



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

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Congressman Lemke and New Union Party

Last week we published the preamble and the Agriculture and Labor planks of the two old parties. We did not print the New Union Party platform at the same time because we did not have available in the office all the material that we wanted to include in the article. In this issue we are printing the platform together with a short biography of the Presidential candidate of the new party, Wm. Lemke, the nominee of Union party was born in Albany, Minn. August 13, 1878. He had the usual common school education, and then went on to the University of North Dakota, where he graduated in 1902. But before he left, there was formed a partnership which continues to this day. It was with Lynn Frazier, co-author of the law which has been Lemke's sleeping and waking ambition for two years.

Lemke was captain of the university football team one year, Frazier another. Lemke is still a fan. They went into politics together in the day when the non-partisan league was sweeping the northwest during and after the World war. Frazier was governor Lemke was his attorney-general. Now Frazier is senator, Lemke congressman, from that state, and together they made their fight on the farm-debt bill.

Close to Townley
Lemke had gone on and studied law at Georgetown University in Washington, graduating last year with the degree of law. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta. He returned then, to Fargo, to practice law, and five years later married Elizabeth McIntyre. It was during this law practice, often as representatives of farm organizations, that he met A. C. Townley, the autocratic leader of the rising non-partisan league. Townley swept across the Dakotas, Minnesota, and invaded Kansas, in a widespread farm "revolt," which caused many a jitter in the conservative east. Soon Lemke was a member of the league's executive committee, holding the republican state central committee chairmanship much of the same time. He was elected to his present term on the republican ticket, but this was merely a designation of convenience. He has voted for most of the new deal measures, and campaigned for Roosevelt in 1932.

Drafted Radical Laws
As attorney-general of North Dakota in 1921 it fell to Lemke to draft the most radical program of legislation a state had put in operation up to that time. It was a program establishing a state bank, state insurance on its own public buildings, state bonding of its own officers and state grain elevators and flour mills. It was the answer of the North Dakota farmers to what they considered exploitation by millers, traders and middlemen, their expression of general discontent and unrest. The program was bitterly attacked within the state and viewed with alarm in others.

Claims Results
Lemke says the state bank is still in operation, has retired its bonded debt, and has saved vast sums to farmers in interest charges. The Mill and Elevator Association buys the farmers' grain, turns out 3,000 barrels of flour a day. The public insurance scheme, he avers, has showed a \$4,000,000 profit despite a huge loss in the burning of the state capitol. The state insurance ticks against loss by hail, and its bonding plan for state employees has an \$800,000 reserve. There is no use in having states, if some of them do not experiment, are not different from the others, he believes. North Dakota fairly well demonstrates in action Lemke's beliefs as to what should be done by the nation.

Beaten But Undeafed
Mrs. Lemke lives in North Dakota with a 16-year-old daughter, Mary. Two sons, Robert, 20, and William, 24, are with Lemke in Washington, law students at George Washington university.

Typical of the persistent and plodding Lemke was his work to bring the Frazier-Lemke bill to a vote, it was beaten, 235-142.

The next day he re-introduced the defeated bill.

The Platform of the Union Party
1—America shall be self-sustained—no foreign entanglements, be they political, economic, financial or military.
2—Congress and Congress alone shall coin, issue and regulate all the money and credit in the United States through a central bank of issue.
3—Immediately following the establishment of the central bank of issue, Congress shall provide for the retirement of all tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the federal government, and shall refinance all the present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all the home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner by the use of its money and credit which it now gives to the control of private bankers.

4—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of a living annual wage for all laborers capable of working and willing to work.

5—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of production at a profit for the farmer.

6—Congress shall legislate that there will be assurance of reasonable and decent security for the aged, who, through no fault of their own, have been victimized and exploited

by an unjust economic system which has so concentrated wealth in the hands of a few that it has impoverished great masses of our people.

7—Congress shall legislate that American agricultural, industrial and commercial markets will be protected from manipulation of foreign money and from all raw material and processed goods produced abroad at less than a living wage.
8—Congress shall establish an adequate and perfect defense for our country from foreign aggression either by air, by land, or by sea, but with the understanding that our naval, air and military forces must not be used under any consideration in foreign fields or in foreign waters, either alone or in conjunction with any foreign power. If there must be a conscription, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.

9—Congress shall so legislate that all federal offices and positions of every nature shall be distributed through civil service qualifications and not through a system of party spoils and corrupt patronage.

10—Congress shall restore representative government to the people of the United States to preserve the sovereignty of the individual states of the United States by the ruthless eradication of bureaucracies.

11—Congress shall organize and institute federal works for the conservation of public lands, waters and forests, thereby creating billions of dollars of wealth, millions of jobs at the prevailing wage, and thousands of homes.

12—Congress shall protect small industry and private enterprise by controlling and decentralizing the economic domination of monopolies to the end that these small industries and enterprises may not only survive and prosper but that they may be multiplied.

13—Congress shall protect private property from confiscation through unnecessary taxation with the understanding that the human rights of the masses take precedence over the financial rights of the classes.

14—Congress shall set a limitation upon the net income of any individual in any one year and a limitation of the amount that such an individual may receive as a gift or as an inheritance, which limitation shall be executed through taxation.

15—Congress shall reestablish conditions so that the youths of the nation as they emerge from schools and colleges, will have the opportunity to earn a decent living while in the process of perfecting themselves in a trade or profession.

FIRST HALF OF 1936 WAS DRY OVER MOST OF COUNTRY

Despite deep snows last winter and heavy rains early this spring in some parts of the country, the United States goes into the second half of 1936 with less than normal precipitation nearly everywhere, according to J. B. Kincer of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Precipitation for the first six months of the year was especially short in the Ohio Valley, in the Great Lakes region, in the Mississippi Valley, and in the trans-Mississippi states. A large area, centering in western Arkansas, eastern Oklahoma, and southwestern Kansas, has had less than half normal rainfall, as has also a large area in the northern Great Plains. Only a few sections between the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountains have had as much as 75 percent normal rainfall since the beginning of 1936.

East of the Appalachians and west of the Rockies precipitation has been more nearly normal. Heavy spring rains, which brought disastrous floods, kept the 6-month precipitation in the Atlantic states well above normal. Precipitation has been more than normal also in most of the Far West and western from western Montana and southeastern Idaho.

June was the driest of the six months in the interior of the country. Some places in Tennessee, northern Texas, and eastern Oklahoma had less than 10 percent of normal rainfall, and an area in the northern Plains had only about 15 percent. June brought much more than normal rainfall to the Far Northwest, to some central Rocky Mountain districts, and to south central Texas. Following a dry May, the abnormally dry June spread serious drought over the principal agricultural sections of the country for the third time in six years. The need for rain at the end of June, Kincer says, was most widespread than it was in either 1930 or 1934 at that time of the year. In both 1930 and 1934 the greatest damage from drought occurred in July and August.

The first three days of July brought beneficial showers to heavy rains in most places from the Potomac, Ohio and lower Missouri rivers southward, but no material relief was reported for other drought stricken areas.

Until the last week of the month June was generally cool. During that week, however, abnormally high temperatures prevailed in the Midwest and Northwest. The heat wave spread southeastward to the South Atlantic area. The highest temperature, reported by first-order Weather Bureau stations, were 108 degrees at Huron, S. Dak., and at Concordia and Dodge City, Kans., and 114 degrees at Phoenix, Ariz.

EVERSON IN RADIO BROADCAST SAYS MUST BE BUILDERS

In his Radio address delivered June 27, the National President of the Farmers Union has the following to say in closing:

We must organize and cooperate to overcome the destructive forces that are threatening to destroy civilization as civilizations have been destroyed in the past through the misuse and abuse of power and wealth by greedy, unscrupulous men.

We must rebuild upon the sound and righteous principles of justice and righteousness. Let us check up on ourselves to make sure we are builders. Let us build anew and better future for our children on the golden rule of Christian Brotherhood. Let us make modern science and invention the servants of all mankind, rather than the property of a few, to be used to exploit the rest of society; for such exploitation must, if continued ultimately lead to destruction, not only of those who are being exploited and deprived of opportunities, but likewise of the exploiters themselves through the loss of their market. This is not an idle theory. It is just the natural consequences of uncontrolled greed. Though the destruction of the buying power of the people is destroying itself.

To the cooperative thinker the experiences of the past are the guide posts directing his course, step by step, providing opportunities for society as a whole to become self-reliant and self-supporting and sharing equitably in the fruits of their labor. Whereas, the dictator covets power for himself, destroying individual initiative and forcing society to serve him rather than society itself for its own mutual benefit.

The forces of organized greed and exploitation are responsible for the conditions of poverty and distress in the midst of plenty, for the loss of homes and property, yes for the lack of opportunity for poor, and yet they could not have brought about this condition if the vast majority through their indifference to the rights of the poor, had not permitted them to do so. It is not at all necessary to place future generations in bondage to sustain society. This government belongs to the people and it is their duty to the people to organize and cooperate in preserving government of, for, and by the people. What moral right have we as a people to borrow from future unborn generations to sustain ourselves? Can we justify our action by any measure of justice?

What shall we say when they ask us why we have placed them in bondage to the coupon clippers? And then what shall we say when they ask us if we were so foolish as to think we could cure a people with an excuse by multiplying that debt and passing it on to them? Shall we be honest enough to tell them that we simply did not have the courage to meet the situation, honestly and fairly, or shall we plead ignorance as an excuse for this great evil? It is about time for us to quit "passing the buck" or permit the crooked politicians to get by with this deceitful practice on their part.

Yes, it is about time that our conscience should be fired with righteous indignation at the ignorance, indifference, corruption, deceit and fraud that is permeating through our entire social structure. It is high time that we should cease following the dictates of blind partisanship and their own personal selfish ambition above that of public welfare. It is time that we should restore common honesty, morality, and efficient service in public affairs. A public office should be a position of trust, honor and opportunity for honest public service and it can be such if the people are enlightened, aroused and active in the selection of their servants and still more active and determined after they are selected in requiring faithful service from them, and this is equally important as their selection.

Let me say to you unorganized farmers listening in, you are only cheating yourselves by remaining unorganized. The opportunity is knocking at your door. The Farmers Union needs you; but you need the Farmers Union, even more than it needs you. You need a local Farmers Union in every farm community through which to cooperate in giving expression and mutual helpfulness in solving problems which you can not hope to solve individually and alone. It is a school of education to enlighten yourselves and your neighbors and mobilize and develop your economic power, in order to preserve and protect your rights and property and it will be just as effective as you make intelligent use of it in promoting its noble principles and purposes.

It is just a little investment in money and time and energy in agricultural education. Can you think of anything that could be more important or a greater benefit to our agricultural industry than this? I am sure I do not know of any greater need in the United States today than a strong, active, enlightened, and organized agricultural industry which is the foundation of our civilization. You can make your voice heard and your influence felt in your legislative and in the market places and unless you do this through organization and cooperation you will continue to pay for the privilege of working to produce food and clothing to feed and clothe society. Do you know of any other class of society so charitable that they are willing to

pay for the privilege of working and continue to borrow the difference between what they earn and what they receive and thus surrender their places to work to the money lender? Well, now my friends, that is the price you have been paying for being unorganized, yes, and that is the real reason for the depression, for unemployment, for the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, for the old deal, the new deal and the raw deal.

You can put a stop to all these misdeeds and bring about a SQUARE DEAL if you will but organize and cooperate to do it, but there is no time to delay. You must act now before it is too late.

J. P. DeMOSS
Odessa Stockman Dies of Apoplexy After a Stroke Friday

J. P. DeMoss of Odessa, Mo., who suffered a stroke of apoplexy last Friday, died at his home today. Mr. DeMoss was a prominent farmer and stockman and was 73 years old. He was very active in Masonic circles and for the last twelve years was a member of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City.

Surviving are the widow; a son, E. M. DeMoss of Clinton, Ia.; and three daughters, Mrs. Ernest Powell, Miss Gladys DeMoss of Odessa, and Mrs. Paul Osborn of Leavenworth.

Funeral services will be held at the Methodist church in Odessa at 2 o'clock Thursday. Burial will be at Warrensburg, Mo.

COMMODITY EXC. HEARINGS TO BE IN FIVE CITIES

Public hearings incident to the promulgation of general rules and regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act will start at Chicago, Illinois, on June 27 and end at New York City on August 13, according to an announcement today by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The purpose of the hearings will be to conduct by the J. M. Mohr, Assistant Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration.

Hearings are scheduled for 10:00 o'clock a. m. on dates and at places as follows:

July 27, 28, and 29, room 300, Chicago Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

July 31, room 364, New Chamber of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

August 3, Hotel Kansas Citian, Kansas City, Missouri.

August 7 and 8, Directors' Room, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

August 12 and 13, room 900, at 45 Broadway, New York.

The principal grain, cotton, and mercantile exchanges where commodities are dealt in for future delivery, are located in the above named cities. The hearings will be to give the Secretary of Agriculture the benefit of trade views and to afford exchange officers and members, as well as the public generally, opportunity to be heard on various matters that may be dealt with by the regulator under the Commodity Exchange Act.

The Commodity Exchange Act authorizes a Commission, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Attorney General, and the Treasurer, to fix limits upon the amount of speculative trading that may be done by any person. Separate hearings will be held for the purpose of establishing such trading limits. However, hearings for this purpose will not start until the hearing on general rules and regulations have been completed.

INQUIRY ON COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE IN EUROPE

At the request of the President, the Secretary of Agriculture has designated Clifford Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Illinois, and Robin Hood, Secretary-Treasurer, National Cooperative Council, Washington, D. C., as associates on the Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe. They will join the other members of the Inquiry in Sweden and will give particular attention to the relationship between consumers cooperative and agriculture and the use of agricultural commodities.

The Inquiry on Cooperative Enterprise in Europe was initiated by the President to make a study and report upon the nature, ways of operation and place in the economic structure of consumers cooperation in several European countries.

The original appointees were Jacob Baker, Assistant Progress Administrator; Leland Olds, Executive Secretary of the New York State Power Authority; and Charles E. Stuart, Consulting Engineer of New York, who sailed July 1 on the SS California, going directly to Sweden where they will be joined by the men designated to study the problem.

(Editor's Note: This appointment is more like the real thing. Both Clifford Gregory and Robin Hood are in sympathy with and understand the cooperative movement. Both of them should have been members of the committee instead of associate members. We wonder why both the Republican and Democratic administrations usually appoint some Intellectual Podunkers on any board or commission that has to do with cooperation or farming instead of selecting men who really know what it is all about.)

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For all kinds of Wire and Steel Posts.

NATIONAL GRAIN COOPERATIVE IN FINE CONDITION

Chicago, June 29—Farmers National Grain Corporation announced today that, under a financing plan negotiated with Farm Credit Administration, the national grain cooperative will begin the next fiscal year, July 1, with not less than \$6,000,000 of working capital in addition to its physical facilities. The corporation, which will continue its marketing operations without interruption, will have that amount of working capital after paying, in due course, all liabilities to third persons, it was explained by C. E. Huff, president, and W. C. Singel, vice-president and general manager.

"Regional stockholders of the corporation put only a relatively small amount of capital into the enterprise in the beginning," Mr. Huff said. "Most of the capital of the corporation, therefore, has been earned capital. Losses of the past three years, occasioned by unfavorable marketing factors attributable largely to the drought, have approximately equaled our earned capital. Regional stockholders, under the new arrangement, will play a more important part in the stock ownership of the corporation."

"At June 30, 1935, the corporation had unimpaired capital and surplus of \$1,098,392.07 and losses for the year ending June 30, 1936, are now indicated as being somewhat over that amount. Exact figures will be announced when public accountants have completed their audit following June 30," he said.

"The refinancing plan," he continued, "contemplates that regional stockholders, in turn made up of local cooperative elevators owned by farmers, will purchase a very substantial amount of new capital stock in Farmers National, giving it an adequate unimpaired capital base. The difference between such new capital sum and \$6,000,000 will be provided thru a federal loan."

"The cooperative will retain all grain inventories, grain contracts, exchange memberships, current accounts receivable, and all other current operating assets, as well as such warehouses and elevators as are desired for present operations. The debt for such assets will be funded over a term of years," he asserted.

"It was the original policy of the governmental agency established to refinance the cooperative to lend funds only through the national and not to make loans direct to regional stockholders or local cooperatives. This made Farmers National responsible for all funds re-loaned to regional stockholders. Such policy was changed several years ago so as to make all loans direct to those using the funds, and under the plan just completed the corporation will be relieved of obligations incurred for others."

The national cooperative, with headquarters here, is owned by and is the central selling agency for 23 regional grain cooperatives doing business in a score of states. These regionals are made up of some 2,500 country cooperative elevators, and back of these it is estimated, is the patronage of more than 300,000 grain farmers. The national has membership on the principal grain exchanges and has between 40 and 50 branch offices.

Chicago, June 29—Farmers Western Grain Company, Omaha, a regional cooperative representing 125 country cooperative elevators, subscribed today for \$150,000 of stock in Farmers National Grain Corporation, it was reported at offices of the corporation here. The vote of its 16 directors was unanimous, according to Irving B. Goldsmith, counsel for Farmers National, who discussed with the Nebraska group the refinancing plan announced today by Farm Credit Administration, under which the national grain cooperative will begin the new fiscal year, July 1, with \$6,000,000 of working capital. Western, one of 23 regional grain cooperatives, is contemplated, will subscribe for a total of \$3,000,000 of new stock in the central selling agency, and is among the first, if not the first, to take such action. C. E. Huff, president of Western, and H. F. Brandt, a director, is director also of Farmers National.

Chicago, June 30—The resignation of W. H. Settle, manager of the Indianapolis branch of Farmers National Grain Corporation, effective at once was announced here today by C. E. Huff, president, following receipt of a letter from Mr. Settle asking that he be relieved in order to devote more time to personal affairs. M. D. Guild, who has been assistant in that office for a number of years, will be acting manager of the branch.

"Now that the debt adjustment which Farmers National is fairly certain has been accomplished," Mr. Settle said, "and now that the Corporation is in the best shape in its history to carry on soundly and effectively, I feel that I should be relieved of my duties on the eve of the new crop year."

Mr. Huff wrote, "but do so with reluctance. I recall that you were chairman of the organization committee that launched Farmers National; that you were a director nearly four years, and that for the past two years you have been manager of the Indianapolis branch. In all those positions your work has been thorough and well done, and your advice helpful. In view of that service, naturally we are not anxious to have you leave us."

Don't forget the President Everson Meetings Wednesday evening at Clay Center, Clay county, Thursday evening, July 9th, at Westmorland in Pettowatomie Co. Fri. evening, July 10th, at Kellogg in Cowley county, Saturday evening, July 11; at Cedar Vale in Chautauque county. Everyone within driving distance should make it a point to attend at least one of these meetings.

ELEVATOR OPENED For First Time in Three Years Almena Storing Wheat

Almena, Kan., June 30.—(Special)—For the first time in three years the Farmers Union elevator here is being opened for business. This is the first year since 1933 that box cars suitable for hauling wheat have been ordered by A. S. Rabourn, Rock Island station agent. Although grasshoppers and drought are menacing crops in Norton county the prospect is the best in five years.—Topeka Capital.

ELECTRIC WIRING
Safe, high-grade house wiring and instruction in the ordinary precautions to take with electricity, are among the points to be stressed this summer at Rosedale Dairy Farm selected by the World Power Conference, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the National Electrical Manufacturers Association to demonstrate practical uses for electricity on the farm and in the farm home.

While accidents from electricity are quite rare, it is possible by the intelligent use of power to avoid them almost entirely.

Experts list two points which should always be kept in mind. It is imperative to have wiring done by a competent and trustworthy contractor who will use only approved materials. The second thing to remember is that electricity and moisture do not mix. Moisture stimulates the flow of current through any conductor and makes some non-conductors capable of carrying a charge. A dry board is a good insulator and will protect a person while changing fuses, for example, if he should make the common error of doing that with the current on. But a damp or wet board ceases to be an insulator and becomes an excellent conductor because of the moisture.

There are other general practices that are apt to cause unpleasant and in many cases serious shocks. Light cords should never be run under rugs or "door-jams," for they wear out quickly and may cause a short circuit and will certainly give bad service. Nor should cords be run over steam or water pipes, since this will tend to spoil the insulating material. Heating appliances should not be left connected when not in use. This is a cause of fire. Nor should appliances be disconnected by pulling on the cord, as this loosens the connections and frequently causes trouble.

Cords should be examined regularly to guard against weak places that may develop. Worn out cords should be replaced immediately, and cords should never be used in place of permanent properly installed wiring. Repairs in appliances and wiring should be made by a competent electrician, and when repairs are made, approved materials should be insisted upon.

When wiring is first installed or replaced it should be inspected thoroughly by an electrical inspector. This assures that the work has been properly done and will give good service.

Kansas Will Celebrate 75th Year of Statehood

October 7-17, Kansas will celebrate the 75th year of statehood, with a big Diamond Jubilee Exposition at Wichita.

Interest and enthusiasm are growing all over the state, and Kansans who have moved to other states are planning to return to help in the celebration. An elaborate program is being prepared.

Here will be shown the history of the state, from the days of ox teams and covered wagons, down to our present day. Inquiry has been sent out as to where in the state can be found the oldest sod house. They are also hunting for the oldest native Kansan. If you have information which would assist, drop us a line, and we will see that it gets into the hands of the proper persons.

Below we are printing their releases:

FIRST KANSAN IS SOUGHT

Jubilee Club To Be Formed of Old Residents

What Kansas has been longest in the state? Who is the oldest native Kansan yet living here or elsewhere? The Jubilee Jubilee wants to know. Honors are due the builders of the state. Much interest in the oldest Kansan has been expressed by many persons.

Among those nominated for the honor are:

Frank Hageman, the National Bank of America, Salina, Kan., who came to Kansas in 1859.

Mrs. John W. Platt, Wichita, who was born at Lenexa, Kan., in March, 1858.

Mrs. Elsie Dubach Isely, age 94, heroine of "Sunbonnet Days," who came to Doniphan County in March, 1856, and now lives in Wichita, but who, because she spent 12 intervening years outside the state, does not

SECY. KENNEDY ADVISES VOTE FOR FARMER INTERESTS

At the close of his Radio address June 27, National Secretary E. E. Kennedy had the following to say:

On previous occasions on this Farmers Union Hour, I have pointed out that there are just two programs, one is the program of the International bankers, a program of legalized exploitation—the other the Farmers Union program. I repeat that assertion today with even more emphasis. As I have pointed out many times before, the Farmers Union is non-partisan. We are an organization of farmers with a definite economic and legislative program which our members formulate themselves at their annual meetings. In the platform and candidates, I have but briefly reviewed the records and the lack of integrity in performance on the one hand and the proven record of performance on the other.

I am sure that every farmer will judge for himself, not only the platform and pledges but the political honesty and personal integrity of the candidates for office as shown by their record in public life. In this I include of course the candidates for all public offices to be elected this fall.

Our people will also want to judge in whose hands and under whose leadership representative government can be safely entrusted. This issue concerns the Farmers Union very vitally for so long as we have the privilege of the ballot, the opportunity to speak freely, to assemble peacefully and to petition for the redress of a grievance and enjoy the American right to enforce our petitions at the ballotbox, we have the opportunity and the privilege of solving our problems.

Our representative government is one denied to a free people the solution of any problem affecting the welfare of agriculture is a hopeless one.

The Farmers Union, my friends, provides for the farmers of America an organization through which we can speak and intelligently act, through which we can cooperate and bargain collectively, through which we can educate each other, through which we can seek the redress of grievances, through which we can protect and defend the great industry of agriculture.

During the next few months political confusion will surround us on every hand. Economic questions will be twisted and warped, passions will be aroused. You farmers who are listening to me today have a tremendous responsibility to see that you keep your feet on the ground and your thinking straight, to be able to separate the truth from the false. It is the great body of Farmers Union members both men and women, young and old, who are meeting regularly in your Farmers Union locals from north to south, from east to west who discuss and understand these problems. It is you who are best equipped because you are intelligently fortified. To the farmers outside of the ranks of the Farmers Union, I invite you to join with your neighbors in a Farmers Union Local.

I invite you to become an organized Union Farmer, so that you may work with others in the solution of your problems. Instructions and information on how you may become a member of the Farmers Union will be sent to you if you want them. You may also (continued on page 2)

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address.

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

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

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSN., Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., John Vesceky, President.

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 305, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe.....President
T. C. Belden.....Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1936

In this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer we are reprinting the Declaration of Independence. In many ways this document is much better written and contains a stronger statement of the principal of equal rights and privileges to all than does the Constitution of the United States. The principles declared in this document if put into law and practice would make the United States in fact as well as in theory the Land of the Free, the Home of the Brave. If one reads both documents carefully one cannot help but be impressed with the clear consensus of the Declaration of Independence as compared with plain indications of compromises in language as well as in the provisions of the Constitution. Because the Constitution was in fact largely a compromise as between the fears of the small states and the desires of the large states, the rights of the people themselves were almost entirely forgotten in the original draft and had to be provided for in subsequent amendments. If either of the documents are to be considered as sacred or basic then certainly the Declaration should be so considered because of the everlasting right principles enunciated in it. The Constitution, being but an instrument for the effectuating of the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, should by the very language of the Declaration be amended as often as changed conditions demand that it be amended so as to give the People of the United States the best possible opportunity for freedom and the pursuit of happiness.

I was asked Monday to say for publication what I think of the plan of Harry Hopkins to remove a large part of the farm families from the drought districts in North and South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, and resettle them some where else on lands purchased by the government for that purpose. Mr. Hopkins thinks that in that way there would be more room for those that were left so that each could have a farm of about 480 acres on which they could better make a living without putting all their land in wheat.

If Mr. Hopkins knew more about the hard winter and hard spring wheat district which he wishes to depopulate, he would know that there is plenty of land there to give each farmer now living there more than 480 acres. The trouble is that a large part of the land is owned by doctors, bankers, lawyers, grain men, and others who in order to make as much as possible from the land insist that it all be put in wheat or some other soil depleting crop. If one farmer refuses to farm it they rent it to some one else or, as is often the case, they either buy a tractor or hire one and put the land in wheat for themselves. It was not the resident farmer that created the surplus of wheat, nor is he responsible for

the breaking up of the virgin prairies and the consequent dust storms, it is the town farmer, and the non-resident land hog who is mostly to blame. Whenever we farmers go into any kind of business we are looked upon as interlopers, even if it be the handling of our own products or the supplies for our farms, but I doubt that there is a single line of business many members of which are not actively engaged in farming, in direct competition with us farmers, thus helping to create surpluses that depress the prices to all and helping to rob the soil of fertility without any regards for the future of the farming industry or of the country.

If the government really wants to help in this calamity, and I feel sure that it really is anxious to do what it can to help, it should rehabilitate the farmers on their own farms. Loan or donate the farmers enough money to keep their livestock and poultry through this year so that they are in a position to get nearly an even start when the rains come again, as I am sure they will. Then the Soil Conservation policy should be so changed that the farmers living on their own farms would get paid a bonus for letting a part of their land grow back into grass. This payment would not only help resod the land but it would help tide the farmers over years of small or no crops. Then something should be done to discourage the present tendency towards large land holdings by others than farmers. The best would be to pass the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing act and also a graduated Land tax law, so as to discourage large land holdings and enable tenants and our own boys to buy and own farms on terms under which they could expect to eventually pay for them.

TRAVELOGUE

Thursday morning July 2 I took the Streamliner for Topeka to attend a special called meeting of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations. As chairman I called the meeting to order at 1:30 p. m. After the reading of the minutes the meeting was opened to a general discussion of our plans for the special session of the Kansas Legislature. As there is an account of that part of the meeting elsewhere in this issue I will not take up any more space with it in this travelogue.

Mr. Avery, Secretary of the Kansas State Fair, talked to the meeting about the fair and proposed that Kansas Farmers furnish the program for Tuesday of fair week, the day to be known as Farmers Day. The Kansas Committee agreed to the proposition and appointed a committee to work with the fair board in arranging the program and getting it advertised.

Saturday morning I impressed my son, Albert, who was visiting in Sa-

lina over the fourth, to take me to Marysville for the Farmer-Labor picnic. On the way there we saw on all sides of the road either bundle wagons and threshing rigs in operation or combines cutting and threshing the over-ripe wheat. The wheat seems to be averaging around 15 to 20 bushels per acre, with some fields going as high as 40 or more.

We arrived at Marysville at noon and visited with Brothers Praile, Frost, Teagarden and others until time to start the afternoon program. C. G. Steel was the master of ceremonies and he certainly made a good job of it. After the band music and contortionist finished with his part of the program, Mr. Steele introduced me as the first speaker. I talked for about a half hour and then Dr. O. G. Wolf, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau made one of his regular fine talks. Before the meeting opened we had agreed that he would make his talk on organization and present day conditions, and I was to make mine on peace and patriotism. Both talks were well received by the folks gathered there. In spite of it being the Fourth of July even the children were exceptionally attentive and made it a very easy audience to talk to.

Mr. Chappell, the labor speaker, agreed to make his talk in the evening, as both Mr. Wolf and I were anxious to start for home right after the afternoon program. The organization committee deserve much credit for the way they conducted the picnic. I feel sure that the folks there all enjoyed themselves and felt, as both Dr. Wolf and I did, that the picnic was very enjoyable and very much worth while. I hope that some of the things said at the meeting will be of value to those present and will help to awaken us farm and labor folks and in fact all the folks of this farming community to the realization that only in proportion as we are organized and take an active part in our government and economic affairs, will we be able to get a square deal for us common folks.

THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The American Declaration of independence is in many ways the most remarkable document written during modern times. As last week on July 4th we celebrated the 160th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration, most of us without any real understanding of the real significance of the day, we are printing the declaration in its entirety and asking our readers to pay special attention to the declaration of principles which precede the enumeration of the grievances that the colonies had against the mother country. It is this DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES that is the most important part of the document and that had the greatest influence not only on the destiny of the American Colonies but on all the civilized peoples of the world and perhaps most of all upon the people and the Government of Great Britain.

The American Declaration of Independence

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America, in Congress, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and when so suspended he

has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected whereby the legislative powers incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration thither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing his judiciary powers.

He has made judges depend on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein, an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous and totally unworthy head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive upon the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated injuries, a prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts that independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress.

John Hancock, President.

Attested:
Charles Thompson, Secretary.
New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.
Massachusetts—Bay—Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, etc.—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.
Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Delaware—Carver Rodney, Geo. Read, Thomas McKean.

Pennsylvania—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

Maryland—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

SECY. KENNEDY
ADVISES VOTE FOR
FARMER INTERESTS
(continued from page 1)

like to have copies of these talks to day for asking—you may address your letters to me—Edward E. Kennedy, National Secretary of Farmers Union, at Kankakee, Illinois.

We are sorry that because of lack of space we are not able to publish his entire talk; but the closing words have much that is especially applicable to all our farmers at the present time that we just had to make room for it, and we especially request our readers to give it the careful reading and thought that it deserves.

THE REGULAR PARTY MAN

I am the Upright Citizen—Taxpayer is my name;

I'm one of the city's solid men and I'm everywhere the same;

I've built the sewers and paved the streets and paid for the parks you see.

And all of the Contractors, Bosses, Beats and Leeches feed on me.

You see, I'm a Regular Party Man—it's bred in my flesh and bone. I've voted for every Republican since the party has been known.

I always vote my ticket straight, though at times it's a bitter pill; I never split it, and I may state that I hope I never will.

Now Smith, next door, is a Democrat, and another solid man, Who always knows right where he's at and votes by the self-same plan.

And Smith is an Upright Citizen, and his name's Taxpayer, too. And as one of the city's solid men, he's down on the Grafting crew.

And so am I. So we go to the polls and vote straight down the line. Two square and quite well-meaning souls, and his vote offsets mine.

Now, I've talked with Smith and he's talked with me and we've talked quite plainly, too. I've said to him: "Now, Smith, you see, I'm down on this grafting crew. And our man is the man to win the fight—let's a doctored and able man."

And Smith says: "Yes, I guess that's right, but he's a Republican, and I always vote my ticket straight from A to Z—that's how I've always done and it's getting late to change my methods now. Our man isn't quite what he ought to be, I quite agree to that.

But he's the Party Nominee, and you know I'm a Democrat. So I guess I'll stick to the good, old ship, and vote right down the line."

And Smith makes one cross on his ballot slip—and so his vote kills mine.

Now, Smith and I, we mean all right, and we want things on the square. But when there's a Regular Party fellow, a man must do his share. My faith comes down from Fremont's time, and his from Jefferson.

And to cling to the Old Time Faiths sublime, no odds how the paving's done.

Sometimes I think his man's the best, sometimes he thinks mine is. But I vote straight, North, East, West, and he votes straight for us. We quite agree on the little things. Like the tax rolls and the streets. The city school, police, white-wings and the health of milk and meats. But when it comes to matters big, like a Regular Party plank, Why Smith is stubborn as a pig, and I'm somewhat of a crank.

And we'd like to vote alike and then we could down the grafting crew. But we are both Regular Party men—so what are we going to do?

—JAMES W. FOLEY.

HULL SEES HOPE FOR PEACE IN YOUTH

Washington—Upon the young people of the land rests very largely the responsibility for world peace, Secretary of State Hull believes.

"If peaceful methods of settling international disputes can be substituted for armed conflict a happier future will be made certain, and that rests very largely with the young people now on the scene," he asserts.

This view was expressed in a recent letter to Ernest Hatch Wilkins, president of Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, where the first Peace Institute for college students was in session.

FARMING AND YOU

One encouraging sign of improved farm conditions is the number of freshly painted buildings, newly-shingled roofs, and well-repaired fences that are noticeable in most rural sections of the state. Such investments in appearance have been badly needed

Neighborhood Notes

LIBERTY 782 MEETS REGULARLY

Liberty Local 782 of Marshall School met June 19 at the Liberty school house. The meeting was called to order at 8:30. The evening was spent listening to several good speakers, also some accordion music.

Mr. and Mrs. Thale P. Skovgard, of Greenleaf, Kansas, were present. He is a candidate for the nomination to the office of state senator from the 19th Senatorial district of Marshall and Washington counties.

Mr. Shovgard was the main speaker of the evening.

Fred Gefert, candidate for county commissioner for Marshall county, gave a short talk.

Jos. Holley, Marshall county's Junior Leader, gave us a few of his ideas.

Another visitor we should not forget to mention was Antone Peterson from Washington county. He always brings with him a fine message for the union folks at Liberty. We were more than pleased to have all these fine folks at our meeting.

The next meeting will be July 17. Ben Organbright is refreshment committee.

The children should come prepared to furnish some entertainment.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

The letter printed below shows that Kansas and the Kansas Farmers Union is becoming known from one end of our country to the middle if not to the other end. Of course we are glad to welcome Mr. Gallagher into our

ed on midwestern farms for many years. The fact that they are now beginning to be made indicates a joint revival of funds and confidence.

There are other signs of a new psychology. The extension service this year has instituted a new project in landscape gardening, and the interest shown makes clear the fact that farm people have a genuine desire to make their homes more attractive.

The transplanting of native trees and shrubs on the desired location about the house and grounds and the laying out of a long-time plan for the kitchen window is a sign of a new era in the farmstead. Upon their early training depends the rate of America's progress. Upon their early surroundings depends their attitude toward life.

It is not too much to say that an attitude of exploitation perpetuates itself through the children of the exploiters. And an agriculture which fosters soil-mining sows the seeds of its own destruction. Certainly the child who grows up on a farm where the buildings are unpainted, the weeds uncut, and the hedge untrimmed, and where mother's view from the kitchen window is a pigpen or corral—that child is not equipped to enjoy life as fully or serve his community as constructively as a child from a family which takes pride in keeping the farm attractive.

The farm woman who plants hollyhocks to screen an ugly object serves agriculture as does her husband in conserving soil fertility. In fact, the two—beautification and conservation—must always go together.

Both are products of progressive

family of readers. We hope that our paper will be of help to him in building cooperatives and bettering conditions for the common folks in Maine.

Caribon, Maine, July 1, '36

Enclosed you will find 50 cents in stamps for which please send me The Kansas Union Farmer for six months. I would appreciate it if you would send me the March, April and May issues, as I wish to obtain what information I can on your cooperative movement.

Yours very truly
Chester R. Gallagher.
Box 426
Caribon, Maine.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Rooks County
Since God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst Mary Sparks, the wife of our brother, Will Sparks.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Stone Local 792, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Farmers Union and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

May Marcotte,
Clara Balthazor,
Vina Pywell,
Committee.

And the farmer's road may not be smooth throughout the year ahead, although there may be times when money is scarce and debts press hard, even so the attempt to make the farm beautiful as well as productive will pay dividends in mental peace.

Addition of the eighth unit of the Southern Kansas Cooperative Livestock Breeders Association was effected recently with the organization of the Gray County association.

The other member organizations are in Meade, Clark, Comanche, Barber, Kiowa, Ford, and Hodgeman counties, according to Vance M. Rucker, extension marketing specialist of the Kansas State College.

The chairman of each county association is a member of the board of directors of the Southern Kansas association. Members expect the organization to help them buy and sell to better advantage.

We Manufacture—
Farmers Union Standard
Accounting Forms

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

the CONSOLIDATED
printing and stationery co.
SALINA, KANSAS

ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Date

Post Office

Kansas Union Farmer

Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Enclosed find remittance of..... Please

have the following advertisement (..... words)

at 3c per word run..... times.

Copy of ad

.....

.....

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

I hope you clipped several things from last week's paper to put in your scrap book, but especially I hope you call your attention to the short item "What to Do." There are some suggestions in this article which I am sure will be helpful to us all, if we will follow them.

Then, we have a big long article this week about the all-stars camp in the Black Hills. If there is any other information which you wish, please don't hesitate to write us. Already we have applications from two boys, and one girl to attend this camp. I hope there will be anyway 12 or 15, from Kansas to attend, and we will try to find ways for more, if we can.

This would be an opportunity for the entire family to take a vacation trip. I wonder if any of our members have been to the Black Hills. Why not write us a letter telling us the route you took and other things that would be interesting and that we should know.

This week we are printing playlets that should afford some hearty laughs in your program this summer and fall. I wonder if some Junior groups will work up one of the playlets, either one of these or some other that has been printed in our Junior column, and present it to the delegates at the state convention. Let's show them that you really do things.

Mrs. Dobson writes us about the picnic and display they are going to have in Manhattan on Wednesday, August 12. This group covers the northeastern sec. of Kansas, but any junior, or leader from any part of the state will be made very welcome. They are planning a good meeting, and you will hear more about their plans later.

Complying with Mrs. Dobson's request, we are again printing the suggested projects for the Juniors and Reserves for the different months. But, if you can't carry on the suggested work of each month, pick out those projects that would appeal most to your local groups.

You will notice this month also call for recipes in ice creams, and cold drinks. If you have some successful recipes, why not send them in so they can be printed, and other

FIRST DISTRICT JUNIORS

Of course we are all busy people but then something must be done. We have to go to busy people for they are the ones who do the world's work. We haven't been hearing much about the Junior work but that's because we were too busy to write about it—all of us.

Several committees are busy making plans for the district jamboree which is to be held at Manhattan on August 12.

Frieda Maelzer of Delphos is chairman of the entertainment committee and Mrs. Bea Matson and Mrs. Walker are serving with her. They have the task of selecting the poem for the Junior Reserve contest. Of arranging the four-minute speech contest, deciding what prizes will be given and all such things as that. A busy important committee!

Then Vincent Larson and Alexis Johnson are planning the athletic contests and sports and their prizes.

Misses Pearl Goethe and Esther Ekblod of Leonardville and Miss Iva



8756. A Smart Frock for the Classroom.

Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 10 requires 3 yards of 35-inch material, plus 3-4 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

8783. The Pointed Yoke and Short Sleeve Are In—Easy To Do.

Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35-inch fabric. Price 15c.

Send orders to Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

members have the opportunity of using them, also.

I have a fine letter from Martha Stremel this week. You will remember she was an easy winner in the contests this department had a couple of years ago.

It is getting warmer every day, but if we keep busy we won't notice the heat quite so much, so I'm going to expect each and every one of the Juniors to have a project for display at the state convention this fall in McPherson.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

Bison, Kansas
June 30, 1936

Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. How is the weather down there?

School closed in May and I passed the fifth grade and am ready now for next year.

We celebrated Mothers Day in a happy way, and also Father's Day.

Are the people busy harvesting down there. We are almost finished.

Your friend,
Martha Stremel.

Dear Martha:
Although we haven't heard from you for such a long time, I felt sure you were reading the Junior page, and carrying forward our Junior work and the Farmers Union. Maybe the temperature doesn't register so hot down here, but it has been up to 109 already. With so many high buildings and so much hot pavement, it seems so much hotter than it really is. We sell much cooler than it really is.

One morning last week when I came to work the streets were just filled with grasshoppers, and so many dead ones on the side walks. Guess they became confused and lit here in town where there wasn't so much to eat as out on the farm. I hope they decide Kansas is no place for them, and soon move on.

Are you, or any of the other Juniors from your community, planning to attend the Junior camp in the Black Hills. I know you would all enjoy it. Let me hear from you again.

As ever,
Aunt Patience

Koepf of Home, will be the table committee.

President Joseph Holly of Irving and myself are to have charge of the exhibits. I hope the rest of the Reserves are having better luck than we. They planned 7 packages of everlasting flowers seed of various kinds and two varieties of pop corn and the grasshoppers have made a clean sweep so I guess they will have to exhibit the grasshoppers!

I hope the young people are busy with four-minute speeches and the Reserves with their kits, bird houses, quilt blocks, pet oddities. (I wish Aunt Patience would re-publish the list of monthly projects again.)

As soon as I receive the reports from these various committees I will send them in to this paper.

Sincerely yours,
Leona S. Dobson.

CAMP IN THE BLACK HILLS

At this camp will be a number of the Juniors and leaders from the different Farmers Union states, who have been active in their own state. Won't it be interesting, and lots of fun to meet these people and discuss our methods of doing things.

The camp is at Camp Judson, in Bear Gulch, seventeen miles west of Rapid City, South Dakota, which is some 650 or 675 miles from Salina. This would be an easy two days drive, stopping over night on the way to the camp, and one night's stop on the way returning.

The camp is scheduled to start off on Monday morning August 24, and will be for all of that week, but—any one who wants to attend must bring their application and registration fee in by August 10.

The registration fee of \$8.00, which must accompany your application, covers all camp costs—tuition, food, room, recreation, dishes, cot, everything except your transportation to and from the camp. You would need to make allowance for your transportation, which should be at a minimum with several going in one car, and sharing the expense.

You would be expected to take blankets, sufficient for cool nights, suitable clothing for outdoors, your camera, musical instruments, or such other personal property as you might wish.

There will be comfortable accommodations as it is the intention of the sponsors to accept only reservations for the number they can accommodate comfortably.

There will be a regular schedule of routine, when you will study, and special directors have been provided. Our National President, Mr. Everson plans to spend several days and will talk to the group.

There is also a Recreational Director, and I quote from an article written by her.

One of the things that I can find to be grateful for this hot, dry, spring day is the fact that I am going to have the privilege of being the Recreational Director of the All-State camp that will be held at Camp Judson in August. That is a camp that is a camp!

Scenery near the camp is simply

breath-takingly lovely—dark-earthen hills studded with pines, colorful crags and flashing brooks all in a kaleidoscopic arrangement of sheer beauty.

There are limitless possibilities for recreation at the camp. If you like hill-climbing, there are hills that fairly beg you to come on up and see the view from their summit. The scene from those points of vantage are well worth the effort involved in the ascent. But if you prefer less strenuous activities, there is fishing, a bathing pool, a diamond ball field, and these representatives of other agricultural states alone, will prove of utmost interest, and will serve to bring home to you the magnitude and possibilities of the cooperative movement.

There is a natural amphitheatre on the side of the hill where we will stage our out-door plays and pageants. Just below it, we will have our camp-fires in the evenings. Can't you just visualize the scene? A clear-ed space among the trees, a roaring camp-fire, and around it gathered a group of young folks from many parts of the United States—singing together, playing together, talking about their mutual interests. Mocked by these representatives of other agricultural states alone, will prove of utmost interest, and will serve to bring home to you the magnitude and possibilities of the cooperative movement.

If the weather refuses to allow us to spend our evening outdoors, there is a fine large auditorium, with a fire-place and a piano. We will learn many folk dances—dances from foreign countries, and unusual ones of our own land. Have you ever danced the Tarento, or Ach Jah, or the Brass Wagon?

We plan to do some interesting handicraft from native materials, thus making our own souvenirs of Camp.

Doesn't it all sound like fun, with a capital F? I believe in fun—and if you don't get it at the All-State Camp, I miss my guess—and I am a good guesser!

So much for recreation. But don't get the idea that camp is to be all recreation! Far from it! The curriculum will offer just what you need most, and all classes will be arranged to cover such material as will be of most help to you.

The clothes problem there is easily solved. You'd better wear breeches and boots, or other suitable clothing, but great of what you need for you'll be going places and seeing things! You'll need no "fancy fixings." Bring a sweater, and a raincoat, and a pair of rubbers. Bring your camera, a musical instrument if you play one, a good pocket-knife, but greatest of all, bring the determination to have that week in camp be a banner week—a week of cooperative good time and knowledge gained—a week that will be a cherished memory.

A SHADOW PLAY

Stretch a sheet across one end of the room, leaving space for actors behind it. A light back of the actors throws their shadows on the screen. This affords possibilities for clever make-believe and make-shift costuming and stage properties. In the following play, adapted from a Chinese play, horns for the devils are made from cardboard, the tongue is made from flannel, etc.

The Awful Fate of a Fibber

Characters: The judge, two devils, the recorder, and the woman. Judge is discovered sitting in state. Devils are blowing on fire under a kettle.

JUDGE: Is there none coming across the river which separates life from death?

DEVIL: One, Excellency. A woman only.

JUDGE: Bring her in at once. (They drag her in by the wrists.) (She falls on her knees before the judge.)

JUDGE: Are you a sinner?

WOMAN: Oh, no, most gracious judge.

JUDGE: Bring the keeper of the book. (Recorder enters with large book.)

RECORDER: This woman told fibs, Excellency. All kinds of fibs. White fibs and black fibs and just plain gray fibs.

JUDGE: Pull out her tongue. (With an enormous pair of tweezers they accomplish this, pulling out a tongue made of cloth and very long.) (Devils fan flame and test water in the kettle. The woman screams loudly but finally screams die down and then the judge speaks.)

JUDGE: Is the punishment complete? Has she been boiled down?

DEVIL: Yes, Excellency.

JUDGE: Let me see.

DEVIL: Here she is. (They hold up small doll by arms.)

JUDGE: She is yours to play with. So perish all who tell fibs, black fibs, white fibs or just plain gray fibs.

CURTAIN

THERE WAS ONCE A PUFFIN

(For a small child. May be introduced by an explanation of the loneliness of greedy people, as exemplified by the Puffin—and how he benefited by living up to the cooperative plan of "Live and let live.")

Oh, there once was a Puffin Just the shape of a muffin, And he lived on an island In the bright, blue sea!

He ate little fishes, That were most delicious, And he had them for supper And he had them for tea.

But this poor little Puffin, He couldn't play nothin', 'or he hadn't anybody To play with at all.

So he sat on his island, And he cried for awhile, And he felt very lonely, And he felt very small.

Then along came the fishes, And they said, "If you wisher, You can have us for playmates, Instead of for tea!"

So they now play together, In all sorts of weather, And the Puffin eats pancakes, Like you and like me.

NAMING THE CALF

A Short, Humorous Playlet
Scene—Living room of a farm home.

Characters—BETH, a girl about eighteen; SIS, the kid sister, about twelve years old; LARRY, their brother, fifteen, awkward and clumsy, with a good grin.

Costumes—The girls wear ging-ham dresses, the boys overalls. The curtain rises to show Beth sitting in a chair sewing. Sis on the floor playing jacks. A loud slam out of doors (offstage left) followed by the sound of a falling object is heard.

BETH: No doubt about who that is. I hope he didn't knock mother's plant off the steps. She put it out there before she left for town.

SIS: I hope he did knock it down and Ma licks him.

BETH: He's pretty big to lick, Sis. (Enter Larry, stumbling over his own feet as he comes, and almost pitching headlong.)

LARRY: Hi, apes!

BETH: You know what mother told you about calling us that!

LARRY: I know—but Ma ain't here.

SIS: "Ain't!" Our teacher told us that ain't ain't a word.

LARRY: Oh, it ain't ain't it! You should tell anybody about the mistakes they make. 'If I'da known you'da goe'd I'da come for you!"

SIS: I didn't say that, ever! (Throws a pillow at him.)

BETH: For pity's sake, stop. Neither of you are in a position to say much. You both murder the English language.

LARRY: Yes, just because you had a couple of years in high school, you think you're a college prof. Well, I had some news when I came in, but seeing as how you've gone collegiate, probably you don't want to hear it.

BOTH GIRLS: What?

LARRY: Guess who's here?

BETH: Dick? (Hurriedly rising and fixing her hair.)

SIS: Clara?

LARRY: Dick—that sidewalk sheik? No, thank goodness. And as for Clara? That little—skip it! No, it was either of them I wouldn't be excited about it, let me tell you that! No, sir, it's somebody important.

BOTH GIRLS: Oh, tell us.

LARRY: Star!

SIS: Who's Star?

LARRY: She's about so long and so tall, and has a star in her forehead.

SIS: Oh, the new calf! Goody, goody! She's mine and her name isn't Star, it's Muggins!

BETH: Well, I hate to disappoint you both, but she's going to be mine, and I am going to call her "Zeta."

LARRY: You would! She is my own personal property and her name is Star.

SIS: Muggins!

BETH: Zeta!

LARRY: (Yelling loudly) STAR! BETH: This isn't getting us anywhere. Can't we get together on this?

LARRY: Call her all three of them!

BETH: Horrible!

SIS: No, sir. Just Muggins! That's a cute name.

LARRY: Says you!

BETH: Zeta is such an unusual name.

LARRY: Unusually awful!

BETH: Let's compromise. Let's think of a name we'll all like.

LARRY: O. K. Let's cooperate.

SIS: Oh, Larry, that's the name! Let's call her "Co-operation." We'll own her together, and name her together, and all help to take care of her together.

LARRY: Sis, you're smarter than you look. "Co-op's" her name.

BETH: That's a fine idea, little sister.

SIS: And with that name I bet she'll turn out to be the best cow in the whole world. Let's go look at her.

Exit.

SUGGESTED PROJECTS

Below is a list of suggested projects for the different months. This will make the work generally uniform over the state. The special work in addition to the regular study topics and activities, will make this a busy year for our Juniors and Junior Reserves.

February 1936—Poster work, suggested size 12x18 inches.

Suggested Topics—Peace and Patriotism.

Cooperative marketing, or some Farmers Union Work.

March—

Quilt blocks, suggested size 12x12 inches, or what is most desirable to the group making the blocks.

Some type of hand work.

Some helpful device for around the house or on the farm.

April—

Bird study—note books, including habits, nests, eggs, etc.

Bird Houses.

Baste eggs, history, customs in different countries.

May—

May Day, history and origin.

Memorial Day.

Flower seeds (new gardens) ever-lasting flowers. Pampas grass, cat tails, press and display.

Vegetable gardens.

Plant pop corn and pumpkins, for later use.

June—

Butterflies, mount or press.

Father's Day.

Curio display, or collections.

July—

Fourth of July.

Swimming.

Recipes for ice cream and cold drinks.

Oddest pets, on display, or essay of description, habits, etc.

August—

Hobbies.

How to build a camp fire.

Properly pack picnic lunches.

September—

Safety First, fire prevention, auto driving, etc.

Insect study and their eradication; display of insects.

October—

Halloween.

Four Minute speeches.

Summary of Year's work.

Exhibits completed for State Convention.

::: Of Interest To Women :::

APRICOT PUDDING

1 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons fat
1-3 cup milk
Mix dry ingredients, cut in fat and add milk. Pour into buttered shallow baking pan. Cover with apricots.

Apricots
1 cup cooked dried apricots
1/2 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
1-3 cups apricot juice
1 tablespoon butter
1/2 teaspoon lemon juice
Mix ingredients and cook 2 minutes. Pour over dough mixture. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm with cream.

FRENCH STRING BEANS

2 1/2 cups string beans
1 tablespoon chopped onion
3 tablespoons butter or drippings
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 cup beans in buttered casserole. Add other ingredients as listed. Cover and bake in moderate oven 25 minutes.

SOY BEAN COOKIES

Sift together 1 1/2 cup flour, 1 tablespoon salt, 4 tablespoons baking powder. Cream 2-3 cup soy bean oil and 1-2 cup sugar. Add 2 beaten eggs and 2 1/2 cups soy bean bran. Add milk and sifted dry ingredients, alternately. Drop by spoonfuls on greased baking sheet and bake 15 minutes in moderately hot oven.

CORN AND TOMATO PUDDING

1 cup canned corn
1 cup bread or cracker crumbs
2 cups milk
1 tablespoon sugar
2 tablespoons melted butter or butter alternate
2 eggs, well beaten
Salt and pepper
Combine ingredients. Season to taste. Pour into a well-oiled baking dish. Bake in moderate oven (400 degrees F.) for 1 hour.

BLACK OR RED CURRANT JELLY

5 cups (2 1/2 lbs.) juice
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
1/2 bottle fruit pectin
With black currants, crush about 3 pounds fully ripe fruit; add 3 cups water. With red currants, crush about 4 pounds fully ripe fruit; add 1 cup water.

To prepare juice, bring mixture to boil, cover, and simmer 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

BLUEBERRY JAM

4 1-2 cups (2 1-2 lbs) prepared fruit.
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin
To prepare fruit, crush about 2 quarts fully ripe berries; add juice of 1 lemon.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 2 minutes. Remove from fire and stir in fruit pectin. Skim; pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 12 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

CARROT LOAF

Four cups cooked carrots
Two cups cracker crumbs
One-half cup milk
Three tablespoons butter
One egg
One teaspoon salt
Mash carrots and add salt. Mix well. Add cracker crumbs, milk and butter and mold into a loaf. Bake 30 minutes or until brown. Remove from oven and cut slices 1/2 inch thick. Garnish plate with parsley.

PLANTS ON PORCH WALL ARE DECORATIVE

For a drab appearance near at hand, although the effect from the street might be in the best architectural taste.

Indoors we would hang pictures on such a wall, breaking its uninteresting surface. Pictures that would not do for the porch, but wall and hanging baskets of colorful plants will. The porch is outdoors where plants are in their real element, and where they will grow to greater proportions and beauty with less attention than indoors.

Practically all plants which will grow indoors are suitable for the porch. Vines such as the Japanese evergreen are especially fine because they will drape the wall and provide a living, colorful screen.

Pots of ageratum or marigold, and many other common or uncommon plants could be used in this way.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a representative list of the sales by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City

Week Ending July 2, 1936	
Jas. Brandon—Coffey Co Ks	8.15
23 str 115	
Dick Hargrave—Livingston Co	8.00
Mo. 5 yrls 620	
Peter Thowe, Jr.—Wabaunsee Co	7.75
Co. Ks. 25 str 975	
A. L. Oveson—Osage Co Ks—19	7.75
strs 719	
E. T. Bishop—Lafayette Co Mo	7.50
6 yrls 690	
Irvin Proctor—Lafayette Co Mo	7.50
8 str 1027	
Ernest Benne—Washington Co Ks	7.00
10 yrls 762	
Joseph Olson—Saline Co Ks—13	6.25
strs 914	
Chas. Valenta—Ellsworth Co Ks	5.75
8 str 691	
L. M. Giger—Chase Co Ks 8	5.75
strs 502	
Theo. Temple—Lafayette Co Mo	5.15
6 str 523	
Chas. Valenta—Ellsworth Co Ks	5.00
6 hfrs 630	
John J. Cooper—Osage Co Ks	5.00
17 str 686	
W. A. Glenn—St. Clair Co Mo—4	5.00
strs 730	
J. E. Stout—Chase Co Ks—7 cows	4.50
1071	
Herman Schmidt—Miami Co Ks	4.50
5 cows 1080	
August Nichlarz—Coffey Co Ks	4.50
4 hfrs 712	
W. H. Banning—Douglas Co Ks	4.25
5 hfrs 240	
W. A. Moss—Allen Co Ks—5 hfrs	4.00
486	
W. S. Boehm—Johnson Co Ks	4.00
3 cows 1263	
Lee Waller—Coffey Co Ks—4	4.00
cows 1075	
Joe Greeve—Osage Co Ks, 4	4.00
strs 675	
Dickens Bros—Allen Co Ks—13	4.00
cows 970	
D. O. Berg—Woodson Co Ks—4	4.00
hfrs 802	
Fred Reese—Johnson Co Ks	3.50
4 cows 1007	
Chas. Boecker—Johnson Co Ks, 3	3.25
cows 1023	
F. W. Thomas—Morris Co Ks, 3	2.75
cows 723	
SHEEP	
L. W. Young—Johnson Co Mo	10.75
10 91	
L. W. Young—Johnson Co Mo,	10.25
5 73	
H. E. Lidkey—Franklin Co Ks,	10.00
8 63	
J. A. Hart—Sullivan Co Mo,	10.00
7 65	
F. W. Wehmeyer—Cass Co Mo	10.00
5 71	
Joe Smith—Coffey Co Ks—1,	10.00
73	
Skiles Ring—Reynolds Co Mo	10.00
15 90	
Austin Harris—Coffey Co Ks	10.00
5 78	
W. H. Wehmeyer—Cass Co Mo	10.00
27 76	
J. E. Todd—Cedar Co Mo	9.75
10 66	
Louis Kleinschmidt, Dickinson	9.75
Co Ks, 7 75	
F. Ground—Henry Co Mo	9.75
6 72	
E. E. Sallee—Cedar Co Mo,	9.75
8 68	
J. A. Wilcox—Lafayette Co	9.75
Mo. 5 75	
M. B. Starr—Douglass Co Ks	9.75
10 72	
Harold Mooney—Linn Co Ks	9.75
5 70	
C. L. Todd—Cedar Co Mo	9.75
6 69	
E. W. Runft—Republic Co Ks	9.75
11 75	
Farmers Cooperative—Sullivan	9.75
Mo 10 72	
Colonel Drake—Cloud Co Ks	9.75
11 77	
Lawrence Clay—Jackson Co Mo	9.75
6 79	
A. D. Walker—St. Clair Co Mo	9.75
11 69	
H. M. Norton—Linn Co Ks	9.60
8 80	
Dan McCarty—Livingston Co Mo	9.50
6 66	
Mrs. Frances Mead—Cass Co Mo	9.50
9 80	
J. F. Allen—Bates Co Mo	9.50
14 70	
D. J. Jinks—Anderson Co Ks	9.50
14 82	
Edd Davis—Wabaunsee Co Ks	9.50
6 75	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives
Inc.

Week Ending July 2, 1936

BUTTER MARKET

The butter market has held about steady during the past week with firmness prevailing at the close. Seated showers over the producing areas brought some relief to pastures and feed crops, and undoubtedly checked further advances. However, moisture fall has not been sufficient to eliminate the possibilities of serious results from drought conditions. The shortage in storage holdings is gradually increasing with present holdings in the 35 cities approximately twenty million pounds short as compared to a year ago. The action in the market in the next few weeks is going to depend very largely on weather and production conditions.

EGG MARKET

Easiness has developed in the Egg market during the week. Receipts have shown considerable increase in terminal markets partly due to diversion from channels that have been serving the hatcheries. Hot weather has seriously effected quality so that really fine eggs have been scarce. As a result the better grades have shown fractional declines, while ordinary grades have declined as much as a full cent. Storage figures continue to show some gain. This, too, has resulted in a conservative policy on the part of buyers. At present there is nothing in the picture to indicate any very radical change in the market either way.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.
Per: A. W. Seaman.

STATEMENT URGES
PEACE PLANK IN
G O P PLATFORM

(Presented to Platform Committee, Republican National Convention, June, 1936, by Miss Mary Jo Weiler, representing the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.)

Members of the Committee:

The people whom I represent are farmers and their sons and daughters. As one of them, I have come to plead with you for their sake to pledge your party to do all that lies within its power to keep peace with all the world.

Out on the farms where I have grown up is a generation of the finest youth in America—clean cut, intelligent, and idealistic. They have grown up in post-war depression and have known hard, impoverished life, more or less. But it has not ground the heart out of them. Life means everything to us kids. We want to do something with the years ahead of us to make this world a better world to live in for ourselves and those who come after us. But if war comes, we shall only die.

Life is the only thing we've got. Our parents' farms were forfeited in the last war. They were mortgaged to the hilt and many of them are tenant operated—a hopeless existence, and a fine state of economic affairs indeed when a state that a generation or so ago was homestead land has now 57 percent of its farms operated by tenants.

We raised wheat and men on those farms in the last war. Wheat will win the war they told us. We raised wheat. Borrowed the money to buy more land, more machinery to take the place of the boys that were taken. Money will win the war! They cried. Buy Liberty Bonds! We bought Liberty Bonds. We gave the money to buy them. It was the "patriotic" thing to do, and everybody was doing it. Prices were sky high. And then the war gods had their fill, when industry and the munitions makers, the factory owner, the financiers had piled up their profits to the hundreds and thousands of percent—the Federal Reserve board with the full knowledge and approval of the powers that be in government deflated the currency 50 percent almost overnight. Agriculture, busy raising wheat, and secure in the belief that the world had been made safe for democracy was caught unawares, and (if you will permit me to use my own vocabulary) took it in the neck. Wheat went down, hogs went down, last year's crops were called, but industries that were organized and prepared held their prices at wartime levels. You know the result—farmers went bankrupt by the thousands. And the stench of years from 1920 to now has been painful and hard, and full of despair.

Agriculture's new generation is working out its salvation through organization and cooperation. It isn't a fast process. It requires self-education and continuous education. But we have climbed to the point where we can see a way out. We have a new group of trained leaders with vision, ideals and courage. They are far too good to be used for cannon fodder. Destroy them and we slip back all the way we have come.

You cannot get along without agriculture. To keep any group of people, on whose buying power and well-being a nation's industry depends for its markets, in poverty and bankruptcy is economic suicide. It is simply a case of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Society has a responsibility toward agriculture. We have fed this country as farmers for generations, generously and unstintingly, if not so business-like. We at least did our part of the job. We know that. We know, too, what the last war did to us, and are well aware that another one would do the same thing, only perhaps worse. Do you suppose for one moment that the world can stand to go on another sanguinary, insane orgy as it did in 1914? Do you think that we can turn ourselves loose, bent on the wholesale scale that is modern warfare, and not have to pay for generations to come? Do you think that we do not know that war settles nothing and profits only the few? The shadow of another war has hung over us like a cloud for the past year or more. So threatening has it loomed that we discuss among ourselves what we should do if war should come, and a mother whom I know wrote up about her son who was killed in an auto accident saying: "It is hard to reason that it is all for the best when one in the full bloom of life, with all his future well-planned, is suddenly torn from your side. He had his college course planned, he looked so eagerly to the future—but who knows—perhaps instead he would have been drafted to kill other innocent young men—a fear that clutched at my heart so often this year. But he went on his way, free of all that life contains of torture, toil and treason. Shame, dishonor, death, to him were but a name. Here, a boy, he dwelt through all the singing season, and ere the day of sorrow, departed as he came." I have seen a white-haired farmer stand in a county meeting and say, "I have had considerable experience with war and I am not proud of it. I have fought in two wars—the Spanish American and the World War. I thought I was being paid, but I found out later that I was defending private interests."

War means but one thing to us—frenzy, insanity and chaos. War will mean serious internal trouble to any nation afflicted with the social and economic ills we have fallen heir to. It will mean either dictatorship or revolution. Either one is not the way we want to live. We have forced upon us what we have outgrown. We cannot have forced upon us a system that we have not yet learned to use.

We can keep peace. We need not become embroiled in trouble with other nations. We will not, if we are the good neighbor instead of the big bully among nations' back yards. We can keep peace if we can keep the greedy fingers of industry, munitions makers, and finance and commerce out of the dangerous profiteering offered by other nations' troubles. If we can slap those same fat, profiteering fingers with good stiff neutrality laws that will give them to understand that the security of a nation's people comes before profit; if we can be truly democratic in practice as well as in theory, and allow the citizens of this country to think and talk and speak unhampered by silly laws of repression; if we have the courage to think in terms of peace, want peace and pay its cost. I am not afraid to entrust the destiny of this country and myself to people for whom democracy was destined and created, and out of whose misery and longing for liberty and freedom it grew. I am not afraid to entrust to them the right to say whether or not this nation shall go into any war. They have no illusion out where I live about what war is and who benefits by it. We discovered some time ago that "make the world safe for democracy" is a fine slogan but as some wit has said, it looks as if we made it safe for fascism.

Someone has drawn a cartoon showing the workers of the world digging on the plot of ground that is their respective country, with hoe, scythe and rake, affluent generals keeping watch on the scene. On the back of each is strapped the great burden of militarism and war debts, till they are bent almost to the ground. Says the weary Chinese coolie to the white working man: "They say that we need them to pro-

tect us from each other." The people pay for war. Its costs mount beyond our understanding and comprehension, and our ability to pay, both in life and money and toil.

We expect to construct here a platform that has the welfare of America's people at heart. That is what you will pledge your party to. That is what your candidates will tell the voters.

If you have the welfare of America's people at heart, you will do all in your power to keep peace, even if it means making some of her citizens forgo lucrative war profits. You will pledge your party to cooperative spirit in world affairs instead of splendid, icy, hostile isolation. I beg of those who will guide America's destinies that you do not sell us into further bondage—even unto our children. There are millions of us who are going to live in this world, my friends, who will die, while the statesmen sit at home and watch the battle lines on a map. And the rest of us will toil, harder and more back-breaking toil than any of you have ever known—we will pay and pay and pay. Unless we keep peace.

A man who gives his name as Fourth Bench, City Park, New York City wrote a poem dedicated to a nine-line gun:

Whether you hit the target or not,
Your cost is Five Hundred Dollars a shot.
You thing of noise and flame and power,
We feed you a hundred barrels of flour
Each time you roar. Your flame is fed
With twenty thousand loaves of bread!
Silence! A million hungry men
Seek bread to fill their mouths again.
There are millions of us who are going to vote in this coming election on the farms and in the cities. This I can say for the young people I know—they are not going to vote themselves into another war. A peace well-being a nation's industry depends for its markets, in poverty and bankruptcy is economic suicide. It is simply a case of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Society has a responsibility toward agriculture. We have fed this country as farmers for generations, generously and unstintingly, if not so business-like. We at least did our part of the job. We know that. We know, too, what the last war did to us, and are well aware that another one would do the same thing, only perhaps worse. Do you suppose for one moment that the world can stand to go on another sanguinary, insane orgy as it did in 1914? Do you think that we can turn ourselves loose, bent on the wholesale scale that is modern warfare, and not have to pay for generations to come? Do you think that we do not know that war settles nothing and profits only the few? The shadow of another war has hung over us like a cloud for the past year or more. So threatening has it loomed that we discuss among ourselves what we should do if war should come, and a mother whom I know wrote up about her son who was killed in an auto accident saying: "It is hard to reason that it is all for the best when one in the full bloom of life, with all his future well-planned, is suddenly torn from your side. He had his college course planned, he looked so eagerly to the future—but who knows—perhaps instead he would have been drafted to kill other innocent young men—a fear that clutched at my heart so often this year. But he went on his way, free of all that life contains of torture, toil and treason. Shame, dishonor, death, to him were but a name. Here, a boy, he dwelt through all the singing season, and ere the day of sorrow, departed as he came." I have seen a white-haired farmer stand in a county meeting and say, "I have had considerable experience with war and I am not proud of it. I have fought in two wars—the Spanish American and the World War. I thought I was being paid, but I found out later that I was defending private interests."

FARM LEADERS TO
CLEAR DECK FOR
SPECIAL SESSION

Real Estate Men Ask Laws. State Association Determined to Get Action on Two Tax Amendments When Solons Meet

By Cliff Stratton

Kansas farmers are willing to pass up until the next regular session of the Kansas legislature their legislative program, including a proposal for a graduated land tax amendment to the constitution.

But the Kansas Association of Real Estate Boards is determined to get action on at least one of their legislative proposals at the special session called by Governor Landon to consider submitting a social security amendment to the state constitution.

Both groups met yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Jayhawk. The Kansas committee of farm organizations, representing 10 Kansas farm organizations including the Farmers Union, Grange and Farm Bureau, discussed the problem of the special session at some length.

"We really are entitled to ask for consideration if any one or group is so earnestly to get the job done," said Sen. John Frost of Marshall county, insisted. "The regular session adjourned with practically our entire legislation at the foot of the calendar."

Program Unfinished
"While there was no promise, we did have an understanding that there would be a special session within 60 or 90 days, at which our measures would be given a vote. Now we face a special session limited to consideration of one proposed amendment to the constitution."

Senator Frost was particularly interested in passage of a biweekly control bill, which would call for a half-mile levy for a state wide eradication program. The committee had already approved the bill, and had through committees at the regular session.

"Senator Frost is correct," said John Vesceky, president of the Farmers Union and also of the committee. "We also ought to get action on an amendment to the constitution allowing the legislature to levy a graduated land tax. Otherwise we may be faced with a homestead exemption tax, which in my judgment would be most unwise. The homestead exemption would reduce state and local revenues so much that we would have to levy sales taxes that would cost farmers and laborers far more than the exemption would help them."

Give Landon Clear Hand
Ralph Snyder, an honored member of the committee, but for years its guiding head, and C. C. Cogswell, master of the state Grange, joined forces in opposing any move to force consideration of legislative matters at the coming special session. They pointed out that if the session were opened up for one measure it would mean a flood of bills—and they agreed that under the circumstances, Governor Landon is entitled not to have a long special session on his hands.

Finally, on motion of Snyder, seconded by Emil Gall of the Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers, it was decided not to press for any special favors for agriculture at the special session, but—

"If any legislation is to be considered, including any proposed amendment except for social security, then the farm committee will insist upon consideration of all its bills that were left on the calendar when the regular session adjourned."

In other words, the Kansas farm groups went on record in favor of cooperating with Governor Landon in restricting the special session to consideration of the one proposed amendment, insuring adjournment by the end of next week.

When sufficiently stimulated by hunger and heat, grasshoppers of some species can change from hoppers to fliers, according to Dr. J. R. Parker, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Grown at high temperatures and deprived of succulent green food, grasshoppers in test cages acquired longer wings, became slimmer, and took on brighter colors.

The species *Melanoplus mexicanus*, now most destructive in the Great Plains areas, recently has shown a tendency to change into its flying phase. These "locusts" terrorized early settlers by sweeping unexpectedly across the Rockies in great dark clouds, but have not appeared as fliers since 1880. Enormous numbers of the species as hoppers, however, infested cultivated land in the West from 1921 to 1923 and again from 1933 to 1935.

A definite tendency toward the migratory phase was evident in the 1921-23 outbreak. Extremely dry weather provided a stimulus almost strong enough to make the hoppers repeat their complete transformation of half a century ago. The hoppers were more brightly colored than their immediate forbears and their wings were decidedly longer. Where drought and heat were most intense there were many flights—some 150 miles long.

Suitable weather for a rapid increase, followed by a period of severe drought, could make it possible for *M. mexicanus* to go once more into its migratory phase. Dr. Parker believes, however, that such a transformation is extremely unlikely, so long as man, by planting cultivated crops on land formerly covered by grass, provides good egg-laying grounds and plenty of green feed for the hoppers.

LEAGUE PROPOSES USE OF RADIO FOR PEACE
Washington—A suggested treaty to promote international goodwill through radio broadcasting has been submitted to the Department of State by the League of Nations.

The treaty provides, among other things, for the exchange of information about the cultures of the nations signing it, to the end that such information used by radio stations may lead to better international understanding.

Signatory nations agree to prevent any broadcast that may incite other peoples to warlike acts. Incorrect statements likely to jeopardize good will are prohibited, and the governments undertake to induce, especially in time of crisis, the accuracy of news broadcasts.

Write to
Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

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

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

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to patronize your own cooperative live stock marketing company. Your own firm has contributed more than any old-line firm in the favorable development of a farmers' market for Kansas live stock.

Best attention and service possible given to all consignments, whether one animal or several car loads.

THE FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
G. W. Hobbs, General Manager
Kansas City Wichita Parsons

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Disc Plover—Good as new. \$225 value for \$95.00—Stafford Hardware and Implement Company, Stafford, Kansas 7-16-c

FOR SALE: New Independent Beam 3, 4, and 5-ton Wheatland lists at set of prices. See or write. Stafford Hardware and Imp. Company, Stafford, Kansas. 7-23-c

WANTED—Married couple for ranch and farm work. Give age, experience and references. H. G. Hille, WaKeeney, Kansas.

WHAT IS THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF
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An organization organized, operated and maintained by Farmers Union organizations.

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