

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XXX

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WHAT CROP YIELD INSURANCE MEANS IN WHEAT BELT

In Operation Over Period Of Years Farmer Will Pay Insurance Premiums In Wheat And Collect In Wheat Or Money

In 1936 the Wheat Conference Committee composed of representatives from the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, the two Dakotas, and Minnesota, in conjunction with the Northwest Farmers Union Legislative Committee formulated a wheat crop insurance program which was prepared in the form of a bill and introduced into the United States by Senator Pope of Idaho.

The bill passed the Senate, was approved by the agricultural committee of the House, but it did not get a ruling from the rules committee of the House in time for passage in the closing hours of the 1937 session.

This wheat crop yield insurance has now been made a part of the new Farm Bill passed by the extra session of Congress and which, when agreement is reached by conference committee, will come before both House and Senate for passage some time in January.

If and when this measure becomes a law, we predict that in years to come it will prove to be the greatest single stabilizer of business in the great plains states that has ever been made a law.

This program does not insure price. What it does is to insure yield.

In practical operation the wheat farmer over a period of years will pay his insurance premiums in actual wheat and collect his insurance in actual wheat or its equivalent in money. The wheat grower will pay in wheat in the flush years and collect wheat insurance in the lean years when drought, hail, rust, and insects destroy the crop.

The great problem for everybody in the western plains states where wheat is the principal money crop, is that weather conditions are so variable that we have years of abundant crops with low prices and years of no crops with high prices. The wheat farmer is forced to market all that is grown in order to meet expenses. The high prices in crop loss periods force farmers to pay high prices for seed and to borrow to plant the crop.

As a result farmers in the wheat growing areas are kept perpetually in debt. They are cursed in crop years with low prices and cursed in lean years with no crops and high planting costs. By collecting crop insurance premiums in flush years and storing the wheat at government prices for ten years in practically any western county and demonstrate the workability of this program.

We have studied many of these counties. Perhaps one of the most striking is Sheridan County, Montana.

Here are the actual production figures for Sheridan County covering the ten year period from 1927 to 1936 inclusive:

1927	4,992,100
1928	4,982,300
1929	2,170,300
1930	2,765,200
1931	704,800
1932	2,685,400
1933	1,268,800
1934	402,900
1935	1,558,300
1936	457,000

Total 11 years 21,988,100
Average per year 1,999,000

On the basis of insuring 70 per cent of the average yield, Sheridan County farmers would have had a minimum of 1,399,000 bushels of wheat per year available for seed and for market during the entire eleven year period. With such insurance, no relief checks to farmers would have been necessary any year during that ten year period.

Extend this reckoning to cover the great plains area and you can see that every county would have had its crop leveled off from year to year, so that flush years would not have produced glutted and disastrously low marketing prices, nor would lean years have produced high seed prices, loan grants, and poverty.

Business would have been stabilized throughout the wheat growing area of the great plains. Taxes would have been paid, schools kept open, and no rural relief expenses necessary.

If Congress enacts this measure in 1938 so that the program may be started in 1939 everybody living in the great plains states where there is plenty some years and lack in others, may look forward to stabilized conditions.

Crop yield insurance is the normal granary for wheat. It will return \$1,000 in years to come for every dollar which has been contributed to make the crop insurance program possible.

And when its success is demonstrated on wheat, other farmers growing other crops where there are also hazards over which the farmer has no control, will insist on extending crop yield insurance to cover all basic crops.

Crop yield insurance will provide a national normal granary on which gamblers may not specialize, and which will assure a stabilized level of prices.

Medical Bureau To Launch Co-Op Health Magazine

Publication Planned For Spring

New York.—To fill the demand for a publication of a magazine stressing cooperative health association, the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine, 5 E. 67th Street, New York, is planning to launch a 32-page monthly publication. The magazine, "Cooperative Health," will be digest size and will appeal not only to members of cooperative health associations but to farm, labor and cooperative groups as well as socially-minded doctors. Dr. Joseph Hirsch, former editor of the medical department of the Oxford University Press, will edit the proposed publication. Miss Casanova comes to the Bureau from station WOR, the Social Security Board and the Medical Unit of the Civil Service Commission.

"The magazine will be concerned primarily with the cooperative technique of health protection," according to Martin W. Brown, secretary of the Bureau. "Stress will be laid on preventive medicine. In addition to a news department on cooperative health associations and a department on health problems affecting the consumer and the attempts being made to solve them, it will contain numerous articles on health subjects written in a popular vein by leading authorities."

Publication of Cooperative Health is planned for early spring. The subscription price will be \$2 a year with a special rate for quantity orders to groups.

Dr. Hirsch, editor of "Cooperative Health" in commenting on the proposed magazine, said, "In view of the growing interest in cooperative associations for health protection, a publication which will explain and contrast this method with other methods and which will give its readers helpful information on preventive medicine, will be invaluable. It should be a forward step in fulfilling the present consumer demand for information on cooperative medicine."

Farm Organizations To Put Up Good Fight

Although all the cards seem to be stacked in favor of the Railroads on their application for an increase in freight rates, the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations with the aid of the State Administration are going to put up a good fight for our farmers.

Kansas farm organizations will be represented at the Chicago Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on a proposed 15 per cent increase in rail freight rates, representatives of the farm groups decided in a conference with Gov. Walter A. Huxman yesterday.

The governor said B. M. Gray, a Topeka attorney, would be retained to organize and present the argument for the Kansas farm interests at the hearing, to be held early in January. The state will pay part of the expense for the farm representation, he said.

Farm-Furnished Products Valuable In Family Living

Food, fuel, ice, tobacco, other products, and housing, constitute the farmer's contribution "in kind" to the living of the farm family.

The average money value of farm-furnished food of families of white operators ranged from a low of \$35 a year in one locality to a high of \$515 in another during 1935-36, when the Bureau of Home Economics made a study in 19 specific type-of-farming areas. This value was estimated at prices which would have been paid to neighbors or goods bought in similar quantity and of similar quality.

The money value of food was from about one-half to more than three-fourths of the total value of the farm-furnished part of family living. Fuel, the second most important farm-furnished product, was of greatest value in the Northeast and in a self-sufficing area in the Appalachian Highlands. Estimated values of housing were highest in the East North Central region and lowest in the Southeast.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Because of the yearly re-occurring deficits in our publishing department, the State Board has decided to try and work out a plan for putting out the Kansas Union Farmer twice a month instead of weekly as it has been published in the past. The Kansas Union Farmer is the only organization journal of the Farmers Union that is published weekly. The financial load which is placed on the State Union by the weekly paper has done much in late years to deplete our treasury. We hope that our readers will tell us what their reactions are to the proposed change and at the same time show their appreciation of the constructive work done in the past by both the Kansas and the National Farmers Union by sending in their 1938 dues as soon as possible after New Years.

The efficiency of your State Office depends on the promptness with which the members pay their 1938 dues. There is so much that needs to be done right now to safeguard our interests. There is the farm legislation pending in Washington, the proposed 15% increase in freight rates, and the imminent special session of the State Legislature. At all of these places we should be represented by some of our own people who can and will work for our interests, but unless you members and local secretaries get busy with the dues it will be impossible for the Kansas Farmers Union to render the kind of service that is necessary if our interests are to be safeguarded.

The National and State Referendum on Changes in Constitution

Because the cost of sending out separate referendum ballots to the hundreds of locals in Kansas is so heavy that it is a considerable drain upon our cash reserves, we are printing all the instructions together with the ballots in the Kansas Union Farmer. We are requesting all local Secretaries and Presidents to cut the ballots, together with all the instructions from the paper and bring them along to the first local meeting following the receipt of the paper and have the membership vote on the proposed changes. After the voting is finished fill out all the blanks as indicated and return as soon as possible to the State Secretary. As all returns must be in not later than February 5th, 1938, local meetings should be called as early as possible in January so as to provide for the possibility that the weather might be bad on the first meeting night. You members see to it that a meeting is called in time so as to give all a chance to vote on the amendments.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION REFERENDUM BALLOT

Instructions

The following amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Kansas Farmers Union were approved by the delegates at the state convention in Hutchinson, Kansas, October 1937, and are hereby submitted to the membership for their approval or rejection.

These amendments should be voted on immediately, by the local unions, and returns forwarded to Pauline Cowger, State Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas, not later than February 5, 1938.

The total number of votes FOR, and the total number of votes AGAINST each amendment must be recorded in the squares at the right of each amendment.

Amendment No. 1. Page 8, Division B, Article 2, Section 1 To amend by striking out the following:— "No person shall be eligible to serve on the State Board who is already a Director on another state-wide Board."	Votes For Votes No
Amendment No. 2. Page 13, Division B, Article 3, Section 6 To amend by adding the following:— "No Director or Manager of any cooperative organization bearing the Farmers Union name shall be eligible to serve as Director or Manager unless he is a member in good standing of the Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division, with his current dues paid each year."	Votes For Votes No
Amendment No. 3. Page 14, Division B, Article 3, Section 7 To amend by adding, after the word "Directors"— "Conductor and Doorkeeper."	Votes For Votes No
Amendment No. 4. Page 19, Division B, Article 7, Section 3 To amend by adding the following to that section:— "Providing that at least twenty-five per cent (25%) of the membership in good standing have expressed themselves in the referendum, or said referendum shall be declared lost."	Votes For Votes No

The above is a true and correct return of the vote of Local,

Number in County, Kansas on the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Local President,

Local Secretary,

SEAL

NATIONAL BALLOT ON PAGE FOUR

Notice Of Annual Meeting Of Royalty Oil Company

Stockholders of the Royalty Oil Company will hold their annual meeting on Thursday, January 20, 1938 in Salina at the Y. M. C. A. building, corner of 9th and Iron streets, beginning at 10:00 o'clock. President A. D. Rice and Secretary G. E. Creitz are making the arrangements for the meeting. As the Constitution requires one-third of the stock to be present in the person of the stockholder or his proxy, to constitute a quorum, and this means 418, it is very necessary that stockholders send in their proxies. If the stockholder comes in person, he should bring a copy of the Constitution with him. As two producing wells have been drilled on Royalty land, the situation looks much better for the stockholders, and all are urged to come to the meeting, hear the financial statement, and talk over the management and problems of the company and help in the election of two directors.

SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS TAX LAWS TO BE AMENDED

By W. G. Clugston
Of the Journal Post, Topeka Bureau
Topeka, Dec. 31.—Governor Huxman indicated today that he is carrying forward his plan to call a special session of the legislature late in January (continued on page 2)

Dues are Due

The dues for our members of the Kansas Farmers Union, are payable in advance, and become owing on January 1 of each year. The local secretary's, when they accepted that office also accepted the obligation and responsibility of contacting each member of the local, and collecting their dues.

The constitution and by-laws provide that of the dues collected \$1.00 is to be remitted to the office of the State Secretary. It would be to advantage if you would report and remit monthly, the dues of your members.

The state office is willing and anxious to assist the locals and the county organizations in holding meetings and conducting membership drives. If your neighbor is not now a member of the Farmers Union, ask him to join.

Pauline Cowger
State Secretary

To St. Joe Live Stock Shippers

Very soon all persons who shipped live stock to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at South St. Joseph, will receive cards, as to their membership in the Kansas Farmers Union. If you have paid your local secretary your 1937 dues, but do not yet have your 1937 membership card issued from this office, better see if he has remitted your dues to the state secretary.

If you have not yet paid your 1937 dues, do so at your early convenience so they can be sent to the state office, and your record cleared. Unless you are marked paid on our books, we will be compelled to inform the St. Joe office that you are not paid up, and are not entitled to such rebates as would be coming to you.

We ask your cooperation.
Pauline Cowger,
State Secretary.

Program Service Available

Has your local discussed and decided to use the program service for 1938? This service comes from the National Farmers Union Educational Department, and a goodly number of Kansas locals found it helpful last year.

You will receive each month a plan containing recitations, songs, discussion topics, outlines, and general information which will give you new ideas and suggestions for the coming year. Don't miss out on a single number.

Send in your order, with remittance of 60c for the entire year of programs to the State Secretary, Pauline Cowger, Salina, Kansas.

Important Notice To The Trade

Under the Marketing Rules and Regulations, as prescribed by the National Bituminous Coal Commission, we will not be permitted to allow the 2 per cent discount for cash on all coal shipped on and after January 3, 1938.

Also, we will not be permitted to prepay freight except to stations where there is no agent.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.,
T. E. Belden,
Merchandise Dept.

K. C. R. Has Cheap Steam Generated Electric Power

Rate for Residential Use Is Lowest in The United States

A recent national survey of the electric lighting and power industry shows Kansas City, Kansas, to have the lowest rate of any steam generating plant in the United States for residential use.

Only one or two towns, such as Tacoma, Wash., where water power is used for generating energy, schedule an average rate for all purposes under that of the Kansas City Kansas plant.

Even with these low rates the Kansas City, Kas., plant carries forward a general program of improvements from earnings under the supervision of James D. Donovan, general manager in charge of operation.

Mr. Donovan said yesterday that in spite of the low rate, the Kansas City, Kas., power plant had been steadily improved.

"A new unit of 30,000-kilowatt capacity is being added now and will be completed early next summer," he said. "This will bring the total connected generating capacity up to 69,000 kilowatts."

Mr. Donovan said the new development is the second unit in expansion since the plant was placed under the supervision of a board of five business men who serve without pay.

"All improvements are made from revenue, without debt on bond issue," he asserted.

The residential consumer in Kansas City, Kas., pays, on the average, \$2.70 for 100 kilowatt hours of electrical energy, according to figures compiled by the engineers.

The next lowest rate is in Cleveland, where the cost is \$2.50. In Tacoma, where the hydro-electric plant is operated, the rate is \$2.12.

New Year's Day Statement By Sec. H. A. Wallace

In 1937, the farmers have led the nation in producing a superabundance. With the help of fine weather, they have achieved a volume of production of the 53 leading crops which is the highest on record. They have produced the largest cotton crop in all history, the largest wheat crop since 1931, the largest corn crop since 1932, and record crops of fruits, nuts, canning vegetables, and rice. The big production of feed crops, however, has not yet been reflected in increased supplies of livestock products.

The farmers' record of 1937 is a challenge to American industry to join them in bringing an economy of abundance in this country. Unless that challenge is accepted, the horn of plenty in overflowing can engulf the farmer. In 1937, the growers of cotton, potatoes and some other commodities produced more than in 1936 and are realizing less—and in the case of cotton the increase in production was more than 50 percent.

The farmer must have markets for abundance if he is to keep on producing bountifully. He suffers along with all society if those markets are to be hurt by the discharge of thousands of city workers from their jobs just when he is in greatest need of customers. He can not go on producing plenty if industry uses scarcity methods to maintain rigid prices.

Now, on the threshold of a new year, agriculture appeals to industry to match more closely the abundance of farm production. Agriculture is trying to do its part to assure plenty through the Ever Normal Granary plan. Industry needs to do its part by coming to grips with its own practical problems. That is the way that abundant production of farm products can be made a blessing instead of a curse to agriculture. That is the way for industry and agriculture to go forward together in producing abundance for all.

Rural Community Hospitals Is Subject Of New Bulletin

The acute shortage of doctors, hospitals and general medical facilities in many rural areas is brought out in a bulletin on "Hospitals for Rural Communities" published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The study was made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Blanche Halbert, formerly of the Bureau staff, is the author.

Noting that well equipped rural hospitals will encourage doctors to enter country practice, the author says that the shortage of doctors in most small rural communities has become a serious problem. In a number of states where most of the people live in the country, there is only one doctor for every 1,000 to 1,500 persons. On the other hand, in other states which have a large percentage of urban population, there is one doctor to as few as 500 to 700 persons. The number of doctors in rural territory has been steadily decreasing. A great many small towns that had one or two doctors a few years ago have none at present.

As in the case of the doctors, the situation as to hospital facilities likewise places the rural communities at a great disadvantage. A survey made in 1934 showed that only about 1,700 of the 3,073 counties in the United States had any general hospital. This means that 1,300 counties had no hospitals. By allowing two hospital beds per thousand population and a distance of 50 miles from hospital centers, the study showed a need for 22,000 new hospital beds for the rural areas.

The hospital need is said to be greatest in the South where more than a million persons living in eight states had less than one hospital bed for every 2,000 persons.

The bulletin discusses all the various considerations entering into the planning and building of a rural hospital—the needs of the community, the state laws that effect hospital care what it costs to build and operate a hospital, the financing, and the organization and administration. Numerous sketches show specific plans, specifications, and there are many illustrations of the building and work of rural hospitals in various parts of the country.

"Before agreements are made for a new rural hospital," the author points out that "some idea of the necessary size and expected occupancy should be obtained, for size affects the capital cost and occupancy affects the operating cost. . . . The expected occupancy of a hospital is dependent upon the proportion of beds to the population, the health education of the community and the attending physicians' habits of recommending hospital care."

The author concludes that "A good rural hospital does more than provide for those in the community who actually need hospital care. If it is well equipped and well organized, it may attract physicians to the country district where it is located and it also may be the means of encouraging the doctors in the locality to stay in country practice. It enables the country doctors to see more patients and do better work. Its laboratories and facilities can be used for the diagnosis and treatment of all people. It may become the center of the entire county health program."

A copy of the bulletin, No. 1792 in the Farmers' Bulletin series, may be obtained from the Office of Information U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ACTIVITIES OF FSA IN KANSAS REVIEWED BY WARD

Changes in Program During Last Year, Factual Accomplishments and Future Activities Set Forth by Regional Director

Lincoln, Neb., January 6.—Changes which will speed up service to the farmers and point to a more balanced agriculture featured the year 1937, C. A. Ward, Regional Farm Security Administration Director, said in a New Year's review of the work of his agency.

He listed the following as the chief changes in the program during the past twelve months:

- (1) Establishment of the Farm Security Administration under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to make rehabilitation loans and purchase farms for tenants; such program to be a long-time approach to problems formerly handled by emergency agencies.
- (2) Discontinuance of the old Resettlement Administration with certain of its functions transferred to the new Farm Security Administration with a consequent reduction in overhead expenses.
- (3) Transfer of the Land Utilization program to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
- (4) Initiation of the tenant purchase loan program, and setting up of State and County FSA Advisory Committees.

"While the above changes are largely administrative, a look at our record shows progress, particularly in the line of rehabilitation," Ward said. "Sound farm and home plans which are the basis for our loans, have resulted in some marked changes in the region. Kansas farmers, in particular, are making remarkable progress under the rehabilitation loan program," he declared. "The record of repayment in Kansas is by far the best in the region."

Ward said soil conservation methods are being followed in all parts of the region. More silos, particularly the trench type, have been built the past year than ever before. Kansas is pointing the way in development of community and cooperative services. Approximately 96 per cent of cooperative participants are current on their payments. Conditions in Kansas are better than in other portions of the region, Ward said, pointing to the comparatively small number of farmers making remarkable progress under the rehabilitation loan program, he declared. "The record of repayment in Kansas is by far the best in the region."

The summary of activities in Kansas includes 80 counties, the southwest in 25 counties being attached to the Amarillo, Texas, region. The report reveals that there were 8,388 farmers operating under standard FSA loans as of December 1 and that a total sum had been extended to them of \$4,684,185. That amount of money includes 251 cooperative loans due in an amount of \$242,162, which were extended to groups of farmers working together. These were largely for establishment of pure-bred sire and stallion rings and for purchase of harvesting equipment. Of the total amount loaned \$1,040,769 was due in December 1 and \$950,660 had been repaid, which is a fair record considering drought conditions, Ward said.

Through the assistance of volunteer county committees in this state up to December 1 a total of 1,927 farm debt cases had been adjusted since September 1, 1935, reducing an original indebtedness of \$5,561,680 to \$4,270,736, affecting a reduction of \$1,290,944. Taxes of \$73,233 were paid as a result of these settlements. Throughout the region a 37.9 per cent reduction has been secured on debt cases settled, which means that farmers who formerly had practically no ability to pay were then able to pay the remaining 62.1 per cent to their creditors.

In February of last year when the grant load was at its peak, the report said, 22,481 Kansas farm families were receiving monthly grants. In November of this year there were 5,390 farm families on grant rolls at an average monthly grant of \$16.17. While the number of families receiving this type of aid will be increased as the winter progresses, it will not where near reach the high of last year, he predicted. In November of this year the total sum certified for grants in Kansas was \$87,169, while the cumulative amount of money certified for grants in the state reaches \$3,658,511.

Machinery for administering the tenant purchase loan program of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act has been set up and application for loans are coming in. Mr. Ward stated. One residents of Harvey, Marshall, Neosho, Ottawa and Rooks counties are eligible and they must, if it is well specified requirements before they can qualify. These counties were selected by the new Kansas Farm Advisory Committee. Five or six loans will be made in each county this first year, with an approximate average loan of \$6,000. The total allocation for Kansas, exclusive of the 25 "dust bowl" counties, for this purpose is \$191,755. Nominations are now being made for county committees in these counties. They will consist of three farmer members, appointed by Secretary Wallace. The State Farm Security Advisory Committee consists of nine members, all prominent leaders in agriculture.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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 John Vesecky, Editor
 Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1938

EDITORIAL

By JOHN VESECKY

The State board has decided to let me remain as your editor for the present at least. Of course I have to do the work in odd times and without pay, but it is quite a privilege to be able to write an editorial to my many good friends in Kansas again.

I will not try to give you any heavy stuff in this editorial. You get too much of that in the daily newspapers and the farm journals. I will tell you as neighbor to neighbor what I have been doing the past month and what I expect to do in the immediate future.

My first job as National president was to go to Pittsburgh, Pa., and represent the National Farmers Union at the Fourth Annual Congress for Peace and Democracy. I arrived in Pittsburgh about 6 P. M. on Nov. 26, and took a taxi for the Webster Hall Hotel which was the headquarters for the delegates. I could not tell you much about how Pittsburgh looks because one cannot see any of it for the smoke. At the hotel I met many noted pacifists among whom were professors from some of our leading colleges and Universities, ministers of the gospel, labor leaders, congressmen and just plain folks like you and I. As I sat on the platform and listened to the addresses of such men as Ambassador Senor Del Rios of the loyal Spanish government, Representative O'Connell of Montana, Labor Leader Kerfan of England and many others; as I watched the effect of the eloquent speeches reflected from the faces of thousands of delegates and visitors in the audience; I could not help but think how little we as a nation and as human beings have changed since 1917. Every speaker on the platform, I am sure, honestly believed in world peace, and wanted to do whatever he could to bring it about; Practically every man, woman and child in that vast audience was imbued with only one idea, only one desire—to help keep the United States out of war and to preserve our democratic institutions. In spite of the common desire for peace, nearly every plan advanced by the speakers, if followed to its logical conclusion, would be sure to lead us into a foreign war, just as did the speeches and the propaganda broadcast in 1916 and '17 lead us inevitably to that cataclysm, the world War.

Every one of the thousands of dollars willingly and generously donated by the audience to help the Chinese and the loyalists of Spain, unless it is used solely to help the unfortunate and helpless poor of those war ravaged countries is liable to have to be doubled a millionfold to pay for the war into which we are liable to be drawn if we allow our emotions to get the better of our judgment, if we allow ourselves to believe that all insurgents in Spain are devils and all the loyalists are saints, or if we let ourselves be led to believe that all the Chinese are angels and that all the Japanese are monsters. There is some right and some wrong on both sides, there are some good and some bad among both the Loyalist and Insurgent Spanish and the Japanese and Chinese, BUT WAR IS ALL WRONG, ALL BAD. All true patriots, all mothers and fathers should unite in a mighty crusade to stop all wars, and the only way to stop all wars is to remove the cause of wars. Happy, contented people do not desire war. Let us help make all the people happy and contented by putting into effect the foundation principles of the Farmers Union. Let us fight against war by changing our economic system, which is the greatest reason for all wars, by building up our cooperatives with consumers and producers. Let us take away the exorbitant profits that go to the few under the capitalist system, and so are the greatest cause of war, and substitute for them a fair return to all laborers, be they on our farms, in commerce or factory or any where else.

On Nov. 27th I made my first broadcast from the N. B. C. Studio in Chicago as President of the National Farmers Union. The first week in December I made several dates in Kansas. On December 6th I met with the McPherson county members in McPherson. State Junior Leader Esther Ekblad accompanied me to the meeting. Although the meeting was not as well attended as some that I have been to in McPherson county still there were quite a good many men, women and juniors there to listen to and take part in the program. I would like to tell more about the meeting but space does not permit. From the interest displayed in Junior work by those present I believe that McPherson county will soon lead in Junior membership as it has led for a long time in dues paying membership.

Dec. 8th Brother Frost and I went to a county meeting of the Cloud County Farmers Union in Concordia. There were about 35 earnest loyal members at the meeting, who listened attentively to what brother Frost and I had to say. After we were through speaking the regular county business was transacted and officers elected for the coming year. Cloud county is getting ready to put on a membership campaign some time soon

and when they do other counties had better look out for their laurels.

On the 9th, I made a stop at the Douglas county Union meeting which was being held at Lone Star. The only complaint that I could possibly have had on that meeting would be that the dinner at noon was so good and plentiful that it was a task to make a speech afterward. If I had the space I could write reams about their meeting and the fine program and also the other fine programs that I had heard in the other county meetings. But I will only say that I hope to meet with them all again sometime and that they will all keep their promise to make a real effort to double their membership in 1938.

The week of Dec. 11th I spent in St. Paul attending National board meetings and annual meetings of the Farmers Union Business Activities which centered in St. Paul, Minn. At the final banquet at the close of the series of meetings, the banquet room in the biggest hotel in St. Paul was filled to overflowing with Farmers Union members and the outside dignitaries who were proud to get a chance to take part in the program. When one sees a few meetings such as they hold in St. Paul he begins to realize what we have already accomplished in building cooperatives, and what is more important still, the possibilities of development which are ours if we only stick together and work unitedly for our program.

January 4th I will be in Michigan speaking to a mass meeting of loyal Union members. On the 6th I will meet with the State officials and the state board of the Ohio State Union in Findlay, Ohio, and also confer with a group of their members on the possibility of building cooperatives in their state. On Jan. 8 I will attend a conference of National Farm Organization people on the pending farm legislation. On the 11th, I met with the Pennsylvania Farmers Union officials and also during that week I will appear at the I. C. C. hearing in opposition to the proposed increase in freight rates. From this you can see that there is work enough in store to keep me out of mischief for the next two weeks.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lamberton
 January 1, 1938

Al Garvin of Troy, nearing 93, a follower of Sherman, wrote me a New Year's greeting in longhand, and the writing is better than mine. Al and my wife used to trade roosters.

Many think the universal display of the Panay pictures, which are uncensored by the Government, is intended to create a war psychology like "Remember the Maine."

An epitaph on a tombstone at Atchison, riding over the head of a horse thief who was hung in the mid-fifties, and suggested by his lady friend with whom he had lived informally, was: "Heaven hath one angel more, earth one hero less."

Fred Graham died last week. He started the first banks at Fairview and Powhattan. At old Albany, north of Sabetha, his mother fed fugitive slaves for the underground railroad and his father was killed at Chickamauga. Fred knew what the Civil War was all about.

The Democratic National Convention of '24 says: "Our Government should secure a referendum of war except in case of actual or threatened invasion. Those who furnish the blood and bear the burdens imposed by war should, whenever possible, be consulted before the supreme sacrifice is required of them." Homer Cummings, present Attorney General, was chairman of the Resolutions Committee. President Roosevelt and James Farley were delegates.

DUES ARE DUE

The dues for our members of the Kansas Farmers Union, are payable in advance, and become owing on January 1 of each year. The local secretary's, when they accepted that office, also accepted the obligation and responsibility of contacting each member of the local, and collecting their dues.

The constitution and by-laws provide that of the dues collected, \$1.95 is to be remitted to the office of the State Secretary. It would be to advantage if you would report and remit monthly, the dues of your members.

The state office is willing and anxious to assist the locals and the county organizations in holding meetings and conducting membership drives. If your neighbor is not now a member of the Farmers Union, ask him to join.

Pauline Cowger
 State Secretary

SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS TAX LAWS TO BE AMENDED

(continued from page 1)
 uary or early in February to amend the social security and sales tax laws.

"Unless I become definitely convinced that nothing can be accomplished, I expect to call the session," he said.

The governor made public the trend of replies he has received from the members of the house and senate in answer to his request that they inform him of their opinions on the session. He said he had heard from all except seven of the 125 members of the house and from all except four of the 40 members of the senate.

According to the governor's analysis of the replies, 17 of the 40 senators expressed themselves in favor of a special session, 14 were against it, and five were noncommittal.

There were more favorable replies from the house members. Sixty-seven members said they would favor a special session, 32 were against it, nine were noncommittal, and five did not express definite stands but indicated they were not opposed.

"The letters indicate that a great majority favor restricting the work of the session, if it is called, to matters of an emergency nature," the governor said. "A few, however, say they do not believe the legislative matters taken up should be restricted."

The governor said that in the next week or 10 days he expects to confer with Republican and Democratic members to discuss the possible date of the call and the subjects to be considered.

"I believe we can accomplish more that way than by issuing an immediate call," he said.

While the replies indicate the governor might have a working majority in the house on the measures he wants enacted, his analysis gives no such indication from the senate side where Sen. Claude C. Bradney, Republican from Cherokee county runs the Republican majority with a firm hand.

Neighborhood Notes

HOLDS CHRISTMAS PARTY

The North Star I cal of the farmers Union of Stafford County met December 31 for their meeting. A fine program was enjoyed with Sylvia Dehn McConaughy, Madeline Kirkpatrick, Betty McConaughy, Raymond Reed, Thelma and Wilma Holmes taking part. A dollar bill is given away at each meeting. Ira Amend held the lucky number and received the dollar Friday night. Mr. Bert Winchester of Lincoln, Nebraska was present and installed the following officers: Glenn Reed as President, Bruce Winchester as Vice President, Mrs. T. J. McConaughy, Secretary-Treasurer; John Powelson, Doorkeeper; Burke Clinkscale, conductor; Charles Kirkpatrick, business manager; Ira Amend, T. J. McConaughy, and Homer Fortner, Executive Committee; Earl Fort, Lecturer; and Mary Lucille Reed, Reporter.

Talks were given by Mr. and Mrs. John Powelson, and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Winchester.

A Christmas tree with the exchange of ten cent presents proved to be very entertaining. Each one present received a candy bar which was a gift from the Union.

Refreshments of cake and coffee were served to approximately 125. —Reporter.

CUSTER LOCAL 366

The regular meeting of Custer Local 366 was held, with fine attendance. Several of the members paid up their dues. Officers for the coming year elected as follows:

President, Henry Fueser.
 Vice President, John Hake.
 Secretary-Treasurer, Philip Arnoldy.

Conductor, Joe Hackenberg.
 Doorkeeper, Lawrence Gasper.

LOCAL 592 HOLDS MEETING

Miltonvale, Kansas, Dec. 31, 1937 To the Kansas Union Farmer:

On December 21, 1937 Local 592 of the Farmers Union held their regular monthly meeting at the Pleasant View School House. Two new members, Mr. Clint Urban and Mr. Marvin Buell were taken in. A reporter was added to the official body. Mr. J. E. McKelvey chosen to serve. Mr. George Blackwood was chosen as our delegate to serve on the board of directors for the Cooperative Business in Clay Center. On motion our 1937 officers were retained for the year 1938 which are as follows:

President, George Blackwood.
 Vice-President, Wm. Coupal.
 Secretary-Treasurer, A. McNeil.
 Conductor, H. Stoneback.

Reporter, Mrs. J. E. McKelvey.

Our county President, Mr. M. L. Beckman gave an interesting talk on Farmers Union.

It was decided that Mrs. F. Schoenweis be accepted to membership by a demit from the Four Mile Local.

Dues for the coming year \$2.50 each. Mr. Calvin Lippe and Mr. Frederick Lippe were chosen on the Program committee and Mr. E. E. Tiers and Mr. James Blackwood on the menu committee.

The program committee gave a very interesting Christmas program with a Pageant of the Christ Child which was followed by a discussion which was very decidedly in favor of Peace.

We were glad to welcome the visitors who were present from other Locals.

Mrs. J. E. McKelvey, reporter.

RUSH COUNTY UNION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

We had a very interesting meeting December 20, 1937 at the court house. The officers for 1938 are as follows:

President, Gus Molder.
 Vice President, Frank Pivonka.
 Secretary, L. W. Werth.

We the members of Rush County Farmers Union congratulate our State President, John Vesecky on his election as national president. We also congratulate Mr. W. B. Romiser, chairman of the Legislative and Resolution Committee at the State convention in Hutchinson on their splendid report, and reaffirm our support of the resolutions as adopted by the state convention, and direct that a copy be spread on the minutes of our county Union, and a copy be sent to the Farmers Union paper for publication.

Truly yours,
 L. W. Werth, Co. Sec.

PARAGRAPHS by J. D. SHEPHERD

"Mystery" means a secret, or any-

thing hidden from our senses, or, our understanding.

Life itself is a mystery, although we have life.

For mysterious life forces within us, carry on life for us, independent of our will.

For our heart beats on day and night, our lungs breathe on and on day and night. All the organs of our body seem to be automatic and carry on life for us independent of our will.

Every organ of our body shows purpose, being designed, and adapted to do its part of the work in cooperation with all other organs, carry on life for us, independent of our will.

For, if we had to watch our heart and lungs, our organs of digestion, and assimilation; and organs of elimination—to keep them going in cooperation with one another; like we have to watch farmers, to try to keep them cooperating and working together—we would all perish.

Cooperation of farmers requires the farmers' will and determination to work together, in spite of their differences of ideas and opinions.

For, if we wait till we all agree, to cooperate, we never will all agree; hence we farmers never would cooperate.

So our bodily organs automatically carry on life for us; working together, cooperating day and night to keep us alive.

We may not understand the mystery and miracle of life—just how digestive organs, and organs of assimilation—can take inanimate and apparently lifeless, meat and bread, and digest them, and transform them into sensitive living flesh and nerves; whereby they become our own living body.

This mysterious body of ours, with all of its wonderful automatic organs, is performing natural miracles day and night, to keep us alive and well.

Then too, our earth and the eight other planets in our universe, show purpose.

For they seem to be arranged with a purpose, around our sun; so as to receive light and heat from the sun.

Our earth, eight thousands of miles in diameter, and about twenty-five thousands of miles around it; has 3 motions through space, all the time.

The earth spinning one revolution, on its axis every 24 hours, gives to us day and night goes millions of miles through space, around our sun, in 365 1-4 days; giving us a year of days and night.

Besides these two movements of the earth; it has a north and south tilting movement of 47 degrees.

For, on our June 21st when summer begins our earth has tilted to its farthest latitude south; when our sun shines directly down from the zenith, (or highest point in the heavens) between the equator and parallel 23 1-2 degrees north latitude; or one and a half degrees south of latitude 25, which bounds the United States on the South.

On June 21st, our longest day—our earth stops in its tilt south; and begins to tilt back north until December 21; when some force unknown stops its tilt north. Then some unknown force begins to tilt the surface of the earth south again for 47

"LET'S TELEPHONE THE COUNTY AGENT"



The County Agent can be a big help to you. He has been educated and trained to give you the latest information on this business of farming. Get the facts from him the day you need them—by telephone. The shortest route to market, to your kinsfolk in another part of the state, or to your neighbor across the way, is the telephone route. Almost anything that can be settled in ordinary conversation can be done by telephone. Keep in touch by telephone.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

degrees; or, over 3 thousands of miles, till June 21st again.

If we say the forces of gravitation cause all these earth movements; then who, or what arranged these forces of gravitation to make the motions of our earth have purpose?

What started our earth to whirling over on its axis every 24 hours to give us night and day and day on earth for ages? Who, or what causes our earth to tilt its surface 47 degrees every six months, North—then South again—causing the changes of our seasons?

That The Supreme Architect, ages and ages ago, fashioned our mysterious bodies, when our first ancestors were made, and their bodies animated with life, which has been handed down to us, and our parents, thru thousands of generations.

Can inanimate dust or earthly matter, arrange a universe like ours; with its purpose; and, give it

movements, more precise, than the finest clock or watch, whereby astronomers can calculate eclipses to the minute?

TO ST. JOE LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS

Very soon all persons who shipped live stock to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at South St. Joseph, will receive cards, as to their membership in the Kansas Farmers Union. If you have paid your local secretary your 1937 dues, but do not yet have your 1937 membership card issued from this office, better see if he has remitted your dues to the state secretary.

If you have not yet paid your 1937 dues, do so at your early convenience so they can be sent to the state office, and your record cleared. Unless you are marked paid on our books we will be compelled to inform the St. Joe office that you are not paid up, and are not entitled to such rebates as would be coming to you. We ask your cooperation.

Pauline Cowger,
 State Secretary.

Hearty Greetings and Best Wishes for a Happy, Prosperous New Year

TO ALL OUR POLICY HOLDERS and FRIENDS

We hope that the New Year will bring increased contentment and happiness to you all. We wish you in this year 1938 the fulfillment of your fondest hopes as far as wise providence deems it for your general good that they be fulfilled.

As far as friendly efficient service can do so we promise to do our level best to make this year a good year for all. We are better prepared than ever to give all our Farmers Union friends the kind of insurance service that they need and the kind that makes you and us such good friends and neighbors.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company

Farmers Union Bldg.

Salina, Kansas

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Motto: "He loves his country best who strives to make it best"

The Farmers Union Creed

By Gladys Talbot Edwards

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

I will keep my eyes on the goal and let no petty annoyances make me forget it.

I will attend my local meetings and let no personal animosities keep me from mingling with my neighbors for our common good.

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

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

Your Leader's Message

ESTHER EKBLAD

Who Are Juniors

Taking the Junior Manual in hand, let us discuss for a little just who are Juniors.

The Farmers Union is a family organization; there is room within its ranks for every member of the family from baby to granddaddy. When we let our Fathers run the whole show; we are letting them have all the say-so in something that is partly ours.

Juniors are those persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one whose parents are members of the Farmers Union. Should Juniors form a separate Local? No, the Local to which your fathers belong should see to it that you receive membership cards and are given an opportunity to take part in the affairs of the Local. To be Junior members and receive cards, boys pay twenty-five cents dues, and girls, as their Mothers, do not pay dues. Have your Local secretary send the dues and the following information to the State Office:

Name and address of Junior; age of Juniors, in order that the State records may show when the Junior becomes twenty-one and can no longer vote nor be represented without paying the regular dues; and the parent's name, in order that the State Office may know whether or not the parent's dues are paid.

Juniors, when you receive membership cards, you should have full rights and privileges in the affairs of your Local. You have the right to vote, to hold office, and to act as delegates to conventions of the state and county organizations. In this issue is printed the ceremony as given in the Junior Manual that is to be used to welcome Juniors into the Local. The first meeting in January should be "Junior Night"; that meeting is the time for you to be welcomed, this ceremony being used.

Next week we will discuss Junior classes. When we want to know something about airplanes, radios, music, or whatever it may be, we have to study; so it is with us and the Farmers Union, if we want to become well-informed members, we must study. "We can make our Junior classes very interesting; why shouldn't they be; we will be discussing the very things that affect every day of our lives."

Ceremony Of Welcome To The Juniors

President: "Junior Leader, do we have any Juniors to be received into this Local?"

Leader: "Yes, we have . . . Juniors who desire to be received into the Farmers Union."

President: "Bring them forward." (Leader brings Juniors to front of room where the President rises to receive them. They stand in line, half facing the membership.)

Leader: "Mr. President, I present these young people who by virtue of the paid-up membership of their fathers, are eligible to become members of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and to share in all the privileges and responsibilities of membership."

President: "Are you familiar with the aims and purposes of the Farmers Union?"

Juniors: "Yes."

President: "Do you promise to give your best efforts to further these aims and purposes?" (Juniors answer, "Yes".)

President: "Do you promise to do your utmost to live the Farmers Union Creed?" (Juniors answer, "yes".)

(All repeat Creed in unison.)

President: "It gives me great pleasure to present the Junior membership cards to you and to welcome

you as Junior members of . . . Local Number . . . (Juniors face crowd. President gives two taps with the gavel. The crowd arises.)

"Follow members of the Farmers Union, I present to you, (names the Juniors) who are now full fledged Junior members of our local. They have all the rights and privileges of membership—the right to hold office, to vote at elections, and to be represented at conventions. It is their duty to study the fundamentals of this organization and to help keep this an active local. It is our duty to assist them in every way to become better educated and better recognized members of the Farmers Union."

Members: "Juniors, we welcome your help and enthusiasm and we pledge you our help and cooperation."

(Juniors are seated in the front of the room. The local is continued. This ceremony should come under "new business.")

President: "We welcome your help and enthusiasm and we pledge you our help and cooperation."

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SISTER: Mother works. How much does she get?

MOTHER (laughing): I don't need a salary. You are all working for bosses, from whom you are trying to get all you can. I work for you because I like to.

BOBBY: Yes, but you don't get anything out of it.

MOTHER: Indeed, there are many nice things about it. It is my satisfaction. Also it is my duty. There are no bosses in this house, unless it is the baby. What work we do for one another is for the joy of the service. Father and you boys work for a very different reason.

JACKIE: You just work to see how much you can do for all of us!

MOTHER: And I get better paid than any of you, because I am paid in love and in the satisfaction of the service. And I have everything I want, do, thanks to you.

BOBBY: Sister, will you please pass the bread?

SISTER: (The bread plate is passed to Bobby) OK, it's comin' up.

BOBBY: (Helping himself to a slice and proceeding to grate) My prof says the town grew out of the village, the village grew out of the clan, and the clan grew out of the family. Now around this family table is, let us say, a baby town.

When a member of the baby town wants bread, I ask for it, and everybody turns and passes it to me. No Chamber of Commerce. No advertising. No salesman. No profits. Just bread for the fellow who needs it. Meaning me. Now what I am thinking about is this. Suppose this family should grow up to be a big town—city hall, library, soldiers' monument, church steeple and all the other trimmings—"the don't fight!"

SISTER: I move we strike out the soldiers' monument, because we don't fight!

BOBBY: Carried! Now suppose the business of the town were done the same way as we do business here at home or to be more definite, the same as we pass the food at this table. The business of the town would make it easy for the people who want something.

BILL: Yes, that would suit Mr. Jackie fine; he has had the crab apple jelly passed to him three times already.

BOBBY: (ignoring interruption). What I am driving at is the idea of people getting what they want and need and yet the whole thing being carried on as a friendly matter, or, as Mother says, for the satisfaction of the service. I have an idea that things would run smoother.

BILL: (with sarcasm). Go to it, Bobby, and take your family out and exhibit it before the American Association for Political Science and tell them that it is the way to organize the people of this glorious republic. Put us in a cage and set us at work passing the bread to your professor of economics delivers a lecture on "How to save the decaying state with bread and crab apple jelly."

FATHER: Bobby's idea is all right. It works—but this idea of his has already been tried and today is supplying most every conceivable need to millions of people. There are small local groups in towns and villages. In forty-one countries these groups are united into a national organization and finally these national organizations are united in what is called the International Cooperative Alliance. The addition of the societies in the International Cooperative Alliance is some seventy million people. And they are doing just what Bobby was talking about. They are carrying on business for service instead of for profit.

It is really the same idea as the family serving each other, only expanded into something bigger and bigger until it covers the earth.

Within this great organization things are being carried on from one

place in the world to another without being sold, without entering into competition, without profit-seeking commerce. They are simply taken from the place where they are plentiful, or not needed, to the place where they are needed. And all this business is carried on for service just as we carry on our affairs in this household. The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, with ten thousand acres of wheat land in Canada, transports the wheat to Scotland, grinds it into flour, sends the flour to its bakeries, which bake the bread for its members who want it, with no idea of profit but entirely for the service of the great family embraced in the membership of co-operative societies. Canada is the greatest producer of wheat in North America; and the largest user of Canadian wheat is this great family of British co-operators. They pass thousands of tons of wheat from one place to the other just the same as we pass the bread.

BILL: What do they do about it when it comes to passing the buck? FATHER: They try not to pass it. At least that is the idea. But people have to live with a good idea a long time before they get well acquainted with it, you know.

BOBBY: Boy, that sure gives a guy a lot to think about.

MOTHER: It just proves what we were talking about to begin with, Bobby. In serving each other we find the greatest happiness. Why shouldn't cooperation work? It should! When it works so well for the family?

(Curtain)

*Note: The credit for the dramatization idea goes to Mrs. Fred Hesselgrave, a North Dakota Local Leader, whose Juvenile class dramatized and presented.

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BOBBY: (ignoring interruption). What I am driving at is the idea of people getting what they want and need and yet the whole thing being carried on as a friendly matter, or, as Mother says, for the satisfaction of the service. I have an idea that things would run smoother.

BILL: (with sarcasm). Go to it, Bobby, and take your family out and exhibit it before the American Association for Political Science and tell them that it is the way to organize the people of this glorious republic. Put us in a cage and set us at work passing the bread to your professor of economics delivers a lecture on "How to save the decaying state with bread and crab apple jelly."

FATHER: Bobby's idea is all right. It works—but this idea of his has already been tried and today is supplying most every conceivable need to millions of people. There are small local groups in towns and villages. In forty-one countries these groups are united into a national organization and finally these national organizations are united in what is called the International Cooperative Alliance. The addition of the societies in the International Cooperative Alliance is some seventy million people. And they are doing just what Bobby was talking about. They are carrying on business for service instead of for profit.

It is really the same idea as the family serving each other, only expanded into something bigger and bigger until it covers the earth.

Within this great organization things are being carried on from one

place in the world to another without being sold, without entering into competition, without profit-seeking commerce. They are simply taken from the place where they are plentiful, or not needed, to the place where they are needed. And all this business is carried on for service just as we carry on our affairs in this household. The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, with ten thousand acres of wheat land in Canada, transports the wheat to Scotland, grinds it into flour, sends the flour to its bakeries, which bake the bread for its members who want it, with no idea of profit but entirely for the service of the great family embraced in the membership of co-operative societies. Canada is the greatest producer of wheat in North America; and the largest user of Canadian wheat is this great family of British co-operators. They pass thousands of tons of wheat from one place to the other just the same as we pass the bread.

BILL: What do they do about it when it comes to passing the buck? FATHER: They try not to pass it. At least that is the idea. But people have to live with a good idea a long time before they get well acquainted with it, you know.

BOBBY: Boy, that sure gives a guy a lot to think about.

MOTHER: It just proves what we were talking about to begin with, Bobby. In serving each other we find the greatest happiness. Why shouldn't cooperation work? It should! When it works so well for the family?

(Curtain)

*Note: The credit for the dramatization idea goes to Mrs. Fred Hesselgrave, a North Dakota Local Leader, whose Juvenile class dramatized and presented.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A HEALTHY NEW YEAR

With the passing of the Old Year, most of us square our shoulders, say "well that's over" and, whether we realize it or not, have a desire to make a fresh start and live the New Year in the best possible way.

In order that we may attain our desire for better living—spiritually, mentally and physically—we must have good health. Even those of us who have bodily limitations, due to organic weaknesses or age, can enjoy life to a far greater degree if ill health is reduced to a minimum, by proper medical care and hygienic living.

And so, as we enter the New Year, let us bear in mind that our state of health is reflected, not only in our bodily condition, but also in our mental and moral state. As we content ourselves with the old year, we mean more to our families, friends and business associates, we must bear in mind that the first step toward this goal is the removal of whatever physical handicaps we have, that may be corrected.

First of all, it is wise to have a thorough physical examination. All organs of the body should have a careful check-up by a competent physician and teeth by a dentist. Women more than thirty years of age should always have the uterus and breast examined, since these are the most common sites of cancer in women and it has been discovered that, with early treatment, a large percentage of cancer cases may be cured.

Every child should have the opportunity to enjoy good health and make progress in school. In order to do this he should have a regular schedule of hygienic living—including three nourishing and well-balanced meals a day, sufficient sleep, fresh air, exercise and baths. Every child should be immunized against diphtheria and vaccinated against smallpox.

Through the courtesy of this newspaper, it is the privilege of your state board of health to wish the people of Kansas "A Healthy New Year."

HOMEMAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

Soup for supper! Doesn't that sound good after being out on a cold day? The soup may be one of the rich creamed vegetables or fish with milk added. Soups are excellent for growing children and help to keep food costs down.

Simmer a soup bone two or three hours, then add diced vegetables and seasonings and continue cooking until the vegetables are tender. Water in which other vegetables have been cooked may be used; the result is a savory soup rich in minerals and vitamins.

Oyster stew is a favorite soup, but other kinds of fish, although not so commonly used, are delicious. Here is a recipe for salmon soup suggested by Mary Fletcher, foods and nutrition specialist, Kansas State College extension service, Manhattan.

Salmon Soup
1 cup canned salmon, flaked
2 cups milk, scalded
2 tablespoons fat
Salt and pepper.
Heat the salmon. Add the milk, fat, salt and pepper. Reheat and serve at once.

"A hot, hearty soup is satisfying and is also high in nutritive value. With crackers or bread, salad, and a light dessert, you have a splendid supper menu," added Miss Fletcher.

WARM DESSERTS FOR COOL WEATHER

Fragrant Puddings Complete Substantial Meals

This is the time of the year when it's fun to be in the kitchen. There is a brisk snap to the outdoor air, the cozy warmth that comes from oven pie-baking, from the bubbling of steamed puddings and from substantial dinners sending off fragrant vapors. There is new enjoyment in cooking at this season and new hunger for the good things of the table.

Hearty desserts replace the delicate frothy ones of summer time, and none add such a festive air to the table as do steamed puddings. Even in the baking they are thrilling because of their spicy aromas. But for all their elegance steamed puddings are no more expensive than most ordinary desserts.

REFERENDUM BALLOT

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

Instructions for Voting.

This amendment should be voted on immediately, by the local Unions, and returns forwarded to Pauline Cowger, State Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas, not later than February 5, 1938.

The 33rd Annual Convention of the Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America, held in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on November 16-18, 1937 proposed the following amendment to the National Constitution.

Fill in all the blanks on the ballot. The vote should be a Roll Call vote, recording the names of all members voting. Those persons who have their 1937 dues paid will be considered as eligible to vote. On a separate sheet of paper send the names of all the persons who have voted, that the records in the State Secretary's office may be checked, as to their eligibility to vote.

PURPOSE:—The purpose of the proposed amendment is to change the second way of amending the Constitution as now provided in Article XIII by withdrawing the authority thereby granted state conventions, to submit amendments to the constitution and giving that authority to the members upon petition of 5% of the entire paid membership, and providing the manner of submission to referendum.

QUESTION:— Shall the 2nd way of changing the Constitution as now provided in Article XIII thereof, be amended by striking out the entire 2nd way provision and substituting in lieu thereof, the following:—

"2nd. Five percent of the entire paid membership may petition, formulate and submit a proposed amendment or amendments to the National Constitution, each proposed amendment to be submitted by a separate petition, and forward same in the exact form decided upon, to the Secretary of the National Union, who shall, within 20 days, submit said proposed amendment or amendments to the referendum vote of the members of the National Union in the manner prescribed in the By-laws for referendum vote.

Total number of Dues Paying Members Voting

Votes For

Votes Against

To Pauline Cowger, Secretary, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

We, the officers of Local, number, do hereby certify

that at a regular (special) meeting of said local held on this day of, 1938, the question of amending the National Constitution as above set out was submitted to the members in good standing and that the vote was as above recorded. On a separate paper are the names of those persons eligible and voting.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

day of, 1938.

Notary Public.

My commission expires

Are You Listed Here?

Some of the outstanding sales made by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission on the Kansas City market.

CATTLE		
Fred Bangs, Greenwood County, Kans.—21 steers	1046	8.00
C. S. Brown, Cherokee County, Kans.—23 steers	1226	\$9.25
Walter Ellis, Osage County, Kans.—20 steers	971	8.75
Alvin Olson, Riley County, Kans.—19 steers	948	7.75
Redemski & Stueve, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—15 steers	1002	7.50
O. E. Ingle, Osage County, Kans.—13 steers	970	7.25
Ed Kaump, Riley County, Kans.—12 calves	858	7.00
Glade Martin, Ness County, Kans.—11 calves	463	6.75
Chas. Werning, Lafayette County, Mo.—11 calves	329	6.50
W. H. Wehmeyer, Cass County, Mo.—8 yearlings	681	6.50
Ed Kaump, Riley County, Kans.—6 heifers	565	6.35
Glade Martin, Ness County, Kans.—20 steers	794	6.25
W. J. Smith, Osage County, Kans.—12 steers	738	5.50
J. U. Smith, Cloud County, Kans.—8 steers	678	5.25
Homer Brown, Wyandotte County, Kans.—8 cows	376	5.00

HOGS		
B. M. Miller, Smith County, Kans.—9	182	\$ 8.15
Phillip Odette, Cloud County, Kans.—9	186	8.15
W. H. Jenkins, Henry County, Mo.—9	162	8.10
Elbert Williams, Cedar County, Mo.—7	191	8.10
W. A. Horne, Henry County, Mo.—20	241	8.00
H. O. Johnson, Linn County, Kans.—5	141	8.00
Raymond Carpenter, Franklin County, Kans.—5	241	8.00
Carl Carpenter, Franklin County, Kans.—9	141	8.00
R. W. Wilkinson, Washington County, Kans.—6	163	7.95
J. M. Ewing, Jackson County, Kans.—6	235	7.95
Ohlman Bros., Miami County, Kans.—9	179	7.95
A. Blaser, Bates County, Mo.—24	246	7.90
J. L. Nott, Morris County, Kans.—17	256	7.90
Roy O. Spielman, Linn County, Kans.—11	225	7.90
Russell Stoker, Miami County, Kans.—18	184	7.90
John W. Kresse, Cloud County, Kans.—12	193	7.90
F. D. Cox, Linn County, Kans.—22	232	7.90
C. Bliss, Cedar County, Mo.—20	243	7.85
W. H. Wehmeyer, Cass County, Mo.—7	167	7.85
John Ainsworth, Lafayette County, Mo.—29	226	7.85
Floyd Ward, Nemaha County, Kans.—22	241	7.85
Leonard Froeschle, Lafayette County, Mo.—12	204	7.75
H. O. Johnson, Linn County, Kans.—6	250	7.75
Howard Good, Jefferson County, Kans.—6	217	7.70
Jake Trafz, Miami County, Kans.—6	281	7.65
E. P. Hildenbrand, Douglas County, Kans.—24		

SHEEP		
Phil C. Lee, Jackson County, Mo.—20	85	\$ 8.35
Fred Weatherbie, Linn County, Kans.—6	96	8.25

MARKET LETTER

It is our opinion that wheat futures would not have lost ground as they did the past few days had the securities market not been such a weak affair. Volume of trade has been very light as far as new speculative commitments are concerned. There of course was quite a reduction of interest, particularly in Chicago, with the liquidation of December contracts. The sharp break in Chicago December wheat had no counterpart at Kansas City, our December future maintaining its premium over the May right up to the last day of trading. Total wheat deliveries here during the month amounted to a little over 2½ million, practically all of which went into the hands of holders who wanted the actual wheat.

Holiday dullness has not been nearly so pronounced this year as we are in the habit of seeing. The milling business is extremely slow so far as new sales are concerned, and our cash market has not had the benefit of much demand on the part of local mills. Export demand has also been considered quite flat the last few days, but of course previous sales have not been entirely filled, with the result that we have had a fairly constant demand for spot arrivals. Regarding the comment on the dullness of business out of the market the fact remains that the stocks in public houses here are down about 50 per cent from the peak, which was about 35 million bushels.

Premiums on hard wheat have lost some ground the past week, most of the loss—in fact all of the loss being confined to 13 per cent and higher protein—the higher the protein the wider the loss. And, weakness was more pronounced in the No. 1 and No. 2 grades than in the light test

range. The soft wheat basis has been quite irregular and rather hard to define exactly, the reasons being that there is quite a wide variance in quality. Some samples show, as you know, a heavy per cent of sprout damage.

Corn futures seem to be in a strong position due to the daily volume of export business. While wheat has been declining, corn has advanced, and every break has been of rather short duration. Primary movement is not too heavy considering that much of it is going out of the country daily. Our nice relationship as compared to Argentina is very favorable and it looks as though good export volume will continue right along. Premiums at Kansas City had a couple of half-cent sinkings within the past two or three weeks, but in each case the loss in basis was recovered the following day.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to you all!
Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.,
Kansas City, Mo.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

In a recent study of American highways, with particular attention paid to the relation of roads to safe driving, the magazine Fortune said: "The cold fact is that traffic today is a combination of an eighty-mile-an-hour car in the hands of a twenty-mile-an-hour driver struggling to adjust itself to a thirty-mile-an-hour road."

There is little we can do about the car in this case—its speeds will continue to increase, and the automotive engineers have done wonders in improving the "safety" factor, brakes, lights, steering mechanisms and body construction approach perfection. There is something we can do about the highway, as the Fortune article

shows. It says that half of the roads of the country are obsolete. It points out that engineers have devised the model highway of the future—a road with over-and-under passes at intersections, with a wide dividing island down the center to prevent head on crashes, and with separate lanes for slow and fast traffic. Such highways will be built—but their cost is gigantic, technical problems are involved, and it will be many years before the mileage of such super highways will amount to much in relation to the total mileage of all roads.

So in the meantime, about all we can do about the automobile accident problem is to "work on" the twenty-mile-an-hour driver with his eighty mile-an-hour car. We must revise and make more stringent our licensing laws—it is an undeniable fact that a very high percentage of present drivers are incapable of operating their vehicles safely under modern traffic and road conditions. We must keep our traffic laws up-to-date—and we must enforce them without fear or favor. We must improve the personnel of highway patrolmen and, in many states, greatly increase the number of men on the force. The best highway patrolman alive cannot prevent accidents nor apprehend many reckless motorists if he has hundreds of miles of road to cover.

The human element is responsible for the great majority of accidents. We must make it impossible for the twenty-mile-an-hour driver to operate his car at eighty on a thirty-mile-an-hour highway.—Industrial News Review.

Corn Alone Robs The Soil

"Better modern methods of growing corn," said Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, "may blind many people to the fact that loss of soil fertility is a real threat to the economic life of the Corn Belt. Some people in the towns whose incomes are most endangered by this threat seem least aware that it exists. They do not realize that corn, unless it is kept in its place by proper rotation, is one of the worst of all the soil destroyers. They do not realize that if the topsoil is washed away as a result of continuous corn growing, hundreds of small towns will also be washed away and the business men in those small towns will wonder why it was. The eroded fields of today may mean the ghost towns of tomorrow."

FARM RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

The National Farm and Home Hour will present the following special programs during the next two weeks:
January 14: Florida Industries Day, Fernandina.
January 15: Monthly program of the American Farm Bureau Federation.
January 19: Broadcast from the campus of the University of Maryland College of Agriculture.
January 20: National Western Live Stock Show, Denver.
January 22: Monthly program of the National Grange; U. S. Army Band.
January 29: Monthly program of the Farmers Union.
The Farm and Home Hour is heard daily except Sundays at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. EST) over the coast to coast NBC Blue network.

NEW SOYBEAN VARNISH STANDING UP IN WEATHER TEST

(continued from page 3)
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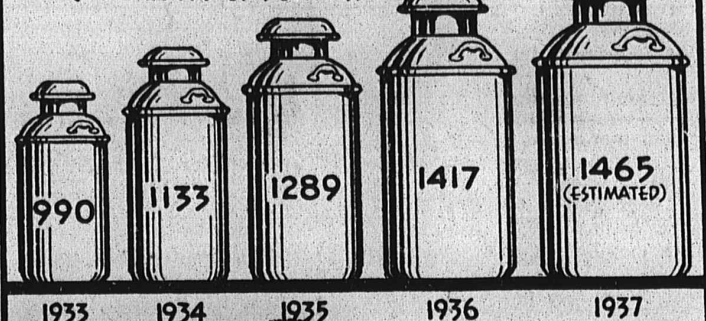
"DRINK MILK" DRIVE GAINS NATION-WIDE SUPPORT

MORE than three million pieces of literature—3,507,272 as a matter of statistics—and endorsements of 32 governors helped increase milk consumption in homes, restaurants, hotels and soda fountains during National Milk Week, November 14-20, according to the Milk Industry Foundation.

A summary of the dairy industry's first nation-wide effort to popular-



FARM CASH INCOME FROM MILK (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



ize "the most nearly perfect food" shows that some 2,800 milk companies in cooperation with the cooperative milk producers' associations and other organized dairy farm groups were active in the program. Hotels, restaurants and railroad dining cars used "menu stickers" and many other industries cooperated to help make milk-al-

ready the country's largest single source of farm income—of even greater significance to the American farmer.

Newspaper advertising, radio, motion pictures, photographs and promotional ideas ranging from parades to the pasturing of cows on historic Boston Common centered public attention on milk. Hundreds of local Milk Week committees were actively engaged in the work.

Many school dietitians and teachers endorsed the move to "Keep Youthful—Drink Milk" by exercises in their classrooms.

Dairy leaders believe "Milk Week" helped make the public better informed of the great nutritive value of milk and the essential part it should play in the national diet.

Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas.

One of the first projects undertaken at the laboratory was the study of the use of soybean oil in paints and varnishes, and enamels using soybean oil.

Murphy Makes Announcement

Contributions by employers to the Kansas Unemployment Compensation Fund during 1937 totaled \$3,560,852.20 at the close of business on the afternoon of December 31, William A. Murphy, Director of the Unemployment Compensation Division, announced this afternoon. These contributions were collected from employers of eight or more persons, and represent one and eight-tenths per cent of a total of almost \$200,000,000.00 in wages paid by them.

Of this money, which also includes interest collected on delinquent contributions, \$3,369,083.35 has been deposited in a special trust fund in the United States Treasury and invested in interest bearing obligations of the Federal Government. The balance is a "clearing account" in the State Treasurer's office and will be transferred to the trust fund in the next few days.

These contributions were paid by

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

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

THE CONSOLIDATED PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

Free to You! 'Old Bob' La Follette's Speech Against U. S. Entry Into The World War

This thrilling address, as significant in the war-threatened world of today as when Fighting Bob La Follette delivered it in the U. S. senate in defiance of the war hysteria of 1917, has been printed in booklet form.

YOU can obtain YOUR copy FREE with a six month's subscription to THE PROGRESSIVE, La Follette's great national weekly newspaper.

Send one dollar today with the coupon below:

THE PROGRESSIVE, Madison, Wis.
I enclose \$1. Enter my subscription for six months and send me a copy of "Old Bob's" speech against war:
Name
Address
City State

4,000 employers in the state, reporting for more than 5,600 places of business. These employers may credit their contributions against the tax imposed by Title IX of the Social Security Act, which becomes payable January 31.

More than 200,000 workers are covered by the law in Kansas. While payments to these workers cannot be made until January, 1938, the law requires the collection of contributions during 1937 and 1938 in order to accumulate a reserve from which such benefits can be paid.

"Contributions from the employer to the Kansas 'job insurance' fund are not to be construed as taxation in the true sense of the word," Mr. Murphy said. "As the term is generally understood, taxes go to defray the cost of government. Unemployment compensation contributions cannot be used for any purpose other than to

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Good Pasture Depends On Way Soil Holds Moisture

Grass growth on fertile pasture land is not determined by the amount of rain that falls unless the rainfall is very scarce. Rather it depends on the amount of rain water that's held on the land, says the Soil Conservation Service. Holding water on the land where it falls is also a sure way of checking soil losses.

Contour ridges and furrows are proving effective in storing raindrops on grassland. Thousands of farmers in the Great Plains who have tried these moisture-holding structures say that ridges constructed 15 to 30 feet apart, or furrows built 10 to 20 feet apart, hold most all the rain that falls and greatly increase the yields of grass.

Here are a few reports picked at random. Contour ridges on the 35-acre pasture of Jess DeWees, Custer

County, Okla., increased grass yields this year at least 20 per cent.

Yields on the Ira K. White farm in Jewell County, Kans., are reported 30 per cent larger than in normal years before the pasture land was contour furrowed.

And from Pawnee County, Nebr., comes a statement by A. J. Cope that ridges built on a 20-acre pasture on his farm last spring held all the water from a 1-inch rain that fell in 20 minutes. Grass on ridges