



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

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PROGRAM ADOPTED BY FARMERS UNION AT DES MOINES IA.

Legislative Program and Resolutions As They Were Adopted At Natl. Convention

TO CONTINUE FIGHT

"Stick To Their Guns" in Fight For Right Legislation For American Farmer

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The Farmers Union has had a very definite national legislative program for many years. Very little of it has been adopted by the national Congress. There has been legislation passed in harmony with the principles laid down in the Farmers Union program. Such legislation can only be described as a step in the right direction.

AAA Established Principle

The agricultural adjustment act established as a principle of law that it is the duty of this government to see that farmers are financed; that it is the duty of the government to regulate the marketing of farm commodities; that the president should have the power to remove silver and issue non-interest-bearing, full-legal-tender currency, instead of interest-bearing bonds.

Time proves that what has been done is inadequate for the relief and recovery of our country. All this means that we should be firmer than ever in our convictions that the Farmers Union program provides the real remedy. In that belief, we again adopt the national legislative program, which has been adopted in many previous annual conventions of the National Farmers Union.

Refinancing and Money Reform
Refinancing Farmers' Indebtedness—The Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill.

Central Bank—A central bank bill to nationalize our currency and credit money through a central bank, owned, operated and controlled exclusively by the government.

The Wheeler Bill—Providing for the remonetization of silver.

The Thomas Bill—Which provides for the government issuing full legal-tender non-interest-bearing currency to pay the debts of the nation.

Other National Legislation
Cost of Production—The Thomas-Massingale cost-of-production marketing bill, providing for the government regulation of the marketing of farm commodities on a basis of the farmer receiving a price not less than the cost of production for such portion of his commodities as are needed for consumption within the United States.

Adequate Wages—We also favor an adequate annual wage for labor.

Initiation of Legislation—We propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the initiation of legislative measures by the electors, laws thus enacted not to be subject to a review as to the constitutionality by any circuit or appellate court.

Taxation—We believe all taxation should be based on ability to pay. We, therefore, support such rates on net incomes as will pay the running expenses of the government. We also propose such amendments to the inheritance and gift tax laws as will limit the amount any one individual can receive from an estate to one-half million dollars.

War Negation of Civilization
War is an utter negation of civilization. It is a relic of barbarism, regimenting mankind in organized murder, starvation, disease, and destruction. It is incompatible with every moral and Christian teaching. Throughout the entire blood-drenched history of mankind, each succeeding war has proven nothing but its own futility.

Wars in the past have left a terrific toll of suffering and destruction. Wars in the future, with the rapid development through science and invention of more devastating and far-reaching death-dealing devices, threaten completely to destroy civilization.

At the base of practically every war is the profit motive, the desire of a few to profit, even though such

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PEACE AMENDMENT

Would Put to Vote of The People in Case of Foreign Conflict

Washington—An amendment to the Constitution which would put the power to declare war in the hands of the people, will be proposed at the next session of Congress by Representative Louis Ludlow (D. Indiana). Congressman Ludlow, who cites nationwide support of his proposal, believes that giving the people the right to vote on war would lessen the chances of our involvement in a foreign conflict. The new amendment would not operate in case of invasion. His proposal also carries with it a section calling for government management of all industry in time of war, with private profits limited to 4.4 per cent. The Democratic party has pledged itself to such anti-war profits legislation, he points out, and the pledge must be carried out if the party is to keep faith with the people.

CLYDE COFFMAN LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE HEAD-QUARTERS JAYHAWK HOTEL

The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations held an Executive meeting in Topeka on December 21, at which time they selected a representative to look after the farm program at the coming session of the State Legislature. John Vescecky, who is President of the Kansas Farmers Union, and who is also President of the Committee of Farm Organizations presided at the meeting. Plans were made to open headquarters at the Jayhawk Hotel shortly after the first of the year.

Mr. Clyde W. Coffman, of Overbrook, and a former state Senator, will represent the Kansas farm organizations as their legislative agent during the coming session of the legislature. Mr. Coffman has served four terms in the State House of Representatives and one term in the state Senate. He has had experience, being a farmer himself, and knows how to carry forward the program which had been previously adopted by the committee.

There will be many very important matters before the legislature, and it is the work of the group of farm organizations, to protect agricultural interests generally. Last week we published the program which had been adopted.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF FARM TENURE

Tendency Toward A Smaller Ratio of Farms Owned By Farm Operators

A graphic summary of farm tenure was made available today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in time for use by the President's Farm Tenancy Commission. The summary will be generally available within a few days and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents a copy.

The Bureau reports that "owner-operated farms outnumber tenant farms, and owner-operated farm acreage exceeds tenant-operated farm acreage."

"But the general trend," the report continued, "has been toward tendency toward a lessening ratio of equity in farm real estate by farm operators. In brief, farmers are gradually losing ownership of the land." It is shown in the summary that the proportion of farms operated by tenants has increased from 35 per cent in 1900, 37 per cent in 1910 and 38 per cent in 1920 to 42 per cent in 1930 and in 1935.

The percentage of farm land operated under lease has increased from 31 per cent in 1900, 33 per cent in 1910 and 37 per cent in 1920 to 44 per cent in 1930 and 45 per cent in 1935.

"Equities of the farm operators of the Nation constituted," the Bureau says, "54 percent of the value of all farm real estate in 1900, 50 percent in 1910, 46 percent in 1920, 42 percent in 1930, and have presumably decreased even further since 1930."

The proportion of farms operated by tenants who own none of the land has increased from 1935 from 70 per cent in Mississippi to 6 per cent in Massachusetts. The proportion of farm land under lease to operators in 1935 ranged from 62 percent in South Dakota to 8 percent in Maine and Massachusetts.

Equities of the farm operators in all farm real estate in 1930 ranged from an average of less than 30 per cent in three states, Illinois, Iowa, and South Dakota, to an average of more than 70 percent in the three States of Maine, New Hampshire, and West Virginia, with a low of 28 per cent in South Dakota and a high of 78 percent in Maine.

The highest rate of tenancy exists on cotton farms, the Bureau said. In 1930, 73 percent of the cotton type of farms, as classified by the census, were a tenant-operated. The rate of tenancy for other farms the country over was about 32 percent.

"In the North," it said, "the tenant in many areas is frequently a son or relative of the farm owner, and if he is not, the social distinctions, as contrasted with farm owners, are much less pronounced than in the South."

There were only 180 counties in 1880 wherein as many as half the farms were tenant-operated, and practically all these were in the South; but in 1935 such counties totaled 890, and they effectively blanketed the Cotton Belt and much of the more fertile parts of the Corn Belt. In all, there were 1,107 counties in 1935 in which half or more of the land in farms was under lease to the operator.

"Farm tenancy tends to increase," says the Bureau, "with the commercialization of agriculture. Free land and democratic rural institutions have retarded the segregation of labor from capital in agriculture, as contrasted with industry; but the trend toward such segregation is clear."

"Increasing proportions of the farmers are becoming tenants in the regions where commercial agriculture is dominant, and increasing proportions of the tenants are becoming croppers or wage hands in the South. This trend is profoundly affecting both the present and future welfare of rural people."

There are dairy herd improvement associations in 44 states. Detailed records are kept on 40,000 dairy animals in these associations.

COOPS TO ESTABLISH JOINT SALES OFFICE ON BOARD OF TRADE

Farmers Union Jobbing Association and Equity Union Grain Co. to Work Together

IS NOT A MERGER

Each Cooperative Will Maintain Its Own Identity In All Operations

At a joint meeting of the boards of the Equity Union Grain Co. and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in Waukegan, Kansas on December 22, an agreement was reached whereby the two cooperative Grain Marketing Associations will establish a joint grain office in Kansas City and again engage actively in the marketing of grain for their farmer members. An executive committee of four was selected to perfect the arrangements and later have control of the joint office. Mr. J. M. Zimbleman of St. Francis, Kansas, president of the Equity Union Grain Co., and Wilson Peters of Goodland, are the Equity members of the executive committee, while J. C. Gregory Osborne, Kansas, president of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and C. B. Thowe of Alma, Kansas, represent the Jobbing Association. There is to be no union of the two companies at present, each company retaining its identity.

Both the Equity and the Jobbing Association have served their members on the terminal markets very successfully for a long time before they, together with most of the other farmers Cooperative Grain Companies, turned their marketing functions over to the Farmers National Grain Corporation. When the new refinancing plan for the Farmers National Grain Corporation was proposed last spring it was turned down by the directors of both these companies as unsound and not to the best interests of either the Cooperatives or their farmer members. After careful consideration and many conferences, the two companies decided to yield to the almost unanimous demands of the member elevators and set up a joint grain office in Kansas City with branch offices probably in Salina, Kansas, and McCook, Nebraska.

The Jobbing Association and the Equity feel sure that this move will meet with the approval of all their

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LIMITATIONS ON LIVESTOCK LOANS

Cal Ward Explains Regulations On New Feed Loans. For Small Feeder

Definite limitations on livestock feed loans from the Resettlement Administration were announced today in field instructions sent to County Supervisors by Cal A. Ward, Regional Director. Relationship with other federal lending agencies, responsibility of private lending agencies, non-disturbance agreements and livestock limitations were enumerated in order for the applicants to qualify.

Ward said the regulations were made necessary because of the extremely limited funds with which to care for feed needs of Resettlement Administration clients. In the future in order to secure a feed loan they must comply with the following conditions:

(1) The total number of livestock must not consist of more than 12 animal units. Such units will be defined by the Local RA Supervisor when feed borrowers apply.

(2) Feed loans shall be made only for the maintenance of the necessary minimum livestock and will not be made to those maintaining stock in excess of 12 animal units.

(3) No loan will be made to any person now indebted to either a Production Credit Association or the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation except where a standard Resettlement client already indebted to those agencies needs an emergency feed loan to protect the interests of the Resettlement Administration.

(4) No loans will be made in the future without a non-disturbance agreement from any agency or private institution having chattel mortgage against the livestock to be maintained. The non-disturbance agreement must not expire prior to August 1, 1937.

"We feel that in numerous instances," said Director Ward, "local financial institutions should be able to extend loans to those persons desiring to feed more stock than our regulations permit. In any event we cannot and will not go outside these limitations."

Large operators, Ward pointed out, should be able to arrange credit from other sources.

"We believe that local banks and other private lending agencies are willing to bear their full share in caring for the needs of farmers other than those eligible for our feed loan program."

The Resettlement feed loan, supplemented with such roughage as the applicants already have on hand, should be sufficient, Ward said, to carry the subsistence livestock of a majority of the drought-stricken farmers through the winter.

NOTICE

The stock book of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association will be closed January 1, 1937, and not opened until after the annual stockholder's meeting. H. E. Witham, Secretary

KANSAS WINTER WHEAT AND RYE REPORT—FOR DECEMBER, 1936

The Kansas winter wheat acreage sown in 1936 at December 1, 1936, is estimated at 16,523,000 acres which is the largest area ever sown in the State and is 2,279,000 acres or 16 per cent greater than the previous record of 14,244,000 acres sown in the fall of 1935, according to the Kansas December Winter Wheat and Rye Report released cooperatively today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture. Previous years with large areas seeded to winter wheat were: Fall of 1923 with 13,095,000 acres; 1929 with 13,640,000 acres; 1930 with 13,884,000 acres, and 1932 with 13,205,000 acres. This fall Kansas farmers have sown 29 per cent of the nation's total of 57,187,000 acres of winter wheat sown for harvest in 1937.

The condition of winter wheat on December 1, 1936 at 80 per cent compares with 81 per cent last December and 77 per cent the ten-year December average. Winter wheat seedlings have been substantially increased on all parts of the state, except in extreme West-central and South-western counties where a shortage of soil moisture at seeding time prevented growers from seeding all of their intended acreage. The greatest increase occurred in Northern and Eastern counties where large acreages of wheat were drilled on land that ordinarily would have been planted to corn. This shift from corn to wheat is largely the result of four consecutive years of short corn crops, with almost complete failures in 1934 and 1935. The need for fall and winter wheat to supplement short corn supplies together with advancing wheat prices also encouraged larger plantings. As a result of these factors, about 2,151,000 acres of winter wheat were seeded in Eastern Kansas, which is the largest acreage seeded in Central and Western counties, however, is far in excess of any previous year. The increase in wheat seedlings this fall over a year ago ranges from 5 per cent in Southwest-eastern counties to 47 per cent in North-eastern and East-central counties. Increases in Southeastern areas of the State over 1935 seedlings were more moderate because farmers were unable to plant all of their intended acreage due to wet fields at seeding time.

The condition of winter wheat in the Eastern two-thirds of the State is such that the present outlook is for fair to good yields over this area in 1937. The supply of soil moisture over most of the Eastern two-thirds of Kansas is sufficient to carry wheat well into the winter. There is a fair reserve of subsoil moisture throughout the area except in a few North-central counties. The outlook for wheat in the Western counties is generally poor; and above normal rainfall may be needed to carry wheat into the winter. There is a fair reserve of subsoil moisture throughout the area except in a few North-central counties. The outlook for wheat in the Western counties is generally poor; and above normal rainfall may be needed to carry wheat into the winter. There is a fair reserve of subsoil moisture throughout the area except in a few North-central counties. The outlook for wheat in the Western counties is generally poor; and above normal rainfall may be needed to carry wheat into the winter.

December 1 condition, fall precipitation, and soil moisture studies indicate that abandonment of seeded acreage will be slightly above the 40-year average of 4.4 per cent for the State but the lowest since 1932. Abandonment in 1936 was 26.6 per cent compared with 48.8 in 1935 and 32.2 per cent in 1934. Another year of heavy abandonment is in prospect for the Western third of the State, especially from July 1 to December 1 was only about 60 per cent of normal.

While present indications are that the 1937 winter wheat crop will be above average over the Eastern two-thirds of Kansas, this favorable prospect probably will be lessened generally by the relatively small production in Western counties. The first official production estimate will be made next April.

Wheat pastures have proved disappointing this fall as part of the acreage was seeded too late to furnish feed, and wheat on the acreage which did make an early growth failed to grow back satisfactorily after being grazed off.

The final estimate of Kansas winter wheat production in 1936 is 120,198,000 bushels compared with 69,947,000 bushels in 1935. The 1936 harvested acreage is estimated at 10,452,000 acres with a final yield of 11.5 bushels per acre.

Rye—The area sown to rye is estimated at 197,000 acres which is 30 per cent larger than the acreage sown in the fall of 1935. Rye condition is 84 per cent of normal, compared with 82 per cent last year and 83 per cent the year before.

UNITED STATES WHEAT—The area sown to winter wheat in the United States this fall is 57,187,000 acres or 15.1 per cent larger than last fall. December 1 condition is 75.8 per cent of normal compared with 77.8 per cent last year and 82.4 per cent the ten year average.

Shawnee—Known then as Gum Springs, Shawnee in 1853 was the largest town in the Kansas territory. In the territory of 1853, it had a population of 1,853. Today, it has a population of 553.

CROP INSURANCE REPORT MADE TO THE PRESIDENT

Special Committee Submits Its Report and Recommendations on Insurance Plan

HELD CONFERENCES

Consist of a Discussion of the Economic and Social Background for Crop Insurance

The special committee appointed by the President on September 19 to study crop insurance today submitted its report and recommendations to the President providing a plan of "all-risk" crop insurance. The committee urged that a plan for crop insurance for wheat be recommended to Congress for consideration at an early date so it may be put into effect on the 1938 crop.

Members of the committee submitting the report were: Secretary Henry A. Wallace, chairman; Wayne C. Taylor, assistant secretary and treasurer; Ernest G. Draper, assistant secretary of commerce; H. R. Tolley, Administrator, agricultural adjustment administration; and A. G. Black Chief, bureau of agricultural economics, vice chairman.

The committee consulted with representatives of local, state, regional, and national farm organizations and also consulted representatives of farmers' mutual and stock insurance companies and representatives of the industry warehousing farm products. The report consists of a discussion of the economic and social background for crop insurance, an examination of questions of public policy involved, a plan of cheap insurance, and a condensed statement of the committee's recommendations which follow:

1. That a plan of crop insurance for wheat be recommended to Congress for consideration at an early date so that it may be put into effect on the 1938 crop.
2. That administration of any crop insurance program be a function of the Department of Agriculture, coordinated and integrated with the other programs and functions of the department.
3. That in view of the public interest in crop insurance, including a greater degree of stability of supplies and income, and reducing prospective special measures of relief to distressed areas, the costs of storage should be borne by the Government.

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RESTRAIN MEDICS IN ATTACK ON HOSPITAL

Oklahoma Farmers Union Cooperative Hospital Protected Against Attack by Medical Examiners

(Co-op League News Service)

Elk City, Okla.—The Community Hospital, owned and operated by the Farmers' Union Cooperative Hospital Association, which has won an enviable place in medical history as America's outstanding cooperative hospital, has temporarily delayed action which it is believed would lead to the destruction of the cooperative.

The Oklahoma Board of Medical Examiners has been restrained by court order from proceeding with a hearing on the proposed action to revoke the medical license of Dr. Michael Shadid, founder and director of the cooperative hospital. Physicians apparently jealous of the success of the cooperative have asked that Dr. Shadid's license be revoked because it is "unethical" to practice medicine as a corporation.

Dr. Shadid charged a conspiracy "to destroy me and the Farmers' Union Cooperative Hospital of Elk City." A temporary restraining order was granted in district court at Sayre. Hearing on application for permanent injunction was set for December 8. The petition for injunction charged the medical board members and others "have entered into a general conspiracy to destroy this plaintiff and the Farmers Union Cooperative Hospital at Elk City, not because of any ethics involved but because the physicians referred to are opposed to any idea of cooperative practice of medicine and are opposed to any progress toward socialized medicine, even for the poor and underprivileged, but are motivated by a selfish desire to have the medical profession operated as an individual business for the individual benefit of each practitioner rather than for the benefit and protection of the public."

"Because the individuals behind this prosecution feel that if this experiment is allowed to succeed, other cooperative hospitals will be established and their personal incomes will be reduced and because of their alarm at the success of the hospital referred to, they have decided to destroy the experiment by revocation of the license of this petitioner."

The Cooperative Hospital was organized in 1929. The 2,400 members receive medical services averaging \$25 annually per family of four and major surgical treatment at reduced rates.

NATIONAL RECOGNITION TO THE MEMORY OF AN EARLY FARM INVENTOR

National recognition is being accorded this year to the memory of John Deere, who one hundred years ago gave to the world the steel plow, helped make possible the development of the vast prairie agricultural empire of the middle west and established the basis for the far-flung enterprises of the John Deere organization of today.

The centennial celebration will take the form of observances in more than 5,000 cities and towns throughout the nation. Special "John Deere Centennial Days" will be sponsored in thousands of agricultural communities in which farmers and their families will join in exercises honoring the prairie blacksmith whose contribution helped turn a wilderness hinterland into a domain of prosperous fields and farms.

In Moline, Illinois, where in 1847 John Deere established his pioneer factory — ten years after he had made his first plow — civic holidays preparations are being made for some time in April, in which citizens, leading organizations of the city and employees of the company will participate.

FARM INCOME UP OVER LAST YEAR

Gross Income Shows Increase of Billion Dollars Over 1935

The gross income from agricultural production for 1936 will be approximately \$9,530,000,000, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today in making public its preliminary year-end estimates of income. This figure is 12 per cent larger than the 1935 income of \$8,508,000,000, and it compares with \$7,276,000,000 in 1934 and with \$5,337,000,000 in 1932, the low point of the depression. The foregoing figures include the gross income from products sold or to be sold, the estimated value of products consumed by farm families and all agricultural adjustment payments.

It thus appears that the gross income of American farmers has risen by an average of more than a billion dollars a year during the past four years.

The actual cash income from 1936 products sold or to be sold is estimated at approximately \$8,100,000,000 compared with \$7,201,000,000 in 1935 and \$4,377,000,000 in 1932. These figures represent car sales and do not include any value of products used on the farms.

The 1936 income available for the farmers' labor, capital and management will reach about \$5,300,000,000. This figure is arrived at by deducting from the gross income the estimated expenditures of about \$4,230,000,000 for goods used in production, wages, interest, taxes and rent, as well as an allowance for depreciation on buildings and equipment. This exceeds the 1935 comparable figure of \$4,538,000,000 by 17 per cent. It is only 7 per cent less than the comparable 1929 income of \$5,669,000,000.

The gain in gross income in 1936 was greater than the increase in expenses. Income increased about 12 per cent, expenses only 6 per cent. The actual position of the farmers, therefore, has improved more during the last year than it has during the gross income alone. If the difference in the level of prices paid by farmers for commodities used for family living is taken into account the purchasing power of the 1936 income available to farm operators actually exceeded that of 1929 and highest for any of the past 13 years for which these farm income estimates are available.

In general the increase in the 1936 gross income over 1935 is due principally to a higher level of farm prices, since the total volume of agricultural production this year was only 3 per cent larger than last year. Crop production was smaller than last year as a result of shorter crops of grains, apples, potatoes, and tobacco. Prices of all crops for the first five months of the current marketing season averaged 14 per cent higher than a year ago and more than offset the smaller production.

The gross income from crops as well as from livestock and livestock products was larger this year than last. Income from cotton and from meat animals showed the largest increase over 1935, while tobacco and poultry products showed only minor gains. The small apple crop this year caused the fruits group to show a smaller gross income.

Government payments to farmers in 1936 under the Conservation program and as rental and benefit payments on the 1936 winter wheat crop will approximate \$480,000,000 compared with rental and benefit payments of \$498,000,000 in 1935. This year's government payments amounted to 9 per cent of the income available to farm operators after deducting production expenses, whereas in 1935 they represented 11 per cent.

Larned—Old Fort Larned, seven miles west of Larned, is now a cattle and sugar ranch. The stone barracks and stables of the old fort built in 1867 still stand in a thick grove of elms and cottonwoods. The parade ground is now fenced in for a stock corral, but an ancient cannon harks back to the martial spirit of the old fort.

FARMERS MUST FIGHT OR BECOME FORGOTTEN MEN

A. W. Ricker Points Out That There Is No Legislation Giving Farmers Social Security

LIKES CROP INSURANCE

Ask Farmers To Fight For Legislation of This Kind In Coming Session of Congress

By A. W. Ricker, Editor of the Farmers Union Herald.

The producers of wealth are divided into two ranks. The first rank consists of workers in mines, factories, and in transportation and distribution of products. We call these the wage working class, and according to the census taken by the Social Security there are 26,000,000 adults in this division.

The second rank of wealth producers consist of some six and a half million farmers; more than half of whom are now tenants.

Since President Roosevelt took office in 1932 the efforts of his administration have been directed toward the dual goal of recovery and reform. The President has deliberately chosen to name his administration the New Deal. President Roosevelt has been criticised most, both by the opposition party and by opponents in his own party, because he has striven more for reform of the existing capitalist system than recovery.

His ablest defenders have contended that recovery without reform would accomplish no lasting good, because recovery without reform, would but take us soon into another cycle of depression. Major business in this nation, business which exists for the sole purpose of profit has been hostile to the New Deal because of its insistence on reform. The late political campaign was fought out on that issue, major business lining up on one side while the almost solid massed ranks of labor lined up on the other side.

The New Deal triumphed overwhelmingly, and if it means anything at all, it must mean that labor will make further demands on Congress with the chances more than equal that further gains toward social security for labor will be achieved.

We Congratulate Labor
Far be it from us to begrudge to labor all possible gains and greater economic security. We congratulate labor on its gains and on its determined drive for even more.

But where sits the farmer in this picture of Social Security? Labor now has a contributory old age pension system whereby in future years the worker may retire from active labor with an absurd old age pension ranging up to as high as \$70.00 per month.

Labor will have unemployment insurance, not adequate it is true, but a beginning which may easily be increased as labor further consolidates its ranks, and further masses its voting power.

What has the farmer with which to match these labor gains? The valid answer is that up to this hour he has almost nothing. For him there is an old age dole, the limits of which after his state has complied is \$30.00 per month, and to receive which he must first be in effect a pauper and then be lucky if he gets as much as half the maximum amount.

There is no social security there for the farmer. And this is but half the story because the taxes levied against employers to make up the employers' share of the old age pension for the wage workers will be passed on to consumers and the farmer will have to pay a share of that old age pension tax for the benefit of the worker.

And the same with the unemployment insurance tax levied against employers, which will also be passed on in higher prices, and thus the cost in part be paid by farmers.

No Social Security for the Farmer
Thus far the New Deal has provided no Social Security for the farmer. Advancing and higher wages for the workers means higher prices of goods and while that means also greater purchasing power for

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SHOW SLIGHT GAIN

Size of Poultry Flocks Slightly Larger Than Year Ago

The size of the laying flocks of farm poultry is about three to four per cent larger than a year ago, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today in its December summary of poultry and egg production. Hens are laying slightly fewer eggs, however, so the total egg production at the beginning of December was about the same as a year ago.

Poultrymen obviously had intended to increase their flocks this year and hatched a 12 per cent larger number of chicks last spring. But the drought and high feed prices so upset these plans that flocks are going into winter only slightly larger. There are, however, about 5 per cent more pullets on hand than a year ago. The gain in the number of laying hens was largest (about 6 per cent) in the South Central and far Western States. It was about 3 per cent in the old fort.

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KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF

John Vesecky Editor
Pauline Cowger Associate Editor

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1936

EDITORIAL

As this is the last editorial I will write this year it seems fitting to make it somewhat a review of the past year. Much of great importance has happened in 1936, much that is bound to have great influence on the future not only of us farmers, or our organizations, but of our country.

Straws point the way that the wind blows. When on January 6th, 1936 the supreme court of the United States declared the AAA unconstitutional on the grounds that Agriculture is a local matter and therefore cannot be legislated for by congress under the General welfare clause of our Constitution. When a few days later the court ordered turned over to processors millions of dollars in processing taxes which were collected from either the consumers or the producers. When some time later the same court declared in the New York Child Labor case that a state could not protect the children within its boundaries against the greedy industrial exploiters. When law after law designed to benefit the common folks of our land was declared unconstitutional, all thinking people began to wonder whither we are drifting. They began to wonder if perchance the federal courts of this land which were designed to be the guardians of our liberties, might not, because of the life tenure of the judges and the general assumption of power by them far beyond the dreams of even the most ardent supporters of strong central government in the Constitutional convention, become a menace to the liberties they were designed to protect.

The people spoke at the November elections with a voice so strong that no one can misinterpret its meaning. They said that they are opposed to going backward, are not satisfied to stand still, but are determined to go forward. We farmers also must go forward. What the future has in store for us depends largely upon ourselves. If we hold all that we have gained in the past and add onto it wisely and carefully our condition is bound to gradually improve. If on the other hand we either say it is no use and do nothing, or follow after visionary leaders who demand things which cannot be secured and refuse to cooperate with others in reasonable demands, we will lose all that we have gained during the last decade and find ourselves without any organizations able to properly represent us.

It behooves us to be wisely progressive. Study the lessons of the past but refuse to be bound by the past. Nature demands progress, so let us also progress but carefully and wisely.

FARMERS MUST FIGHT OR BECOME FORGOTTEN MEN

(Continued from Page One)

labor and larger consumption, it is not a guarantee in itself of higher prices for farm commodities, because wages may be fixed by wage scale agreements while the price of farm products is fixed by supply and demand, plus speculation.

The trade agreements, as Secretary Wallace so frankly points out in his annual report, have thus far favored industry because these trade agreements have been made with surplus agricultural products to nations, and have served to lower tariff restrictions on products competing with our own agricultural commodities.

Two major droughts have cut down agricultural production and brought us to an import basis of some major agricultural products. This has temporarily raised prices of all of our farm commodities. But a return to

normal weather, as again Secretary Wallace points out, will raise our agricultural production to an export basis with a corresponding smash in the price level of farm commodity prices.

The Supreme Court threw the processing tax out of the window and thus deprived farmers of the subsidy whereby our farm prices were added to, by a tax on consumption, plus the measure of crop insurance which we had applied.

Now the above are the sad facts which farmers must face at this moment. Unless we can drive through the session of Congress soon to open some very substantial farm legislation, the farmer is going to face a very serious situation in the years just ahead.

Social Security For The Farmer
What is it that will match for agriculture the Social Security gains obtained by and for labor, and of which the farmer will have to pay

a very considerable part of the total bill?

The Answer is Crop Insurance. And well did M. W. Thaxter, in explaining the proposed Crop Insurance program prepared at Washington on December 3, point out at our stockholders meeting, that Crop Insurance was and is the farmers' Social Security.

And unless a Crop Insurance program is enacted into law—which will be generous enough to provide Social Security—the farmers will have none. Now, any Crop Insurance program based on the idea that the farmer must provide all of his own insurance might just as well go into the discard because it will be a meaningless gesture. In time the farmer by regulating his production and controlling his marketing, can provide his own crop insurance and collect the bill himself from society.

But he cannot start that way. The Crop Insurance program worked out at Washington by representatives of the wheat farmers on a second session of Congress, can provide Social Security for the farmer, it provides for the use of the ever-normal granary, a constant supply, and a stabilized price. It is a model, which with modifications may be applied in time to all agricultural products. It is sound and financially possible. The committee which prepared this program represented not only farmers direct, but all farm organizations.

The job ahead of us is to put this Crop Insurance program on the Federal Statute books at the next session of Congress. In this drive for legislation, the farmers must seek every possible friend, and this includes the local business man. Anything which will give Social Security to the farmer will give it also to the small town merchant, doctor, dentist, and the railroads which serve agriculture. They are all alike included.

Social Security to farmers is likewise Social Security to the entire population of the agricultural areas including wage workers in the towns and cities. A one-sided Social Security caring for wage workers only, while six and a half million farmers are left out of the picture is headed for economic disaster. And yet so shortsighted, so selfish, are human beings that we could easily head in that direction.

Farmers, unless you rouse yourselves now and prepare to march on Congress with concrete demands for a place in the sun, and the right to be socially secure yourselves, you will draw a large sized blank from the Congress soon to convene. As "God helps them who help themselves," you must go into action now in every community where this paper is read. First study our Crop Insurance program, so that you can explain it, and then make plans to help carry it out until we win.

COOPS TO ESTABLISH JOINT OFFICE ON BOARD OF TRADE

(Continued from Page One)

members and that as a result of their start moving to them on consignment and that their member elevators will call them for bids on track both for what there may be for sale and what feed grains member elevators may want to buy.

Many of the directors present at the joint meeting in Wakeeney expressed regrets that it was not possible for them to see their way clear to continue their connection with the Farmers National Grain Corporation, as they are still strong believers in a national grain marketing setup. They said that such a setup should not and must not be permitted to ruin the regional and local cooperatives which it has taken the farmers a long time to build to build to their present financial stability and service efficiency.

The Jobbing Association has sent out a letter of information which I believe will tell you fully of the action that has been taken. You will remember they made a canvas of their elevator membership early this fall, by letter, and this action is taken in response to the demands made at that time.

You will be kept fully informed, through the columns of our paper, of the progress that is being made in this move.

The Letter

The board of directors of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, at a meeting held at Wakeeney, Kansas, on December 22, 1936, voted to make arrangements immediately to reenter the grain business. This decision was reached after many months of thought and action. As a part of the board of directors and our stockholders.

For some time the possibility of a closer association between The Farmers Union Jobbing Association and Equity Union Grain Company has been suggested by members of both organizations. Different committees have met and considered the feasibility of such a plan.

On Tuesday, December 22, the boards of directors of both organizations held a joint session and unanimously voted to proceed with arrangements to establish a joint sales office on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Each corporation will maintain its own identity in its activities. This will result in a considerable saving to our members in the handling of their grain in the Kansas City market.

Naturally, it will take a little time to make the detailed preparations necessary in establishing this joint sales office. Two directors from each organization have been appointed to serve as an executive committee to conduct the affairs of the joint sales office. The directors representing our organization on this committee are J. C. Gregory, president, Osborne, Kansas, and C. B. Thowe, Alma, Kansas. The directors representing Equity Union Grain Company on the committee are John M. Zimelman, president, St. Francis, Kansas, and Wilson Peters, Goodland, Kansas.

We will keep you fully informed of the progress of this committee, and we are confident that within a short time complete arrangements will be

made for the opening of a joint sales office to handle grain for the two cooperatives.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.
T. C. Belden,
Manager.

CROP INSURANCE REPORT MADE TO THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page One)

ment, together with all overhead costs of administration. Adequate funds should be made available to the administering agency to meet requirements for:

A. Overhead administrative expenses.
B. The purchase and handling of commodities necessary to initiate the program.
C. Reserves adequate to meet extraordinary needs such as might arise out of a series of low yields during the early years of operation of the program.

4. That any proposed legislation provides for:

A. Insurance of crop yields only without insurance of price.
B. Employing the farmer's own average yield, as determined from a representative base period, as the basis of insurance coverage.
C. Insurance of only a designated percentage of the producers' average yield.

D. Determination of premiums on the basis of individual and regional loss experience.

E. Payment of premiums and indemnities in kind or cash equivalent.

F. Holding insurance reserves in the form of stored commodity for which the insurance is written.

6. Writing of insurance, adjustment of losses, and general local administration through local committees or boards of directors.

5. That the premiums charged the insured be such as actuarial studies and accumulated experience indicate as necessary to cover crop losses for a period of years.

6. That the administering organization be authorized to require a minimum amount of participation in the crop insurance program from counties or regions before the insurance will be sold therein.

7. That storage of wheat reserves for insurance purposes shall be made in Federally bonded warehouses or State-licensed warehouses that satisfactorily meet requirements or in other ways that will adequately protect the interests of the Government and the farmers insured.

8. That crop insurance research be continued by the Department of Agriculture in order to facilitate administration of any crop insurance program that may be instituted.

GLYCERINE FOUND WIDELY USEFUL IN MEDICINE

Recent issues of The American Professional Pharmacist, a leading publication in the drug and pharmaceutical field, have carried an interesting series of considerable general interest, on the role of glycerine in medicine.

This familiar product is known to every homemaker as a constantly growing number of household or commercial uses, in which glycerine, in purity and wholesomeness are factors. Now this scientific survey, the first of its kind, by Milton A. Lesser, B. Sc., and Dr. John R. Murphy reveals that this homely fluid is also probably by the most valuable known to medicine and pharmacy.

Based on officially accepted formulas and pharmacopoeia and professional literature, the survey discloses that there is scarcely a branch of the sciences in which glycerine does not fill an important place. Indicative of its wide usage is a reported analysis of 15,000 prescriptions in a single city area which showed that, with the sole exception of water, glycerine was the most used liquid ingredient.

It is the varied properties of this wholesome fluid which adapt it for so many medical and pharmaceutical purposes. Glycerine has unique hygroscopic powers, absorbing moisture up to 50 per cent of its own weight, and acts as an almost universal solvent. Its sweetening property, antiseptic action and effectiveness further add to the extent and variety of its usefulness in countless applications where purity is an essential.

To mention only a few of the uses reported by Mr. Lesser and Dr. Murphy glycerine is used in corollary and pills, in ointments and syrups, in surgical pastes and plasters. It is invaluable in countless pharmaceutical preparations. As an emergency household remedy, it has more than twenty well-established applications.

Since glycerine does not evaporate or turn rancid, its value is still further enhanced by the fact that preparations made with it do not become rancid with variations in climate or storage.

In addition, the survey points out, "glycerine has definite nutritive value and for many years has been a part of many of the foods on the market, lending them additional nutrition as well as making them more attractive in appearance and taste."

No improvement on the farm contributes more to the convenience, health, and comfort of the family than an unfailing supply of good, pure water. The septic tank connected to an underground absorption system, usually affords the safest and most sanitary methods of disposing of the household and human wastes.

A study shows that a housewife uses on an average of about 130 times a day. Therefore, buying good quality in knives pays, referring to good steel in blades, good workmanship, and good handles.

Cut stems of fading flowers under water; it will sometimes cause them to take on new life, or at least delay wilting.

Many cactus plants and other house plants are obtainable in glazed pots. They cost slightly more than clay pots but are worth more as the pot can be reused.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

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

MANKATO

Mrs. Kittie Kramer, Mankato, collects rocks and shells and has 10,000 moonstones in her collection.

FLORENCE

Florence, the site of which was once a main artery trail for Indian tribes, was named for Florence Crawford, daughter of Governor Samuel J. Crawford, who became the wife of Senator Arthur Capper. An old Indian squaw told the first townsman, Florence, because of its location, would never be visited by a cyclone—a prophecy which still holds true.

LUCAS

More than 30,000 persons from every state in the Union have registered at the "Garden of Eden" at Lucas in Russell County. From cement 113 tons of 2,273 stacks in all—the late S. P. Dinsmore built a cabin, a museum, trees, fences, walks, fish ponds, dining hall for visitors and many ornamental forms and figures. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore are interred in the mausoleum.

CUBA

Annually members of the Czechoslovakian lodges in Mundana, Norway and Cuba, Republic county towns, present plays in the Bohemian language. The lodges provide socials for those of Bohemian extraction. Among them is the Sokol, an athletic association similar to the old German turnverein. The Sokol hall at Cuba is the finest of its kind in Kansas. Cecy Den, or Bohemian Day, is devoted to patriotic exercises in both the English and Bohemian languages and is concluded with a dance.

ELLINWOOD

Although neither the original settlers nor the controlling members of the town company were German, many of the streets of Ellinwood have German names. The streets were named after German names and the adjacent territory designated as "Germania" on maps sent to Germany in order to promote colonization from that country.

KANSAS CITY

The Kaw, generally thought to be a French contraction of the word meaning South Wind. Another theory is that a typesetter, mistaking the "n" for a "w", inadvertently coined the word by which the river is best known to Kansans. The Kansas river is formed by the Republican and the Smoky Hill rivers, at a point near the geographical center of the United States.

JEWELL CITY

Jewell City, the first town organized in Jewell County, was named for Lt. Col. Lewis R. Jewell, who died of wounds received in the Battle of Cane Hill, Ark. the Civil War, 1862. It was founded three months before the county was organized and was originally the county seat.

DE SOTO

De Soto, Johnson County, is the former home of Herbert Hadley, once governor of Missouri.

HARTFORD

Hartford Collegiate Institute, a branch of Baker University, Baldwin, was located in Hartford, Lyon county, 1860. The college building, a square, are stone structure located in the center of a well-wooded park, is maintained for public use. It is the oldest building in Hartford and the oldest school building in Lyon county.

BEATTIE

Linden Kirlin, inventor of the riding cultivator and other farm implements which bear his name, lives in Marshall county, near Beattie.

QUENEMO

Quenemo, small town on the Marias des Cygnes, in Osage county, is known all over the United States. For its chief product, walnut furniture made to the order of the customer. During the winter months, 50 men are employed in the factory, known as the Eastern Kansas Log and Lumber Company.

JUNCTION CITY—The editor of Sabre and Spur published recently the following "general orders", dated, Fort Riley, Kansas, October 25, 1842.

Members of this command will, when shooting at buffaloes on the parade ground, be careful not to fire in the direction of the C. O.'s quarters.

The troop officers having the best record one barrel of Rye Whiskey. Student officers will discontinue the practice of roping and riding buffaloes.

Attention of all officers is called to par. 107, A. R., in which it provides under uniform regulations that all officers will wear beards.

Short buffalo coats ordered will be ready for issue November 29.

GILTS BETTER THAN SOWS IN RAISING MARKET PIGS

An 8-year breeding experiment recently completed by the United States Department of Agriculture bears out the belief of many swine breeders that gilts are more economical breeding animals than mature sows.

E. Z. Russell of the Bureau of Animal Industry reports that pigs from gilts were raised at less cost per pound of marketable weight than pigs from mature sows. This includes all periods of growth—gestation, suckling, growing and fattening.

Three groups were tested in the experiment—mature sows, gilts from mature sows, and gilts from gilts. Pigs from the second group were raised to marketable weight at 47 cents a hundred pounds less than the first group and at 42 cents a hundred pounds less.

One of the advantages in using gilts for breeding, Russell points out,

Neighborhood Notes

HACK IS UNION HEAD

Lone Star Man Is Elected Farmers' Union President; Williams, Secretary-Treasurer

The annual meeting of the Douglas County Farmers Union was held at Lone Star, Saturday, December 12. A large crowd attended and about one hundred persons dined in the basement of the church at 12 o'clock. The meeting was called to order at one o'clock by the President, Fred C. Flory. A short program was given by the Lone Star Local, consisting of two readings by Patsy Creel of Lawrence and two songs by Marge and Olive Flory of Lone Star.

Visitors from over the State were introduced included, Vice President, John Frost, of Blue Rapids; Geo. Hobbs of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., of Kansas City; H. Martin, also of Kansas City; and F. C. Gerstenberger of the State Farmers Union Board.

Geo. Hobbs spoke on the subject of direct marketing of livestock and of the proposed crop insurance plan. John Frost spoke in the interest of the State Farmers Union. C. C. Geary, of Des Moines, gave a report of his trip to Des Moines as a state delegate to the National Farmers Union Convention held in November.

The Douglas County Farmers Union went on record as being opposed to a general sales tax, and that the 1937 legislature fix the legal content for all beverages, also again endorse the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill. The election of officers resulted in the election of Otto Hack of Lone Star, president; Fred C. Flory, of Lone Star, vice president; L. M. Williams of Baldwin, secretary-treasurer; H. H. Ulrich, Baldwin, doorkeeper; C. Richardson, Lawrence, Conductor. The executive board consists of R. E. Merchant, C. E. Banning and C. C. Gerstenberger.

J. E. SHIPPS WRITES

Dear Cooperators,

Season's Greetings:

May the New Year bring into the fold many more who have not as yet seen the Crop Light; may it teach them the value of all for one, and one for all.

May men be stimulated to a point wherein they will insist on working with their neighbor.

I am sorry to relate at this time that our beloved vice president, Charles H. Houdek, who was delegate to the National Farmers Union Convention at McPherson last October, was victim of a car crash. He was next up for county president. In his passing we lost a valuable member, whose services will be hard to replace.

We held our next quarterly meeting at Wayne in January. We hope to hold a meeting soon where we can have Mr. Norgaard, of Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries in attendance, and show the moving pictures, and have an Entertainment Committee, I recently attended a nice Farmers Union meeting in Concordia, Clarence Moore, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Company presided, good entertainment and several good instructive talks were made by C. C. A. representatives present.

I shall not at this time bore you again. May each of you enjoy the holiday season, and may an abundant 1937 attend you.

Yours Cooperatively,

J. E. Shippy.

This is the time to get dried flowers and grasses for semi-permanent decorative arrangements. Strawflowers, baby's breath, Chinese lanterns and orange bittersweet berries are all good.

is that if a gilt should prove to be a non-breeder the animal still would sell well as a butcher hog.

There was no drop in the production ability of the gilts from gilts, as the records show that at the end of the eighth year their litters averaged 1,420 pounds at 190 days of age, the best record for this group for the entire 8 years.

Russell sees only one risk in the use of gilts for the entire breeding herd. If only one breeder is used it is possible that he may prove to be an inferior breeding animal and the grower would be compelled to use sow pigs sired by him for the next year's crop of pigs. For this reason Russell suggests that it would be best to use only proved sires or to keep a few proved sows for a part of the breeding herd.

Huge ostrich-feathered chrysanthemums are in fashion this fall for sport wear.

The lines of a gown may often be emphasized to advantage by a corset or garland of flowers.

Save a piece of that broken mirror; it might come in handy to reproduce the effect of a lake in your terrarium.

Novel flower containers and candle sticks can be made out of gourds, small squashes and for Halloween, a pumpkin.

An unusually wide window will often be improved in appearance by a hanging basket of vines suspended from the top center of the moulding.

Flower containers are now made which fasten to the base of a wall bracket lamp. They may be used for cut flowers or house plants.

Hand to mouth existence: Young man growing his first mustache.

Almost every time one neglects to employ politeness, he regrets it.

A man who boasts that he "is in his prime," hardly ever has all his teeth.

OSAGE COUNTY OUTLINES PROGRAM WANTED

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing resolutions passed at the County Farmers Union annual meeting, December 11.

This meeting was well attended and enthusiastic. We are behind these motions 100 per cent.

President Vesecky expressed a wish that some one report the meeting. If you have not had a report already from Mr. J. L. Nicolay or some one else, you may use this article.

Thank you,
W. B. Banning.

The following resolutions were adopted without an opposing vote last Thursday, December 11, by the annual meeting of the Osage County Farmers Union. They were also passed without a dissenting vote by the Osage County Farm Bureau in their annual meeting on December 12. The two organizations have about 350 members—and quite a number of them are Grangers, too. We ask every voter in Osage county who thinks these objects are worthy of his support to get right into the fight now to put them before the members of our legislature. We believe these things are for the best interests of the whole country. Here they are:

"We are unalterably opposed to any change in the gas tax law that would deprive the farmer of his present gas tax exemption on gas used for agricultural purposes, and we pledge our support to strict enforcement of the present law.

"No. 2. We ask that additional needed revenue to meet increased state requirements be secured by increasing the tax on net incomes.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors,
Happy New Year!

Along with each New Year comes a new set of Resolutions of all the things we want to come true during the year, and all of the different things we want to do. Let us on this New Year resolve that we will secure at least one new Junior member, and also one new member for the Kansas Farmers Union. I believe the story goes that if we sincerely desire our Resolutions to come true and will help just a little, that they will.

With the beginning of the New Year, we are publishing the Junior Creed, and if you have not already memorized this, I hope you will, before the setting of the sun. One way I used to learn my pieces, was to learn them against the window pane, and as I washed and dried the dishes, I said them over and over, and before I knew, I no longer had need for the copy. Maybe some of you already are following this method, but to those of you who have not tried it, I can assure you it is a good one.

There are quite a number who have birthdays in January, and we are publishing that list this week. I should like to know what you all think about publishing your birth dates. If you don't enjoy knowing, there are so many other articles we could put in the space used for them.

We are glad to have a nice long report and letter from Alexis Johnson for this week's issue of the paper. He is offering some good advice, and it might be well to include that in your New Year Resolutions, and then see that you do not fail in keeping them. Alexis is speaking from experience, for he has been to the state convention, and to the national convention, and learned of what the Juniors of other states are doing. If they can have organizations and interest, and membership, so can Kansas. I should hate awfully, to not have Kansas at the head of the list, in accomplishments, and I know every Junior, and adult member in the Kansas Farmers Union has that same feeling. Let us all pull together, and make 1937 a banner year.

I got a big kick out of reading "Cecilia Brown," and her antics over the telephone. I believe this would make a big hit at your local meetings, and the county Union could make no mistake to have this entertaining number as a part of their program. There are several other articles, poems, and a song, that will help you in planning your regular programs, and carrying on the Farmers Union work.

A Junior leader writes "we were so glad to get the Junior Kit, and the program lesson in time to prepare for our next meeting. The children seem quite interested, and we are working for a larger attendance."

Several county Farmers Union organizations have become so interested, and realize the worth whiteness and necessity of the Farmers Union Junior movement, and are lending their financial aid and support in furthering the Junior work.

It is rather up to you and I to get busy, and work harder than ever, to show them that they shall not be disappointed. Should this not be incorporated in the New Year's Resolutions, also.

May each of you have the Happiest New Year.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

ALEXIS JOHNSON TELLS OF HIS TRIP TO NATL CON.

Dear Juniors and Friends:

It has been one month last Thursday since I returned from the national Farmers Union convention at Des Moines, Iowa.

I know that Aunt Patience has been expecting to hear from us Juniors who had the privilege of attending this most interesting and educational convention which was in session there November 17 and 18. I have been slow in responding to her expectations, I know, so while I am in a writing mood, I will try in this way to pass on to you a few of the enjoyable experiences I had while there.

Naturally, this trip meant much to me as it was the first time I have ever attended a national convention, and also, as I was being sent as the Junior entrant in the four-minute speech contest from the state of Kansas.

Although I was not successful in winning a high award, I did not envy the winners in the least as they were deserving of their awards, are fine young folks, much the same as we here in Kansas, even though we live quite a distance apart. I feel that the experience of taking part in this meant much to me.

It is wonderful to be able to attend a convention such as this and have an opportunity to meet and get acquainted with Juniors from other states, and hear of their various Junior activities. At the two Junior sessions that were held for general discussion we heard of the different Junior activities that take place in other states.

Wouldn't it be fine if we could have a state Junior camp in this state as they do in some others? This would offer a splendid opportunity for our Juniors in the fact that it would enable us to get together for a few days or a week and under a time schedule have our study and recreation periods. I am sure something such as this would create a larger interest in our Junior work and be a big boost to the Junior movement in this state.

There should be no reason why our Junior membership could not increase to quite an extent in the coming year. Those of you who have a

number of Juniors or prospective Juniors in a locality, but do not yet have a local started, why not try to start along with the New Year? I am sure you would find it interesting.

The time will come when we, the present Juniors will have the reins of this organization placed in our hands and with it will come more responsibility as you well may know. However, if we begin now we will find it much easier for ourselves, and find that we will be more capable of handling the job when it is ours.

Perhaps we are not so fortunate as some other states in regard to the Junior work, due to the fact that our present state fund is not in such a position as to enable it to contribute liberally to the Junior work. However, with a little individual effort on our part, we can surely keep on building. Remember a part of the Farmers Union creed, "I know that an individual I am nothing, but mandated by my brother farmer, I am a power. So if we combine our individual efforts much can be accomplished."

I might mention here a few words concerning the convention in general. The convention received a nice send-off on Monday night, when the Juniors and the adult delegates met at the Kirkwood Hotel for an informal get-together. Songs were sung and individuals and state groups by all present. Tuesday morning the introduced. I am sure this was enjoyed convention proper took up. Outside of the time I spent at the Junior meetings and activities, I was present at the convention which interested me greatly.

Tuesday afternoon the Junior program took place. I only had one regret in regard to this and that was because I unfortunately drew number one and without any argument about it had to appear as the first four-minute speaker on the stage. I had hoped I would have drawn any other number.

Tuesday evening the Junior banquet was held at which there was a large attendance, and after which the Junior contestants were introduced and the winners announced. Wednesday afternoon pictures of the contestants were taken after which the Juniors adjourned to the Kirkwood Hotel for a discussion period. Wednesday evening we met for a second discussion period after which we spent some time for recreation, playing party games, etc.

Through these meetings we became more closely acquainted, and I am sure there wasn't a Junior but what he or she would have liked to have stayed over another day or more and have continued to have spent more happy associations such as these were. However, we were all happy for these and left each other hoping to meet at the next national convention.

I know this will cover a lot of space but I can't refrain from saying just a little more. It is my hope that by the time another national convention is at hand, there will be not only 3 or 4 Juniors, but 30 or 40 attending from this state. I am sure it would be worth the effort put forth to be able to attend a convention such as this for you will find it beneficial to you, and truly an experience you won't forget.

In closing I wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a most successful and Happy New Year.

May this coming year find the Junior movement in our own dear state a most successful and lengthy stride toward and upward in this work. It can be done and will be done if we will get together and each do our share towards this worthy cause.

Cheerio and good luck, your Junior friend,
Alexis Johnson.

THE NEW YEAR

Why greet the New Year if it is to be a copy of the years that went before. A tale of wrongs unrighted, golden ore Unmined, and songs unsung, of victory.

That infirm hands let slip; or children's tears.

That no one tried to dry? How dare we write

Another page, unless it set a light—A beacon for the marchers down the years?

Now, by our vision of a brighter day, Our hope of dawn in everlasting night, Let this year see us farther on the way.

That winds through darkness to the sun-crowned height.

Where gleams a shining city. Ah, be bold—

And make the new year better than the old.

—Bruce Catton

OH, COME AND JOIN THE UNION

Tune: Ach Du Lieber Augustine
Oh come and join the Union, our Union, Farmers Union,

You'd better join the Union, pay your dues right away.

For we need your membership, you need our fellowship.

Come and join the Union, and join it today.

You never will be sorry, you'll not need to worry.

Tw'll help to solve our problems, if you join right away.

For farmers must organize, soon, if they're very wise,

Numbers give us strength. Join the Union today.

Mrs. J. O. Hegge.

A good way to determine whether or not a pot needs water is to tap it with a hard wood stick such as a broom handle. If the sound is dull, it needs no water; if it rings

"CECILIA BROWN—Special Investigator"

(Reading for young girl. Effective if given seated at a small table on which is found telephone mirror, cosmetics, nail file, etc.)
Written By Mildred K. Stoltz
Hello, hello—Yes, I asked for number 87342. No, it wasn't 84372. Of course not. . . I know what I'm calling. Yes, I said 82347. Well, if you don't give me that number pretty soon I'll tell my father and he's the Mayor of this town. No, I want Blaine's Department Store. . .

Oh hello, Mr. Blaine. Just think that horrid old telephone operator didn't think I knew what I was doing, and on a morning like this. Oh, who's that? Why, I'm Cecilia Brown and I want to find out about some ribbons. . . Oh, you think I ought to talk to the department manager. . . Well, maybe you don't know who I am. . . (to herself) My goodness, what a thrill I'll have to talk to my father about this. . . cutting me off like this!

Oh, Hello. Yes, I'm still here, where are you? I mean are you there too? Oh, you're not. . . Well, where are you? I mean who are you? Oh, Mr. Good, the department manager. . . What, how do you do? Oh, who's that? Why, I'm Cecilia Brown. . . What do I want? My but you folks really don't seem to know what I am and besides I want to find out about some ribbons. Floor. What do I want to find out about floors for when I want ribbons. No, I want well, I've gone to the store. I want the most perfectly awful bunk the way these stores are run. . . they simply slay me!

Yes, Yes, hello, of course, I'm here, where do you think I'd be? I'm not like you people running all over a store trying to find some one to talk to. What do I want? Well, I'll tell you in a minute, but first who are you? Oh, the manager of floor three. How do you like your floor? Who me. . . a social worker. . . for Pete's sakes. I don't believe you folks know who I am at all. Social Worker. . . That's what I am. I'm not a Social Worker. . . I am Cecilia Brown. . . What? Well, I've already told at least seventeen people that I want to see about some ribbons. Some nice soft wofly ribbons. . . they are so nice to use. Ribbon don't! Haven't I been trying for at least an hour to get it and I'd better get it pretty soon or I'll see my father. . .

NO, I'm not through, Central, and I shall certainly hang onto this phone until I'm through. . . Careful how you talk. . . she's gone too. . . If people aren't the most stupid oafs around here. . . never here when you want them, . . . Oh, yes. . . now are you the same person I talked to the first time or the last time? Or are you any person at all. . . you never can tell about these stores. Ribbons? Of course I want to find out about ribbons, what do you suppose I've been wasting all my time about. . . What kind, Oh, just look, phone a minute till I go and look.

Well, it looks to me as tho the ribbon is about a cross between a purplish blue, and a blue-green. You know that new color? Oh, Spruce Blue? Well, maybe that's it, but must have been thinking about Jack. . . Daily because that wasn't the color at all. It is a cross between cerise rust, and bright red. . . you know that warmy, brightly, soothly color? Yes, do you have any? I'll hold the phone. Guess I can do that as it's what I've been thinking of. Well, she's gone now. (Holds receiver in one hand while she prims and wriggles her face in mirror.)

Oh, you have some? Well, that's just fine! You think it's the color I desired. Yes, I think that must be it too. How many yards? Well, I'll have to go and measure. It's exactly four yards. Yes, just four yards. Now how much is it a yard? Ten cents! Well, just think of that now. . . you really wouldn't think she'd say that much for ribbon just to tie up a package would you? My the gift she sent must have been worth quite a lot don't you think? What's that? My name and address? Don't you know who I am? What do you want my address for? Oh, to send me the ribbon. . . What ribbon? No, No, I didn't want to buy any ribbon, I only wanted to find out how much Lucille paid for the ribbon she wrapped my package in. Goodness, she hung up! Now, aren't people funny. . . and after all the time I've wasted on them. (Prims again.)

What? What's that, Central? Oh, the receiver isn't hung up! Well, I'm just going to do it!!

TO THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN:
Another year is opening and with it we plan a new year's service in programs. Each month, the program will be built around a special theme. This month's theme is "New Frontiers." This month's meeting is the one at which your Juniors, who have become twenty-one, during the preceding year, should be taken into the Local, pay dues and receive their cards. All Junior members who have become twenty-one, during the preceding year, should be taken into the Local, pay dues and receive their cards. All Junior members who have become sixteen years of age during the preceding year should be taken into the Local as Junior members, by the Junior Initiation Ceremony. Old members should pay their dues and new members should be welcomed to the Local for a year's work.

A program announcer, who introduces the number with a few words of explanation of each, adds much to the success of a program. Reports from your State Farmers Union Paper on work done by other Local groups of cooperatives, and important legislation add to the educational value of your program.

The Program Service, which reaches you monthly, is meant to be a guide and a help. It is in a way arbitrary. It is compiled by the Directors of Junior Education over the National Farmers Union and distributed by your State Farmers Union Office.

Songs and music may be added from your own song books.

THE FARMERS UNION CREED

Because I know that as an individual I am nothing, but banded with my brother farmer I am power—I pledge the work of my hands, the fruit of my soil and the loyalty of my heart to the Farmers Union.

I will keep my eyes on the goal and let no petty annoyances make me forget it. I will attend my local meetings and let no personal animosities keep me from mingling with my neighbors for our common good.

I will support our cooperatives with my entire patronage and our leadership with my utmost confidence.

And I will always remember that, greater than any man in this worthy of any sacrifice, deserving of all faithfulness, is the Union itself, built for me and by me—my own organization.

Gladys Talbott Edwards

JUNIOR BIRTHDAYS

Lois Albers, Conway Springs, Kas., Jan. 23.
Jean E. Baxter, Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 24.
Irene Cox, Waverly, Kas., Jan. 17.
Eloise Fritchman, Cawker, Kas., Jan. 7.
Thomas Gummig, Troy, Kas., Jan. 21.
Dorothy Hammertzeit, Andale, Kas., Jan. 9.
Lenora Heglund, Mentor, Kas., Jan. 11.
Virgil Hauschild, Hays, Kas., Jan. 5.
Delores Heupelsheuser, Seneca, Kas., Jan. 5.
Rosella Konzem, Glen Elder, Kas., Jan. 10.
Wilmer Kimmel, McLouth, Kas., Jan. 31.
Eileen Latham, Glen Elder, Kas., Jan. 14.
Betty L. Lupert, Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 22.
Edith McCollister, Columbus, Kas., Jan. 6.
Beth Porter, Glen Elder, Kas., Jan. 16.
Jennie M. Pillsbury, Argonia, Kas., Jan. 29.
Dale Porter, Glen Elder, Kas., Jan. 10.
Alvin Rome, Morland, Kas., Jan. 1.
Betty L. Seifert, Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 2.
Anna Stremel, Bison, Kas., Jan. 16.
Delores Teske, Wheaton, Kas., Jan. 23.
Matt Thummel, Downs, Kas., Jan. 10.
Esther Woods, Osawatimie, Kas., Jan. 20.

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

New Frontiers

Today we know that have new frontiers as definitely as did our fathers. They built cities in the wilderness, dug mines, erected factories. That was their frontier—taming the wilderness of nature and producing goods.

Our newer frontiers are the natural result of their swift progress. We must learn to use well the world they built. We stand in the same places, but are faced with the problems of social organizations and management. Our great inventiveness and our genius for production have run beyond our control.

Room for all—yet some live in hovels. Food for all—yet some starve. Work for all—yet some are unable to find it.

Education for all—yet some cannot obtain it.

A nation of all races and colors—yet some are denied justice and freedom.

Hope for all—yet there is strife and war.

There are our frontiers, these we have in mind when we refer to race relations and group frictions, international relations and group frictions. To help our people in adjusting to this twentieth century civilization is our task.

There are many frontiers, too. We must build world peace, turning from militarism to the ways of brotherhood. We must bring together the races long alienated by unbrotherly strife. We must ease industrial conflict. We must recognize the just demands of farmers. We must release our great abundance, to provide for all people a higher standard of living.

—Social Frontier

CATS HELPED TO WIN THE WEST

Edna Lamore Waldo
The lazy, half-sleazy cat who sleeps on a fine cushion before the fireplace may seem to be more ornamental than useful. In this modern day of apartments and automobiles, she may not have the chance to earn her board and keep by freeing cellar and barn of mice. But one need not go back as far as the cat-worshipping Egyptians to show how pussy's forebears helped to win the great American West.

The Missouri river was for many years the gateway to the West. Up its swirling, muddy, uncertain waters went explorers, fur traders, steamboat pilots, frontier soldiers, miners, and settlers. The supplies they carried were doubly precious for they were so far from their homes and the expense and time needed for transportation so very great. What they had must be cared for at all costs.

They left it to the old cat and her kittens which, at some inconvenience at times, they tried to take up-river with them. Indeed, there are references in old manuscripts which lead us to believe that one outfit often tried to lure away the cat of another crowd by more lavish offerings of tid-bits from the game the hunters and trappers in.

The traveler, Brackenridge, who

went up the Missouri in 1811 with the Spanish trader, Manuel Lisa, and whose accounts are relied upon by all later historians of that country, mentions several cats and kittens that were taken upstream by men who were planning to establish trading posts.

Lutrig, young clerk for the Missouri Fur Company in 1812-3, wrote in his diary on July 31: "This morning we left our old she-cat at camp. At breakfast I missed her and Mr. Manuel (Lisa) sent a man back for the cat. He returned with her in the evening. This remark may seem ridiculous but an animal of this kind is more valuable in this country than a fine horse. Mice are in great abundance and the company has lost for want of cats several thousand dollars in merchandise which was destroyed at the Big Belles (Gros Ventres) station. There has not a night passed since our departure from Bellefontaine where I got that cat that she has not caught from four to ten mice and brought them to her kittens."

In front army posts, it was desired many years to maintain a cavalry, since pursuing the Indians, mounted on fleet horses, was well impossible for infantrymen. One reason why this was never done until General George Armstrong Custer brought his 7th Cavalry to the Dakotas and Montana in the '70's, was because of the difficulties of keeping grain at the crudely built, adobe forts. Mice and rats, army officers maintained, could destroy supplies more quickly than they could be brought in and when the post was two thousand miles up the Missouri river, with boats able to make the trip only between April and August, transportation was a big item.

Here, too, cats were useful friends and helpers and as many as could have been secured would have been welcome at any outpost in the West. If anything happened to the army cat, it was as important as if the stockade had been attacked. For leaving place. At the watchful guard duty of Mrs. Cat, a very real enemy hordes of mice and rats, would have overrun the place.—Our Dumb Animals.

GIVE HOUSE PLANTS A BATH

House plants should be washed regularly to remove all the dust and dirt that collect on the leaves. This allows the light and air to get to all the breathing pores in the leaves, so that they will be more thrifty.

In industrial cities where there is much dirt in the air it is advisable to wash the plants each week; where the air is cleaner, less frequent washing is necessary, and if the plants are set out of doors for the summer the natural rains will keep them clean.

Plants that are quite dirty may be cleaned with mild soap suds, followed by thorough rinsing with clear water. Many house wives place their plants in the sink or bath tub and syringe them with a strong spray of water, which is excellent for the more rugged plants. At the same time the plant roots receive a thorough soaking. While cleaning the plant all yellowed and dead leaves should be removed and any necessary staking, training of vines, or pinching of unwanted shoots may be taken time of.

Climbing vines such as English Ivy, should likewise be kept clean. In order to give the leaves a rich glossy appearance they may be wiped with a cloth moistened with milk, any vegetable oil which as olive oil may also be used, but never apply furniture polish or any mineral oil, as it is harmful to the plant tissues.

Periodical cleaning of plants not only makes them thrive better because the dirt is removed from their leaves, but it improves their appearance and helps keep insects and disease under control. In fact, plants that are cleaned and cared for regularly are seldom infested with pests of any sort.

HOT OUT OF THE OVEN

Apples may be used in muffins, croquettes and other hot dishes. They furnish a new flavor and texture to old dishes.

Apple Muffins
Two cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 4 tablespoons melted fat, cooked and sweetened apple sauce.

Sift the dry ingredients. Add the milk and the beaten egg and mix well. To this add the melted fat. Drop spoonfuls of the mixture separately into greased muffin tins. Add 4 tablespoons of apple sauce to each muffin, and then cover the sauce with the muffin mixture.

Bake from 2 to 30 minutes in a moderately hot oven. This recipe makes one dozen muffins.

Apple Sauce Cakes
One-third cup shortening, ¼ cup honey, 1 cup apple sauce, ¼ teaspoon cloves, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups flour, 1 cup raisins (seeded), ¼ cup walnuts, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 1 tablespoon hot water.

Cream shortening and honey well, add apple sauce, then flour, spices and salt sifted together. Raisins can be added now before flour is mixed in, thereby flouring them. Add walnuts and finally the soda dissolved in hot water. Beat well and bake about 1 hour in moderately hot oven.

SEA PIE

2 Cups Salmon
3 Cups Macaroni, Cooked in Boiling Salted Water
2 Tablespoons Chopped Onion
2 Hard Cooked Eggs
1-2 Teaspoon Salt
Few Grains of Pepper
2 Tablespoons Butter

1 Cup Milk
Place the salmon, from which all bone has been removed, Line a deep dish with pie crust. Fill the dish with alternate layers of salmon, macaroni, chopped onion, and sliced egg. Add the seasoning and dot with butter. Add the milk. Cover with a crust. Bake in hot oven until crust is nicely browned.

::: Of Interest To Women :::

MEAT CANNING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Is it necessary to precook any meats before canning?
A. Most authorities recommend precooking meats. However, meats may be packed raw, but if packed raw add no liquid.

Q. How high should meat be packed in a jar?
A. Jars should be packed loosely and filled to not more than 1 inch from top with meat. For precooked meats add three or four tablespoons of liquid. Meats packed raw do not require the addition of liquid.

Q. What causes congealed liquid in canned meat to liquefy when it is not or does not seem spoiled?
A. Meat stock congeals at a comparatively low temperature, and liquefaction in a jar is caused by a slight rise in temperature of the room in which the jar is kept. If this jar is put into a refrigerator or some other cool place the stock will soon solidify. This does not affect the keeping qualities of the meat.

Q. Should canned meats be recooked before tasting or using?
A. Yes, ten to fifteen minutes in an open vessel to destroy toxins that may have formed on meats in the jar.

Q. What is the best way to harden fish meat for canning?
A. Only firm, fresh fish should be selected. Fish flesh can be hardened if desired by soaking one or two hours in cold brine made in proportion of 1-2 cup of salt to 1 quart water.

Q. Should bones be removed from poultry and game birds before canning?
A. Poultry and game birds can be canned either with or without the bones.

Q. Is it necessary to process meat and poultry longer when bones are not removed?
A. No.

Q. Should giblets and liver of fowl be canned in same jar with rest of chicken?
A. No. The flavor of the liver or giblets will permeate the other pieces of chicken in the jar.

Q. How should meat be processed to prevent the liquid from boiling out of the jar, adhering to the sealing composition and preventing a seal?
A. By following directions for filling and processing as given in recipes, care being taken that jars are never too full and are not processed at a higher temperature than called for in recipes.

Q. Should meat be soaked in water before packing?
A. Meat should not be soaked before packing. It should be soaked in water if it is stringy and tough, but it should be wiped with a clean, damp cloth.

Q. Should steak be rolled in flour for canning?
A. No. Flour retards heat penetration, flakes off in bottom of jar and gives the meat a slightly warmed-over taste.

Q. Should meats or fish be completely or nearly covered with juices or liquids?
A. No, use only three or four tablespoons of liquid in each jar.

PICKLED CARROTS

Scrape and wash young tender carrots. Boil until tender in water to which 1-2 teaspoon of salt has been added per quart. Pack into sterilized jars. Fill jars to within 1-4 inch of the top with a sirup made by boiling together 2 cups of vinegar, 2 cups water, 1-2 cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon whole mixed pickling spices, 1 teaspoon of salt and a dash of black pepper. Seal at once.

CHEESE SANDWICHES

Open Faced

Butter white bread, cut in thin slices, and then in red salt. Prepare cream cheese, or grate an American cheese and moisten with mayonnaise until of a spreading consistency. Spread on the bread in a design, using a pastry tube. Place a raisin in the center. Chopped pimento may be added if desired.

GRAHAM LOAF

1 Pound Graham Crackers
1 Pound Dates
1 Pound Marshmallows
1 Cup Nuts
1 Cup Coffee Cream
3 Tablespoons Lemon Juice
Grind dates in food chopper, then crackers. Cut marshmallows and nuts. Mix thoroughly. Shape in long round loaf. Slice and serve with whipped cream. This recipe will serve twenty persons. It can be made several days before using.

RICE DRESSING

1 pint stale bread crumbs
2 medium sized onions boiled and mashed.
1-2 cup boiled rice
1 teaspoon powdered sage
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon melted butter
1-2 cup milk.
Combine ingredients and stuff fowl. This dressing is best for goose.

BLACK WALNUT SANDWICH

Open Faced

A sandwich that is popular for tea or Sunday night suppers is one made of rye or graham bread cut with a baking powder can into rounds. Spread with any soft cheese mixed with coarsely chopped black walnuts. Cottage cheese may be blended with thick cream and decorated with sliced—about three or four—of stuffed olives.

STEPS IN CANNING

No. 1. Examine top of jars to see that there are no nicks, cracks, sharp edges, etc.

No. 2. Thoroughly cleanse jars with hot water.

PROGRAM ADOPTED BY FARMERS UNION AT DES MOINES IA.

(Continued from Page One)

profits are coined out of the blood of those who die in the madness of international slaughter. The profit system, with its callous disregard for human life and happiness and its promotion of suspicion, fear, and jealousy, encourages and promotes war.

Peace and security are attainable only through a replacement of the profit system by a system based on the principles of cooperation.

Ways to Avoid War

With these facts in mind, we, the members of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, make the following declarations:

1. Europe again stands on the threshold of war. The hates and jealousies engendered by past wars threaten to engulf the entire world. We, therefore, recommend that present neutrality legislation be continued and further strengthened, and that every possible precaution be taken to prevent our entrance in any future war.

2. All history proves that huge armaments have never been a safeguard to peace. Rather, they have fostered fear and suspicion that lead to war.

3. We, therefore, condemn the excessive appropriations now being spent to build a huge military and naval machine, a machine which is out of all proportions to our needs for defense against invasion, and by its undemocratic traditions threatens our civil liberties and our democratic institutions. The funds used for excessive war armaments could better be used to rebuild a country still suffering from the effects of the last war.

4. Compulsory military training is foreign to every tradition of the American people. It is undemocratic and un-American by any principle and tradition in the history of the United States. We condemn the present efforts to extend compulsory military training into the public high schools, and we recommend the complete abolition of compulsory military training in any publicly-supported educational institution.

5. The desire for profit on the part of private munitions manufacturers promotes competitive armaments, and fosters fears and suspicions that lead to wars. We, therefore, recommend that the private manufacture of the instruments of war be abolished, and that the government take over and operate the munitions industry.

6. The best safeguard against war is free discussion. We, therefore, condemn the war dictatorship bills and every other measure designed to nullify the traditional American liberties of free speech, free press, and free assembly.

7. The hates and jealousies born of past wars must be removed if peace is to be preserved. We, therefore, approve all efforts toward international arbitration of disputes; but we condemn any alliances that may involve us in wars that are not of our making and are foreign to our interests.

8. We point to the International Cooperative Alliance as the best example of peace relations between nations. We reaffirm our faith in the cooperative movement and cooperative education as the best solution of the economic problems that lead to war.

9. We further recommend that in the event of war, wealth and property should be conscripted and paid on the same basis as human beings are conscripted and paid.

10. More National Measures
Gambling in Farm Products.—We believe that Congress should pass such legislation as would—absolutely—prohibit gambling in farm commodities by means of trade, cotton exchanges, and other speculators.

Tariff.—It is our position that so long as industry is protected by tariffs, agriculture is entitled to the same protection.

We favor further and more effective legislation against the use of oriental oils for the manufacture of oleomargarine. Such legislation is needed to protect the dairy farmers of the nation.

Water Conservation.—We favor a program providing for the conservation of the water on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and on other water-sheds.

Gasoline Taxes.—Farmers are the largest purchasers of gasoline of any group—hence the largest payers of gasoline taxes. We are opposed to the federal tax on gasoline, and to the diversion of gasoline-tax funds, raised by the various states, from road building and maintenance purposes. And we further oppose a tax of any kind on gasoline used for agricultural purposes.

RESOLUTIONS

We urge that every member do everything possible to carry on an effective membership campaign throughout the coming year; also that everyone give the loyal support of the Farmers Union cooperatives and the building of new ones.

Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Act.—We recommend that the National board devise ways and means to take such steps as are necessary to safeguard our interests under the Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium amendment to the national bankruptcy act. Federal Reserve and National Bank Acts—Realizing that any further attempt at gaining monetary justice by petitioning the Congress of the United States is hopeless and futile, be it

Resolved, That the National Farmers Union, in cooperation with other public-spirited organizations, carry the federal reserve bank act and the national bank act to the United States Supreme Court to be tested as to constitutionality, provided that

sufficient funds can be raised to institute and carry this case to its logical conclusion.

Condemn Direct Buying

"Direct Buying" of Livestock.—Whereas, The meat-packing industries of the country have organized themselves into an organization for the purpose of furthering the purchasing of livestock direct from the farmers, which is detrimental to the best interests of the livestock producers of the nation, and which makes it possible for the packers arbitrarily to establish the prices of livestock to the producer without competition, as well as to fix the price to the consumer; and

Whereas, Under this method of purchasing livestock, the packers are able to defeat the essence of cooperative marketing, which is the power of collective bargaining, by strangling it; and

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to this vicious method of direct buying, and that our officers and directors are hereby instructed to use all means at their command to secure legislation that will give to the producer of livestock the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the meat packers—namely, to fix a price for their livestock equal to cost of production.

Would Extend Stockyards Regulation.—We recommend that our National president exert every effort and use every means at his command to bring to the attention of the United States senate and house of representatives the necessity of amending the packers' and stockyards act to bring under its jurisdiction all independent packing-plant stockyards, and all other livestock markets where as many as 1,000 head of livestock are sold daily.

Furnish Members with Legislative Reports.—We commend the National officers for the fine reports they have given the members of the votes on major agricultural bills by the national senators and representatives, and we recommend that this be continued.

Imports Under Bond.—Whereas, Millions of bushels of foreign wheat is being shipped into this country and stored in bond, where it is held as a menace to the wheat market here in the United States, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend that this procedure be discontinued, and that facts and statistics pertaining to this procedure be assembled by the National Farmers Union and furnished to our membership. (Moved to refer to National board for study, and report to next national convention.)

To Encourage Farm Ownership.—Whereas, The Oklahoma Farmers Union is blazing the trail for return of individual farm ownership in America through legislation embodying such far-reaching measures as a graduated land tax and a homestead exemption, and

Whereas, Their efforts along this line to date have been attended with notable success, and

Whereas, A vast majority of our farmers throughout the nation have been evicted, foreclosed, and dispossessed, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we highly commend Oklahoma for their initiative, and that we emulate their policy in restoring individual farm and home ownership by securing the enactment of state laws exempting homesteads from part or all ad valorem taxes, also applying the principle of the graduated land tax.

Favor Cooperation with Labor.—Whereas, The Alabama Farmers Union has achieved through cooperation with labor toward obtaining cost of production for farm products, and

Whereas, As a result of such cooperation a committee representing the National Farmers Union and the Federation of Labor has reached an agreement whereby the members of the Farmers Union will demand the Union label upon all goods purchased by them, and, in turn, the members of the Federation of Labor will demand the Farmers Union label upon all products of the farm, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the National Farmers Union in convention assembled, That we adopt the plan as part of the Farmers Union program toward obtaining cost of production for all farm products, and that a committee of not more than three be appointed by the president to work under the direction of the National board to put into effect and enforce this agreement.

Keep Members Informed.—Whereas, We have a union of farmers, united on a national program, but many of the rank and file have been divided on policy, and

Whereas, Past experience has taught the farmers that it is more important and effective to sell our legislative and cooperative program on its own merits, rather than on the alleged demerits of some other program, therefore

We commend a policy of dissemination and revealing statistical information and facts affecting our program and allowing the membership to form conclusions of their own.

Curb the Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court, believing that the Supreme Court of the United States has frequently exercised and assumed an unconstitutional power of passing on the constitutionality of laws enacted by Congress, thus destroying representative government, be it

Resolved, That our National officers exercise their influence to have some member of Congress introduce a resolution in the house and senate to place the Supreme Court in its constitutional position.

Production Cost at Full Capacity.—Whereas, We are confronted with the fact that enormous amounts of wealth have been

concentrated in the hands of the few, and

Whereas, The farmers for many years have not received their fair share of the national income, and

Whereas, It seems that the workers and the farmers are victims of the moneyed interests, holding companies, and other forms of capitalistic enterprises, operating primarily for profit, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor a program based upon the principle of production cost at the full productive capacity of society, instead of the present economic system, based primarily on profit gained by exploitation of the many by the few. The principle "production cost" shall include that the now monopolistically-owned industries shall be farmer and consumer cooperatively owned.

Protest Unfair Food Rulings.—Whereas, There is an ever-increasing tendency, on the part of government officials, under the guise of protecting the food supply of the consuming public, to promulgate unreasonable rulings, which have the full force of law, and

Whereas, These unreasonable rules and regulations are frequently the result of prejudice, ignorance, and ideas of some biased individual in authority, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest the forfeiture and seizure of property on this basis, and request our federal Department of Agriculture to accept "violation of established trade practices" as the basis for such seizures and forfeitures. Be it further

Requirements Impracticable.

Resolved, That we oppose any further extension of this power in the hands of the federal government. As an example: To destroy the codling moth, the fruit growers of this nation must spray their fruit with arsenate of lead. Because of the residue of this spray, which is left on the fruit, producers must go to the expense of washing apples and pears, and the Pure Food and Drug Bureau requires that such spray be removed, but does not permit a tolerance of .019, which is a negligible amount. It has been stated that such a tolerance is soon to be lowered to a still smaller amount, which in the estimate of practical producers will be practically impossible to achieve, and may destroy the keeping qualities of their fruit.

Must Protect Cooperative Insurance.—Whereas, All life insurance companies loaning money on farms should be consistently liberal and considerate in times of depression, therefore, we unqualifiedly endorse the policy of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company with reference to their farm loans, and recommend that this Farmers Union company be given united support by the farmers of the nation.

Whereas, Farmers throughout the United States are annually saving millions of dollars a year through the operation of their cooperative automobile, fire, and life insurance companies, and

Whereas, Interests hostile to these money-saving insurance companies are promoting the passage of laws in the various state legislatures detrimental to the successful operation of said companies, therefore be it

Resolved, That we place ourselves on record as opposing any legislation or any ruling by anyone in official authority that would in any way hamper or destroy the usefulness of co-operative insurance as used at this time by the farmers and citizens of America.

Ask Celebrate Simpson's Birthday.—Whereas, We reiterate our recommendation made at the 1934 National convention that Farmers Union members celebrate the Fourth of July not only as the nation's birthday but also as the birthday of our late National president, John A. Simpson. Be it further

Resolved, That we most heartily commend our National president, E. H. Everson, and our National secretary, Edward E. Kennedy, for their splendid organization work during the past year. Since the balance of power lies in the east, we urge their continued effort in that field.

Farm Debt Adjustment.—Whereas, County farm debt adjustment committees throughout the United States have saved more than 300,000 homes from foreclosure, and have aided many non-home-owning farmers in adjusting their debts, be it

Resolved, That the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, before its next national assembly, commend these committees for their splendid work, and ask that this program be continued for another year.

Work Only with Democratic Groups.—Whereas, Democracy, or "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" is the great principle for which our country stands before the world, and

Whereas, Democracy the world over is menaced by the rising tide of dictatorship and the growth of organizations and movements subversive to democracy, be it

Resolved, That the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, as a farm organization dedicated to democracy and democratic processes, should fraternize and cooperate only with organizations and movements that are truly democratic in principle and practice—that is, organized from the bottom up and fully controlled by the membership, with officers elected by and responsible to the membership, and a program that represents the combined work of delegate conventions elected and responsible to the memberships. And be it further

Resolved, That the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, before its next national assembly, operate, or makes allowances with other organizations and movements should investigate carefully and determine whether the set-up program, methods, and general trend of these organizations or movements is toward democracy or dictatorship.

Ask Moratorium Leniency.

Whereas, During the past several years many things have happened

which prove the urgency of the situation in relieving the mortgaged farmer, namely, state mortgage moratoriums, relief bills passed by Congress, presidential proclamations, etc., be it

Resolved, That we, the national convention of the Farmers Union, respectfully petition the judges of the circuit courts to take judicial notice of the great difficulties here alluded to and mentioned, and that they, in their deliberations, exercise a wide latitude of charity toward those coming before the courts in mortgagor proceedings, and that in determining the yearly rentals to be paid they be guided by the ability of the applicant to pay, rather than by any other criterion.

Legislative Representative.—Realizing the need for legislation, we respectfully urge that all state Unions of the Farmers Union in the United States recognize and cooperate and work with, the legislative representative of the National Farmers Union in all legislative matters in accordance with our National legislative program.

Farmers Should Make Farm Program.

Whereas, The Department of Agriculture has adopted a policy in calling farm conferences to include in such conferences persons who are representatives of bona fide farm organizations, but rather employees and appointees of the Department of Agriculture, and

Whereas, We have consistently fought to win the right for the bona fide organized farmers to speak and be represented through representatives of their own choosing, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegate to the National convention is hereby instructed to present a resolution to said convention calling cooperative officers of the National Farmers Union to call a conference or conferences of bona fide representatives of bona fide farm organizations who believe in the principle of the farmers' right to production cost and of securing united support for the principles embodied in our National legislative program.

We endorse the principle of crop insurance, and urge the passage of legislation embodying that principle. We recommend that the program of said convention calling cooperative officers of the National Farmers Union shall bear its fair share of the cost of such program. We further recommend that the operation and control of such program remain, as far as feasible, in the hands of actual farmers.

Full-Time Director of Junior Work.—Time after time, we have endorsed the program of Junior education on a national scale. Yet in spite of our endorsements of junior education, we have failed to set up a budget that will make possible an extensive national program of junior education.

We, therefore, recommend that the National budget provide for a full-time director of junior education, with a salary and expense account sufficient to carry on the program.

Ask Bill for Rehabilitation.—Whereas, The economic condition of the past has dispossessed thousands of farmers and thrown thousands of them on W.F.A., and

Whereas, A great percent of these people are entitled to have a fair chance to stage a comeback, and regain their rightful place in American society, and raise and educate their families, and have a brighter future than relief work to look forward to, and

Whereas, In 1930 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was set up with one billion dollars to rehabilitate big business and the banks of America, and

Resolved, That we petition our United States Congress in its 75th session to set up a permanent function of government, with no less than \$100,000,000, for the purpose of interest over long periods of time, therefore be it

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curtail production, but be authorized to purchase and so-called surplus and set up necessary machinery to store or warehouse and process such so-called surplus products, and that said manufactured products be, in turn, distributed to the consuming public in the industrial centers who are already on charity or government aid, and give them a full meal, which will, in our opinion, enable the government to do with one dollar the thing that has cost two dollars in our emergency relief program.

This will help the national administration, we trust, to put over a constructive program in line with Joseph's good-and-lean-years program. That, with tariff or embargo on agricultural products from foreign countries, and an amendment to the Triple A program, would care for the lean years from the so-called surplus accumulated from the good years.

Support Constitutional Amendment.—Due to existing confusion among our judiciary in regard to state rights and federal rights for farmers and workers, it has become necessary to amend the Constitution, defining and clarifying our social and economic rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, assembled at Des Moines, Iowa, this 13th day of November, 1936, do hereby endorse Senate Joint Resolution 249, introduced on February 24 by Senator Benson (Calendar Day April 7, 1936), and referred to the committee on judiciary.

Commend Food Distributors.—Whereas, Our order has consistently since its inception worked to lower the costs between farm and consumer in order to gain a wider distribution of agricultural products, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Farmers Union express its approval of the recent understandings between the National Cooperative Council and the retail food and grocery distribution organizations, which understandings represent a mutual effort to remove certain marketing abuses which have been practiced by middlemen and others in the distribution of agricultural products; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention commend these and other food retailers for their announced purpose to work with agricultural cooperatives in the orderly distribution of surplus crops, and that we further commend the recent successful farmer-consumer-cooperative campaigns, which have been used to remove surplus canned peaches, beef, and dried fruits, and that we express our appreciation of the recently announced attempt by the food stores to help move the present surplus of turkeys and the anticipated surplus of winter grapefruit.

Resolved, That we trust that these farmer-consumer-cooperative surplus campaigns may be continued in the interest of increased agricultural revenue by decreasing the costs between farmer and consumer, that the consumer may have available these products of the soil, and the farmers receive a fair market price for them. Be it further

Resolved, That we consider this to be a further move in the direction of securing for agricultural products the cost of production.

Want Easier Drouth Loans.—Several of our states are passing through the worst drouth condition in the history of the United States. Because of the complete loss of income and the failure of feed crops, farmers are unable to maintain the poultry and livestock during the coming winter without loans for the purchase of feed.

Because of the delay in granting loans, livestock herds and poultry, flocks have already been sadly depleted. According to recent information, less than half of the applicants for feed loans have received their checks.

In the face of this condition, regulations have now been laid down that make feed loans, practically unavailable to drouth-stricken areas. In some sections, loans are limited to \$180, and demands are made for all other mortgages and lien holders before a loan will be made. Under these conditions only a small percentage of farmers will be able to comply with the regulations, and thousands of head of livestock and poultry will die in the first months of winter.

We, therefore, request that present regulations regarding feed loans be drastically modified so as to alleviate the situation.

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms.

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationary
Office Equipment Printing

—The CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co. SALINA, KANSAS

We appreciate that the merchants of the turkey belt of the United States have created a market for their turkeys direct from the farmer to the consumer, disregarding the Big-4 packers and their apparent price conspiracy.

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low speedy and adequate relief to reach the areas that have already suffered enough from the ravages of drouth. We further recommend that seed loans be made available at the earliest possible time in anticipation of the coming crop.

FARMERS UNION NEWSPAPERS.—(Drafted by editors of Farmers Union papers and adopted by the convention.)

1. We recommend that a system be worked out in each state under which the Farmers Union paper will go to all the members and shareholders of all cooperatives affiliated with the Farmers Union.

2. We believe that cooperation should be recognized as the primary program of the Farmers Union, and that legislation should be supplementary thereto. As we build economic strength, we shall build legislative strength.

3. We believe that our papers are our cheapest and most effective means of education. For this reason, we believe that each paper, so far as possible, should have a full-time editor, with sufficient time to keep thoroughly informed and to do careful and painstaking work.

SHOW SLIGHT GAIN

(Continued from Page One)

The Atlantic States and in the East North Central States. There was a slight increase even in the North Central States west of the Mississippi, where the drought was extreme this year. Small gains in Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska were all but offset by losses in Missouri, Kansas and the Dakotas. The Pacific Coast States showed an increase of more than 15 percent in the number of pullets.

The rate of egg laying is unusually high in the Far West but in below sections of the country it is below last year.

The large proportion of pullets in the flocks this fall will tend to maintain a relatively high production of eggs per hen. On the other hand, the low price of eggs in comparison with feed may possibly force producers to sell off more laying stock than usual.

The price of an average farm poultry ration in mid-November was \$1.76 a hundred pounds, compared with \$1.15 in November last year. The average farm price of eggs this November was 32 1/2 cents a dozen compared with 30 cents a year ago. Prices of chickens were 13.2 cents a pound compared with 15.9 cents a year ago.

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the History of Kansas Gleaned from the Files of the American Guide

Tonganoxie.—Tonga, an Indian accused of stealing horses, gave this town its name. Denying his guilt, Tonga said "noxie" of the German slang "nixie", and the town picked up the name, Tonganoxie.

Hutchinson.—Warren G. Harding, President of the United States; Arthur Capper, United States Senator; and Jonathan M. Davis, Governor of Kansas were part of an all-star

shocking crew which shocked wheat on the O'Neil farm near Hutchinson on June 28, 1923. President Harding also ran a binder around the field. Next year, on the anniversary of the President's death, a monument was erected on Rydall Hill in the wheat field four miles west of Hutchinson.

Ulysses.—In 1909, out of the rough north Ford of the Cimarron and out from under a debt of \$100,000, this county seat moved to a smooth piece of upland. Creditors were left with forty-acre townsite. Bonds and scrip had been floated in Kansas City in the 1870's to hire professional voters for the county-seat election. Hard times then reduced the town to an even dozen, but after two saloons and a poker game were set up it jumped back to a hundred. Now Ulysses is a town of 1,100 with a \$130,000 courthouse and a \$90,000 hotel.

Waconda Springs.—Indian legend relates that Waconda, an Indian girl, gave this mineral spring its name. According to the legend, Waconda loved an Indian brave of another tribe. In despair at their parents' refusal to let them marry, they threw themselves into the springs and were drowned.

Bushong.—Gen. James Guthrie Harbison, Pershing's chief of staff, spent the early years of his life in the hills northwest of Bushong. He completed his elementary education here, and was graduated from Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan in 1886.

WHERE TO BUY FEED GRAINS

One of the functions of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency is to locate feed for livestock owners and others that may be purchased at the lowest cost. The Agency has listed at this time approximately 20,000 carlots of surplus feed grains. This grain is in the hands of producers, shippers and dealers in or adjacent to the drought states.

The grain has been listed by states showing the name and address of the owner, kind of grain and the railroad over which it would move. Copies of the lists may be obtained from the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, 755 Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

A simple corsage of yellow chrysanthemums might be as welcome as an orchid, depending upon the gown. It is good taste for the gentleman to inquire about this beforehand, or he can instruct the florist to do so.

CLASSIFIED ADS

ATLAS SORGO SEED State sealed Certified, absolutely pure nearly hundred germination. SUDAN fancy ninety-three