EXCEPTIONS, AND UNDER SUCH REGULATIONS AS THE CONGRESS SHALL MAKE." This makes Congress supreme and not the Court, and gives to Congress now the clear right to regulate and limit the Court.

Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court years ago declared: "The people are not going to submit to the usurpation by the judiciary of the functions of the other departments of the Government on the power on its part to declare what is the policy of the United States." Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, and a former Chief Justice of that state, said: "This right of the Court to set itself up as the legislature, is something no other country in the world would tolerate."

—JOHN FROST.

U. S. BREEDERS IMPORT MORE PUREBRED HORSES

Importations of horses from foreign countries increased greatly during the past year, according to a report by the United States Department of Agriculture. There were 853 horses imported for breeding purposes in 1936, as compared with 419 in 1935 andd 207 in 1934, according to records kept by L. M. Dean, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who is responsible for certification of purebred animals for free entry under the traffic law.

More than four-fifths of the purebred horses imported were of the draft breeds. There were 406 Belgians 117 Percherons, 103 Clydesdales, and a few each of 4 other draft breeds The largest number of these imported horses of the light breeds were thoroughbreds, of which there were 69, followed by the hackney, represented by 44 animals.

Importations of other livestock, as shown by the latest summary

(Continued on page four)

SURVEY SEEKS TO CUT MARKET-BASKET COST

The major portion of the housewife's dollar for fruits and vegetables goes to pay the distribution costs from the farm to the consumer.

One of the greatest possibilities for reducing these costs, as well as increasing prices received by farmers for these commodities, appears to be the improvement of wholesale and jobbing markets which handle the fruits and vegetables before they reach the consumer.

Improvement in wholesale and jobbing markets in cities, the purpose behind a series of studies of the larger city fruit and vegetable markets now being made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, should increase the purchasing power of the housewife's dollar.

In many large cities, the fruit and vegetable market has grown like Topsy—mainly without any coordinated plan. In some cities facilities are out of date. Where new markets have been built, many have not been carefully designed; in some cases they have been established for the benefit of certain elements of the trade or individual railroads rather than with any definite plan for bringing about efficiency in marketing and distribution.

The Bureau already has published a report of its study of the Philadelphia wholesale fruit and vegetable market and is now extending its survey into 39 other principal cities of the United States. A committee representing carlot receivers in Philadelphia has been appointed to study the report for that city and to make recommendations to the trade. Another committee representing several farm organizations in New Jersey is studying the report to see if it supplies the answers to some of the distribution problems in that state. Several meetings of farmers have been arranged in New Jersey and Pennsylvania to discuss the report.

The purpose of the present Bureau surveys in 39 cities is to get the essential facts about the location of facilities amount of business done, total cross hauling between markets, relative importance of rail and truck receipts, prevailing charges for trucking and commissions, and the principal regulations governing marketing practices and methods. More detailed studies will be made later in several cities.

The need for improving wholesale fruit and vegetable markets of large cities has been emphazied in recent years by changed conditions and method of marketing and distribution.

Changes in buying habits of consumers increased marketing costs, and development of motor-truck transportation and chain store methods of purchase and sale—all have affected the wholesale fruit and vegetable markets. With these changing conditions there has come a growing feeling among growers, consumers, and members of the trade that better markets are necessary to the welfare of both the farmers and the consumer.

SPRING CROP OUTLOOK REPORTS ARE SCHEDULED ON FARM AND HOME HOUR

The Spring outlook reports of the United States Department of Agriculture will be given during a series of National Farm and Home Hour broadcasts over the NBC-Blue network, beginning Tuesday, March 23, at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. EST)

The reports, which will include information on the probable supply, demand and price of various agricultural commodities, will be issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shortly after a nation-wide survey of "intentions of plant" by farmers.

The Farm and Home Hour schedule of 1937 crop outlook broadcasts:

March 23: General outlook for agriculture.

March 24: The outlook for cash grains, feed grains, forage, and livestock.

March 25: The outlook for tobacco and rice.

March 29: The outlook for vegetable and fruit crops.

Specialist in farm crops and agricultural economics will be brought to the NBC microphones to discuss the reports with Morse Salisbury, chief of radio service for the United States Department of Agriculture.

REPORT FROM NEW YORK TIMES BY TURNER CATLEDGE

President Roosevelt Received Assurance of Solid Support of Organized Labor for Court Changes

La Follette Says: "Need Today Is Not To Amend Constitution; But To Amend Supreme Court"

By Turner Catledge

Washington, March 8.—President Roosevelt received assurances today that he could rely on the almost solid support of organized labor, and a large segment of agriculture for his plan to reorganize the judiciary, and particularly that part providing remaking of the Supreme Court with a more "liberal" personnel.

A group of labor leaders, headed by Major George L. Berry and John L. Lewis called at the White House and pledged to the President their unswerving backing.

Representing Labor's Nonpartisan League, of which Major Berry is president, they pledged that the organization would go into every Congressional district to campaign for the program.

Before 1,000 delegates and sympathizers Senator La Follette of Wisconsin had previously told the league's meeting that "the need today is not to amend the Constitution but rather to amend the Supreme Court."

Farm Leaders See President

A delegation of farm representatives also called at the White House, headed by M. W. Thatcher, chairman of the Wheat Conservation Conference. Later Mr. Thatcher said in a statement for the delegation:

"Farmers, as well as all other citizens, should properly assume that President Roosevelt—re-elected by the greatest majority in history—is generally better informed relative to the affairs and needs of this nation than any other person.

"President Roosevelt has staunchly supported and advocated all farm legislation upon which agriculture could come in common agreement. Agriculture's greatest progress has been thwarted by the Supreme Court and we have found no effective substitute for that lost legislation.

"We believe in the President's ability and determination to preserve our democracy and, at the same time, improve the welfare of the masses. We reaffirm our faith in his leadership and will give him our full support."

Others besides Mr. Thatcher in the farm leader delegation which visited the White House today were:

John Vesecky, president Farmers Union of Kansas.

C. C. Talbot, president Farmers Union of North Dakota.

Emil Loriks, president, Farmers Union of South Dakota.

Oscar Fosheim, vice president.

Leo Doheny, member Montana Farmers Union State Board.

J. Edward Anderson, secretary Wheat Conservation Conference and member Minnesota Farmers Union.

K. W. Hones, president Farmers Union of Wisconsin.

A. R. Shumway, representing Farmers Union of Washington and North Pacific Grain Growers of Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

D. L. O'Connor, president Farmers Union Terminal Association.

James Patton, secretary, Farmers Union of Colorado.

C. E. Huff, president Farmers National Grain Corporation.

L. T. Mayhugh, president Texas Wheat Growers Association.

Lyle Hague, president Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association.

D. L. Manning, representing Grain Cooperatives of Montana.

Your Easter lily plant should not be over-heated. Seventy degrees during the daytime and 60 degrees at night is best. Keep the soil moist but not wet. The bulb will not keep over for another year satisfactorily, as it is forced into bloom for the season and has spent most of its energy.

FARM LEADERS ATTEND A GROUP INSURANCE PARLEY

John Vesecky, President Farmers Union, Urges Passage of Bill

Says Kansas Farmers More Nearly Unanimously for It Than Any Other Farm Legislation

By CLIFF STRATTON

The Capital's Washington Bureau

Washington, March 8.—Today was Kansas Farmers Union Presidents' Day in the senate office building. John Vesecky, now president of the Kansas Farmers Union, testified before the crop insurance subcommittee of the senate agriculture committee. Also present was C. E. Huff, past president, now head of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Cal Ward, who succeeded Huff and preceded Vesecky, came in during the afternoon, for a conference with Rural Resettlement Administration. Ward now is regional director for the Seventh region, including Kansas, with headquarters in Lincoln, Neb. The three held a brief reunion after the senate subcommittee hearing.

Vesecky in his appearance before the Senate subcommittee strongly urged passage of the crop insurance measure, but pointed out that crop insurance alone will not solve the farm problem.

Only Part of Program

"Kansas farmers are more nearly unanimous in their support of crop insurance than on any other pending or past farm legislation," Vesecky said, "but they also feel that crop insurance must be considered as part of a complete farm program.

"We must have legislation on the plan recommended by the recent farm conference on the ever normal granary plan, so as to protect our farmers from the possible effect of speculation when crop prospects are good.

"Farmers love the soil. They do not deliberately rob it. But because when crops are good prices tend to be low, and when crops are poor even with consequent high prices, with very little or nothing to sell the high price does not enable the farmer to pay his expenses and the necessary payments of interest and taxes—so he was compelled to sow all the land possible with soil depleting cash crops. With the proper operation of crop insurance and the ever normal granary, it will be possible for the farmer to take care of the soil and build up a reserve of fertility.

Sees Permanent Shortage

"It is a sad commentary on any economic system that the farmer can only get a fair price for his products as the result of a calamity which befalls the producers of his particular crops in some other part of this country or the world.

"In conclusion I want to call attention to the public interest in supporting the production of wheat in the belt running north and south from the Canadian border to the Panhandle of Texas. If the production of high protein hard spring and winter wheat were materially reduced, there would be a permanent shortage of strong bread wheat, necessitating the importation of strong wheat everywhere when we produced a good crop of soft wheat, or low protein hard wheats which predominate in the more favorable parts of our country."

Hearings Close Today

Hearings on the crop insurance bill by the Pope subcommittee, of which Senator McGill of Kansas is a member, are expected to be finished tomorrow. Early favorable action is expected by the full committee, and there is a chance the crop insurance act will be passed by congress within the next 30 days or six weeks. It is also expected that the administration strength will be sufficient to hold its scope down to wheat during its experimental first year or two.

Briefly, the bill contemplates a $100,000,000 federal crop insurance corporation, supervised by a three or five-man board under the secretary of agriculture. The FCIC would be authorized to insure the 1938 wheat crop against natural damage. Insurance premiums would be payable in wheat or in cash. The wheat would be stored in federal and state warehouses, and used to pay benefits in bad years. Farmers would be insured 75 per cent of an average crop. premiums will be paid in good years on a percentage of the crop above the average yield—expectancy—for that farm. The stored wheat would not be marketed except in payment of benefits except wheat threatened with deterioration may be replaced.

OATS

Oats not already in the ground should be sown as soon as possible in most parts of the state. Since smut infestation was severe in 1936, all seed should be thoroughly treated either with wformaldehyde or a mercurial dust. The latter method can be used considerably in advance of seeding, thus eliminating treatment as the oats are being sown.

Consider frogrance when making up an arrangement. At least one of the flowers should have an outstanding scent. This is easily done now, as many of the spring flowers have a lovely perfume.

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and 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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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1937

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL AND TRAVELOGUE

As I have to start for Blue Rapids. Kansas at noon today (Tuesday) I do not have time to write a real editorial so our readers will have to do without any words of wisdom from me in this issue.

Saturday morning March 6th I took the train for Lawrence Kansas. My son Albert met me there and took me to Colony where I was to speak at the Anderson County Farmers Union Quarterly meeting. As there is a fine writeup of the meeting in this issue of the Union Farmer I will not describe the meeting at length. It is sufficient to say that although Anderson county does not yet have the seven hundred members that I expected from them when I was there a year ago, they do have the spirit that makes the Farmers Union an asset to any community. Brother Anderson is as lively as ever, President Chandler and Secretary Kelley are full of pep and ginger, and our old faithful Brother Howard Whitaker has the ability to make as good a Farmers Union talk as one might wish to hear. All that it takes is some self starter to get this team going and I am sure that they can and will more than double the Anderson County membership in one drive if they once make a real effort. Manager Preston of the Farmers Union Creamery was too busy to attend the meeting but I am sure that we can count on him to do his part.

From Colony I drove with my son to Kansas City to take a train for Washington where I was called to testify before a senate subcommittee on the Crop insurance program.

I had to wait in Chicago from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon, but I did not go about town much because there was a sit down strike of taxi cab drivers on in Chicago and it was hard to get around town unless one walked. Ex-president of the Kansas Union, C. A. Ward, was also going to Washington. When we met on the train leaving Chicago he told me that he took a taxi from a downtown district for the depot and some striker threw a brick right through the taxi windows barely missing him and the driver.

Monday morning after I registered at the hotel the members of the Conservency committee all went to the hearing room of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in the senate office building, where the hearings of the Subcommittee on Crop Insurance bill were being held. M. W. Thatcher who had been selected in December as the Chairman of the conservancy committee conducted the hearing for the farm group. C. C. Talbott, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union, was our first witness. He made a splendid presentation for the farmers of North Dakota. Among other things he stressed the necessity of taking at least a fifteen year period as base for the determination of the average yield and the proper premium rate. After Mr. Talbott the other members of the North West Farmers Union Legislative Committee were called on to testify. They all showed by their testimony that the farmers of the north west states have made a good investment by sending them to Washington to fight for their rights. A part of my own testimony will be found elsewhere in this issue. As I had just arrived Monday and went direct to the hearing without any preparation, I did not, I fear, do as well as I should have done, but I did my best to make my testimony represent the wishes and needs of our Kansas farmers and to fit in with the testimony of the farm witnesses who were on the stand before me. The farm group finished its testimony in the afternoon and if the committee and later the congress follows the outline presented by our group I feel sure that our time and money have been well spent and that it will return to our farmers many many times what it has cost them.

As you saw by the press reports, Monday noon we called on the President and had a very pleasant visit with him. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday was devoted to conferences with our various Senators and Representatives and with the heads of the Federal departments which are charged with the execution of laws effecting Agriculture. Everywhere in official Washington our committee and its various members received the proper consideration. Several of the older members of the committee remarked on the difference in the courtesy shown farmers by our officials in Washington now as compared to twenty or even ten or less years ago. Mr. Thatcher conducted the hearings and the conferences in a masterly fashion and deserves a vote of appreciation and support from our farmers.

Besides The Kansas Farmers Union the following State Unions were represented officially: North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota and Colorado. Mr. Lyle Hague represented the Wheat Growers of Oklahoma, Mr. Mayhew represented the Wheat Growers of Texas, Mr. Shumway represented the Wheat Growers of the Pacific Northwest and C. E. Huff represented the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The principal topic of discussion on the streets in Washington and in the eastern papers is the President's Supreme Court proposal. As there is already quite a lot in this issue of the paper about that proposition I will not write about it in this issue except to say that in my opinion many of the senators and representatives who have taken a stand against the proposal feel in their own conscience that if we are to have any real farm legislation it is necessary to either get the Supreme Court to reverse itself on its pronouncements that the welfare of Agriculture is not a national but simply a local matter, or make some change in the court setup so as to inject more liberals into its personnel. As we all know the decisions of the Supreme Court are usually as immutable as the laws of the ancient Medes and Persians were said to be so if we want any real farm leislation now or soon some change must be made in the court itself or its jurisdiction over legislation.

~ The ~ Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

The State of Nevada is smaller in population than Shawnee County.

Both the Senators from New Hampshire and one of the two Congressmen served as Governor of the state before coming here.

There are seventeen Presidents whose likenesses have never appeared on any of the thousands of different stamps printed.

Joseph A. Dixon, of Cincinnati, represents the old Nick Longworth district and is the second democrat in 54 years to have this distinction.

A goodly number of Senators have regular office hours and adhere to them strictly, but both Kansans keep the latchstring out all the time.

When guides pass the largest filling station in the world here, they tell their visitors that it was in a little cottage on that corner that Kate Smith was born.

Oftentimes a widely-known Senator overshadows his colleague from their state, but Burke of Nebraska, by his fight on the Court measure, is rapidly rising to become a national figure in his own right.

Dr. Eric Englund, formerly professor of Kansas State and now an authority on Agricultural Economics here, in the Department, has a farm near the city where he "practices what he preaches."

Friends Meeting House, built in 1808, where President Hoover often worshiped, and a little Quaker schoolhouse nearby, are to be razed to make way for a medical building. The cemetery, with no new grave in almost 100 years, will also be moved.

A guide recently conducting an unwieldly tourist group through the Capitol found her charges in every nook and corner and was badly embarrassed when encountering Senator Johnson on his way to the Senate. But the suave Californian only backed away, smiled and spoke to the group.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

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

ARKANSAS CITY: Then a town of 9,000, Arkansas City accomodated approximately 50,000 visitors for a few weeks preceding the opening of the Oklahoma Indian Territory in 1889. The majority of the prospective settlers were forced to live in tents or to eat and sleep on the open prairie on the town's outskirts. The situation was duplicated with the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893 when between 40,000 and 50,000 people gathered at Arkansas City to await the firing of the gun that was to open that territory to settlement.

SCOTT COUNTY: On the Frank Seward Ranch, in northwestern Scott County are 75 flowing springs. The ranch includes approximately 2,000 acres.

ATTICA: A caravan and a herd of cattle are said to have been swallowed in a marshy area lying 2 miles northwest of Attica and known today as Dead Man's Marsh. White flags warned early-day travelers of the marsh's existence. Today the area is fenced to prevent cattle and wild animals from wandering upon it.

WESKAN: Weskan, 6 miles from the Colorado line, is known as the "Town of Windmills." With 200 inhabitants it has 22 windmills. A windmill on the school grounds pumps the water into the town's new modern school building.

WALLACE: Although small and poorly equipped in comparison with a number of other frontier forts, old Fort Wallace, which once stood a short distance southeast of the present town of Wallace, participated in more actual engagements with Indians than any other post in Kansas. Soldiers stationed at Fort Wallace also defended a larger territory on the western frontier than those at any other early-day outpost. It was from Fort Wallace that a party of men were dispatched to Beecher's Island to rescue soldiers under the command of Gen. George A. Forsyth in the battle of the Arickaree. No buildings remain on the site of the old fort today although a number of fort roads and the parade grounds are clearly visible.

COFFEYVILLE: Twelfth Street, now in the heart of Coffeyville, was named "Red Hot Street" when the town was a wide open cattle shipping point in the early 1870's. Cowboys gave the street that name and swarmed in and out of saloons, dance halls and gambling houses. Early-day residents, still living, vouch for the fact that the street was well-named.

PRATT: Approximately 800,000 fish are hatched each year in the 90 ponds of the State Fish Hatchery at Pratt. These are shipped to lakes and ponds in all parts of the State. In the hatchery acquarium specimens of fish produced on the grounds are on display.

A TIME AND LABOR SAVER

Have you ever shoveled bushels and bushels of wheat and wondered how you could get away from this back-breaking labor?

Here is one way; buy one of our Truck Grain Blowers described in this folder and let it do the work for you while you rest. This is not just another blower or elevator; it is something different. When your boy can unload a truckload of grain into the granary faster than two strong men, you have a loader that you have been looking for.

When harvest is over you can, with ease, reload your grain and either haul it to the elevator or shoot it into a railroad car without that back-breaking labor you have been accustomed to.

You will find that this Truck Grain Blower will pay for itself several times each year it is used.

The Truck Grain Bower enables you to do your loading, hauling, and unloading all with the same motor; no extra motor to buy or keep up or move around from bin to bin. You have the blower to use wherever you have the truck Just pull the truck lever out of gear and power take-off lever in and the blower does the work—90 to 100 bushels in 10 to 11 minutes.

You can fill a 12-foot bin to the peak or any railway car to the back, without shoveling.

Instead of shoveling over a truck box six feet high, all you have to do is to shovel into a hopper two feet high or let it run out of bins into the hopper and the truck motor does the rest.

One man or boy can easily haul the grain of an average crop from a combine and call it fun instead of work. In fact, it is so easy that the owner usually does the hauling job himself and has lots of time to keep an eye on everything.

The price is $75.00, f. o. b. Whitetail, Montana, complete with pulleys and belt, less power talke-off and universal.

Power take-off for 1933 Chevrolet and 1930 Ford to date kept in stock. Price, $14.50 f. o. b. Whitetail, Montana. For other trucks, prices on application and will have to be ordered from factory. Send make, year, model of truck, and make of transmission, if possible, for quotation on power take-off.

Universal Assembly is $6.00

If your garage does not handle these blowers, write to the manufacturers.

The blower is fastened on the left side of the truck. Power is taken from the truck motor by power take-off and belt. By switching a lever, it is put in and out of gear, and uses same power to load, haul, and unload grain.

When not in use, the blower can be taken off in five to ten minutes by taking out three bolts.

Fan spider cast of malleable iron with six hard steel blades riveted on.

Shafts are one-inch, high carbon steel .

Pipes: One 5-inch, 3-foot, 22-gage gavanized iron; one 5-inch, 16-inch, 22-gage galvanized iron.

One Elbon with hard steel wear plate and deflector. Deflector can be turned in any direction. This plate is easy to replace.

Blower Housing

Made of 16-gage galvanized iron with replaceable steel plate where most of the wear comes, and which can be quickly replaced.

Hoppen is made of 22-gage galvanized iron, top re-inforced by ¾-inch oval iron. This is bolted to side of blower.

Table is made of 14-gage galvanized iron and riveted to side of blower, making a solid base for fan housing.

Bearing housing is of one-piece malleable iron, 12 inches long, and machined for bearing in each end and is bolted to table with four bolts, making a rigid bearing for fan. All bearings are Heliflex Roller Bearings, three inches long.

We handle the Detroit Power Take-off, and keep a stock for some makes of trucks, at Whitetail, Montana.

The Power Take-off on the side of the transmission where plate is bolted on with four or six bolts.

By pulling a lever in the cab of the truck power is transmitted through Uniaersal Assembly to shaft and pulley under the truck and from there with belt to Blower.

TRUCK GRAIN BLOWER CO.
Whitetail, Montana

If you don't think spring has arrived, here's a list of the flowers which are available: sweet peas, calendulas, carantions, roses, stocks, tulips, daffodils, crocuses, freesias, lily-if-the valley and violets.

Neighborhood Notes

SHEPHARD DISCUSSES PERTINENT QUESTION

"The Constitution is what the judges say it is." So said Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes 40 years ago

The Editor of the Kansas Union Farmer: Brother Thatcher tells us dirt farmers, how 20 years ago the farmers of North Dakota got a grain-grading law passed by the state legislature. The grain buyers in North Dakota took this grain-grading law to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Courts decision was, "That when grain was loaded into the wagon to be hauled to the elevator to be sold; that grain was in inter-state commerce and that the North Dakota grain-grading law was uncinstitutional and void."

Then when the Agricultural Adjustment Act, or Triple A came up for a Supreme Court decision, grain and other farm products were decided to be local or state products by our August United States Supreme Court, and all processing taxes collected by processing corporations from consumers, belonged to those processing corporations.

Truly as Hughes said, 30 years ago "The Constitution is What the Judges say it is."

For the judges said the grain products of North Dakota were interstate products before they even left that state.

Then reversed its decision in the Tripple A decision, by deciding that farm products were local or state affairs.

You dirt farmers who dream that The Supreme Court would OK the National Farmers Union Program if Congress would only pass it into National laws, are just kidding yourselves—and filling your bellies with the East wind. For the members of the United States Supreme Court are made up of corporation lawyers appointed by Presidents; and confirmed by the United States Senate. Each member is appointed for life—and draws twenty thousand dollars a year. They are pre-biased in favor of corporations and big business. For the two decisions already cited, prove that the dirt farmers have about the same chance with them, as a snowball in hell

For as Hughes says: "The Constitution is what the judges say it is."

As I take it, Hughes means just this: That should congress re-enact the Tripple A and the Supreme Court decide again and reverse its decision annulling the Tripple A. That the Constitution is what the judges say it is. For the Supreme Court has reversed its decisions on many cases, in our history as a nation.

It declared the income tax law, to be unconstitutional; then congress passed it again, maybe a little differently worded and it became constitutional. For—The constitution is what the judges say it is;" not what you or I say it is; or think it is. Our constitution sure needs amending—and brought up-to-date to fit modern times. Supreme Court Judges should be elected, half of them every four years, with salaries and allowances the same as U. S. Senators. Congress should not have the power to declare a foreign war upon our people, and draft our boys into it; as was done in the World War, except in cases of foreign invasion. The people should be allowed to vote for or against a foreign war, except in case of invasion.

Judges of our Supreme Court, by being appointed for life, are not responsible nor accountable to the people for either their office nor decisions.

We elect our state Supreme Court judges and should elect our United States Supreme Court judges who then would be far more apt to comply with the wishes of our people in their decisions.

Cordially,
J. D. Shepherd,
Clay Center, Kansas.

RILEY COUNTY PASSES PERTINENT RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 held at Randolph, Kansas, March 8, 1937, the following resolutions were adopted.

I

We are opposed to any change in the Supreme Court of the U. S. except by vote of the people.

II

We insist upon the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill at this session of Congress; and until its adoption we feel the farmers are badly in need of a rate not to exceed 3 per cent on their Federal Land Bank loans, and equally so do farmer borrowers need a substantial reduction on Commissioner Loans. Amortization payments should be stayed off for 2 years.

We stress the importance of these suggestions as necessary to the solution of the farm tenancy problem.

III

Whereas even a meager surplus of any farm commodity is a depressing factor in the price a farmer receives.

Therefore we insist that the Thomas Massingale Cost of Production Senate Bill be written into Secretary Wallace's "Ever Normal Granary" plan.

IV

If we are to stop the onward march of farm tenancy, we must bring about adequate stability in farm values.

Therefore we insist upon a Graduated Land Tax law; written upon sane lines which will protect the small and the average farmers of our state of Kansas.

V

The Riley County Farmers Union stands 100 percent opposed to a State General Sales Tax, except if a Homestead Exemption of $4000 is writtin into the bill.

Very Truly yours,
Gust Larson, Sec.

FINE REPORT FROM TURKEY CREEK

Turkey Creek Local No. 1868 held their regular meeting March 10. Roll call was answered by 24 members.

The lunch committee of Mrs. Nellie Bernritter, Mrs. M. F. Child and Miss Irene Bernritter was discharged and a new committee of Mrs. Louis Fleck, Mrs. Vern Hoobler, and Mrs. Joseph Seifert was appointed to serve for the next three regular meetings. As there was no other business the meeting was declared closed and turned over to our County officers who held their regular quarterly meeting. Mr. Ross Palenske gave a very interesting and educational talk on what the Farmers Union means to the farmers and the people as a whole.

This was followel by a short interesting talk from Mr. Decker in which he told us of his work in regard to the 4-H club, and then he answered many questions about the soil conserving program which they are now working on.

After their business meeting lunch was served to fifty-three members and visitors.

The next regular meeting will be held April 14.

John C. Bernritter
Reporter.

WASHINGTON COUNTY EXPRESSES OPINION

We, the members of the Washington County Farmers Union, at our regular quarterly meeting, Friday, March 12, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved—

1. We go on record as being opposed to repeal of the present tax Exemption on Gasoline for Agricultural Purposes.

2. We are opposed to any General State Sales Tax.

3. We favor an increase of Net Income Tax.

4. That we protest Senate Bill No. 459 raising wheel rate on trucks from 1-4 mill per ton mile to 2 mills per ton mile. We feel that this will force truckers out of business and make no increase in tax income for the State.

Resolution Committee:
A. C. Hensen,
Gilbert Barbour
D. F. Henderson.

PALENSKE SPEAKS AT DOUGLAS COUNTY MEETING

The Douglas County Union will meet in its first quarterly meeting of the year in the Farmers Union hall at Baldwin, Saturday, March 20th.

This is to be an all day meeting with a basket dinner at twelve.

An effort is being made to have Ross Palenske of the State Board meet with us and give the main address.

The Baker University male quartet will furnish part of the entertainment.

L. M. Williams,
County Secretary

MARHSALL COUNTY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held March 2, 1937 at Waterville, Kansas due to the impassble roads this meeting was not very largely attended. There were 16 delegates present and quite a few visitors. Louis Lesiberg on the Good of the Order, gave us a very interesting talk. He stresser his talk by that we should work and keep on working in our Union to get Cost of Production. Our next speaker on the Good of the Oredr, was our old friend and veteran member of the Farmers Union, Anton Peterson from Greenleaf, Kansas and everybody present enjoyed his talk. Come back Brother Peterson, you are always welcome.

The following resolution was adopted. It was resolved to send a delegation to Topeka to back up our demand for increase in the income tax and to oppose the sales tax at the public hearings on the evening of March 2 and 3rd.

We strongly oppose any general sales tax. We demand gas tax exemption for gas not used on the roads, and we insist on the present distribution of gas tax and motor vehicle license revenue. We favor a community sale bill and demand a bond of grain dealers to protect future contract sales of grain. We are very much opposed to the Harris convention Bill and insist that the primary law be let alone.

Federal foreclosure on Land Bank and Land Commissioners Loans are aggravating and increasing farm tenancy and we ask that a moratorium on such loans until normal crops and condition return and we ask that interest rates on Land Commissioner loans be reduced to the 3½ percent rate as on the Land Bank Loans for which we wish to express our gratitude.

The President and Secretary are able to arrange for a forum on public debate and open discussion of Farmers-Laborers and other citizen and invite other groups to join in this forum. These are to be held at the Court House quarterly. Our next meeting will be held at Bremen on June 1st, 1937.

Fred C. Pralle, Secretary.

FENGEL REPORTS A GOOD MEETING

Dear Brother Vesecky:

I attended the meeting of the Odin Farmers Union Monday evening, March 3 and found a nice little crowd over there and certainly enjoyed the meeting with them.

While I had never been with them before, they did not seem like strangers at all, and were so congenial and friendly one could not help but feel at home with them.

Our folks at Odin have the material and the interest to build a strong and worthwhile organization there, and it seems to me, all they need is to interest their women folks and young people, building around the social and educational features of the Farmers Union to much more than double their membership and also to multiply their usefulness and influence.

Odin Local has very efficient officers and they are also interested in our seed program and expect to buy their seeds through the Farmers Union channels, and I am expcting a splendid order from them real soon.

I also run across the Beckman Brothers at Ellsworth and M. L. and I visited until late at night, which I enjoyed so much.

Was at Conway Springs, also. Find they are patronizing our seed program in a unique way and making it serve a double purpose, of saving their members money in seeds and also building their oil business at the same time, which one can and should expect from leadership like they have at Conway Springs.

No one would want to forget Ben Rice, once they know him, and certainly none of us Farmer folks can fail to appreciate him.

The Odin Farmers Union are using practically the same plan as Conway Springs in rendering a worthwhile service to their membership and patrons with our seeds for spring planting.

No one enjoys these friendly contacts any more than I and the followship of all these people shall remain with me as very pleasant memories indeed.—J. P. Fengel.

WEDDING DAY OBSERVER WITH ALL 11 CHILDREN

Husband a Clay County Homesteaker—Wife a Resident There Since Childhood Days

Editors Note: Below we are reprinting an account of sixteenth Wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Slingsby of Clay Center, Kansas. We are sorry that we do not have a mat of the photograph of the Slingsby family that accompanied the article in the Topeka Daily Capital. The Slingsby family has long been prominent in the Farmers Union and has also taken a prominent part in the public affairs of Clay County. We wish them many happy returns of the occasion.

Clay Center, Kan., March 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Slingsby observed the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding at their Caly Center home surrounded by their 11 children, all of whom were able to come for the anniversary celebration. There never has been a death in the Slingsby family. Two of the children observed their thirtieth wedding anniversaries the same week their parents celebrated their sixtieth.

Mr. Slingsby, born in England, came to Clay County in 1870 homesteading northeast of Clay Center. There he met Miss Rebecca Roberts, born in Indiana, but who had come to Clay County with her parents. The wedding was at the country home of the Roberts family. Mr. and Mrs. Slingsby went to housekeeping at once on the Slingsby homestead, which remained their home until 24 years ao when they moved into Clay Center where they have since lived. The homestead belongs to Mr. Slingsby, however.

Cornbread was the chief dainty at the wedding dinner following their marriage 60 years ago. The 60th wedding anniversary, however, was observed with a big dinner at the Clay Center Country club, all 11 children and all their families being present. Open house was held from 2 to 5 o'clock at the Slingsby home in Clay Center. Mr. Slingsby is 87, Mrs. Slingsby is 78.

The children comprising the Slingsby family are: Charles of Howard, Frank of Lyndon, Jake and Walter of Green, John, George, Tom, Mrs. Herbert Rundle, Mrs. Nellie Goodin and Mrs. Nola Huckstep, all of Clay Center, and Mrs. Ida Terflinger of Kansas City, Mo.

(Continued on page four)

Look over your garden situation. It will soon be time to order bedding plants to trim the walks and make beds and borders. Use a few of them in the window and porch boxes.

Do not neglect to get a geranium plant at Easter time.

It is folly to attempt to plant in wet soil.

NOTICE

FARMERS UNION ELEVATORS AND BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS

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

Won't you help build the Farmers Union?

Junior and Juvenile Department

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

JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors;

Again this week we have so many many items of interest which you really should have that our Junior letter is going to be short. But, there are also a number of things I want to talk with you about, and we will have to leave them until next time.

If you remember, last fall we decided that we would all try to observe Arbor day, and plant a tree. Especially do we want to do that this year, because of so many of our trees having died during these recent dry years. Now is the time to pick out the place you want to plant the tree, select the kind of tree that is adaptable to your location, and make plans for your ceremony. Before we know it the date will be upon us.

I know of one community where every member planted a tree, naming that tree, and tending it. They now have a nice grove which every one enjoys. Another idea, if each member of your group cannot plant a tree, is that as a group you plan one or more trees. I hope to have a report that every group in the state has taken part in this program.

Easter will be here the last of this month, and I presume most of you are taking some part in the observance of that day. For next weeks paper I hope to have some suggestions on programs for that day, and also for parties in celebration of this anniversary.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

THUMB NAIL HISTORICAL SKETCH

(continued from last week)

The first injustice which farmers attempted to correct through political measures after the Civil War was the matter of freight rates. Railroads were overcapitalized and were attempting to pay dividends by overcharging for transportation. This made an impossible situation for the farmer because of the period of low prices which came during the collapse which followed the Civil War.

The Grange movement which began at this time, while not primarily political in nature had as a major interest for some years the effort which met with success, to establish state railroad commissions with regulatory powers. These state laws were later partially superseded and supplemented by the federal Interstate Commerce Commission. It is significant that farmers' political success at this time was through the state legislatures. The farmers of the country had too little solidarity to have great direct effect upon Washington.

Another set of injustices from which the farmer suffered at this time was high credit costs and exorbitant profits on the part of middlemen. While no such spectacular efforts as those that resulted in the rail laws were organized around these issues, numerous sectional farm organizations sprang up here and there to do battle. The discussion which flourished then has borne fruit in present day developments in farmers cooperatives and federal and state legislation improving the farmers' credit facilities. The recent depression has served to accent even more clearly than at any time in the past the evils of our distribution and money system. These matters have now become the substance of the program of all major farm organizations.

The history of political action on the part of farm movements since the Civil War is a record of swinging back and forth from efforts to work through the two major parties, to attempts to organize independent political action. Since 1890 moves toward the latter have come along thick and fast. The Farmers Alliance begun in 1890 was shortly after supplanted by the Peoples Party Populists which survived until 1908. In 1915 the Non Partisan League appeared in North Dakota and the succession of this movement is the present Farm Labor Party. The Non Partisan League and its legatee, the Farm Labor Party, represent discovery on the part of farmers that the interests of farmers and city workers are inter-related.

Independent political movements have usually started when groups of farmers of significant size despaired of the two major parties. To be sure the major parties' platforms always made great promises to farmers, but they often failed to materialize to any noticeable extent. Because of sectional splits between American farmers the farm vote was not frequently enough a decisive factor in national elections to guarantee the success of farm policies. Also farm groups have not been too clear themselves about the way agriculture fitted in to the total economic picture, and tended to get aboard political proposals which they thought would be panaceas for all their ills, such as schemes for control of the money system. For these various reasons farmers made little headway through the major parties.

But while farmers' parties have never succeeded in capturing a national election, they have had protest value. For example the Populist candidate in 1892 got 22 electoral votes and alarmed the old parties sufficiently to get some real legislative results for farmers. Another significant aspect of the Populist movement was the sizeable vote which it polled in the Solid South as well as in the west. This represented the first real move toward recognition of common interests on the part of southern and western farmers since the Cicil War.

The third party movement in 1912 and 1924, i. e. the Bull Moose and the LaFollette Progressive Party movements were also largely farmer inspired. W. H. Bizzell's history of Agrarianism called the "Green Rising" which was written in 1926 says, "various views have been expressed as to the significance of the third party movement in 1924. Some contend that it marks the end of farm labor political agitation in this country. Others express the view that the farm labor forces of the country have come to see that political action does not offer the most satisfactory solution to their problem. There are still others who contend that the farm labor forces will profit by the mistakes of 1924 and will renew their political activities with greater success in future years.

These various alternatives of Dr. Bizzell's are doubly interesting in view of the rushing developments in collective action on the part of both farmers and industrial workers and in organization for political action. One of the most significant aspects of what has happened during the last 10 years is that both have moved along together. Movements such as the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau and the Grange have taken on increased vitality because of the crisis in agriculture and they have been furnishing an education as to the nature of farm problems which points toward increasingly intelligent political action. One of the great weaknesses of farmers' political efforts in the past has been that they have been based on too little understanding of the nature of our society. Another trend has been the great increase in the organization of cooperatives which has not only helped farmers financially but has provided them with a business experience which is essential if farm groups are to hold their own in our complicated modern society. One of the results of growing economic understanding is the tendency toward abandoning sectional political differences in behalf of a line up based on economic interest.

This trend toward increasing strength on the part of farm organizations raises many questions, both as to how the trend can be encouraged, and how it can be guided by a large minded philosophy which recognizes the interdependence of all kinds of groups. Some people fear that farmers in power will have no more idealism than any other economic group in power. Some of these questions will be discussed for a considerable time.

Here are a few questions listed which would start an interesting and lively discussion on this subject.

What part did Jefferson and Jackson play in the early history of the agricultural struggle in the United States?

What has been the influence of the tariff on the welfare of the American farmer?

Why has the farmer had less influence on federal legislation than his voting power might have given him?

What part has Kansas played in various farm movements, such for example as the Populist movement?

What is the history of the political relationships between farmers and city workers in the United States?

DAYTIME DISTINCTION

8850. A Child's Pinafore.

Designed in Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 requires 1 7-8 yard of 35-inch material, plus 1-3 yard contrasting. 1½ yard of 1½ inch bias binding is required for trimming. Price 15 cents.

8910. Attractive Daytime Frock.

Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52.Size 38 requires 4¾ yards of 39 inch fabric. Price 15 cents.

KANSAS UNION FARMER
Box 48 - - Salina, Kansas

A TRICK IN MATHEMATICS

Multiply your age by 2 and add 5 to the result.

Multiply by 50.

Add the change in your pocket, if less than a dollar.

Subtract the number of days in this year, 365.

Add 115 for good measure.

The two left hand figures will show your age.

The two right hand figures the change in your pocket.

Try it.

FOUR-MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE

By Mildred Kay Stolz

Do Farmers Want War?

1. War means high prices.
   a. During the time of war, men are needed for fighting and therefore, there is less help on the farms. Food is needed to feed the army. Prices rise.
2. War means greater production.
   a. War means fewer men to work, more men to feed, more food grown.

But—

3. Surplus of Food.
   a. Food raised in great quantities. Embargo placed on shipments. Food stuffs piles up in warehouses and on wharves.
4. Purchasing power lowered.
   a. Price of commodities raised may be higher, but things that have to be bought raise in proportion. Wheat $2.00 per bu. Sugar $32.-00 per 100 lbs. Clothing, equipment, machinery advance in price because of scarcity of help.
5. Homes devastated, lives lost, purchasing power gone, prices crash, and an economic system fostered by fascists may live.

a. Will cooperatives survive?
b. Will civilization survive?
c. Do Farmers Want War?

Note. Write to: National Council Far War Prevention of War, 532 17th St., N. W. Washington, D. C. for material on peace.

FEBRUARY BIRTHDAYS

Norbert Arnoldy, Tipton, Kans.—Feb. 24.

Pearl Ruth Albin, Gove, Kans.—Feb. 6.

Norma Albers, Conway Springs, Kans.—Feb. 18.

Lucile Buzard, McCune, Kans.—Feb. 1.

Hazel Boerkircher, Richland, Kan.—Feb. 17.

Lee A. Combow, Greenleaf, Kans.—Feb. 6.

Mildred J. Dawson, Toronto, Kans.—Feb. 24.

Ruth Dobson, Manhattan, Kans.—Feb. 23.

Vernon Gensch, Wellington, Kans.—Feb. 24.

Veranica Hajek, Tampa, Kans.—Feb. 9.

Barbara Hanson, Jamestown, Kan.—Feb. 18.

Abbie Herrman, La Crosse, Kans.—Feb. 8.

Henrietta Hauschild, Hays, Kans.—Feb. 2.

Marcet Koester, Walnut, Kans.—Feb. 22.

Mattie Pearce, Oak Hill, Kans.—Feb. 24.

Mabel Ritz, Cawker, Kans.—Feb. 13.

YOUR NAME

You got it from your father,
'Twas the best he had to give,
And right gladly he bestowed it,
It's your name the while you live.

You may drop the one he gave you
And another you may claim,
But remember when you're tempted
To be careful of his name.

It was fair the day you got it,
and a worthy name to bear,
When he took it from his father
There was no dishonor there.

Through the years he proudly bore it,
To his father he was true,
And the name was clear and spotless
When he passed it on to you.

Oh! there's much that he has given
That he values not at all;
He has watched you break your playthings
In the days you were too small.

You've lost the things he's given you,
And you've shattered many a game,
But you'll never hurt your father
If you're careful of his name.

FLOWERS FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Are Dyed Brilliant Green to Celebrate Gala Event

St. Patrick's day is a gala event with much fun making over the "wearing of the green." It has ceased to be a festivity for the Irish only, and most of us join in with our share of green dresses, scarfs, ties, ice cream and flowers.

If you remember the carnation you saw last March whose bloom was greener than its foliage you perhaps wondered what had happened to it; and if you thought it was a special variety grown for St. Patrick's day you were wrong, for the glaring decorations are especially prepared for the occasion in a very interesting manner, which suggests how flowers grow, and how necessary is their liquid diet.

The flowers are actually dyed. Not by dipping them in a liquid dye as you would a dress, but by letting them suck the dye into their veins. The dye is mixed in warm water, and the flowers set in this mixture much as they would in water on your living room table. In four to six hours, as would be the case with water alone, the bright colored liquid is sucked up into every vein of the stem and into the petals, making each prominent vein stand out in bold relief, with tiny rivulets running helter-skelter from it with varying shades of pale and deep green, depending upon how much of the solution they can absorb.

When you get your green carnation or rose for St. Patrick's day examine it closely to notice how thoroughly this process has been completed, and then think of how important it is that water in your arrangements be kept fresh.

Another process dyes flowers by dusting them with a powdered dye. This method is used for flowers which will not quickly absorb a liquid solution, as in the case of gardenias. Carnations and sweet peas are also dusted. Neither process seems to shorten the life of the flower appreciably, and they can be worn for as long a time with the dye as without it.

The legendary shamrock of Ireland is almost non-existent in this country for St. Patrick's day. Oftentimes white clover is worn and called shamrock.

SAINT PATRICK GOOD CHEER

By BETTY BARCLAY

St. Patrick's Day always calls for a novel dish or two. Guests and the members of your family as well, will appreciate any or all of these seasonable dishes:

Macaroni "Shellalahs"

Macaroni with cheese is a general favorite. Here is this popular combination in a new, appealing form.

½ lb. macaroni
3 eggs
1 tablespoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
¼ lb. grated cheese
1 cup bread or cracker crumbs

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and cool. Beat eggs. Mix cheese, paprika and crumbs. Cut boiled macaroni into six inch lengths and twist together several pieces. Dip the twists first into the beaten eggs, then into the cheese mixture. Fry in hot deep fat until a golden brown. Drain on paper, sprinkle with more cheese and serve hot. Nice with bouillon, tea or with any kind of salad.

Mince Meat Turnovers

1 (9 oz.) pkg. dry mince meat and ½ cup water boiled almost dry. Pie crust.

Break mince meat into pieces. Add cold water. Place over heat and stir until all lumps are thoroughly broken up. Bring to brisk boil; continue boiling for three minutes, or until mixture is practically dry. Allow to cool. Roll pie crust ½ inch thick; cut about 5 inches square. Place 1 tablespoon of prepared mince meat on one half, wet edges slightly with cold water. Fold over and press lightly together. Prick with fork. Bake 15 minutes in a hot oven (450 degrees F.). Makes 8 large turnovers.

Pineapple Caramel Upside-Down Cake

1 cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
⅜ teaspoon salt
3 eggs
1 cup sugar
½ cup canned Hawaiian pineapple juice
1 teaspoon vanilla
3 tablespoons butter
4 slices canned pineapple
½ cup brown sugar

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together twice. Beat the eggs with the sugar until light. Add the pineapple juice (unsweetened juice, not the liquid from the can of sliced pineapple) and vanilla. Fold in flour mixture gradually. Grease a deep cake pan or iron frying pan with the butter, arrange the slices of pineapple in it and sprinkle with brown sugar. Pour in cake batter. Bake in a moderately slow oven (325° to 350° F.) for about 1 hour. When done, turn out upside down on a cake plate. Serve hot or cold. 8 servings.

Paddy Salad

1 cup cooked, dried Limas
1½ cups chopped tongue or ham
3 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
1 tomato, peeled and sliced
¼ cup chopped pickles
⅓ cup French dressing
1 head lettuce
Sour cream or mayonnaise salad dressing

Prepare and combine meat, Limas, eggs and pickles. Mix with French dressing, let stand 1 hour in a cold place. Pile on a bed of lettuce. Garnish with sliced tomato.

Recipes for Party Fun

Social ice melts miraculously if you introduce the guests to Jury Box, the exciting new parlor sport invented by Roy Post, famous criminologist. Six problems in crime, complete with photographs and evidence are offered for parlor juries to solve. Monopoly, that lively real estate trading game, heads the 1937 list of parlor favorites. Make A Million, Camelot and Parlor Bedlam, a hilarious question and answer game, are favorite fun makers this season.

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

APPLES FOR HEALTH

Many and old slogan looses much of its value by constant reptition. Old ideas may not be interesting but it is always profitable to study them carefully. There is a reason back of every long continued practice. For cenutries apples have been eaten because of their supposed health value. Now we are learning what these values are and we realize better than ever before that apples have a place in nutrition because of true medicinal qualities.

Dr. Ira A. Manville of the University of Oregon School of Medicine, has recently published the results of his research and clinical studies on the nutritional value of apples. An important conclusion reached by Docter Manville is that apples are specific in almost all cases of intestional disorders of children. "The success attending the use of a raw apple pulp or of apple powder in milk formulate in the treatment of infantile intestional diseases is nothing short of marvelous," he said. He further reported that "A careful summary of all the case histories studied shows that 1,021 children have been treated for various intestional disorders with raw apple pulp. Of these, 1,105 showed complete recovery, while 16 failed to respond. This is remarkable when it is considered that many of the individuals receiving this type of therapy were not placed on this treatment except as a last resort."

When the fresh raw apple is not available Doctor Manville has used apple powder made by drying the apple pulp. The apple powder is especially desirable since it can be stored for use the year around and is a uniform product of known potency. Pediatricians now generally recognize the therapeutic value of the apple and the rapidly growing use of the fresh scraped pulp or the dry powder confirms the age old belief in the importance of apples for health.

MEASLES

The spring months usually register the largest number of cases of measles, although the increase may start in January and February. Despite the fact that very few cases have been reported to date this year, the state board of health deems it wise to discuss the disease and to issue a warning that every precaution should be taken when measles occur.

During 1935 Kansas was afflicted with a serious epidemic of measles. There were 25,137 cases and 227 deaths. In addition to the deaths, many children are still suffering from the after-effects of this disease, which many parents treat so lightly and negligently, but which can result so seriously. To demonstrate how dangerous it is not to observe quarantine regulations, note the measles report for 1935 during the following months: January, 2,-946; February, 5,083; March, 7,110; April, 5,747; May, 3,214 and June, 813. In the year 1936 the March report of 45 cases was nearly doubled in April's total of 85, and in May there were 46 cases.

Measles is a highly contagious disease. Many parents seem to think the disease is unavoidable and make no effort to prevent their children from contracting it. This attitude combined with the lack of good care when children are having the disease, is responsible for many of the three or four thousand deaths from measles that occur each year in the United States.

The germs of measles are carried in the nose and throat of those ill with the disease and probably the chief means of conveying the germs, aside from sneezing, is the contamination of hands. Spread of the disease is usually by direct contact with the sick person, and isolation of the patient will protect others if exposure has not already taken place. For three or four days before the appearance of the rash there are symptoms of an ordinary cold—running nose, sore eyes and a hard dry cough. Many children attend school during this state, which accounts for the rapid spreading of the disease. Any child showing such signs should be put to bed and should have immediate medical attention. The physician's orders should be followed explicitly, even in mild cases since the after-effects include such complications as deafness, pneumonia, tuberculosis and kidney disease.

RICH MUFFINS

½ cup butter
½ cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup milk
2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt

Cream the butter, add the sugar and egg well beaten, sift the baking powder with the flour and add to the first mixture, alternating with milk. Bake in greased gem pans, 25 minutes in a moderately hot oven.

GALA PARTY REFRESHMENTS

Life these days is just one party after another, what with practically everybody having birthdays, not to mention St. Patrick's, the Ladies Bridge Clubs and other gay occasions Every hostess wants to serve refreshments that are "somehow different" when she entertains, so cakes and puff pastries that combine the decorative effect of the professional chef with the inimitable taste or home-baked delicacies, are real news. It sounds hard, but glycerine, that that almost magic ingredient commercial bakers know so well, will help you over the hurdles.

Individual cream puffs can be made the day ahead for the addition of glycerine will keep the puff shells fresh, make the filling taste richer and creamier, and retard curdling. Similarly delicious cream rolls may be made for ice-box cakes. Bits of citron or orange peel or cherries, marinated with glycerine, may be used effectively for decoration as they will not dry out and will keep a fresher color.

If you want your next party voted an overwhelming success, here are some recipes specially recommended as "lovely to look at, delightful to eat."

Carnival Cream Roll

2 cups brown sugar
1-2 cup butter
4 eggs
1-2 ounce ground cloves
1-2 teaspoon glycerine
2 tablespoons chocolate
2 teaspoons baking powder
4 cups flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Cream butter and add sugar and continue creaming. Beat eggs and glycerine and add to creamed mixture, beating well. Sift flour, chocolate, baking powder, cloves and cinnamon together and beat into creamed mixture. Chill. Roll out thin, cut with cookie cutter, and bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F) for about 15 minutes, depending on size of cookies.

Whip cream, adding 1 tablespoon confectioner's sugar, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla and 1-4 teaspoon glycerine to each cup cream used. Spread each cookie with cream, lay them cylinder shape on plate and cover all with cream. Sprinkle top with flaked chocolate, chopped citron, or cherries, When serving, cut diagonally.

INDIVIDUAL CREAM PUFF SHELLS

1-2 cup butter
1 cup boiling water
1 cup sifted flour
4 eggs
1-4 teaspoon glycerine

Put butter in sauce pan with boiling water and bring to a boil until butter is melted. Add flour and stir. Cook stirring constantly until mixture is thick and smooth and does not stick to sides of pan. Remove from heat, cool slightly and add eggs, one at a time, beating eggs thoroughly. Add glycerine and beat mixture well. Drop teaspoon on greased baking sheet and shape round with back of spoon. Bake in oven of 400 degrees F for 35 minutes.

The addition of glycerine will aid in keeping the puffs fresh for several days.

CREAM PUFF FILLING DE LUXE

1 cup milk
1 egg
6 tablespoons sugar
4 tablespoons flour
Few grains salt
1-2 teaspoon glycerine
1-2 teaspoon vanilla

Scald the milk in the top of a double boiler. Beat egg and glycerine, add sugar, flour and salt. Slowly stir the hot milk into the egg mixture. Return to double boiler and cook until mixture thickens, stirring constantly. When cool add the vanilla.

The addition of the glycerine aids in keeping the filling from curdling.

GINGER MERINGUE

When pumpkin pie is baked, top it with this meringue; Fold 1-4 cup sugar and 1 tablespoon crushed and candied ginger into 2 stiffly beaten egg whites. Spread on pie, brown in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., 15 minutes. Pumpkin tarts are party-like.

Lunch-Box Molasses Cookies

Cream a cup of shortening and a cup of sugar. Add two beaten eggs and a cup of high grade light molasses, and beat till smooth. Sift five cups of flour with a teaspoon of ginger, one-half teaspoon of cinnamon, and a teaspoon each of salt and soda. Mix flour with egg-molasses mixture, adding a cup of warm water alternately with a small portion of the flour mixture. Fold in a cup of raisins and bake like other drop cookies.

And lastly—a suggestion from a cooky fan. If you would have cookies which are golden brown, on both bottom and top, place your baking pan near the oven top. A bad practice, common to even good cooky bakers, is that of placing the baking sheet too near the floor of the oven. Black bottomed, pallid topped cookies are favorites with no one, tho they may be made from the finest of recipes.

INEXPENSIVE MEAT DIISHES OFTEN ARE FAVORITES

The dinner of the week for the family need be none the less delicious if it includes one of the less expensive cuts of meats. A little thought and a good recipe often turns these dishes into family favorites. Here are suggestions that experts have recommended for fine flavor and economy:

Spare Ribs, Stuffed With Dressing.

2½ pounds spare ribs,
1 teaspoon salt,
¼ teaspoon pepper,
4 tablespoons flour,
1 cup boiling water,
6 large peeled potatoes.

Wipe off spare ribs with damp cloth stuff with dressing and place in large baking pan, sprinkle with seasonings and flour.Add potatoes and bake 20 minutes in hot oven. Cover pan and bake 50 minutes in moderate oven. Baste frequently. Serve with this dressing:

3 cups bread, crumbled,
4 tablespoons salt pork, chopped,
2 tablespoons chopped onions,
1 tablespoon chopped green peppers,
1 tablespoon chopped celery,
¼ teaspoon poultry seasoning
¼ teaspoon paprika.

Heat pork in frying pan, add onions and brown slightly. Add rest of ingredients, mixing with fork.

Pot Roast With Vegetables

4 pounds beef round,
¼ cup salt pork,
¼ cup flour,
¼ teaspoon salt,
¼teaspoon pepper,
3 tablespoons chopped onions,
2 tablespoons chopped green peppers,
2 tablespoons chopped celery leaves.

Melt pork in deep kettle, when smoking add beef dusted with flour, add rest of ingredients. Cover and cook until well browned, turning several times. Lower fire and simmer one and one-half hours. Add vegetables.

6 carrots, scraped,
6 potatoes, peeled,
6 turnips, peeled,
3 tablespoons minced parsley,
½ cup boiling water,
½ teaspoon salt.

Arrange vegetables around and on top beef, add rest of ingredients and cover tightly. Cook slowly one hour, or fifteen minutes longer, if foods are not tender when tested with fork.

TURNIP AND CARROT SLAW

Combine three and one-half cups shredded raw turnips and two cups shredded raw carrots. Chill, Mix one - fourth cup mayonnaise, one-fourth cup sour cream, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon prepared mustard and few grains pepper. Toss the vegetables lightly in the dressing. Serve on crisp lettuce and garnish with sliced pickles, serves six.

Dried Apricot Jam

4 cups (2 lbs.) crushed cooked fruit and juice
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle Certo

Add water to washed fruit and let stand four hours or overnight. Simmer, covered, 30 minutes. Drain fruit, crush thoroughly, and mix with juice. Measure fruit into large kettle. Add sugar, mix, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in Certo. Skim; pour quickly. Cover hot jam with film of hot paraffin; when jam is cold, cover with 1-8 inch of hot paraffin. Roll glass to spread paraffin on sides. Often sets slowly. Requires ½ pound apricots and 3½ cups water. Makes about 11 eight-ounce glasses.

HARVARD BEETS

12 small beets, cooked or canned.
½ cup sugar.
½ tablespoon cornstarch
¼ cup water
¼ cup vinegar.
2 tablespoons salad oil.
½ teaspoon salt
1-6 teaspoon pepper.

Combine sugar and corn-starch, add water and mix smoothly. Now add vinegar and oil and boil five minutes, stirring constantly. Add diced beets and seasonings and let all stand together over gentle heat for half an hour.

LET SPICES GIVE INTEREST TO MEATLESS LENTEN MEALS

Contrary to the general impression, Lent can be a time of delicate feasting. Even though some of the articles of food are banned from the table there need be no tedious repetition of period. Fish, cheese and cereal dishes as well as eggs can be given as much appetite appeal as meat provided the proper seasonings are added to enhance their natural flavor, and the cooking methods are not always the same. Each one of the dishes below, served with a green vegetable or salad, makes a delicious main course for any meal of the year.

Tuna Fish Puffs

1 cup stale bread crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon prepared mustard.
1 tablespoon minced onion
2 cups milk
1 cup tuna fish (flaked)
4 eggs

Combine the crumbs, salt, mustard, onion and milk in a saucepan and cook over low heat for 10 minutes. Then add the tuna fish, remove from the stove and pour over the eggs which have been slightly beaten. Pour into eight greased custard cups, set in a pan of warm water and bake in a moderate oven for 45 minutes or until a silver knife inserted in the center comes out clean. Excellent with green peas.

Louisiana Spaghetti

4 tablespoons shortening
4 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
Dash cayenne pepper
2 tablespoons prepared mustard
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1-4 cup mayonnaise
2 cups shrimp
1-4 cup spaghetti.

Melt shortening, add flour and salt. Stir until smooth. Add milk gradually. Stir and cook until thick. Add cayenne pepper, mustard, lemon juice and mayonnaise. Add cleaned shrimp to hot sauce. Cook spaghetti in boiling salted water until tender. Drain. Place spaghetti on a warm platter, cover with hot shrimp sauce, and sprinkle generously with paprika. Serve 4. A salad goes well with this.

It is possible to have a dinner table arrangement which will last for many weeks by grouping blooming plants such as the tulip, daffodil and crocus with a vine or other green plant. Use an open dish or bowl for this purpose.

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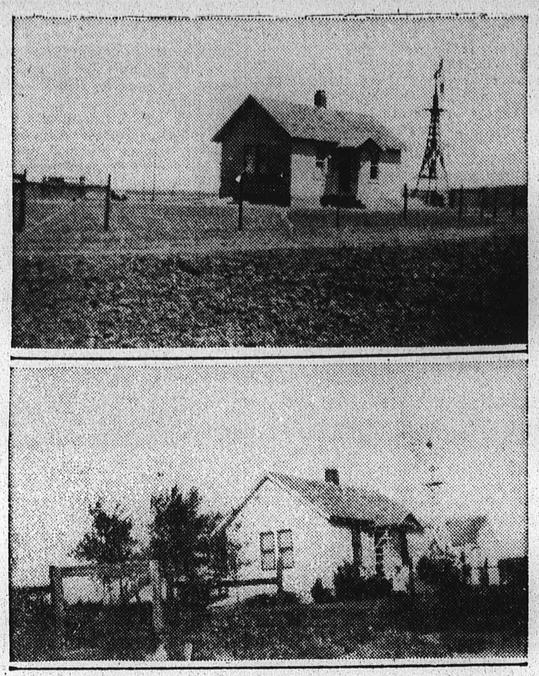

Before and four years later, depicting what landscaping and painting will do in beautifying rural homes.

Kansans want to repair and improve their homes in proportion to their incomes. And it is to offer suggestions to them that Kansas State College, the Santa Fe Railroad, and other cooperating agencies plan to run a Better Farm Homes' Special into 36 Kansas counties May 10 to 22.

A recent survey made by the Kansas extension service in cooperation with the federal government in ten Kansas counties typical of the major farming areas of the state provides added incentive for the operation of the special train. The survey shows that over one-half of the farm houses in the state are over 25 years old and almost one-fifth of them have been built more than 50 years.

On 12,000 of the 17,000 farms surveyed, water is carried into the house by hand. Or more than 15,000 of these same farms, only unimproved outdoor-toilets are available. Kerosene or gasoline lamps provide illumination in nearly three-fourths of the homes, and stoves furnish the only heat in slightly more than that number.

"These figures represent the needs of which our Kansas farm families are most conscious," relates Walter G. Ward, extension architect, Kansas State College, who is also in charge of the program and exhibits to be carried aboard the special.

What would farm families do if they had $500 each with which to improve their homes? That question was asked in the survey. Ward cites the answer. First, "Install a water system." Thirty per cent stated their desire for bathroom equipment, and a similar number said that they would improve interior walls, ceilings, and floors.

Suggestions for aiding home owners in their home-building, home-remodeling, home-decorating, home equipping and house beautifying plans will be included in the four cars of exhibits aboard the special train.

TO COOPERATE WITH DAIRY TRADE PRESS

Dairy Trade Press:

At the time I accepted the Presidency of the National Dairy Council, I felt that the members of the dairy industry were not convinced of the need and opportunity for Dairy Council work to increase sales of dairy products. I recognize the trade press as possibly the most potent agency through which the story of the Dairy Council can be brought to the attention of the dairy industry—producers, distributors and processors. It shall be my constant endeavor to work closely with the dairy trade press in its effort to promote the general welfare of the dairy industry.

At this time, I wish to submit for your consideration a new service feature. We propose to make available to the dairy press brief stories relating to the nutritive value of dairy products. These releases will report current contributions from scientific literature which should be of interest and value to your readers. Attached is our first release of this type.

These releases will be prepared by Mrs. Ethel Austin Martin, Director of Nutrition Service of the National Dairy Council. Mrs. Martin has a M. S. degree from Columbia University and was formerly on the teaching staffs of the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois. She is a thorough student of research and many of her articles have appeared in scientific magazines.

It is our intention to make this particular series of releases timely and to discuss in simple language some vital nutrition news. For example, the attached release on vitamin D milk is sent you at this time because of the current interest in the report of the Council on Foods of the American Medical Association. This is a pronouncement of vast importance to the dairy industry, especially as it comes from the organized medical profession. You will note that no effort has been made in the release to give the detailed contents of the report itself, but rather to emphasize practical nutrition phases of vitamin D milk which we believe to be of interest and value to the dairy industry.

We invite your comments and suggestions on the general plan as outlined above and as illustrated by the attached release. From letters of inquiry received at our office and from suggestions from many leaders in the dairy industry, we believe that our new feature will be well received by your readers. Future release dates, length of the article, their frequency and general character will depend upon your requirements. We are eager to serve you and your interests and will welcome an acknowledgement of this communication.

Yours very truly,
National Dairy Council,
Milton Hult, President.

Vitamin D Milk

Vitamin D milk holds unusual interest for the Dairy Industry at the present time. This is due to two recent developments: (1) the new statement of policy of the Council on Foods of the American Medical Association which establishes milk as the most suitable food as a carrier of added vitamin D, and (2) a report of comparative studies favorable to the use of vitamin D milk as a preventive and cure of rickets.

The attitude of the Council on Foods toward vitamin D milk may best be summarized in its own words published in the January 16 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association:

"Of all the common foods available, milk is most suitable as a carrier of added vitamin D. Vitamin D is concerned with the utilization of calcium and phosphorus of which milk is an excellent source. The Council has recently made the decision that for the present milk is the only common food which will be considered for acceptance when fortified with vitamin D."

The Council on Foods reached these conclusions after full consideration of the human need for additional vitamin D at various ages, the suitability of the many different foods which can be forfeited with vitamin D, and the extensive research in which vitamin D has been tested in feeding infants. It is evident, according to the Council on Foods, that infants and very young children need a supplementary source of vitamin D. And that while physicians may prescribe any one of several medicinal sources of vitamin D, too often the doctor is consulted only when a child is actually ill. An added advantage of vitamin D taken "automatically" in milk is the fact that the intake is sure to be regular and continuous.

Practical Use of Vitamin D Milk

t is generally assumed that a baby needs more vitamin D than an older child, but that a moderate amount of extra vitamin D is a factor of safety in nutrition and health all through the growth period. Indeed, as the Council on Foods points out, vitamin D milk has an even greater usefulness for the child than for the infant because of the larger proportion of children than of infants who do not receive vitamin D from special sources. The need for additional vitamin D for adults, with the exception of pregnant and lactating women, has not been demonstrated experimentally. However, it is probably desirable in some adults.

No effort is made to review the technical details of the Council on Foods' report here, either as to the types and potencies of vitamin D milk or as to requirements and allowable claims. Suffice it to say that vitamin D milk prepared by any of the methods, and taken in customary quantities which physicians prescribe, usually will prevent rickets in normal full term infants. However, there is evidence that the milk of 135 units to the quart "is rather close to the minimum requirements" and the milk of about 400 units per quart provides not only for needs, but for "an adequate margin of safety and possibly more vitamin D than is sufficient for the need of the average infant, but definite knowledge of these statements is not available at present."

An example of recent research favorable to vitamin D milk is a study of nearly 600 infants made in Detroit by Government medical authorities and local agencies. The infants were observed during winter months under conditions fairly uniform with the exception of sources and dosages of vitamin D. Vitamin D milk proved to be a most effective antirachitic when compared with other sources. Of particular importance in this respect are the following conclusions of the investigators: Vitamin D milk "tended to be more effective in the prevention of rickets than cod liver oil"; "advance in the rachitic process occurred most frequently in infants fed cod liver oil, least frequently in those given vitamin D milk."

APPEARANCE NOT ONLY KEY TO QUALITY IN LIVESTOCK

Breeding and fattening experiments at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont indicate the unreliability of present methods of judging breeding beef cattle by physical appearance only and emphazise the value of records of performance, reports W. H. Black, in charge of beef-cattle investigations in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Two carefully selected Hereford bulls—from the same sire and with dams that were cousins—were used on two groups of Hereford cows, one group scoring considerably below the other.

Although the lower-scoring bull was mated with the poorer cows, calves from both groups averaged about the same in individual excellence. The quality inherent in the lower-scoring bull and cows was even more evident in the feed lot, where calves from this group made 11 percent greater daily gains and 6 percent more efficient gains.

These tests, cooperative between the Unted States Department of Agriculture and the Montana Agricultural Eperiment Station, seek to develop superior strains of Herefords adapted to the Northern Great Plains.

Many similar tests by the Bureau of Animal Industry indicate a big difference in the breeding value of animals that outwardly are very much alike. Pigs from a purebred Chester White boar averaged two more per litter, 11 percent greater daily gains, and ate 36 pounds less feed for each 100 pounds of gain than pigs from another of the same breed and similar in appearance These results emphasze the probable genetic differences between two boars, as well as the sows to which they were mated, since the sows were litter sisters and were essentially equal in individual excellence.

Twenty-nine daughters of a purebred Rambouillet ram weighed more at weaning, still more after shearing as yearlings, and produced an average of 2 pounds more wool than 21 daughters from another purebred Ramboullet much alike in appearance.

GRASS OR ALFALFA HELP SOIL

On a state experiment station farm, soil was lost from land in fallow more than 400 times faster than it was lost from land planted to grass or alfalfa. This illustrates why grasses and legumes are classified as soil-conerving crops under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Legumes also increase yields. E. A. Cleavinger, Kansas State College extension crops specialist, reports that oats following alfalfa at Manhattan produced 47 bushels per acre. Oats that did not follow a legume produced 35 bushels. Wheat following sweet clover produced 35 bushels. Wheat that did not follow a legume produced 31 bushels. Corn following soybeans produced 33 bushels. Corn that did not follow a legume produced 38 bushels.

U. S. BREEDERS IMPORT MORE PUREBRED HORSES

(continued from page 1)

compiled by the Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, show a total of 15,366 head of all classes of purebred animals, which includes dogs and cats. This figure is nearly 42 percent greater than the total importations of breeding stock for the same period in 1935 and 107 percent greater than the total for 1934.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)

FARMERS HONORED

Representatives of Riley County Farmers Dine With Manhattan Chamber of Commerce

On February 18 the Agricultural Committee of the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce banquet representatives of the Riley County farmers with a home products dinner at the Wareham Hotel.

The farmer representation included the County president and secretary of the Farm Bureau, and also its township secretaries and the president, vice president and secretary of the County Farmers Union, and also the president and secretary of each of the county locals.

Mayor Harold Westgate of Manhattan, an old timer in Farmers Union, was on the welcoming committee.

The after dinner speaker was Dr. McFarland of Emporia, who spoke on "We Bits of Scotland."

Music was furnished by Prof. R. H. Brown's orchestra.

About 400 persons were in attendance.

The County Farmers Union expressed its appreciation to the Chamber of Commerce in a letter as follows:

Randolph, Kansas,
February 27, 1937.

Mr. W. W. Hofsess, Pres.
Manhattan Chamber of Commerce,
Manhattan, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Hofsess:

In behalf of the Riley County Farmers Union I wish to extend our hearty thanks to the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce and to Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the Agricultural Committee for the recognition and honor shown to us.

We also felt very appreciative of Mr. Peinet's words of welcome. We truly do appreciate the hospitality extended.

The incident was of dual importance to our County Union for the reason that at our State Convention last October, we were each advised to contact or 'propose' to our Chambers of Commerce over the state, but due to our 'inferiority complex', our courage was failing us, so when your agricultural committee broke the ice and made the 'proposal' to us, we mustered up our courage and enjoyed the evening immensely, and more than that; now as we have made your acquaintance we want you to konw that the Farmers Union is the Chamber of Commerce's best friend.

We realize that the press does not give the Farmers Union as much publicity as that of another so-called 'farm' organization which in reality is a 'company' union, but as the farm legislative program of the National Farmers Union is as fair and unselfish as the Golden Rule itself, we offer no apologies.

So much has been said and done (I mean not done) that at this late a date it may seem useless to write the following lines.

Where politics can be successfully kept out of our organization it stands out as the one and only 'dirt' farmer organization which advocates—

Cost of Production (Thomas Massingale Bill,)

Monetary reform

Frazier-Lemke Refinance and

Discourage the Mortgage System.

Your comments on Riley County agriculture were interesting, but one point the Chronicle didn't mention was that one Riley County concern alone, holds records of $17,700,000 in farm mortgage in the county.

Why this condition when all new wealth is derived from the very soil itself? Largely because of organized legislature lobbying and its success on the capitol side; and the opposite condition on the labor, or 'dirt' farmer side of the dominating political powers.

Here is one example of how the members of your Chamber of Commerce suffer with us farmers. I quote a true extract from a letter of a mortgage company to their agent, showing that these farmers 'benefit' checks, which city people are envious of, don't go into the farmers pocket at all and thus can neither reach the cash registers of your membership, but instead clicks right back to 'capital' or International Bankers principally.

"The Soil Conservation funds are being distributed in quite a number of townships over the state and we hope that you are keeping in touch with the distribution office and that you will be able to make a substantial reduction in the number of delinquent loans in your Association from that source."

And right here the farm membership of this great 'company' union called the Farm Bureau must admit that their National President, Edw. A. O'Neal and Chester Gray, lobbyist and Farm Bureau representatives in Congress are opposed to the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill to which 33 state legislatures have given approval and all of the Kansas Congressmen stood solid for it.

God knows th Riley County farmers need the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill; why are so many farmers penny wise at home and pound foolish in Washington?

Monetary reform, or correction of our medium of exchange.

Please consider the unfortunate condition for us farmers when a nation can not do business with itself—the south plows under cotton which the north would gladly have helped use and wear out. At the same time the north burned their pigs and prospective bacon instead of the south enjoying it, in exchange for cotton. The vice versa demand for these two different commodities alone would have been a big business in itself, but alas! through the assistance of a farm organization, people were made to believe that plowing under cotton, burning and destroying wealth and resources was justified.

Our monetary system, our medium of exchange or rather no system of medium of exchange paved the way for this plundering, burning, 'Lawrence Raid' and farm mortgaging.

Cost of Production

(The Thomas Massingale U. S. Senate Bill.)

Oh! that there could be one farm legislative bill worthy of a united farm front, and that that bill could be cost of production.

Even after our several years of drouth which surely affects supplies of food, the supposed law of supply and demand can't rectify prices enough that in 1936 a farmer could get the price of a scant dollar for his wheat at threshing time.

How many of our people had only half as many eggs for breakfast this morning as they would like to have had, and yet, diminished flocks, extreme weather for the past seven weeks, and high priced mill feed and get only 17c per dozen through January and February?

Cost of production would have raised the 'Chronicle's' drouth income figures materially for Riley County's recent bad years, and automatically eased W. P. A. considerably.

I'm sure the members of your Chamber of Commerce can sense the fairness of this request for cost of production, through their own system of merchandising, and yet regrettable as it may be, there seems to be one or even two farm organizations who are not particular if the farmer gets as much for his product as what it costs him to produce it.

I make this unpleasant assertion because farmers do now have parity prices, (see editorial Topeka State Journal, Feb. 4th.) That long sought and harped about condition meant no salvation to the farmer when it did arrive. It didn't even draw a heavy headline in the newspaper. The cash registers in Manhattan did not respond to it, instead one Riley County concern suffers 33 delinquencies in its mortgage record at present.

When the 'late' N. R. A. Codes affecting business in Riley County were popular, all were based on cost of production except one, and that one lonesome code called for parity for the farmers, due largely to the influence of Henry Wallace, Edw. A. O'Neal and the East.

The Cost of Production bill for farmers did pass the United States Senate about two years ago and with big front page headlines in our Topeka Dailies. Senators Capper (R) and McGill (D) both voted for it but the east tossed it around when it came up in the House, all to the satisfaction of Edw. J. O'Neal, in whom many Riley County farmers vest their prestige. Just why do these farmers continue to be penny wise at home and pound foolish in Washington?

In Conclusion

I do regret that existing conditions prompts me to reflect so much upon the Farm Bureau whom you also banqueted last February 18. It does look like poor sportsmanship on my part. Personally, I have never belonged to the Farm Bureau although its membership claims many of our most prominent and highly respected people. After studying its origin, I have easy to read between the lines of its 'farm' program and can see some of the reasons why a noticeable and a possible farm recovery (and merchants' recovery) is not materializing.

To me it seems as if the outline is, that the farmer plays up to local Farm Bureau, and it to the extension department, and on to U. S. D. A., then to the United States Government and then (sadly) the International Bankers.

The last Republican National Convention was banker dominated and I don't hold the standards of the Democratic Party any better and the bankers don't forget their control after the election is over.

Worthwhile Farm Recovery can not be obtained by accepting directions indirectly from the International Bankers any more than the colonists could have obtained freedom from England by accepting dictations from King George III.

Sorry this became so lengthy. Hope we may be of service to each other in the future.

Again thank you very much and please think of—

Cost of Production,

An Improved Medium of Exchange

Frazier-Lemke Refinance for Agriculture,

A Discouraged Mortgage System and

The Farmers Union as the best friends of the Manhattan Chamber of commerce.

Yours very sincerely,
Victor E. Hawkinson,
Riley Co. Farmers Union, No. 45.

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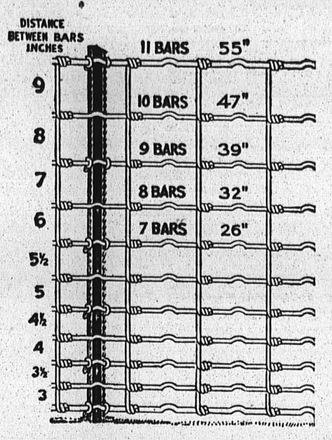

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