

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1937

JUST HOW SACRED ARE OUR JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT

John Frost Cites Many Instances Showing That "Men Of Wisdom" Do Err

THEY OVERSTEP POWER

Farmers Union Vice-President Says There Is No Specific Reference In Constitution Giving Court Power to Void Laws

put out that while the Executive schemes for power and the Congress plays peanut politics, that the Courts, particularly the U. S. Supreme Court. are sacred, without preme Court, are sacred, without came under rapid development in the spot or olemish, and that they are early years of the present century, the only safeguards of our democracy and of our liberties. Let us stimulated by the great demand for study it over whether our Court it during the war. In 1916 the Cana-

of our Kansas District Courts, a elevator who had beaten the farmers out of 20,000 bushels of grain stored, and was accused in count at the stored. and was accused in court action, and with plenty of evidence, of also robbing the company of \$9,000. On the technicality that the crime had not been properly named, the Judge refused to let the case go to the jury, and turned the rascal loose. About two weeks later the same Judge sentenced a poor farmer who had stol-en 19 chickens to 3 to 5 years, and refused him a parole. Are the Courts sacred?

In Cappers Weekly of some months ago was recorded this case: "Back in 1932 six Chicagoans were imprisoned for use of the mails to defraud in an easy money scheme costing their victims \$30,000,000. Their attorney, Gerald T. Wiley, recently found a grammatical error in the indictment, "the" being used for an "a", trivial

Jourts sacred? 1935 is the news story of how Ar- gislalation is most pertinent at this called for that purpose by the State bler on the Board of Trade, escaped conviction in Chicago in the U. S. interested.

This is the first meeting of members was not held 'till January 28th 1920, Circuit Court, on the undeniable charge of the U. S. Dept. of Agricul- and against, and should make an ac- Much water has flow ture that Cutten had concealed his tive topic for a debate in the local, or Farmers Union bridge since 1917 and feed supply in the making. Small manipulations in violation of the U. to be used in any other form, as the the report on operations for the year grain harvests were good for the S. Grain Futures Act. The intention local groups see fit. This is one of of the law was clear, but the tense the most vital interests of the counwas wrong in that the law provided penalties for any person who "is vio- eve every Farmers Union member lating" the law, when it should have read "has violated" the law. On this his opinion on the subject. We can do technicality that Cutten was not, ac- much in stimulating public thought (Continued on page 4)

DENMARK SET PACE IN COOPERATION

CONTROL MARKETING

Very Few Private Owned Creameries Remain In Denmark, James Norgaard Tells Us

We arrived in Middlefart, Denmark, July 28th. Before writing anything about the cooperatives of Denmark it is well to state that war anywhere. Denmark is a small country about 17,000 square miles in area, about one fifth as large as Kansas, and has a population of 31/2 million people, about the population of Chicago. Copenhagen, the largest city, has 800,000 inhabitants or about one sixth of the entire population. The main part of Denmark's population are farmers mostly small farmers. The average farm in Denmark is about 8 to 10 acres. The Danish President power to decide when emfarmer, in order to keep the fertility of the soil and to produce something that would return them the most money, started to build up the dairy business in 1828. The best market for their products was England. It was soon found that each farmer could not ship his butter to England and sell it there as individuals so they began to start cooperative all beligerents on munitions and on creameries so that the small farmer could get the benefit of large scale production. Also to make a uniform product that would create a demand in the English market for the Danish farmer, unlike our Nebraska and

to the pigs. It was soon discovered that skim milk is the best pig feed you can get so the pig production began to incitizens risked by entrance into war crease by leaps and bounds. It was zones. Action on this point could, of found that the English like bacon course, make no distinction as beand a bacon with a lot of lean meat. The Danish pigs which were fed a mixture of ground oats and barley and skim milk produced just the kind of bacon the British people liked for their breakfast so in order to get the bacon to the British market and get the benefit of large scale production the Danish farmers started the Cooperative bacon plants

or slaughterhouses. As the English liked eggs with against both sides. It is possible that their bacon the Danes, started a Co- prohibition of loans and credits and operative egg export association and soon they furnished the English with ing war zones, which would amount most of their breakfast. So you see to the establishment of a cash and the Cooperative movement in Den- carry policy, would protect this counmark which began in 1882 came be- try against the most dangerous fea- They are furnished to them by the

(continued on page 2)

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS

Ottawa, Canada—Canada's wheat exports during 1936 totalled 243,041,530 bushels valued at \$226,913,763 compared with 165,672,671 bushels worth \$137,152,807 in 1935, an increase of 77,368,859 bushels and \$89-760,856. The average export price during the year was 93 cents per bushel, which was about ten cents high-

er than in 1935. Canada supplies about half the world's import requirements of wheat and produces this crop mainly in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. As these provinces contain the principal Canadian prairie arets they are commonly referred to as the "prairie provinces," altho actually large parts of them are cov-ered with forest. Manitoba was the first of these provinces to be settled, There is a lot of propaganda being put out that while the Executive industry there by 1890. although ev-Judges are gods, or just men like the dian wheat crop amounted to 262 mil-President and the Congressmen. Recently there was hailed into one it reached a total of 5566 millions.

LEGISLATION AS DISCUSSION TOPIC

State Office Feels That This Subject Is Vitally Important At This Time

Not Had the Sentiments of Their Electors On This Matter

Last week the paper was so filled with important material which we technicality, but it was enough to felt you would all want to read, that difficult to see how justice is served in a case of that kind." Are the with important material which we felt you would all want to read, that a local discussion topic was omitted until this week. The state organization was constituted the Farmers Union Auditing Association was held in the Aladdin Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., at 11 a. m. on Friday, February 5th.

The Association was organized on general discussion at the local meet-In The Topeka Capital of Nov. 26, ings and we feel that Neutrality Lethur Cutten, the great wheat gam- time. This is very timely and is a President, Mr. Maurice McAuliffe

try since the world war, and I beliwill want to take part and express

No doubt the people felt they had expressed their thought in demands for strict neutrality legislation, but many members of Congress are expressing surprise that they have not heard from their districts on this most important subjet. Why not let them know where you stand, and what you want.

MAIN POINTS AT ISSUE

recognized dangers entanglement in foreign wars.

3. To keep the war-making power in the hands of Congress.

Members of Congress demanded mandatory legislation, that is, a law to make and to make all embargoes apply to all beligerents.

The Administration sought to obbargoes are to be applied, and if applied, whether they shall be against both sides or only one side in a con-

The Present Law

The present law, enacted in response to strong public demand, is provisions cover embargoes. It's main provisions cover embargoes against loans and credits, and prohibition of travel by American citizens on the ships of belligerent nations.

World war experience proved that if we are to avoid the dangers of entanglement, the law must also pro-Kansas farmers, delivers their whole vide that American ships and Amermilk back home where it was fed ican citizens must be prohibited from entering war zones or that the government must not be looked to for protection of lives or property of citizens risked by entrance into war

> be power to control war materials other than munitions. What materials are to be embargoed must be left to the President to decide, since what the essntial materials are will depend upon what countries are involved. hold that whatever materials are to prohibition of American ships enter-

HOW DO YOU STAND?

Many Members of Congress Have

and discussion.

NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION

Objects to Achieve 1. To protect this country against

2. To throw the influence of this country on the side of preventing

Types of Legislation Proposed Two types of law were urged. certain embargoes automatic

tween belligerents. Both sides agree that there should Supporters of mandatory legislation be embargoed must be embargoed

(continued on page 2)

Annual Meeting of Cooperatives Featured By Enthusiastic Reports of Their Respective Managers

T. B. DUNN

Enclosed herewith you will find a

enough and I believe it is about time

to bring him to light and give the

reaches you in time for next weeks'

Yours very truly, Farmers Union Live Stock

HOLDS A MEETING

Commission Company, G. W. Hobbs, Manager.

The eighteenth annual meeting of

the Farmers Union Auditing Associa-

tion was held in the Aladdin Hotel,

The Association was organized on June 13th, 1917, at a meeting of man-

agers, which was held in Salina and

1936, presented by the manager .Ir.

T. B. Dunn, showed that the Audit-

ing Association was weathered the

storms and made hay while the sun

short crops during the past two years

have affected the Auditing Associa-

tion like all other Farmers Union ac-

tivities, but the manager was able to

show a small profit for 1936, making

this the thirteenth year under his

number to their clientele during the

past year and hope to continue to in-

crease their membership this year as

the necessity for audits is being more

clearly understood by the directors of

The bonding department showed a

nice increase and we urge all our

members to bond their employees

through the Auditing Association and

enjoy the reduced rates for bonds

which they have been instrumental in

Our President, Mr. John Vesecky,

gave a short talk on the necessity for

audits and stated that the most pros-

perous and progressive Farmers Un-

present to insist on their organiza-

ions being audited by an outside au-

ditor, experienced in cooperative au-

diting and accounting. He also men-

tioned the valuable work being done

by the Auditing Association in the

tax field and the savings secured by

Mr. John McDaniels of Brewster,

After a few brief remarks from

EGG PRODUCERS, LOOK AT THIS

a year, or 100 pounds of mash will feed two and one-half hens a year.

Union Standard Egg Mashes, each hen

lays just two extra eggs a month

(this is not asking very much), then

100 pounds mash will feed 2 1-2

60 extra eggs per year per 100

1 1-2 c value of egg at 18c dozen

That makes 90c extra value in ev-

ery 100 pounds of KFU and Union

This does not take into considera-

tion the additional increased income

due to lower mortality, greater hat-

chibility and increased general health

Ask your Farmres Union Business

Association about these egg mashes.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

A hen will eat 40 pounds of mash

securing for cooperatives.

audited,

o cooperatives.

we have:

late Mr. Ward J. Spencer.

vet held, was adjourned.

2 xetra eggs a month 12 months a year

24 extra eggs per hen.

Standard Egg Mash.

our organizations over the State.

They have added a considerable

management without a loss.

Kindest regards,

AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Dear Mr. Vesecky:

Three Farmer Union Cooperative Associations

John has been heard regularly on the **Held Their Annual Sessions At Kansas** City The Past Week

FIRED WITH ENTHUSIASM

Reports of Managers of Jobbing, Livestock and ves. He prophesied many months ago that Chicago would exprience a mild that Chicago would exprience a mild that Chicago would exprience a mild Auditing Associations Held The Spotlight In Their Meetings

THE FARMERS UNION LIVE-STOCK COMMISSION CO. | THE FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCATION

The annual meeting of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company was held on Thursday, February 4, and there was a good representation of the member stockhold-

While this Company does not show the large profit they have made in former years, yet they feel encourlikeness of the best little Scotchman you ever knew. We have covered up aged at the loyalty and patronage of the membership. Unusual conditions have been faced these past few his face with Kansas dust storms in the Farmers Union Paper about long years, with very little live stock out in the country, and the drouths makgeneral public an idea of just what a real auditor looks like. I hope this ing it impossible to build up herds

We give the report of the General manager, George W. Hobbs, and a consolidated balance sheet of the assets and liabilities, covering the Kansas City, Wichita and Parsons ly in support of the action of the

Annual report of the Stock-holders of The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri, as at Decmber 31st, 1936.

At the time of our stockholders' meeting last year. I predicted another year of light receipts for 1936 on the Kansas City stock yards and all other markets in this whole trade territory. Yard Company records substantiate my predictions. On the Kansas City stock yards there was a decrease in receipts of 136,749 head of all species.

In the spring of 1936, we in the live Much water has flowed under the were looking fine and we saw re most part and conditions were looking rosy. But it just wasn't in the cards to make corn and other feeds. I need not go into the weather condishown, by building up a reserve to tions and damage resulting from hop-take care of times of depression. The son for you all are too well acquainted with these facts and hope to for-(Continued on page four)

CONSERVATIVE WARNS CAPITAL

A CHANGING NATION

Eminent Author Says Ruthless, Rugged Individualism On The Way Out. Capitalist Must Change

The following article taken from the Salina Sun should prove quite interesting.

ion organizations today were those No one has ever suspected him of which consistently had their records 'radical tendencies." Judged by the Quarterly, semiannually, or most conservative standards, he is annually. He strongly advised those

eminently respectable. All this adds significance to an ar- to a minimum. ticle Mr. Adams contributed to a recent issue of the New York "Times' Magazine, entitled, "A Test for American Business." Mr. Adams points out that not so long ago "our great their efforts and extensive study of business men were the acknowledged amounted to \$10,854.93 and our budtax regulations relating particularly leaders in the development of Am- | get on grain \$13,647.12, or a total erica." He contends they led America "mostly in the old way of ruth- \$24 502.05. During the past year our less and rugged individualism; for twine commissions were \$6,980.81 was elected director to succeed the

But now, Mr. Adams warns, we others present, the most successful meeting of the Auditing Association are in a new era, and these monarchs of industry and finance must mend their ways or capitalism may tumble into a bottomless pit. He says: "I believe that a change is coming, not only over the people but also

(Continued on page 4)

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association held their annual meeting, as prescribed in their constitution, on Friday, February 5. An unusually large attendance of the stockholder members were present, and all took part in the meeting and showed an active interest in the affairs of the Association.

General routine business was transacted. Two new members were elected to the board of directors, Mr. Joe Irwin of Cicero, and Mr. Dale Wanamaker of Blue Rapids. These members were elected to take the places of C. E. Elder, and of P. W. Blauer, whose terms expired this

board of directors in the matter of re-entering the grain business and urged that no time be lost in being prepared to handle the next grain

Mr. T. C. Belden, manager of the Jobbing Association, gave a detailed report of the operation of the Jobbing Association during the past year, together with the financial statement of the organization. Those of our members who could not attend the meeting will in this way have an

opportunity of reading the report.

The Annual Report of the Manager of The Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

report covering briefly our operations

First of all I would like to express my appreciation of your loyalty and cooperation to this organization. It has been a hard task for me to attempt to fill the position of manager as efficiently as my predecessor, Mr. H. E. Witham. I greatly appreciate the cooperation of the member of the board, who have given so much of their time to the affairs of this organization and to Mr. Witham and Mr. T. B. Dunn for their advice and counsel.

The State office has been of valuable assistance to our organization in their educational work Mr. Vesecky has been willing at all times to attend meetings in our behalf and I am sure that the kind of cooperation he is so willing and capable of giving has proven to be of real benefit to all of the state-wide and local business organizations in their cooperative en-

leavors. Our net profit for the year 1936 amounted to \$6,020.43. Although we did not make as large a net profit this past year as we have in some Truslow Adams has other years, we have tried to be of achieved considerable reputation as service to our members and I am writer of biography and history. sure that by maintaining a warehouse in Kansas City we have been able to render a real service and have been influential in this market in keeping dealer's costs down

We have been able to increase our volume of business on some commodities but not enough to offset the decrease in revenue from grain and twine. In 1935 our twine commissions revenue on these two commodities of this they were enormously reward- and our revenue for grain was \$5,-101.70 or a total income on these wo commodities of \$12 682.51, making the total income on these two commodities \$11,819.54 less than it vas during 1935.

Due to our expansion program our expenses have been a little higher during this past year. Last spring (Continued on page 4)

GET OUT THE FUR MUFFS FOR A COLD WAVE FEB. 15

"The coldest snap of the year will hit the Midwest about February 15. March will be wet and sleety and mid-westerners will be visited with some of the sloppiest weather they have

seen in years."

John Kuhn, a Sioux Indian, who has built for himself a respectable reputation as a weather prophet around NBC Chicago studios where he is a staff musician, made these National Farm and Home Hour each week day at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. EST) over the NBC-BLUE network. He plays the tuba.

If Red Cloud (John's Indian name)

continues t olive up to his reputation as a weather forecaster, the Middlewest will do well to unpack the ear muffs about time St. Valentine leawinter this year. On Christmas Day he foretold Chicago's first snow would appar on or about January 15. He was correct.
Government weather reports are

riven daily on the Farm and home Hour, but John's felow musicians in the Homesteaders orchestra like to supplement this with a little firsthand meteorological data.

GIVE HIGHLIGHTS OF COOPERATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

John D. Miller of Pennsylvania Re-elected As President, of The National Cooperative Council

DEFINE TRADE POLICY

ropose Amendments To The Foreign Trade Act. Limit Importations of Agricultural Products Asked

JUDGE MILLER RE-ELECTED

John D. Miller, Susquehanna, Pa., on gross sales it is easily shifted to the final consumer. Some state laws This is the twenty-third annual tional Cooperative Council at its even explicitly provide that the tax In the spring of 1930, we in the live stock business were feeling pretty happy about the future. All crops were looking fine and we saw real feed supply in the making. Small I respectfully submit the following cooperative countries at the twenty-third annual tional cooperative countries at the twenty-third annual meeting in January. It is affectionately known as one of the "grand old men" of the According to a study by Jens Jensen, as one of the "grand old men" of the Consultant in Taxation for the Kanyears has been identified with the sas Iegislative Council in 1934 and Dairymen's League Cooperative As-

> Other officers elected included C. . Teague, Santa Paula, Calif., first vice-president; N. C. Williamson, Lake Providence, La., second vicepresident; Robin Hood, Washington, O. C., secretary-treasurer.

REQUIREMENTS OF SOUND TRADE POLICY DEFINED

Minimum requirements for mainaining a well rounded foreign trade program designed to protect home markets for domestic producers and to develop additional foreign markets for domestic agricultural products were defined by the following proposed amendments to the Foreign rade Act.

1. The right of the Senate to ratify trade agreements should be restored.

2. General application of tariff benefits should be abandoned so that only the nations signatory to such agreements shall obtain their bene-

3. Public hearings should be held on trade agreements before they are completed, by whatever authority considers them.

"The State Department," it was further urged, "should refrain from negotiating any further reductions in import duties on agricultural products; in binding agricultural products on the free list; and in binding the federal government not to increase nor levy internal taxes on imported products which directly or indirectly compete with those produced on farms in the United States.

The Council also went on record as urging the Secretary of Agriculture to use the powers vested in him in Section 22 of the amended Agricultural Adjustment Act to limit the importations of agricultural products which may be interfering with price parity programs, and to enlarge upon the use of funds made available by Section 32 to indemnify persons for losses sustained in developing foreign outlets or otherwise disposing domestic surpluses. Ratification of the Argentine sani-

ary convention was opposed. PROGRESS IS RECOGNIZED

IN SURPLUS MANAGEMENT

Again emphasizing the necessity heads of the farm organizations, of sound surplus management to Clyde W. Coffman, former state senmeet a major agricultural program, the National Cooperative Council behalf of bills in which the organizacommended the steps which have to appear before the legislature on been taken by the administration toward the reduction and more effective handling of farm product sur-

"We recognize," it was stated, uated upward upon larger holdings. that the final consummation of an effective plan is a matter of gradual development through experiment and Through marketing agreements and operators to post bond and show reing legislation, substantial progress property entrusted to them. This measure would also provide addition-(continued on page 2)

FARM RESEARCH SEES SALES TAX AS FARM BURDEN

Many States Now Have Sales Tax In One Form Or Another. Some **Exempt Cooperatives**

SMALL CONSUMER PAYS

Shifts The Bulk Of The Tax Weight On The Small Incomes Of The Nation

Farm Research Inc .is an independent research bureau, operating on a non-profit basis. It makes special studies on agricultural problems for the farm organizations, form publications and others.

Facts for Farmersits monthly bulletin, presents factual material and analyzes the current issues affecting farm-

SALES TAX NO AID TO FARMERS

At the present time twenty-five states and New York City have sales taxes or the equivalent, such as a tax on gross transactions, according to Farm Research in its February issue of Facts for Farmers. Eleven other states have tried the sales tax during the depression, but the tax proved so unpopular that it has now been eliminated. These states are: Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont

and Virginia. The state general sales tax in the United States became prevalent since the depths of the depression in 1932. It constitutes an attempt to shift the burden of state government costs onto the lowest income groups in the population. Professor Shoup of Columbia University, describes the sales tax as a "burden on the destitute and The following are some of the ighlights of the annual meeting of sales tax as an emergency form of the National Cooperative Council revenue, and certainly as a permaheld in Washington, D. C. in Janunent part of any state's tax system, marks an unnecessary and backward

step in taxation." Since the general sales tax is a tax

1935, a 1 per cent sales tax, including food, takes \$6.09 out of a \$1,000 income, a 2 per cent tax-\$12.18, and a 3 per cent tax-\$18.27. For incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000 a sales tax including food would take up the following amounts: 1 per cent tax—\$5.85; 2 per cent tax—\$11.72; 3 per cent tax—\$17.58.

According to an estimate of Busi-(Continued on page 4)

ORGANIZATIONS FOR LOWER TAX

WOULD GRADUATE SCALE

Favor Petroleum Levy and Increase

In Income Tax Rates For Revenue Purposes The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations is endeavoring to carry out mandates of their groups in securing needed farm leg-

islation, and in blocking detrimental legislation. Local unions and individual members can be of considerable help in assisting. Send your opinions to your state office, or to Mr. Coffman, as the legislative representative of the group. We have received several petitions from locals asking that the gasoline tax exemption law be continued in force as it now is, and these will all be used at the proper time.

forcifully, through his organization, and backs up the already expressed opinion. We appreciate the figures several of our farmers have mailed us on their gas consumption, and we could use the facts from additional farmers. We want our material for argument to be representative generally

In this manner the individual speaks

over the state.

Below is the report clipped from the Topeka Capital of the meeting last Wednesday, and the action at

A constitutional amendment giving the legislature power to levy a graduated tax on farm lands will be asked by the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, it was announced yesterday. This legislative committee is composed of the executive ator, is the representative delegated

tions are interested. The proposed amendment is for the purpose of authorizing a lower tax on family-sized farms, and grad-

The committee is renewing its demands of 1935 for stringent regulacooperative efforts of all concerned. tion of community sales, requiring marketing orders issued under exist- sponsibility for livestock or other (Continued on page 4)

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?

John

Paul

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION	FARMER	EDITORIAL	STAFF	
Veseckyne Cowger		••••••		Editor Editor
shed every Thursday at S	Solina Kan	ese by THE	KANSAS RE	ANCH

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. 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,

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.

...St. Charles, South Dakota E. H. Everson, President Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Salina, Kansas M. Graves, Secretary John Vesecky, Vice-president .

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Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.
KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union

Ins. Co. Bldg., John Vesecky, President. FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO .- Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION President Secretary T. C. Belden



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1937

We are having to omit editorial comment, and the travelogue this week because of the rush of meetings and lack of time to butter. However there are large get the material ready for the paper. But, next week we will quantities of milk used in cheese

have a full report. President Vesecky went directly from the Annual meetings of the three statewide business associations in Kansas City, to for milk in the Danish cooperative Washington. He was called there to meet with Secretary Walkroner. lace, the House and Senate Agricultural Committees, and farm There are 11 cooperative export leaders from over the United States on "Crop Insurance, the leaders from over the United States on "Crop Insurance, the butter to England and other counbutter to England and ever-normal granary plan, and other proposals and policies affect-

ing agriculture." The welfare of the farmers and of the nation requires that the farmers again have the power equal to that which they once The remaining 51 per cent is handled from Sir Oliver Lodge in England had. It is the thought that it is best to be present and do our through private channels. It should best to shape policies that will be beneficial to the farmers, and not wait until the plans are all formulated, and then offer critieries one-third more per pound for

Returning from Washington, President Vesecky will stop off porters. It is thought in some quar-Thursday in Omaha as guest and speaker at the Nebraska State ters however that the private ex-Convention which is meeting all of this week.

→ The **→** Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

W. P. Lambertson Feb. 6, 1937. "A universal constitutional baptism, wis what this country needs,

declares Sen. Borah. Cong, Ed Rees, the new member from our 4th District, proved his tion result could not be properly cer- and peat bog covering over 13,000 ability and thoroughness as a lawmaker in the state legislature and will be a credit to his constituency Fearing this might happen, the Chair

U. S. Government statistics for the past year show the amazing constitution providing that the date death rates on our highways, air- of national elections be moved up ways and seaways, respectively-35,-

Youthful looking Cong. Edward O'Neill, from Newark, was asked by a student elevator boy, what college he was attending.

Unlike the photographs of the Governors in the State House at Topeka, those of the Speakers in the Capitol are not hung in chronological

Senate bill No. 591 which became Private Law No. 1 of the 75th Congress, is the measure granting a pension to the widow of Calvin Coolidge. It has been nearly eight years since she left the White House and stepped out of the limelight but the popularity of Grace Coolidge has never waned.

Cong. Aleshire, 37, is the first Democrat to be elected from his district in Ohio. He is paralyzed below the hips due to injuries received in a fall on a dairy farm. He gets around in a wheel chair as has Mansfield of Texas throughout his 20 years of

Ten years ago, Rep. Gifford of Mass. stepped aside from a place on Appropriations for a younger col-league, because he was in line for the chairmanship of Expenditures in the Executive Departments. This was expected to become an important committee but in this Administration it has little power and less authority.

The gross value of production of the principal field crops of Canada in 1936 is estimated preliminarily at \$594,139,000 compared with \$508,-

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

There is a possibility of the Presishould arise as to which candidate this cooperative sanitaroum which is should receive the electoral vote of located at Skelskor. a certain state? This would mean. the state in which it arises would procedure, and if the matter could not be determined in time, ,the electified and the installation of a President might have to be postponed. man of the House Judiciary Commit-tee roposes an amendment to the from November to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in October.

Capitol Hill. According to the roster of the 75th Congress, the Nation's most popular political firist name is John. Forty one laymakers have carried this moniker from the cradle to the Capitol. Twentynine are named William, but commonly called Bill.

The proposed amendment is meeting with much favorable comment on

The Ramspeck Bill, a Civil Servic measure, went galloping through the House on January 2. This bill rides that the 14,000 first, second and third class postmasters might, if their records were satisfactory, be appointed without a competitive examina-This means that once an appointment is made as a postmaster, it would continue until the appointee died, was discharged or retired. In other words it would be a career job. As this is written the measure has ty-fifty chance in the upper House.

Heavier and heavier grows the tax burden of the automobile owner. Motor taxes in 1935 comprised 12 1-2 per cent of the aggregate of all taxes. federal, state and local. In other words, of every eight dollars taken in taxes, the motorists of the nation contributed one dollar.

new bills moved from the Treasury Department to the Union railway station every day to be shipped to all parts of the country. And not once in the history of the Treasury have stick-up men ever attempted to rob these shipments between Treasury and depot.

Mrs. Nanny Wood Honeyman, the only woman among all the III new members of this Congress, has let it be known she would prefer to be called "Congressman" and not "Congresswoman." She is from the third district of Oregon.

DENMARK SET PACE IN COOPERATION

(Continued from page 1) cause of necessity and has grown to such an extent that their 1428 cooperative creameries now make 90 per

85 per cent of all the hogs. It must be remembered that the not have to compete with any prismall land owners, the cooperative creameries grew and practically all the creameries in the rural areas are creameries are located in the cities where they distrbute milk and dairy products. Most of the fluid milk in Denmark in distributed by private

A few facts about the dairy business in Denmark will no doubt surprise you as it did me. Please remember Denmark is only one fifth as large as Nebraska.

They have 1,750,000 cows. They produce 1 billion pounds of

They have 1428 Cooperative cream-

The average milk production per ow is 5970 pounds annualy. They manufacture 376 million pounds of butter; Minnesota our largest butter producing state produced 272 million pounds; Nebraska 75 million pounds; Kansas 69 million pounds. In addition to that they made 55 million pounds of cheese and supplied 31/2 million people with milk.

The cows are fed large amounts of beets and hay in addition to cotton cake and oil meal. The Danish cooperative creameries have their own factory in making creamery, machinery in Kolding, Denmark.

The Danish cooperative creameries have 190,000 members handling more than 90 per cent of all the milk products in the country. Far the greatest portion of this milk is separated and the cream churned into making. Cheese is usually made in the creameries. The total received

tries as well as Africa. These cooperative export associations handle 49 be international and used to teach per cent of the total Danish exports. their butter than the private exporters do more pioneering work in finding new outlets than the cooperatives. This condition however

has not been proven. The cooperative creameries have their own accident insurance company in which they insure employees as well as patrons. They also carry dential election being moved up a peg. fire insruance similar to that of the As it is now such elections are held cooperative slaughter houses. They in November of every fourth year, also operate a cooperative sanitarthe Congress goes into session on the ium for rheumatism. As creameries third day of the following January, usually are a damp place a good and the President is inaugurated on many of the employees contract rheuthe 20th. But suppose a contest matism, hence the establishment of

While on the subject of cooperative creameries and cows it is interesthave to go through a long drawn out ing to note a new undertaking by the cooperative creameries. Den Store Willmore, the great swamp, a swamp acres had never been cultivated. The Danish government bought it in 1925 for one million kroner (1 kroner is This reclamation work took nearly 10 evel, well drained tillable piece of and breeding farm for young stock. Any Danish farmers who are a member of a cooperatve creamery period. In other words a six months ter for about \$30.00. One condition is that all calves must be tuberculin

op tuberculin free herds in Denmark. tions, should have power to acteristics of the pure bred sires.

our state convention. not passed the Scrate, but the best guessers say it has better than a fif
There are scattered over Denmark applied against us by other countries 1869 Brugforninger cooperative of at some time we became involved stores. There is one within the reach in a war and needed supplies from of everyone in Denmark. Unlike the those countries. cooperative stores in Great Britain, 3. American business interests will Sweden and Finland, these stores are be unwilling to sacrifice war profits a utopian character has sown a fine individual associations. In England by cutting off shipments of war maand Sweden each society in most terials to both sides. If the law is too cases has many stores. There 1869 d. astic, such pressure as was broustores have organized a central buying organization known as F. D. B. the abbreviation of Fallesforeningen

4. If we refuse to sell our products the abbreviation of Fallesforeningen for Demarks Brugforeninger with to nations at war, they will decline

equals 22c. The cooperative stores pay large dividends on merchandise, usually 61/2 per cent to as much as 20 per cent. They pay 5 percent interest on the capital. The cooperative stores sell most goods under their own label and new stores are built uniformaly so the cooperative store is easily recognized in each lo-

cality. The F. D. B. operate several factories such as show factories, oleomargarin and cereal mills; also joint owner of Swedish Luma lamp plant and have stock in the Danish Coopera- as a base of war supplies, will be tive cement factory. They also sponsor the cooperative school in Middelfart, Denmark. A school patter ed after the Danish folk high schools. to employ sanctions against one na-Here they educate their future cooperative leaders and managers for this country will not support the agtheir cooperative enterprises. cent of the Danish butter; their 62 school was started in 1932. They have cooperative slaughter houses handle 90 students who live at the school for 10 months of the year. The students must have had at least six Danish cooperative creameries did months training in a cooperative store. They teach cooperation, vate creameries, although prior to bookkeeping, salesmanship and social 1882 there were a few creameries in Denmark located on private estates. State aid it is very independent in As the large estates gradually vanished, being parceled out and sold to is 80 kroner per month and the students pay 40 kroner per month. The other 40 kroner is a scholarship which is supported by the cooperacooperative. Nearly all the private tive bank which contributed \$4,000; the Central Cooperative Committee 3,000 kroner; and the Cooperative Managers Association 6,500 kroner. The superintendent is in absolute control and teaches what he wishes and the teachers likewise teach whatever they please. There is no examination. Each studnt gets a diploma which gives their behavior, their interest in their work. There is a store in the school where practicalmanagement is being taught.

In Denmark the farmers have enterprises such as: Cooperative butter export associ-

ations Cooperative egg export associa-Cooperative cattle export associa-

tions. Cooperative coal import associations, Cooperative feed import associa-

Cooperative fertilized import as sociations Cooperative seed associations. Cooperative nsurance. several

Cooperative T. B. sanitarium, Cooperative rheumatism sanitar-Cooperative bank with

branches. Cooperative credit unions, Cooperative cement factory.

Also another small wholesale society at Rnkobing which has 70 stores who by through their association.

While in Denmark we visited the folk high school at Frederiksborg one of Gruntvigs schools of adult education. We also visited the international college at Helsinore. vigs idea of folk high schools should will be glad to publish comments from peace. He obtained financial help who believed in the idea and in 1921 the first students came to Helsinore mark. Now there are over 200 in their summer courses and from 100 to 300 in the winter: it is not so strange that they teach cooperation as the best means of promoting World Peace and you find that many of the cooperative leaders in the var ious countries have studied at the

NAME NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION AS

DISCUSSION TOPIC

By James C. Norgaard.

(Continued from page 1) tures of war trade, including a war-

international college at Helsinore.

The neutrality law must also made to apply to civil wars, when the President determines that such conflicts endanger the peace of the United States.

Arguments

For Discretionary Law 1. This country should be in a position to favor one side or the other in a conflict, that, is join forces with League of nations powers in imposequivalent of 22c) started to drain it of an aggressor. Foreign policy cannot be conducted according to a fix-This reclamation work took nearly 10 ed law, inasmuch as each situation years but now the swamp is a fine has to be met as the Department of land, sowed to grass. About 6000 State and the President think best. acres are leased by the cooperative ation to keep out of war will encourage aggressors to initiate tacks. A manditory embargo law might work an nijustice in treating member of a cooperatve creamery aggressor and victims alike; Prescan send their heifer calves there for ident should therefore be given discovering and breeding for a position of the control of the con grazing and breeding for a period of cretion to cooperate with those na-18 months for 130 kroner for the tions which are trying to curb an aggression. .The certainty of collecold calf sent there in the spring will tive action against an aggressor would stay there two summers and one win- increase security and promote disarmament

2. The President, who is responsifree. The main purpose is to devel- ble for the conduct of foreign rela-An interesting side light on this mine the neutrality policy of the counexperiment is that last year 600 of try in accordance with events as they the heifers were bred scientific, that arise. The President already, by his is without the sire being near the constitutional power over the army, tion at the end of their present terms. place. The offspring however are navy, and the conduct of foreign renot sufficiently developed as yet to lations, has the power to involve us determine if they inherit the charcteristics of the pure bred sires.

The cooperative bacon plants will embargoes. If the United States debe reported in a special report to cides now to apply a mandatory cmbargo against all belligerents, this

The turnover of F. D. B. was about us, and will take steps to turn their 185 million knorer in 1935. (1 kroner peace-time trade away from this country and buy from those nations which will continue to sell to them in case of war.

For Mandatory Law

1. The influence of mandatory neutrality will be to precvent war. When one group of nations feels itself oppressed by another, there are only two possible ways out. Either the more fortunately placed will make concessions, or the less fortunately placed will make war. Even the most powerful nations, if they know they cannot rely upon the United States more hesitant to engage in conflict and the readier to make concessions. to employ sanctions against one nation, what they need is assured that This gressor. Mandatory neutrality offers such assurance, while discretionary

does not. 2. It is essential to democratic government to keep the war-making power in the hands of Congress, v the Constitution puts it. To give the President power to take sides in a conflict is to all intents the purposes to take the war-making power away from Congress and give it to the President. If the people of this country desired in some circumstances to go to the support of another nation this can be done under any neutrality law by a declaration of war by Congress, which would permit opportunity for full discussion of the

3. Business interests and farm and abor groups alike would accept the sacrifice of war-time profits. Resolutions of the National Grange and of powerful labor unions are to this effect, and 90 per cent of the business interests have shown themselv es willing voluntarily to follow the advice of the State Department. The American people realize that war many various kinds of cooperative profits are wiped out many times over by war costs and the inevitable post-war depression. Sacrifices should be reduced to a minimum by the negotiation of inter-neutral trade agreements, and equalized by governments, andshthetaoin e shrdlu amam ment subsidies to industries and groups suffering exceptional losses. Th eattitude of the people today can-not be predicted on what it was in Jefferson's time, since the results and costs of war are very different from what they were a hundred years ago and far better understood.

4. Business interests of foreign countries are unlikely to forego immediate trade advantages for the sake of possible future contingencies. For foreign governments to subsidize costly production of products that might be bought in this country would mean heavy increases in already dangerously high taxes for military purposes. If any trade is lost, its loss will be a cheap price to pay for avoiding the cost of war.

Editor's Note-In the conviction that the neutrality issue is the most vital one that has been before the people of the United States since the war and that public discussion of this issue is of great importance in guiding the govern-

GIVE HIGHLIGHTS OF COOPERATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

(continued from page 1) trol of surpluses in certain commodities. These activities should be continued and their further administrative development encouraged.

"Substantial progress also has been made in the encouragement of exportation of surplus agricultural commodities and in the diversion of certain surpluses from normal channels of trade through the exercise of the powers granted by Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

"We commend the progress made in the removal of surplus acreage. Substantial purchases of marginal land have been effected, taking such acres entirely and permanently out of agricultural production. The activities in this direction also should be continued and encouraged. The soil conservation legislation also have been productive of beneficial

results." It was noted, however, that the results of the foreign trade policy have been "most disappointing" to agriculture. It was pointed out that any sound plan of surplus management must be supplemented by a sound foreign policy which will preserve the American market for American

agriculture. permitted to take the place of those cooperators to cease certain lines of which are being or can be grown economically on American farms. In foreign countries is recognized

A preliminary report on "An Agricultural Policy for the United States," issued by a special committee of the National Cooperative SELF-RELIANCE IS Council a year ago, suggested as a proper approach to the surplus probem the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural commodities. It was suggested that commodity pools be created for each important commodity, so managed as to protect domestic prices from speculative manipulation, and to prevent undue price depression in years of abundance and undue enhancement in years of shortage."

RADICAL CO-OP

The tendency of many consumer cooperator leaders in this country and in Europe to paint the whole cooperative movement as one of a radical or crop of dragon's teeth, Robin Hood, secretary of the National Coopera-

tive Council stated. "The consequence," he said, "has been widespread misunderstanding of the principles and purposes of agricultural cooperatives; Ten million dollars a day in crisp headquarters located in Copenhagen. to negotiate trade agreements with ment to many of them in their com- ors are not well grouped.

Neighborhood Notes

PAYS MEMBERS' DUES

The annual stockholders meeting of the Osawatome Farmers Union ooperative Association was held in Osawatomie January 26, 1937. Meeting was called to order by President Huntsberger. After some discussion on payment of Farmers Union dues by the association for

their stockholders. Abert Vesecky, traveing representative of the Jobbing Association, was called upon for a short talk. Mr. Vesecky talked about the Farmers Union movement in general. He told of the work of the Union in getting beneficial legislation for agriculture and the work it has done in building up and supporting producers coopera-

tive assocations. Mr. Vesecky further called attention to the possibilities of the F; ners Union and cooperation ment in the future.

RILEY COUNTY

The Center Hill Local held its regular monthly meeting February 2.

The ground hog stayed in its shelter that day and so did many of our members, so our attendance was not

up to par. In the absence of President Elect O. A. Swanson, our president, Harry

Coburen presided. It was voted to send \$250 to our local Red Cross collector for the flood

victims. The following article was presented to the assembly and approved as It was voted to include this with

the report of the meeting. Preserve Our Farmers Union In our large Farmers Union family the membership in its varied kinds of thinking has resulted in principly two types of Farmers in our organization, namely, the dirt farmer and the farmer who likes to

play with the "Big Boys." The dirt farmer believes in an uncompromising farm legislative program which in part contains the Thomas-Massingale cost of production bill, the Frazier Lemke Refinancing bill, a monetary reform and foreign trade agreements which will help correct the present farm tenant condition rather than to favor the other fellow.

The dirt farmer also confides in the leadership and teachings of such men as the late John A. Simpson Milo Reno and our present day E H. Everson and his ardent followers The farmer group whichlike to play with the "Big Boys" put their trust in the leadership of men who are semi-politically inclined and who for certain reasons practice keeping one foot in the Farmers Union and the other in the Farm Board; one foot in the Farmers Union and the other

in the Triple A; and one foot in the Farmers Unon and the other in the arm Bureau. Early day colonial farmers who stood with one foot in the colonies and the other in the confidence of King George III were correctly called tories. It was interesting to note that so long as the late Milo Reno edted the Holiday News as a dirt farmer's publication, there was no occasion to quote from it in the Kansas Union Farmer, but now, after the Holiday News has passed into the ands of a Modern Tory as editor, t does please the Kansas Union Farmer to quote from this 'remodeled' National Farm Holiday News. Truly, birds of a feather flock together.

olight that true farm organizations 1937.

mercial relationships; confusion in war that were not on the program. the minds of Congressmen; and con-troversy within the ranks of agri-demonstration of the fallacy of the troversy within the ranks of agri-

culture. "We have endeavored to indicate and preserve certain clear lines which distinguish farmers' cooperative selling and supply-buying organizations from consumer cooperatives, in order that the difference may be so apparent that the general public will not attribute the utterances of consumer cooperators to bona fide farm cooperators. "We "Imported products should not be also have sought to cause consumer

unwise and objectionable propaganda. All this has been and is being our foreign policy the fact of sur- done in the most friendly spirit pospluses in agricultural production sible, because obviously any group should be recognized in as realistic of people who believe they can pura manner as surplus production of chase consumer goods more advantageously through cooperatives than through proprietary enterprises should be accorded their rightful op-

STILL PARAMOUNT

We reaffirm our faith in the in dependence and self-reliance of the American Farmer. For a long time solution of agricultural problems the farmer must rely on his own endeavors rather than on governmental aid which, at best, can be but tem porary and uncertain.

The most effective means of selfhelp available to the farmer is cooperative marketing and purchasing. Through cooperative enterprise the VIEWS CONFUSING farmer obtains the advantages of large-scale business while preserving the benefits of small-scale ownership and limited individual capital. Every possible encouragement should b extended by both federal and state governments toward the building and ducer cooperative associations.—Res-plution of the National Cooperative Council.

> Mass arrangements of flowers often appear spotty if the different col-

OSAWATOMIE BUSINESS ASSN. | are facing please read the last paragraph on Page 50 of Farm Journal or February.

> Mrs. John Dobson conducted a very interesting discussion on capital and labor and its various angles. There being no further business we adjourned to partake of a delicious lunch of cake, sandwiches and Chase and Sandborn's dated coffee, January

> In the absnce of our regular reporter we resorted to a substitute, Victor Hawkinson.

ROSE VALLEY SPEAKS ON GAS TAX

Gas Tax Resolution from Osborne County. We the members and stockholders of the Rose Valley Lo-Do hereby resolve that we are ab-

cal No. 257 of Downs, Kansas, solutely against the taking away of our tax free gasoline for farming purpose. And we request our state President, Mr. John Vesecky, to do all that is in his power to maintain this exemption for agriculture. Herman Ramaker

> August Reich. Ernest Carter. Otto H. Franke, Frank E. Heath, Roy Garner, J. A. Rathburn, F. S. Kimble, C. Fenton, J. E. Worley John R. Baker, A. L. Futcher, Fred Fritchen. Henry O. Wiese, Ben Kniken, Theron E. Frost, H. G. Thaete, Wayne Miller, Fred Boeckmann, W. C. Robnson, Art Schoen, C. F. Lutgen, Walter Sheets, E. E. Fink, B. D. Courter, Peter Boxum. C. W. Angell, M. S. Goheen, Chris Sutter, O. R. Witte. Frank C. Nelson. Frank O. Gates. John Otte, Chas. Geaty, Harm Kuiken, Earle Taylor, Albert H. Yost John Rotman. Gideon Walter, John Letbow, John N. Yost, John Stephenson, L. J. White, G. B. White, John Selichenow, W. A. Crist, Roy Horn, George Ramaker, Henry Ramaker, Fred Letlow.

GOOD YEAR AT PIQUA

The Piqua folks had a fine Farmers Union social meeting, although the weather was bad, a good time was had by all, including Mr. Preston of the Farmers Union Creamery and Al Vesecky, of the Farmers Un-

ion Jobbing Association. A fine lunch was served by the

ladies, and the rest of the evening was spent visiting. Their business manager, Mr. W. L. Habiger, reports a good year and a

Mr. Farmer! Choose you this day new grocery department. This, addwhom you will serve and whom you want to serve you; for Center Hill wire, and twine, furnished by the (1147) and our 'house; we will con- Farmers Union Jobbing Associainue to stand by E. H. Everson and tion and cream that is processed by a dirt Farmers Union. the Farmers Union Creamery, will give them an even better year in

CLASSIFIED ADS

old tradition that preparedness pre-

vents war. That is worth some-

thing."-The late Secretary of War

"Social Security in the United States," a 76 page mimeographed course outline by Domenico Gagliardo, Ph. D., University of Kansas. Explains simple terms the major phases of the Social Security Act. Prices: 75c per copy postpaid; in lots of 10, 60c per copy. Address orders to Mrs. Hans Hoiberg, 1522 "D" street, Lin-

coln, Nebraska.

CERTIFIED FROSTPROOF CAB-BAGE AND BERMUDA ONION PLANTS, OPEN FIELD GROWN. WELL ROOTED, STRONG. CAB-BAGE: EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELTO WITH VAR-IETY NAME, JERSEY WAKE-FIELD, CHARLESTON WAKE-FIELD, SUCCESSION, COPEN-HAGEN, EARLY DUTCH, LATE DUTCH. POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. EXPRESS COLLECT, 60c per 1,000. ONIONS: CRYSTAL WAX, YEL-LOW BERMUDA, PRIZETAKER, SWEET SPANISH. PREPAID: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$3.50. EX-PRESS COLLECT, 6,000, \$2.00. F. O. B. FARMS. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE AR-RIVAL, SATISFACTION GUAR-ANTEED. UNION PLANT COM-PANY, TEXARKANA, ARKAN-

Address Envelopes at home, sparetime; Substantial weekly pay. Experience unnecessary. Dignified work. Stamp brings details. Employment Manager, Box 523-cz, Jackson Tenn.

FOR SALE: Pure Bred Percheron Stallions, all ages. Prices Reasonable. A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, KanJuniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

JUNIOR LETTER By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors: We have recieved the lesson out-line for the Juniors in their study of the "Cooperative Movement". This lesson deals especially with coopera-tion around the world, and especally of countries other than the United States. As we make this study, we get a broader vision of our brothers and sisters all over the world, and know that their problems are our problems and that ling. (In 1937 Junior Kit.) our problems are theirs. What is good for us and is working for our best interests must not react and be to their detriment. Here we get a wonderful lesson for unselfishness, also.

As we have told you, and as Mrs. Root has stated in material last week, the National Educational Service has prepared study material for all ages, from these children five and six years "Weeds" is the subject which those younger children are studying and then there is a group of lessons on the Farmers Union Triangle, of cooperation, education and legislation. Any of the locals, leaders or Junior who wish to order this material, may do so through this office.

Some months ago we published such an interesting story about the loyalty of two little sparrows, and their love and respect for the people where they had been making their home. I was so happy to find a furthought you might be interested, also, to know that they are still traveling. I wonder, is it so unusual that people are kind to these birds and other dumb animals that when there is any kindness shown, they form such an

Perhaps we can all be a little more considerate. Especially now when the ground is all covered with ice and snow, it would be thoughtful of every Junior to sprinkle bread crumbs or other food where the birds could get it. They get thirsty and a pan tations from the various countries. of warm water would surely be Cut out every article, picture, news appreiated by them, too.

Valentine day is not so very far away, and who knows why this day is set apart, and for what special for the book and you will have somereason St. Valentine is honored? thing splendid to show at your con-Saint Valentines day is traditionally a day for sweethearts, but customs have increased, until now it is an exchange of thoughtfulness between on an 'Around the World' Trip." Colvarious members of family, friends and relatives. There is always a sentiment expressed which reflects the projects (note book mentioned above spirit of warm friendliness and depth | can be given points under that item,

if many of us know and realize just and send the rest in to the State When mother asks us to set the

table, don't we sometimes wish there wasn't even a table to set, and we resent the fact that it takes time away from something else that we wanted to do. But, perhaps if we thought of the table as the frame of a picture, and then our putting the dishes and the food thereon, as our contribution in making the picture itself, we would have a little different attitude. Why not the next time you have the opportunity, try making a different picture for each meal, and see what an interesting game it

This week we are printing some of the fundamental rules that should be observed, but at that, they are only, perhaps the background, and it is still up to us to make the picture as we want it. I hope you all have as much fun at this game as I am having, and, as we each compare notes with the other, we get new suggestions and can vary and change the contour and content of our picture just a little. First thing we know, we will all be competing artists.

JUST RETURNED

Sincerely, Aunt Patience.

8896. Appealing Sports Frock. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 14 requires 4 1-2 yards of 39 inch material plus 10 1-2 yards braid and 7-8 yard ribbon for bow. Price 15c. 8875. Smart Princess Frock.

8875

Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 10 requires 2 5-8 yards 39 inch material, plus 1-3 yard of 35 inch material for collar. With short sleeves and with skirt extension size 10 requires 2 3-4 yards. Price 15c. KANSAS UNION FARMER

Box 48
Salina, Kansas

FARMERS UNION STUDY TOPIC, 1937—"THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT" LESSON TWO

The Story of Cooperation Around the World or the Beginning of New Life in the Old World.—Prepared by Mildred Kay Stolz, Montana.

References: 1. "Cooperation Here and Abroad," by Hugh J. Hughes. (In 1937 Junior 2. "A Short Introduction to Consumer's Cooperation" by Ellis Cow-

3. "Builders of World Cooperation" by V. S. Alanne. Price 5 cents. "Consumers Cooperation in 4. America" by Bertram Fowler.

PREPARATION

Try to secure some good maps and as the lesson of each nation is discussed, trace that growth on the maps. Check the number of members in each Cooperative Society. Indicate the total population of the nation and the population that centers around the various cooperatives. If you have some one in your com

munity, who has once lived in another country, ask them to attend the class meeting and tell of their experiences. You might be able to have one of the class interview someone in the community who recently came to this country. Have the class member report to the class. Ask questions concerning the conther article about them, and I trast in the former country and this country.

HOME OR CLASS WORK: If the class wishes, they could prepare some very splendid "World Note Books." They can use a number of stiff white paper sheets. For each page there should be a country studied in their lessons. Name the page, then draw or paste on some picture representing the country. Between the stiff papers, place loose leaves and on these, write down quoitem, song, poem, etc., that tells of other lands and place them in your note book. Make an attractive cover ventions.

lect the papers written, grade them for the service record under special also) and then read the best ones at We all, in some way or other, the local, some program you are givobserve Valentine Day, but I wonder ing, put some in the local newspaper

THE BEGINNING OF TRUE

CO-OPERATION: 1. Why should England be first country under discussion? 2. What two men were most instrumental in laying the knowledge of and the desire for the cooperative way of life?

3. What was Robert Owen's background and life? 4. To what do you attribute his faiure to build substantial Cooperatives?

5. In what ways was Dr. King dif-

6. Why did the Cooperative built, with the aid of Owen and King, fail? eratives was the "Mutual protection ered with mis-education.) against poverty; a greater share of the comforts of life; and independence by means of common capital." Would that answer for us today? Explain your reasons.

8. King also said, "The three essentials of cooperation are labor, capital, (capital is labor that has been stored up, over and above the needs of the moment) and knowedge." Do you agree?

9. Where did the first truly sound and practical cooperative begin? Were the people different? Were they more imbued with the spirit of cooperation?

Here and Abroad.") 11. Did the Civil War of the United States effect the English Cooperatives? Why?

12. What country was the birthplace of Consumer's Cooperation? (State figures and year's growth of the Rochdale Stores so that class may have that data for their note 2. What

AROUND THE WORLD: 1. Why were the early 1840's called the "hungry forties-" 2. Did those "hungry forties" aid

the growth of the cooperatives in the nations? Why? 3. In what country did the so-called first originate?

4. Have the American used the idea of the Credit Union? Is there any reason why every community could not have a Credit Un-5. Would you say that out of dis-

tress and suffering, comes a groping for enlightment and a wish for the cooperative movement? 6. What is happening in the Cooperatives in Germany today? How could it have been avoided?

WE STUDY DENMARK: 1. To what country did Denmark look for its lesson in Cooperative Dairving? 2. Have farmers and farming ben-

efitted from the Cooperatives established in Denmark? 3. In what phase of education was Denmark the pioneer? 4. What has that meant for our country? Could it mean more? 5. In a nation, once ruled by a King | How strange that seems to me!

and ranks of Nobles as Denmark was, do you find the present condition a natural one? What brought about the change? 6. What class now helps

rules of parliament? 7. Can you see any similiarity in our own country? 8. Would you say cooperation education is essential?

TO FINLAND:

1. Discuss the conditions of Finland due to the oppression of the Russians during the time of Peter the Great. 2. What weapon did they find equal to the task of maintaining

their liberty? 3. Through what method was the cooperative message spread over Finland? Who was instrumental in spreading the gospel of cooperation?
4. Wouldn't you again say that education was the key-note of the beginning and growth of the coopera-

tives in Finland? 5. What is the result of practical cooperation in that country? 6. Name the ways in which the vision of the Cooperative Movement is kept alive in Finland. Do any other countries use the same method? Name them.

OTHER COUNTRIES: 1. Russia, the experiment station for all the theories and isms of the world, now leads in the number of Consumer Cooperatives. Could you give any reason for that? 2. Is there educational work un-

3. Have you read anything, recntly, about the Cooperatives Russia? 4. What particular form of Cooperative was first established in France?

der the Cooperatives in Russia?

the cooperative work into education 6. Have you heard of one of Ja-pan's great cooperators and lectur-

against military rule? 8. Has China any cooperatives? Peasants had Exchange Banks or Credit Unions long before the English language was spoken well.) 9. How could the cooperative movement help the Chinese, the

10. Can you visualize the change and china had had cooperatives for a mal party.

That is, Fundamental Rules hundred years or more? That is, well established cooperatives like Denmark or Finland.

11. Have Norway or Sweden any cooperatives? Under what principle vere they set up? 12. Can you describe any of the

helps given the people of Sweden A through the cooperative movement? will be the ultimate outcome of the cooperative movement?

HOME AGAIN:

1. Name five of the large cooperative establishments in our own country.

2. Name a number of ways in which the cooperatives have helped this nation, your own community. 3. Why was an Industrial Revolution felt here after the Civil War? What did the people do? 4. What was the effect shortly

1929-30? Could people use the same method of escape? 5. If land cannot be homesteaded, f factories close, if people are idle, what can be the solution out of the

dilemma? 6. Why has growth of the cooperatives been so slow in this country? (Greater wealth in the hands of a few, more modern equipment and machines, more duplicity in dealing 7. King's object in building Coop- with workers, a larger territory cov-

cooperative that has been started in ple than to go to the kitchen for ev-

this country? 8. About how old is the cooperative movement here in the United States? 9. Why should city workers be interested in Cooperative Housing? 10. What form of education is being carried on in our country under some cooperative organization or society? Are you a part of that education?

11. Barring a great World War, can you picture what will be the results in another fifty years if the opperation? cooperatives continue to grow?

10. Name four reasons why the What can we possibly do without the Rochdale Store succeeded. (See bread lines, beggars, poverty, squal-pages 30, 31 and 32 in "Cooperation or, etc.? Would you like to rid this

> FUTURE REFERENCES AND WORK:

1. What is the National Cooperative League of the United States of

2. What is the International Coopthe United States in 1940. 3. How can the League and the Alliance help in World-wide federation of business cooperatives and co-

operative education? 4. Look up the issue of the Farmers Union Herald with the Report of "Character Banks" or Credit Unions the National Cooperative Congress, of the National Cooperative League in Columbus, Ohio, 193. (November

Issue, 1936.) 5. What do great men and authors think about the cooperative movement, and what are they doing about

NEATNESS Solveig Paulson My kittn's name is "Baldy". I wish that I could be

Always careful to remember To be as clean as he. He never eats a single meal But that, when he is through, He washes off his little paws And chin and whiskers, too.

And sometimes, when he's still, And neat as he can be, He starts to brush and wash again; THE NEW YEAR

When we get to thinking of the year we've traveled through We hear again the laughter of all the friends we knew. We aren't counting money and w aren't planning schemes. We are at home with friendly people in the shadow of our dreams. The mind is stored with riches-not of silver and of gold.
But the happy, smiling faces and the joy they couldn't hold.

ANOTHER WORD FROM THE UNBELIEVABLE SPARROWS

Those who have read th extraordi nary story told by Commander and Mrs. Holton concerning the Beep family of English sparrows will be glad hear another word from them. Mrs.. Holton writes us as follows: "The Beep family arrived in Ma-nila and have been through one typhoon which struck Manilla about a week after our arrival. Commander Holton sailed from Shanghai. November 1, on the U.S. S. Blackhawk for Hong Kong, Singapore and Manilla. On November 17 I sailed on the Canadian Ship Empreess of Rus-sia for Manila with Beep. Jr. When my husband reached Hong Kong he wrote me of his trip ashore and said that going up the Hong Kong hills Beep, Mrs. Beep and their children flitted about watching him take pictures, and that two days out from Shanghai on the China seas the boatswain who supervised the scrubbing of the decks early in the morning re- However, it tastes just as good in ported to Commander Holton that any handled glass or cup that will the Beeps flew down to the deck from their hiding place on the ship and were so tame that they almost got in the way of the crew as they were scrubbing the decks. Beep flew around the bridge at this time and called out in his familiar notes to my 5. Has France been able to push husband as he flashed by, and then flew back to the ship.'

The letter continues, saying that Beep and Mrs. Beep and the children are now full-fledged shellbacks, havers?

7. Have you ever tried to decide just why Japan has had uprisings of the story of these strange birds.

TABLE SETTING

The fundamental ruels that govern table setting are based on con-venience, utility and balance. These rules are the same whether the table is set for a simple breakfast, a quick luncheon, a family dinner, or a for-

1. The set table must appear balanced. Dishes must be so placed that no spot is crowded, no side or end is over-balanced with dishes.

2. All the lines on the table should go across or lengthwise of the table. diagonal line attracts attention, and should be avoided. Therefore, the 13. Barring a foreign war, what handles of dishes, bread-and-butter spreaders, oyster forks, salt and pepper sets must follow this rule. round doilies are used, the threads should also be placed parallel to the edge of the table, not on a diagonal. All dishes, linen, and silver must be

3. Dishes and serving silver must be placed for convenience. Do not put a dish of jelly or pickles so far toward the middle of the table that no phane icicles, the children's sleds, one can reach it.

4. The silver, china, linen and following the World War, about the beginning of a meal called "a cover." Each cover requires twenty to goes down well in nippy weather twenty-four inches of length and fifteen inches for depth. The cover should not be crowded, yet it must be a definite unit. This does not permit sprawling silverware and straying glasses and plates.

5. The table is set according to the there is no maid, set the tabl to make the service simple and easy. Avoid parently in order to escape advancunnecessary steps. The service table ing prices, according to information s set with silver and dishes for the coming to the Bureau of Agricultural 7. Can you name any new form of courses to follow. This is more sim- Economics. The market for peanuts

6. All silver, china and dishes for a cover are placed where they are most convenient, and so that the co- chased in 10-pound pails, rather than ver is a balanced unit.

FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book-25c.) You can order the ginning of the 1936 season. book separately for 15c. Address Patern Department (Name of your nation of them? How can you do it? Newspaper) 11 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Walter Blaufuss, genial director of the Homesteaders orchestra on the National Farm and Home Hour, believes music is the greatest cure in the world. When he feels depressed erative Alliance? This Alliance has he turns on the radio and listens to been invited to hold its congress in good music. If a piano is available, he plays for an hour or more. Music in the morning, at noon, and at night is the Blaufuss version of "An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

KANSAS CITY: Along a number of residence blocks in Kansas City, Kansas gas street lights are used exclusively. When the franchise expired in 1932 and the city council proposed to do away with this system of street lighting property owners in the district petitioned the council to allow the gas lights to remain as they did not like the "glare of the electric lights.'

BURDETT: Clyde Tombaugh, discoverer of he ninth planet Pluto, spent his boyhood on a farm nearby and was graduated from Burdeu High School. MARION COUNTY: The Marion county poor-farm s not only selfsupporting, but it pays into the coun-

annually. Use a flower holder (turtle) when ine effect is wanted.

Easter lilies have become fashionable flowers to carry for midwinter

"SKI-BALL" NEW WINTER SPORTS BRACER

Invigorating Spiced Tea Beverage Makes Hit at Fashionable Winter Resorts-New Idea for Home En-

The present craze for winter sports has swept into popularity a number of accessories which add enormously to the pleasure of skiing, skating, bobbing and other snow and ice recreations. One of the most welcome of these trimmings to cold weather fun is a new hot beverage aptly called the "Ski-Ball." Its rise to favor in the northern winter resorts has been almost dramatic in its speed and completeness.

The originator of the Ski-Ball, whoever he was, probably got his inspiration from the knowledge that ea is one of the first essentials of Arctic and Antarctic exploration because of its pick-up effect. Now with the winter sports season barely under way the new beverage has an extraordinary vogue. Ski-Ball parties have become the rage among snow and ice lovers. Fireside rocking-chair addicts, who take their sports vicariously, are just as much enamored of the Ski-Ball as their more active brothers and sisters. How toMake a Ski-Ball

To do the thing right, a Ski-Ball should be made and served with ceremony. At the resorts a special Ski-Ball glass is used. It is a cute little mug made of thick glass, with an extra heavy bottom, and a handle. withstand a boiling liquid.

At the bottom of the glass place a teaspoon and a half of granulated sugar. Stick a quarter inch slice of lemon with twelve large whole cloves or eighteen small ones, and put this on top of the sugar. Next stand upright in the glass a stick of cinnamon that is long enough to use as a muddler. Now your props are all ready, and you fill the glass with freshly brewed five-minute tea. Immediately there will arise an incense of Eastern spices borne to your nostrils on the steaming vapors of the equally oriental tea.

Expert Ski-Ball concosters that the tea has to be brewed just right for the best results. They use one teaspoon of tea to every cup of furiously boiling water and let it steep a full five minutes; not a second less. They prefer black tea which despite its name, develops a lovely amber liquid and is rich in flavor. Incidentally, if you prefer, a little Rye, Scotch or Rum can be added to the Ski-Ball, and a slice of clove-studded orange may be substituted for the lemon or may be put in plain in addition to the lemon.

When to Serve The Ski-Ball is a grand pickerupper. Although it was originated for the energetic athletes of the ski jumps and skating rinks and toboggan slides the Ski-Ball doesn't need an Arctic setting. It makes a picvisit of the neighbors to the party side a pie plate, picking entire surplaced to follow this rule, or the ef-that results from engraved invita-tions. It is sufficiently impressive to be the cause of a party by itself.

Decorate your living room with absorbent cotton snow-banks, celloskates, skis, and snow shoes to create atmosphere. Give your parlor refreshments hearty—a curried dish and expect repeaters on the Ski-Ball.

HOUSEWIVES BUY PEANUT BUTTER IN QUANTITIES

Alert housewives, since the first of type of service that is ti be used. If the year, have been laying in several Bake 1 hour in moderate oven. Baste months' supply of peanut butter aphas been on the upswing for several nonths, and there are no indications that this trend will change very soon. More peanut butter has been purin small glass jars, by families using a considerable supply, inasmuch as it can be kept without spoiling for several months and is much cheaper

when bought in larger containers. The peanut crop during the past year was 2 million pounds short of the crop in 1935. Although the largest on record, the 1935 crop was completely used up before the be-

More crude peanut oil was shipped from peanut-producing areas for the 1936 season up to January 1, 1937, than in the same months of any previous seasons in the 15 years for which the Bureau has records. Apparently fearing that there may be a shortage for their requirements because oil crushers were purchasing o many peanuts, peanut-butter manufacturers, candy makers, and salters made exceptionally large early purchases of shelled peanuts. Rising prices were the result of his demand and of the stronger

market for peanut oil. An increasing number of manufacturers are putting out refined pea nut oil, according to information reaching the Bureau. During the past few months, peanut oil crushers | Flour in the South that formerly sold crude peanut oil only to refineries are themselves refining the oil and selling it in small pails and cans for home use.

INDIAN SALAD

Allow a small amount of lemon jelfill with the following salad mixture: One-half cocoanut grated, two apples cored and chopped, two cups of celery chopped, three pimentoes, one ta-blespoonful grated onion, one-third and 10 inches, lined with greased pateaspoonful salt. Cover with liquid per, and bake in hot oven (400 dety treasury on an average of \$200 emon jelly, and when hardened, unmold and sprinkle with some of the arranging heavy flowers or when a Garnish with pieces of bright red pepper.

Canada is the source of approximately 90 per cent of the nickel production of the whole world.

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING SANDWICHES

Bread for sandwiches cuts better hen a day old. Serve sandwiches piled on a plate overed with a doily. Avoid spreading either the butter r filling over the edge.

Sandwiches containing

hould be prepared as short a time before serving as possible. When using butter, cream the buter and spread the bread before cutting from loaf to avoid crumbling.
When slices of meat are used, let them be cut as thin as a wafer, and

use more than one in each sandwich. If sandwiches are to be in fancy shapes, bread should be shaped be-fore spreading, that there may be freeze over night. This freezing no waste of butter. In preparing bread for sandwiches, cut slices as thinly as possible, and

remove crusts. Use trimmings for bread sauce, puddings, etc. these; jams, jellies, marmalades, the hominy.

preserved ginger, etc., are the usual For five o'clock tea, sandwiches spread with flower-flavored butter are considered quite aesthetic. The butter is kept over night, or for ome hours, between layers of fresh violets or rose petals in a closely losed receptacle.

Sandwiches which are prepared everal hours before serving time, may be kept fresh and moist by wrapping in a napkin, wrung as dry as possible out of hot water, and kept in a cool place. Paraffine paper is often used for the same pur-

APRICOT DAINTY PIE

1 1-2 cups dried apriciots 3 cups water 3-4 cup sugar 1-8 teaspoon salt 1-4 teaspoon ginger 1 teaspoon gelatin, dissolved in 1-4 cup cold water 4 cup whipping cream 1-4 cups flour

1-2 teaspoon salt. 1-2 cup Crisco 4-6 tablespoons water. Soak apricots in water until soft. dd sugar, salt, ginger. Cook to thick pulp. Press through coarse sieve. Add gelatine, dissolved in water. Cool until it begins to set. Beat with Dover beater until fluffy. Fold in whipped cream. Pile into baked pie shell

(the light digestible kind' Decorate with whipped cream. Chill. Tender Digestible Pastry: Sift flour and salt. Cut in unchilled Crisco until fine as meal. Add unchilled water, an Arctic setting. It makes a picturesque and flavorsome drink for all sorts of occasions from the casual lightly floured board. Fit closely inside a pie plate, picking entire sur-face. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees frame should be constructed of 1-12 to 15 minutes.

Stuffed Veal Steak

2 pounds veal steak 1-3 cup flour teaspoon salt 1-4 teaspoon pepper 2 tablespoons butter

2-3 cup boiling water. Have steaks cut 1-3 inch thick Spread each with stuffing, roll up, holding in place with white cord. Sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper and spread with butter. .Fit into baking pan, add part of water and lid. frequently. Add remaining water and bake 1 hour. Remove cord and serve on platter, surrounded with potatoes and garnish with parsley.

STUFFING 1-8 pound of salt pork, chopped 3 tablespoons minced onions 1-3 cup diced celer tablespoon minced parsley 1-2 teaspoon poultry seasoning 1-4 teaspoon paprika

2 cups soft bread, diced 2 tablespoons hot cream Heat pork in frying pan, add and own onions and celery. Add rest of ingredients, mixing with fork, Cook one minute. Cool slightly and spread on veal.

CHIPPED BEEF RICE

1 cup Rice 2 quarts water 1 tablespoon butter 1-2 pound chipped beef Wash the rice thoroughly. Boil, drain and dry. Shred the chipped beef with the scissors. Cook in a frying pan with hte butter until crisp and slightly browned. Combine with the hot boiled rice, blending with a fork to avoid breaking the sic krnels. Yield: 5 servings-1-2 cup.

OLD-FASHIONED JELLY ROLL

(4 eggs, 3-4 cup sifted Swans Down Cake teaspoon baking powder 1-4 teaspoon salt

3-4 cup sifted sugar

4 eggs

1 teaspoon vanilla l cup jelly (any flavor) Sift flour once and measure. Combne baking powder, salt, and eggs in bowl. Place over smaller bowl of hot y to harden in individual molds, then water and beat with rotary egg beater, adding sugar gradually until mixture becomes thick and light colored. Remove bowl from hot water. Fold in grees F.) 13 minutes. Turn from pan at once onto cloth covered with congrated cocoanut. Serve on lettuce fectioners sugar. Remove paper leaves with mayonnaise dressing. Quickly cut off crisp edges of cake,

spread with jelly, and roll. Wrap in cloth and cool on rack. Canada's population has averaged about 119,000 persons a year.

Canada's population has averaged mix well. Add the cabbage and mix thoroughly.

MAKING HOMINY WITH LYE

Dear Friends: Here is how I make hominy with lye. I take an old fashioned iron ket-tle or pot. Fill it two-thirds full of water. Put three heeping teaspoons of powdered lye in it.. As soon as it starts to boiling pour in five quarts of corn. I stir this about every thirty salads minutes, with an iron spoon, until

> move from the fire and pour through When washed free from the lye, divide in halves, trying one-half in a flour sack to hang on the clothes line, to dry and freeze over night, which will be fine for next summer. The other half let stand in water and brings out the flavor, and the hom-

> the skins slip off easily. Then re-

iny cooks quicker. The next morning, cook the hominy in the iron kettle with a small read sauce, puddings, etc. piece of pork, to season. Do not add the salt, to flavor, until the hominy cocoa or tea; bread or lady fingers is almost cooked, for if it is added at may be used as the foundation of first, it has a tendency to toughen

> Place in jars to be used as needed. Mrs. Laura Kellogg Lebanon, Kansas.

COLD FRAME IS YEAR-AROUND FRIEND OF GARDENER

One of the amateur gardner's best friends is a cold frame. In every month of the year there is important service it can render. In the spring it is a nursery for young plants; under its protection vegetables and flowers can be started weeks earlier than they could be sown outdoors; and guarded from belated frosts until time to set them

in the garden. To make a cold frame is so easy any one who can wield a saw and hammer can do it. It is usually made 3 by 6 feet, or some multiple of this, for the reason that standard hot-bed sash are of these dimensions. This standard sash may be used for both hot-beds and cold frames, which are alike except that the cold frame is unheated. But a cold frame (or a hot-bed either) may be any size you wish, to fit old windows, or frames covered with one of the mod-

ern glass substitutes. These glass substitutes are worth considering. They do not break, and the breakage of glass in windy localities is sometimes considerable. They are much lighter than glass, a merit which women appreciate. They do not let in as much light as glass, but for growing seedlings they let

in enough. The substitutes most commonly used consist either of wire screens covered with material celluloid, or fabrics treated with wax to make tem waterproof, and let more light through.

inch boards, of cypress, white pin or some wood which resists rot. First, dig a hole in the ground slightly larger than the size of the frame. It should be at least a foot deep. Into this hole put the frame you have built so that 6 inches of it is beneath the surface and the remainder above. This will insure that no drafts enter from beneath. Construct the frame so that the front is 6 inches above the surface, and the rear 12 inches. It must slant toward the south, where the winter sun shines. It is well to hinge the sash at the top of the frame, so it can be easily opened for transplanting pur-

poses and airing. A sunny spot in the garden, protected as much as possible from the full force of winds and driving rain, s the best situation for the cold frame. It may be too cold now to dig in the garden, but the sash may be procured and the lumber frame made, so that when the first warm days arrive you are ready for ser-

ous gardening. Hardy annuals and vegetables will get a month's jump on the weather-man if started in a frame, and it is an absolute necessity if you are to have some of the tender ones.

DATE COOKIES

2 cups of flour 1-2 cup shortening 2-3 cup sugar 1 egg. 1-2 teaspoon vanilla 2 teaspoons baking powder 1-4 to 1-2 tablespoon salt

1 cup sliced dates.

2 to 4 tablespoons of milk or wa-Sift dry ingredients. Cream with shortening; ;stir in the sugar grfadually, then the unbeaten egg and the sliced dates. Mix well, and the milk and vanilla. Stir in the dry ingredients. Drop by teaspoonfuls on well oiled baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) until firm to touch and a delicate brown in color. This will make about thirty-six cookies.

FRIED SWEET POTATOES

4 medium sized sweet potatoes 4 tablespoons shortening Salt to taste

2 tablespoons sugar. Peel and slice thin the raw sweet potatoes. Melt the shortening in a skillet, add the potatoes and salt. Cook 15 to 20 minutes, stirring frequently. Add the sugar and cook two minutes longer.

CREAM COLE SLAW

tablespoon tarragon vinegar teaspoons minced onion 1-2 teaspoon salt 1-2 teaspoon paprika 2 tablespoons mayonnaise 4 cups shredded cabbage Whip the cream, add the vinegar,

cup cream.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF COOPERATIVES HELD

THE FARMERS UNION LIVE-STOCK COMMISSION CO. (Continued from page one) get them. But, because of those conditions, I am forced once more to predict light receipts for the coming

Last year's crop failure was widespread and coming after three years of partial crop failure, not only had referred to before has increased opeffect on in-bound receipts but curtailed buying activities materially. Last year's drought did not force live stock market, as is the general rule, for there was not enough on the average farm to make a noticeable difference in in-bound receipts.

During 1936 your agency at Kan-sas City handled a total of 161,236 head of live stock, which was an increase of 9887 head over 1935. The rail receipts of the different species were as follows: 25,149 cattle and calves; 4235 hogs; 5039 sheep. Truck receipts, 38,640 cattle and calves; 46,-937 hogs; 23,609 sheep. We purchased 8488 cattle and calves; 335 hogs, and 2839 sheep. In addition we sold for yard traders 1091 cattle and calves; 4837 hogs and 38 sheep. These receipts reduced to cars number 31-75 which is a gain over 1935 of 70 cars. The valuation of the live stock handled in 1936 was \$4,088,177.72.

Since 1929, which was the year I was appointed manager, this firm has handled a total of 2,088,375 head of livestock with a valuation of \$45,-883,285,90. The net profit for that period has been \$138,529.09, the bulk of which has been returned to stockholder customers.

Conditions pertaining to the marketing of live stock continues to be in a changing cycle. This particular cycle began with the advent of trucks as a mode of transportation. We have seen practically all of our local shipping associations collapse. These associations were the result of years of planning and hard work on the part of all interested in the cooperative movement. We witnessed the very detrimental growth of direct marketing and now we are experiencing a further breaking down of live stock sales resistance through the mushroom growth of sale rings. We are going through a period of widespread marketing which is breaking down the central price-fixing markets. Those of us who look past the present know that the few cents per hundred which those who support direct marketing of one type or another think they are saving, will eventually prove the undoing of the entire industry. We have spent much time and money presenting producers with actual facts, proving the fallacy of this practice, but have to admit the results have been discouraging. What can be done to direct these shippers into the channel which will be beneficial to all I realize that a producer can dispose of his entire live stock production without leaving his farm at a price which in his opinion is comparable to that which he would receive on the market. The very fact that this is being done is one of the main factors | Investments: in establishing the condition of narrow feeding margins today. The practice of direct sales through an un- Deferred Charges organized medium must be abolished and it is my job and your job to drive this fact home every time we have the opportunity.

So far I have been discussing general topics of the industry, however, these topics all have their effect on the showing of your firm. Naturally, I regret that we are not able to report a profit on the 1936 operations of your business and although this agency was organized to be a profitmaking institution, and those profits to be returned as patronage refunds, the primary idea was to provide a representative on the terminal market for the small producer so that he would not be at the mercy of the discriminating buyer. In this, we feel we have been successful. Originally our business was built through pooled shipments of small producers. Their outlet was thru these men who handle only a few head each year continued to patronize their own firm. But, this same little operator is the one who has been the hardest hit during the past five years. It is he also who has been willing to line up with we are constantly sampling this oil the government and curtail production. The small operator or farmer, working from 40 to 160 acres has on- These oils are compounded in Salina, He must make them support him, pany and we invite you to go through and when after a number of years this plant the next time you are in of crop failure, he finds himself Salina. Our greases are made in Wichpractically without the essentials of ita by the Southwest Grease and Oil further operation, all that is left, is Company. They have a modern grease for him to grip tighter and hope that plant equipped to manufacture as he can hold on until the Good Lord again smiles down on him and bless- where. We suggest that you try KFU producer, who really is the backbone of the agricultural industry, we will also have to take a firmer griv es him with good crops. And, our bus- greases and lubricating oils. Our gasalso have to take a firmer grip and and the Kanotex Refining Company, await the blessing of good feed crops. Arkansas City. Although our volume It is true that a considerable volume of business in petroleum products of cattle reaches the Kansas City market from the range country and is handled by commission films on the oline, 83,934 gallons of kerosene, 123, Kansas City market, however, this 493 gallons of distillate, 42,148 galbusiness is generally in the hands of lons of lubricating oils and 34,150 large operators and requires financing. We have never been in that end of the business on a large scale and lons of lubricating oil were sold at if we ever do enter it, the money loaned will be to those men who have helped make this business a success in the past and not to those who present questionable risks because of their very large volume.

Even in times of reduced receipts and income, we have not deviated from the true principles of coopera-tive marketing. We have not offered any man a cent for his business or his influence to swing business our way. We have lost hundreds of loads of live stock because we would not take a buyer to our customers' farms to purchase his finished offerings. A man cannot serve two interests at once and do justice to both of them. Our job is to give our customers the best possible service on the terminal markets, and advice which will result in the highest net proceeds to him. When we cannot honestly do that, it is time to give up the fight and turn things over to unscrupulous

In spite of the fact that our operations did not show a profit, our cus- products and corrugated sheets 22

tomers on the Kansas City market cars, binder twine 11,950 bales, feed- Furniture and Fixtures experienced a saving of around \$8,-000, due to our lower commission rates. Our rates will figure approximately 15 per cent under those charged by old-line firms. So most of our shippers receive a dividend at the time of shipment.

I made every effort to curtail expenses this past year so that they would not be greater than our income. But this cycle of marketing which I perating expenses to a point where it takes a large volume to insure a profit. Sufficient men must be maintained to handle consignments effeciently and rapidly, so that we may meet competition. So many small consignments create more work and the expense per unit is greatly increased. The matter of postage stamps and stationery is quite an item in itself, as it is not unusual to mail 300 to 350 letters a day, each containing an account of sale and check or truck slip and check. The entire force is working for wages which have been materially reduced and in this connection I wish to say that there is a stopping point on wage reduction as we must retain a high type of employee and this type is always in demand by others. We will spend money to get business.

The question confronting the cooperative sales agencies throughout the country now is how they may bring back the organization which existed in shipping associatons. Many agencies are organizing truck associations and meeting with fair success. This type of association can be operated so that it will render a real service in the community. We have many cooperative-owned trucks coming to the Kansas City market at the present time and will welcome the opportunity to explain this type of association to any local or group who is in-

terested. The balance sheet shown below reflects the financial condition of your firm. By studying this report you will find our finances in excellent condition and the firm in a position to continue operating until such time as the volume of live stock on the farm increases to the point where

we can operate at a profit. The branches at Wichita and Parsons are suffering from the same conditions which affect the Kansas City office. They are under able management and in my opinion both made a

fine showing last year. I wish to again thank our many friends and customers for their patronage during 1936 and assure them that a high-type of service will be maintained during 1937.

Consolidated balance sheet of the Kansas City House and the Wichita and Parsons Branches as at December 31, 1936.

Current Assets: Cash on hand and in bank \$,965.16 Accrued Interest Fixed Assets:

Furniture and Fixtures 1,634.33

Stationery, Adv., Ins...... Total Assets \$91,939.45

Liabilities Current Liabilities: Accounts, Drafts Pay.. \$40,933.55 Interest and Dividends 4,016.44 (Stockholders) Taxes Capital Liabilities: Capital Stock Pd. up 19,273.00 27,671.78 \$91,939.45 Total Liabilities ... THE FARMERS UNION JOBBING

ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 1) found it necessary to establish an oil department. This action necessitated hiring an oil man and the purdepartment is under the supervision dering. of Mr. George Bicknell, who had a great deal of experience in the petroleum business. At the present time our lubricating oils are compounded by a bonded compounder and and running tests in our laboratory to be sure it comes to specifications his own resources to rely upon. Kansas by the Economy Oil Compounds of grease. Of this amount 42,our warehouse filling station. The volume of business handled by this department should grow materially

during 1937. Another expense we have had this year was the purchase and operation of a new truck. Last April we bought a new ten ton truck with which we make deliveries to a number of our dealers. This has been the means of increasing our business in different territories as well as being of real service to our members. Our net income on the truck for the nine mon ths it has been operating is approximately \$250.00.

Warehouse The volume of business handled through our Kansas City warehouse from January 1st to December 31st, 1936 is as follows: packing house products 11,837 bags, commercial feeds, including hominy feed 33,997 bags, mill feeds 15,417 bags, flour 169 barrels, alfalfa meal 2,550 bags, cottonseed, soybean and linseed products 14,931 bags, oystershell and feeding limestone 2,220 bags, wire

ing molasses 354 drums, codliver oil Filling Station Equip ... 30 drums, stock tanks 65; and in addition to these major commodities we have handled such items as tobacco Less: Depreciation Res dust, charcoal, rope, paint, salt, fertilizer, beet pulp, peat moss, turpen-tine, Linseed oil, fly spray, and filling station equipment. A large vol-ume of our oils and greases were also handled through the warehouse.

Direct Shipments

In addition to the figures I have iven you-covering the business done hrough the warehouse, our direct hipments were as follows: from Washburn Crosby Co. commercial feeds, flour and mill feeds 108 cars, Larabee Flour Mills Co. flour and mill feeds 17 cars, wire products cars, twine 13,026 bales, oystershell 8 cars, Quaker Oats Co. commercial feeds 9 cars, cottonseed products 56 cars, linseed meal two cars, mill feeds 9 cars, tankage 11 car, coal 592 cars and stock tanks 26. In addition to this we have handled 34 cars of hay.

The warehouse at Wakeeney, unde the capable management of Mr. N. A. Ormsby, has been very valuable in maintaining and increasing our volume of business in the western part of the state. I am sure that we could increase our business in the Wichita territory by establishing a warehouse at that point and recommended that this be done as soon as we can obtain the proper operating facilities.

We have tried to handle as many ommodities as possible under our own brand as our experiences in the past in handling brands other than our own has proven almost disastrous in some instances. Many of you are familiar with the products bearing our label, but for the benefit of those of you who are not and for your future refrences, I am pleased to submit the following list of commodities that are available under our brand; KFU gasoline, KFU lubricating oils, KFU greases, KFU and Union Standard commercial feeds. Union Gold, Union Pride and Union Standard flour, KFU mill feeds, KFU paints, KFU Extra Quality and Farmers Unon Standard Twine, KFU coal and have these brands on as many different commodities as we possibly can. Every item carrying our label is quality merchandise and is something we have recommended to our

members as being such. I hope that all who possibly can will visit our warehouse while in Kansas City and discuss with our warehouse manager, Mr. Neath, the pro-

ducts you will find there. Wash Rack and Filling Station Our truck wash rack and filling station oprations are managed by Mr. C. S. Neeley, with whom I am sure most of you are acquainted. This part of the business is more of a service than a scource of revenue. The wash rack made a net profit of \$404.07, Accounts Receivable38,874.10 but it is hard to break even on the 30.20 gasoline business for the reason that 2,154.87 tive prices and get any business we he grew tired of living with his Inare forced to handle gasoline on a dian wife in Kansas. Eliza's mother 3,800.26 hours a day and seven days a week.

Truck Terminal This Department under the management of Mr. C. E. Heid made a et profit in 1936 of \$360.23 Although this net profit is not large, we have been a real service to a great many Kansas truckers in assisting them to get loads to haul back into their teritory. This department also maintains a dockage service at our ware nouse which has proven to be a real benefit to some of our Farmers Unon dealers. Mr. Reid is personally acquainted with nearly all of the truckers operating in Kansas and can be of valuable assistance to our mempers who depend on truckers to do their hauling. This Department is maintained to be of service to you and we urge you to take advantage chase of laboratory equipment. This of the benefits it is capable of ren-

Grain Department

As stated previously in this report. our revenue on grain during the past year was considerably less than in 1935. This was due to two definite reasons. First, a number of our member elevators discontinued furnishing grain because of the retain assessed by the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Second, due to the decision of our board of directors as not being in favor of accepting the proposal offered by the Farmers Na-tional Grain Corporation in regards to future operations, our revenue on grain was discontinued entirely on September 30th. Before the close of the year our directors dicided to reenter the grain business and on December 26th we sent out a letter to our stockholder organizations to that

Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City. Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1936 Assets

Current Assets: Cash on hand, in bank .. \$ 3598.77 Government Bonds ccounts Receivable 25653.22 Notes Receivable 12880.21 \$82,132.20 Inventories: Kansas City Warehouse.. 22361.53

Kansas City Filling Sta ... 293.21 1104.49 Drums \$38,261.88 Investments: \$3,270.00 Stock in Cooperatives Memberships and Deposits: Kansas City Hay Dealers 500.00 Meter Deposits 30.00 Other Assets:

Deferred Charges, Ins.....

Deferred Charges, Exp

Fixed Assets: Autos-Passenger Truck Trailor Equip ...

507.00

\$6749.81 1284.99 \$5,464.82 TOTAL ASSETS \$130,925.93

Liabilities Current Liabilities: .. Accounts Payable \$14282.92 Preferred Stock Past Mat 1460.00 \$15,742.92

Common Stock Dividends 3103.83 Patronage Rebates ... Med. Evcise Tax Em. .. \$9,055.50

Capital Liabilities:

Common stock

Reserves:

Individed Profits 6020.43 1936 106,127.51 TOTAL LIABILITIES \$130,925.93

.... 43257.08

56850.00

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas

rleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration. PITTSBURG: Shovels at work in the Pittsburg coal fields in Cherokee County are four times as large as those used in digging the Panama Canal. The larger ones cost as much as \$300,000 each and take 20 cubic yards of rock in one huge bite. The greatest concentration of excavation machinery in the world is in this coal mining area.

OSKALOOSA: Samuel Peppard, ple in 1860 with the announcement that he was working on a new inspeed of 15 miles an hour. When finished the vehicle was a cross be- red? tween a spring wagon and a sail boat KFU oystershell. I think we should with a bed approximately 3 ft. wide, upon wooden wheels. A mast, with a sail 9 x 11 ft. was raised over the front axie. The steering apparatus was attached to the front axle and maiden voyage in Oskaloosa, Peppard and a crew of three set sail for Pike's

It was never rebuilt. OTTAWA: In the old Ottawa Inof Ottawa is the grave of Eliza J. Wind. The child of a FrenchCanadian father and an Ottawa Indian Ottawa and married Judge James Wind, one of the original trustees of Ottawa University.

FARM RESEARCH SEES SALES TAX AS FARM BURDEN

(Continued from page 1) ness Week, the burden of a sales tax tion costs, the same as cooperative is 60 times heavier on each dollar of and independent and all honest dealthe low income receiver than on each ers do. But the U.S. Supreme dollar of the millionaire's income. In Court, the saviour of our liberties, actual practice, the rates are higher than those shown on the face of the Creamery Co. vs. State of Minnesota, act. Small purchases of 10c to 15c in many states pay a 1c tax, thus making a rate of as high as 10 per cent. bidding, under penalty, creameries to purchase cream at higher prices in This again increases the burden on the small purchase.

In most states the retail sales tax rate varies from 2 per cent to 3 per as impairing the private right of cent on purchases of sales, and exemptions on certain products or on purchases of certain amounts vary Constitution." That is, a corporarom state to state.

The taxes on gross incomes or transactions of all businesses or, as in Connecticut, unincorporated businesses, very much more than the retail sales taxes and are usually related either to the type of business or to its size. As has long been recognized, taxes of the latter type encourage business combinations and monopoly in order to eliminate taxes on sales from one company to another. For the same reason, they fall more heavily, in proportion, on small businesses than on large ones. The Haig and Shoup study of general sales taxes found also that small retaliers tend to bear more of the re-

tail sales tax than do large retailers. What purchases or sales of farmers are subject to sales taxes in the states which have them? Certain. states exempt certain general practices under which the farmer may come. Casual or isolated sales are exempt from sales taxes in 11 states. Sales for resale or for further processing are exempt from the tax in 9

states. In some states farmers are specifically exempt from the sales tax on certain items. Sales of feed for all farm animals or for specified ones are exempt from the sales tax in Colorado, Louisiana, North Dakota and Utah. Sales of seed are exempt Mdse-Outside Warehouse 14502.65 from the tax in Louisiana, Mississppi, and Utah. Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi and Ohio have been exemptions covering most of all sales of commodities used in agricultural

production. Whil esales to or by non-profit organizations are exempt in Indiana, this does not protect cooperative marketing and purchasing associations which a number of courts have held to be operated for profit. Mis-sissippi and New Mexico explicitly exempt cooperative marketing or-ganizations from the tax and Okla-tion. Are the Courts sacred? homa exempts cooperative market-ing organizations from the tax and Oklahoma exempts the "proceeds de-rived from sale and purchase of raw 2602.06 products from farmers." In West Vir-2345.07 ginia and Wyoming no purchases or ceive air.

1567.04 sales of farmers are exempt from the

According to the survey made by Farm Research, the major support for the passage of sales taxes came from the American Farm Bureau, the Hearst publications, creditors of the state governments, the FERA and the RFC. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation made loans to the state governments and urged the passage of sales taxes in order to make certain the payment of these loans. The FERA gave support to the sales tax in order to lower the amount of fed-eral funds going for relief. Banks and other creditors of the state governments saw in the sales tax a guarantee that their bonds and loans would be paid.

Farmers were often persuaded to accept a sales tax because of the promise that it would reduce taxes on farm property. But only one state law, that of South Dakota, specifically provides for using sales tax revenues to reduce the state tax rate on property. In South Dakota, according to the Tax Research Foundation, 50 per cent of the 1933 Gross Income Tax was to be used for this

Actually, Dept. of Agriculture figires on farm real estate taxes per \$100 of value show that even in the states where no sales taxes were passed, real estat taxes fell in 1933 and 1934. Figures later than 1934 are not available, but these show as great re- labor movement, have been saying ductions in farm real estate taxes in states without sales taxes as in the

JUST HOW SACRED ARE OUR JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT

(Continued from page 1) cording to the charge, violating the of Oskaloosa, startled the townspeo- law on the day he was tried, the our people are weary of exploitation? Circuit Court cleared this great vention, a contraption which he called a "sailing wagon" and which he faith in liberty and righteeness leaders are apparently just as greedy and instances and instances are apparently just as greedy leaders are apparently just as greedy leaders. claimed would attain the startling and democracy, reaffirmed this most and just as stupid as they were beholy decision. Are the Courts sac- fore the crash of October, 1929.

The domineering influence of the The Topeka Capital of July 3, 1934. When, in 1903, Chester Long and Charley Curtis contended for the U. S. senatorship in Kansas, the Union resembled the tiller to a boat re- Pacific and the Missouri Pacific versed. Its weight was approximate- Railroads threw their powerful suply 350 pounds. After a successful port to Long upon his agreement to lawyers for appointment as a U. S. Peak. Sailing was smooth until the Judge. And Long won, and though craft reached a point approximately a Republican, he recommended the 100 miles west of Denver when a corporation lawyer although he was whirlwind struck the sailing wagon, an Arkansas Democrat. Every time demolishing it and injuring the crew. there is a Judge to be appointed, the corporations are first on hand with one of their favorites that is trained lian burial ground a few miles east to see things the corporation way. Are the Courts sacred?

The corporation lawyer dominated U. S. Supreme Court recently turned we depend entirely on truckers for mother, Eliza's father started to back to the packers \$200,000,000 in volume and in order to meet compe- Canada with his little daughter when processing taxes, a clear gift, as the packers had already collected it from the consumers in the increased price U. S. Gov. Bonds 39,455.00 very small margin of profit. Service followed the pair, stole the little girl for meat. Are the Courts sacred? Rockefeller built up the great Standard Oil Trust and crushed oplieving that if the child were de- position, by selling coal oil below formed her father would not want cost where a competitor started a her. Eliza grew to womanhood in station, until the competitor was ruined. The present cooperative and independent cream stations are being fought by the same unfair plan by the old line cream corporations. A number of states have passed antidiscrimination laws to compel the ruthless corporations to buy and sell at the same price everywhere, allowing for differences in transporta-

declared in the case of Fairmont 274 U. S. 1:- "A state statute, forone locality than in other localities, after allowance for difference in cost of transportation, is unconstitutional freedom of contract guaranteed the 14th Amendment to the Federal tion's right to contract prices higher or lower than the market, in order to rub out the cooperatives and independents, and secure corporation supremacy, is a sacred constitutional right, and the common people have no redress. Are the Courts sacred?

The U. S. Supreme Court has, in effect, ruled that neither the Congress nor the State Legislatures can pass laws providing minimum wages for laborers nor minimum hours of labor for women, alleging that constitutional guarantee of freedom of contract makes such laws unconstitutional. By this twisting of the Constitution by the corporation lawyers of the U.S. Supreme Court, a powerful corporation can force low vages and long hours, and its crushed and starving laborers are given the freedom (?) of accepting whatever wage contract the tyrant corporation may propose, or they may go into the street. Are the Courts sacred?

many laws in the interests of the ommon people were unconstitutional and void, because there was no specific provision in the Constitution granting Congress the right to pass such laws. But no where in the Constitution is there a specific provision, or the slightest reference, to the giving to the Supreme Court the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional or void. Several months ago The Pathfinder made this statement: "No section in the Constitution gives the Supreme Court the right to invalidate laws. The function was assumed in 1803 in the celebrated decision by Chief Justice Marshall in the Marbury vs. Madison Case." Jefferson, Lincoln, and Teddy Roosevelt have denounced the Supreme Court for the usurpation of a power not given in the Constitu-John Frost.

The Supreme Court has declared

If the soil in your house plants sink down in the pot and become

A CONSERVATIVE WARNS CAPITAL

(Continued from page 1) over the business men. They have to recognize new conditions. In ortunate to tighten their belts and starve if need be. They have found that men will no longer starve quiety and that the old leadership means ooth collossal taxes and possible social upheaval.

"Foreign trade has largely stopped We cannot keep factories going by dumping goods on the foreigner, nor can the farmer, by doing so, remain a customer for the manufacturer.

"It is dawning on all that market for goods must be created by raising the living standard and the consum ing power of our own people. Business is beginning to glimpse the fact that perhaps business can be saved only by benefitting and not exploiting the masses.

"The problem is a more equitable division of the profits of industry has ceased to be a patriotic, religious or humanitarian one, and has become the practical one of assuring any profits at all." It is not necessary to point out

> that the leaders of the American labor movement and Progressivesomething like that for a good many years. It is gratifying to find that writers like Mr. Adams have a keen appreciation of the situation, and that publications like the New York "Times" Magazine will give space to articles which boldly challenge the injugities of the old order.

But how about our business men' Do they realize that the masses of Labor would like to give an encourgambler. And the U. S. Supreme aging reply to that question. But it Court, that great defender of the can't. The majority of our business If the producers are to become

economically independent they must with a bed approximately 3 ft. wide, great corporations in the appointing prepare to do the job themselves. 8 ft. long and 6 in. deep mounted of Judges is shown in an editorial in Farmers and industrial workers prepare to do the job themselves. must organize to defend their interests. There is no other way out.

Smart supporters of the existing order in Kansas are becoming fully aware of the difficulty of keeping out it; and if decided after the war, port to Long upon his agreement to agriculture on its feet and of the recommend one of their corporation necessity for industrial leaders to Grant.

find a way to increase the purchasing power of city laborers in order that the farmer's purchasing power-and his tax-paying abilitymay be preserved. Jack Harris been forced, to some extent at least, his Hutchinson News is openly demanding that industry meet its obprevious times they expected the less igation in this matter. Mr. Laubengayer in his Salina Journal is openly declaring that if industry does not oin hands with the farmers to make agriculture more prosperous, then there will be a joining of hands among the farmers and laborers which will bring sad and gloomy days to the industrial leaders .- Topeka Capital.

> FARM ORGANIZATIONS FOR LOWER LAND TAX

> (Continued from page 1) al sanitary inspection to prevent congion at the livestock sales. The committee voiced determined opposition, to block repeal of the tax exemptions on agricultural gasoline, meanwhile favoring any more to strengthen enforcement of the pres-ent law, and resenting itimations that the farmers are cheating on the tax.

Divided on Child Labor Raising needed revenue by imposng a severance tax on oil and gas, lowering the exemptions and raising

rates on income, was advocated. The organizations are divided on ratification of a child labor amendment to the federal constitution, but voted in favor of the ratification. Discussion of the proposed new resources of revenue—severance tax and increased rates on incomes—in-dicated that the organization representatives believe these will sufficient money for all purposes. They are unalterably opposed to the general sales tax, it was said.

"Lord Kitchener told me he had fought with the French in the Franco-Prussian war and had spent most of his life in soldiering, but that he had never seen a war out of which any permanent peace had come; and that while fighting brought out great individual heroism," it was futile in settling great internaional disputes .- Lady Oxford in "More Memories."

"Nothing has ever been decided by war that could not be decided with-

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for 5c Constitution Credential Blanks, 10 for..... 5c Demit Blanks, 15 for. 100 Local Sec. Receipt Book 25c Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c Farmers Union Button...

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

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

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

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives. THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Wakeeney, Kansas Colony, Kansas [] and harman flower of frame flower of flower of flower of frame flower of flo

WHEN ORDERING COAL

TO WRITE OR WIRE US

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also— STANDARD BRIQUETTES.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Central and Water Sts., Kansas City, Kans. Organized, Operated and Maintained by KFU organizations