



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XXX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1937

NUMBER 10

## Asks John Vesecky for Testimony

Senate Committee Wishes Opinions of Farmers In Hearing

Below we are printing a letter which President Vesecky has received from Senator McGill. As the letter is in fact an invitation to our organization to testify before the Senate Sub Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, in regards to our ideas on future farm legislation; we feel that we are acting in accord with Senator McGill's wishes when we publish the letter in our state paper. As this is the first time that a Senate committee has come to us farmers out at the cross roads to find out what are our wishes as to legislation; we should make every effort to give them a fair and unprejudiced statement of our needs. We must do all in our power to assure the members of the committee that we farmers not only know what we need but that we are willing to do all in our power to help congress pass needed legislation and that we are even more important, that we will cooperate with the administration in making effective all workable, helpful plans, which may be enacted into law, even if they may not give us what we want. Those who want to appear before the committee, please get the endorsement of your local or county union and notify the state union office as soon as possible when and where you would like to testify. As there will be many to be called all statements should be to the point and as brief as it is possible to make them and still give a clear outline of your ideas on legislation. All our members should fully read the letter printed below, then read the resolutions passed by the Mid-west Farmers Union conference published in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. We want to so recommend the reading of all the proposed farm bills which were introduced in the last session of congress or before. In your statement and study you should be governed not only by what we farmers would like to have but also by what under existing conditions it is possible and probable that we can get enacted into law during the next session of congress.

On behalf of the Farmers Union members of Kansas we hereby express our appreciation to Senator McGill for this invitation and assure him that the Kansas Farmers Union is now as always ready and anxious to help put through congress a real constructive piece of farm legislation.

Letter from Senator McGill—September 13, 1937  
Mr. John Vesecky, President, Kansas Farmers' Union, Salina, Kansas  
Dear Friend:

As perhaps you have observed from the press the Sub-Committee of the United States Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, is now holding hearings with reference to what should be the farm program on the part of Congress and the Administration, and that some of these hearings will be held in the state of Kansas.

Hearings will be held in the city of Topeka, October 22 and 23, and Dodge City, October 25 and 26. We shall be pleased to have you present at both places during said hearings. We would likewise be pleased to have you and such persons as you may desire to appear before this Committee at each hearing in Kansas, giving to the Committee your full views with reference to agricultural legislation.

Each person who appears, or whom you have asked to appear, should be advised by you to have, in addition to the oral statement such person makes, a well prepared written statement in detail setting forth his entire views. This will, in addition to the oral statement, be made a part of the Committee proceedings.

We hope that we may have your cooperation and the benefit of your views as well as those of the persons whom you desire to have heard. Of course, it is our hope to have the best informed farmers we can hear and ascertain the view point the farmer has as to what Congress should do. I shall ask you to communicate with any persons you may desire to have appear at either or both of these hearings, namely at Topeka and Dodge City. The hearings will begin in the state of Washington on September 30 after which time there will be little time for members of the Committee to communicate with others relative to proceedings, dates, etc. The dates have been given you for Kansas are definitely fixed. The committee will occupy at these hearings all available time.

Hoping to hear from you and assuring you that we shall appreciate your cooperation, I am with kind personal regards,

Very truly yours,

GEORGE MCGILL,

Chairman, Sub-Committee, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

## THE PRODUCER MUST CONTROL

Editorial from Equity Union Exchange.

We see no reason why the producer should not own the assembling, processing and handling facilities necessary to carry his product to the ultimate consumer. This should have been done forty years ago. If the farmer owns these marketing facilities he controls them, and it would be better for the farmer to control them than trusts, gamblers, grafters, chiselers, price hammerers and the whole army of men that have been living off of the producer at one end and the consumer at the other. If the producer owns this handling and marketing machinery, the product is being kept in friendly hands, and it can be carried to the market at a minimum cost. There is a sympathetic feeling between the producer and consumer. Through cooperative marketing, the producer will seek to learn consumer needs and then produce a quality product to meet this need.

If the producer wants to keep control of his product, he will handle it through his own marketing agencies, and in order to obtain this marketing machinery it is necessary for the producer to study marketing conditions, apply scientific methods to marketing, and put in the capital necessary to own and operate the marketing machinery necessary to get his products to market.

## Road Projects are Approved

The Federal Bureau of Public Roads has approved for Kansas' projects embracing a new program for improvement of the state's farm-to-market roads, it was announced today by Evan Griffith, State Highway Director.

Griffith said that a partial program involving 33.1 per cent of the funds allocated by the federal government for the fiscal year has been given federal approval and that letting of the work will start as soon as the counties submit acceptable plans.

The new program embraces improvement of county or township roads that are not a part of the state or federal aid highway system, Griffith explained. The federal government matches dollar for dollar with the counties in this endeavor.

For this fiscal year the federal government has allocated \$674,000 to Kansas. Griffith points out that if Kansas counties are able to match this amount, it means that \$1,348,000 will be expended in improving the state's secondary road system by June 30, 1938.

"To date the response to this program has been good," said the Kansas Highway Director. "The projects approved today involve 41 per cent of the required number of counties needed under the regulations of the Bureau of Public Roads, and we feel sure that a great many more counties will be able to take advantage of this opportunity."

Federal requirements are that at least 50 per cent of the counties in the state take part in the program in the two-year period for which Congress had made provisions. This means that Kansas must align 25 per cent of the counties each year, or 27 counties each year.

The work contemplated under the program includes grading, culverts, bridge construction and several types of surfacing.

The counties included in the approved group today are to submit plans and specifications of this program at all times and will continue to assist in every possible way.

It was pointed out that the Kansas Highway Department is acting as an agent for the counties in the negotiation of the federal government.

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of the American Guide, Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration, 511 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA: Kansans, even in the early days, have always been eager to display their erudition. When Governor Harvey and the members of the legislature entertained Russian royalty in the person of the Grand Duke Alexis at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in 1872, one of the local orators extolling the glories of the State for the benefit of the royal visitor, uttered the Kansas motto, "Ad Astra per Aspera." Fearing that the Grand Duke might be confused by the speaker's classical language one of the hosts turned to him with the explanation, "Them words is Latin, duke."

HOXIE: This city, seat of Sheridan County, was originally named Kennedy and located four miles north of its present site. It was moved when a railroad was built through the county and renamed after one of the railroad's officials.

## Message of National President

Political Substitutes For Sound Constructive Farm Remedies

In our Thomas-Massingale Cost of Production Bill we have sought to make it an unlawful Trade practice for dealers in Farm commodities to pay less than the Average Cost of Production for that part of our crop consumed domestically and ever since the Union was organized we have sought to eliminate the gambling, short selling and futures trading in farm products. Let us see what the Farm Bureau and Department of Agriculture offers us as a substitute for this constructive remedy.

I quote the proposed bill. "Section Eleven. It shall be a violation of unfair Agriculture practice that affects Commerce." How do you like that for a substitute?—and mind you the penalties imposed on cotton 10c a lb.; 60c per bushel on wheat and 50c per bushel on corn and the penalty for failing to keep just such records as the secretary requires and make such reports to him just whenever he asks for it subjects you to a fine of \$100.00—and the farmer is presumed to have produced a normal yield and the burden is on the farmer that he has not. Now, let me quote Mr. Mehl, Assistant Chief of the Grain Futures Administration, Department of Agriculture on page 247 of H. R. 8829 to Regulate the Grain Exchanges on April 17, 1937, I quote:

"I wish to make it entirely clear there is no quarrel between the Grain Futures Administration and the exchanges as regards the merits of the futures trading system. We have never hesitated to defend that system and we have never hesitated to place ourselves on the side of the exchanges in any controversy affecting their continued existence. We have been defended short selling and have been panned pretty hard because of that position."

Defending the practice of selling grain that does not exist, mind you, for the purpose of depressing the price. Again on page 254 of this same hearing, Mr. Mehl states "The exchanges ought not to worry about the ability to persuade the Commission to fix a reasonable limit when on two occasions in the past they have been able to persuade two different secretaries of agriculture to suspend one of the most important provisions of the present Grain Futures Act, the reporting requirement. On both occasions the market declined."

What do you think of that? Suspending the law to accommodate the gamblers and permit them to force the price down through short selling. Contrast this procedure, if you please, with their proposal in this new bill to penalize you for not seeing to it that you actually have to the extent of 40 & 60 cents per bushel and \$100.00 fine for your failure to keep such records and make such reports to the secretary as he shall require. Do you not see that this is a bill to protect the gamblers and speculators. Now while we farmers favor withholding our products from the market until we can secure an average cost of production for the year, the bill proposed in this bill, under section 6, Consumer's Protection, to show you that they intend to bring the price down to you farmers rather than to regulate the gamblers and speculators. For the purpose of protecting consumers from excessive prices for any major agricultural commodity, the Corporation (The loan corporation in the Department of Agriculture) is directed whenever the total supply for the commodity is below the normal supply level to call surplus reserve loans secured by such commodity to such extent as the Corporation determines to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act." How do you like that, Mr. Farmer? When we have a short crop on account of drought or grasshoppers and prices increase so that consumers must be protected, the Department will take it out of your hide instead of curbing the gamblers and speculators' profits.

Just listen to this section: (c) "Whenever, after investigation, the Secretary has reason to believe that any farmer has engaged in any unfair agricultural practice that affects commerce and so certifies to the appropriate district attorney of the United States, it shall be the duty of the District Attorney, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute a civil action in the name of the United States for the recovery of the penalty payable with respect to the violation."

Now, I would like to ask, Mr. Farmer? Whenever the Secretary has reason to believe that you have been guilty of engaging in any unfair agricultural practice that affects commerce, and certifies to the District Attorney under the direction of the Attorney General, it becomes the duty of the Attorney General to institute an action against you in the name of the United States. Why in the name of common sense does he not get the attorney general to institute an action against these gamblers that destroy our prices and why does not he (Continued on page four)

## Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions adopted at the Mid-west Farmers Union Conference held at Omaha, Nebraska, September 6 and 7.

As we promised last week, in our report on the Conference of Mid-west Farmers Union states, we are below printing the reports of the various committees which were selected to put the decisions of the conference into concrete form. We are not including the recommendations of the Aberdeen Drought Conference which were made a part of the report of the Drought committee, in as much as they were printed in our July 15 issue.

### RESOLUTIONS

Legislation  
Report of the Committee on Legislation, Castle Hotel, Omaha, Nebraska, September 7, 1937.

We reaffirm our belief that COOPERATION should be recognized as the primary program of the Farmers Union and that legislation should be supplementary thereto. Whereas, all federal farm legislation to date has been of an emergency nature, and

Whereas, farmers of this country believe the time has arrived when we should concentrate our efforts in drafting a balanced program for national legislation, and

Whereas, Cost of Production has been the objective of the Farmers Union, we recommend the following as a means to help in achieving that end:

1. That we favor a Soil Conservation Program in line with the policy of conservation of all natural resources.
2. We favor an Ever Normal Granary Program for the purpose of handling seasonal and periodic farm surpluses.
3. We favor Commodity Loans based on parity as a means of establishing minimum prices.
4. We favor the creation of a Federal Surplus Commodity Disposal Corporation, set up within the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of disposing of burdensome supplies that may endanger the price structure.
5. We favor marketing quotas limiting yearly sales when supply endangers farm income.
6. We favor general crop insurance based on an actuarial basis.
7. We recommend that butter and cheese be included as additional basic commodities.
8. We recommend that this farm program be administered in the interest of the family sized farm and cooperative farms and by practical farmers democratically elected.

Committee:  
Chairman,  
John Frost, Kansas  
K. W. Hones, Wisconsin  
Leo Doheny, Montana  
Emil Lorick, South Dakota  
Homer Duffy, Oklahoma.

### Education

Report of Committee on Education, Omaha, Nebraska, September 7, 1937.

Mr. Chairman:  
The Committee on Education hereby respectfully submit the following report:

Publicity  
We recommend the inclusion of a (Continued on page four)

## American Royal Show

Kansas City, Sept. 9.—The Premium Lists of the 39th Annual American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show October 16 to 23 are just off the press and ready for distribution. The Live Stock Premiums exceed \$35,000 in cash and trophies for pure bred and commercial Beef Cattle, Swine, Sheep and Draft Horses, for Mules and Poultry. Last year entries were received from 24 states and Live Stock exhibitors have so far indicated a much greater interest on account of the improved crop and feed conditions, and a larger number of entries is already assured for this year.

Cash prizes amounting to \$25,000 are being offered, besides a liberal number of trophies, in classes for roadsters, harness horses and ponies, three and five gaited saddle horses, hunters and jumpers, commercial draft horses, horse and mule pulling contests, drills by six-horse artillery teams hitched to gun carriages, and other special features. Special classes for Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma horses are provided this year to permit riders and owners who have not shown outside these five states during 1936 and 1937 to show their horses without the necessity of competing with nationally known stables in the open classes. Other new classes have also been added this year.

The Horse Show is the principal entertainment feature of the American Royal and brings together the very best specimens of Horses to be found in America. Kansas City territory rapidly becoming more and more "Horse Minded" and the American Royal puts great stress on its classes for local and amateur both for adult and for Juniors.

## National Secretary's Message

Great Advancement In Co-operative Field He Says

By J. M. Graves

The Farmers Union Year (1937) is rapidly drawing to a close. Only about forty-five days from this date until October 31st, 1937, from which date all final reports are to be made, then—On to Oklahoma City to the National convention! We are proud of the year's work in general and the progress made.

There has been greater advancement in the Co-operative field which, after all, is the real sustaining feature of the Union) than has been experienced in recent years. Patronage and loyalty is reported to be nearly 100 percent everywhere. Co-operative Oil and Gas Stations have been added to other Co-operative activities, and on account of the spread between the producer and consumer, a great saving and service has been rendered to the members participating therein, and this activity has also proven a great membership builder in most instances.

### The New Marketing Act

Congress has adjourned and left for the benefit of agriculture, the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. The purpose of this Act is declared to be, to clarify the legal status of the marketing programs, and defines and re-enacts the separable provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1933. The 1937 Act is based upon marketing agreements with handlers of farm commodities, entering into Interstate Commerce, including producers Associations, as handlers but not as producers. Laws passed by Congress restricting the marketing of farm products in Interstate Commerce have been held constitutional. This will make the main provisions of the 1933 Act, indirectly effective as originally intended. The Purposes and Policies declared to be:

- (1) To establish and maintain for agricultural commodities in interstate commerce, such orderly market conditions as will establish prices to farmers at a level that will give such commodities a purchasing power in terms of articles farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power in the base period, for the principal commodities—1909-14, and
- (2) To protect the interest of the consumer by (a) approaching the level of parity prices by gradually correcting the current level at as high a rate as the Secretary of Agriculture deems feasible and in the general public interest, and (b) authorizing no action which has for its purposes the maintenance of prices to farmers above the parity level.

As it is pointed out that there are two specific authorities given in this Act:

1. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to enter into marketing agreements with the handlers who handle 50 percent of any product.
2. An order without an agreement with the handlers which has been determined to have the producers approval may be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture with the approval of the President without the approval of the handlers.

Public hearings on proposed programs are required, the hearing is to be held on both the market agreement and on the order, but may be held on the market agreement only. Specific provisions are made for the marketing of milk. Mediation and arbitration are authorized with certain conditions. Terms and conditions may be included governing the marketing of other than milk. Those interested should attend these hearings, and then and there, make their desires and objections known. It seems that the officials in charge of the hearings desire to hear from the farmers themselves, rather than from representatives of farmers. This is fine, provided the farmers appearing before the committee are not hand-picked and coached by the Chambers of Commerce, in which case, the average farmers might be grossly misrepresented. Motto: "If you would have your business properly attended to, go yourself—otherwise, send somebody."

I presume that the passage of the 1937 Agricultural Marketing Program may have had upon request to United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

From Farm Research, Inc., published at Washington, D. C., we get the following information: Roosevelt opposes the Flood Control Compact drawn up by four New England states, said to be engineered by the private power companies. He would eliminate the possibility of power production at lower rates.

"Farm relief has been drastically cut. Despite official admissions that farm relief is still needed and that emergency loans must be continued, government figures show that federal farm funds have been slashed by 92 percent. For the present fiscal year they are to be only 8 percent of what they were in the fiscal year, July, 1935, through June 1936. These figures include loans and grants from the FERA, WPA and RA, as well as emergency

seed and feed loans from the FOA."

Tenantry  
It is estimated that it will require three years to re-establish one-half of one year's increase in the number of farm tenants in the United States with the present farm tenant program adopted at the last session of Congress, while in Mexico the farmers have won the land reform provisions of their law and expect to have land to half the landless by December.

Under our present program to determine the time required for the solution of our tenant problem will require some mathematical equations which deal in minus quantities. Of course the President of Mexico has been designated as a Communist.

### War

The resolutions passed at our last National Convention are very positive in their opposition to anything which would tend to involve this country in war and in part reads as follows: "We recommend that the present neutrality legislation be continued and further strengthened, and that every precaution be taken to prevent our entrance into any future war."

Do you approve the statement of our President, that "All Americans should withdraw from the war zone in China, or remain there as their own risk? If so, wire or write your approval. It seems possible that much of Europe may soon become involved in war, and in that event only public sentiment in this country will prevent us from becoming involved. If you have anything to say—don't wait until the horse is stolen before you lock the barn door."

### Organization

Since the September 1st issue of the paper, the following states have sent national dues: Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri.

## Model Town Should Be Cooperative

Consumer Distribution Corporation To Manage Greenbelt Enterprises.

(Co-op League News Service)  
Washington, D. C.—America's first "model town" will be run without profit.

Greenbelt, Maryland, will swing in to operation with its equivalent of a Main Street lined with cooperatives. Members of the community will elect members of the board of directors of Greenbelt Consumer Services and the community co-op will manage co-operative general store, a self-service food and meat store, a self-service motion picture theatre, barber shop, beauty shop, garage and service station and any other services that the community of 900 families needs.

Greenbelt is the first of three planned communities now being built by the Farm Security Administration (formerly Resettlement Administration) to provide housing accommodations for people of moderate incomes. As it will be necessary to have stores in operation when the citizens of Greenbelt move into their new homes, the Consumers Distribution Corporation which was organized a year ago by Edward A. Flene has been asked to make the necessary arrangements for the management and operation of the enterprises. CDC is a non-profit organization created to assist in the organization of a chain of cooperative department stores. It will provide the necessary capital for the operation of the businesses until such time as the citizens of the community are prepared to operate their own enterprises.

The stores will be run without subsidy from the government; a percentage of the gross sales will be paid to the government as rent for the properties; goods will be sold to members at market prices and all savings (profits) will be returned to the members building up capital until the members have acquired complete ownership of the enterprises. Flint Garrison, executive vice-president of CDC, will be in charge of the Greenbelt development, with Herbert Evans, vice-president, acting treasurer.

## Invoke Neutrality Law

Washington—A strong demand for application of the neutrality law to the Far East developed here during the closing days of Congress, with Senators and Representatives backing the President to invoke the law and disregard the spurious arguments advanced for ignoring it.

Twenty-four members of the House, representing all parts of the country and every political viewpoint, issued a statement maintaining that the law should be applied immediately and that it should be strengthened to provide control over the sale of war materials. Congress should remain in session, they said, until every possible action had been taken to protect this country against involvement in the Far Eastern situation. (Continued on page four)

## Tom Cheek Asks for a United Push

Suggests All Farm Organizations Unite For Progressive Action

Tom Cheek calls on all farm organizations to agree on a program. The three big farm organizations, namely: the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, the National Grange and the Farm Bureau Federation should be united on one program.

It would be very easy to unite the rank and file of the BIG THREE if once the state and national leaders would call a national conference and all state and national officers meet in a national legislative conference for the purpose of uniting on a program that could be carried to Washington in the coming session of Congress.

I am advocating that this is paramount and should be done. The influence of these three farm organizations, when in separate camps, with separate programs, for the farmers in the Nation, tends to divide our Congress in three camps. It has done so in the past (from our own experience) and it will continue to do so in the future.

It will be remembered that such a meeting was held in Des Moines some 12 years ago; it was named the Farmers Corn Belt Federation. At this meeting the McNary-Haugan Bill was agreed upon and which bill passed Congress twice and was vetoed by the President, although all farm organizations were united and agreed upon this program, at that time.

I suggest that all farm organizations participate in another such meeting with a view of uniting on our legislative program embodying the Domestic Allotment Plan based on average cost of production for that portion consumed in America, and whatever subsidy that could be agreed upon when surpluses are exported into foreign trade, including all the major crops that could be agreed upon at this time.

As long as one group of organized farmers pull in one direction and another group of organized farmers pull in the other direction, we will not be able to get equity and justice for the farmers of this country. Just as long as farm organizations act in this manner, just that long we will get the one-half or one-fourth of the loaf and farming will not be brought up to the standard of other industries and business enterprises.

Petty jealousies and selfishness should be thrown aside. If this is done we will have some chance to bring the farmer's income up to a percentage justly due him from the Nation's income, which I advocate. When we have 30 percent of the population, we ought to have 30 percent of the Nation's income coming to agriculture.

I would like to have reaction on the part of our farm leaders and I am earnestly waiting to hear from the different state organizations and the national officers on this most important suggestion.

Tom W. Cheek, President Oklahoma Farmers' Union.

Editors Note: We can heartily endorse brother Cheek's idea as expressed in the above article, which was clipped from the Oklahoma Union Farmer. If we farmers are to make real progress towards our goal of an adequate income for the farmer, an income that will make it possible for us to retain and improve our farms, educate our children and build up our pet jealousies and differences on non-essentials and present a united front on all questions fundamental to farm prosperity.

The idea is sound and all that remains is to devise some plan to put it into practice. We thought we had all agreed on a farm program when the committee of 18 signed the plan worked out at the Washington Ever Normal Granary conference, but nothing came of it. Perhaps we should have selected some lay members to draw up the bill to effectuate the program instead of the National Politicians.

### LET'S GO TO THE MOVIES FOR REFORM

Be sure to see "The Road Back" and the "Life of Emile Zola." The first is an excellent picture showing the results of war, and the second shows the effort of a true patriot to make truth triumph over superstition and hate.

Boycott these war-glorifiers! "Navy Blue and Gold," "Wings Over the Sea," "Submarine D-L," "Annapolis Salute," "Singing Marine," "Our Fighting Navy," "You're In The Army Now" and "Wings Over Honolulu."

Write to the producers. They are the ones who put the money into films, and they do it for one thing only. They want profits back. They get profits when you pay to see them. You are the public. Stay away from them and write your dislike of them. "SAY IT AT THE BOX OFFICE."



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

**KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF**  
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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1937

## EDITORIAL

### NATURAL CORNER ON CORN

There is much in the market reports this week about the reported "natural" corner in September corn. Well I never saw a "natural" corner on any commodity. If speculators would not persist in selling future delivery corn, wheat or other farm products which they do not own and in most cases never expect to own except on paper, there could never be a corner in the futures market. Board of trade speculators like to point to advances in the speculative markets in case of a corner, as an example of the tendency of the speculative method of marketing to bring farmers higher prices. Well let us see how much the present corner helps the farmers. Why is there said to be a corner in September corn. The answer is that there is practically no corn available to fill the futures sales. If there is no corn left in the farmers' hands how can they benefit by the raise in price. The consumer of corn products may be made to suffer, because of the corner, and there may be more corn imported into the United States but I cannot see how that will benefit the farmer who has no corn to sell. The best proof that these so-called "natural" or any other corners on corn are not intended to help the farmer is the difference in the price of September corn, which the farmer has not, and December corn, which represents corn that the farmer will have a chance to sell. While September corn closed Friday, September 17 in Chicago at \$1.13, December corn closed at only 63c, a difference of 50c per bushel. When Governor Stark gave orders to take out and confiscate all gambling devices in Kansas City he should have given orders to close the future trading part of the Kansas City Grain Exchange. If ever a meaner gambling game was invented and operated than are the various Commodity futures trading rings or pits as they are very appropriately called, I do not know of it. It is bad enough to lure men to spend their money on gambling games, but it is doubly bad for professional gamblers to gamble with the proceeds of the toil of millions of farmers and their families without the farmers even sitting in on the game. When will we farmers get together and devise a marketing system of our own, which will give us Cost of Production for our products and the consumer full value for his hard earned dollars, without feeding the hundreds of gambling parasites who exact tribute from us all.

### COME TO THE CONVENTION

I hope that our members will not forget to make arrangements to attend the State Convention this year. As there is a rather small membership contiguous to the convention place, we shall have to depend on the members farther away swelling the crowd so as to give Hutchinson and Reno County the proper appreciation of the size and importance of the Farmers Union in Kansas. Let us all plan to make the convention week a week devoted to the consideration of the needs of our farming industry. Let us make it an occasion of meeting old friends and making new ones. If you have a friend that you have not seen for some time write him or her to meet you at the convention. We want as many as possible of our old members to be present at the meeting as we are planning to have them all appear on the platform together. We should have at least 100 members present who had joined the Union 25 years ago or longer. You young members and Juniors make it a point to attend the convention to learn what you can about the work and program of the Farmers Union. You will need all the information that you can get in order to be able to hold your own in our present organized society. So let us all say I will meet you at the convention.

## Travelogue

Last week I was invited to address the state Convention of the Missouri Farmers Union, which met in St. Joseph, Mo. on Sept. 14th and 15th. I arrived in St. Joseph about ten o'clock in the morning on the 15th. As the committees were out getting their reports ready to be presented to the convention in the afternoon, the meeting was not called to order until about 11 o'clock. At noon we all ate dinner together in the dining room of the Robidoux Hotel. The meeting was reconvened about 1:20 P. M. after some preparation of the broadcasting apparatus and some preliminary remarks by President J. O. Shepherd I was introduced and asked to talk a while before the time to broadcast arrived. As we had only half an hour on the air, only the first part of my talk was broadcast. After the station was cut off I had a real heart to heart talk with the fine folks who attended the convention.

After my talk a fine program of songs was rendered by the folks from Pres. Shepherd's home local. I must not forget to mention the Farmers Union playlet that was given before dinner. Unfortunately some of the actors were in an automobile wreck just before the convention so that their substitutes had no time to really study their parts, but at that they all did well. The Missouri Union like our own Kansas Union has been trying for some time to start a junior program. They have as yet no state Junior Leader but Mrs. Anna L. Welch of Gentry county has been doing some fine work in that county and, besides making a fine talk before the convention on the subject of Junior Work, and Woman's place in the Farmers Union, she presented some fine essays which her juniors had written and some good note books on weeds and flowers also made up by Gentry county Juniors.

The next in order was the reading and adoption of committee reports. As soon as we get copies of the reports we will publish them in the Kansas Union Farmer. After the committee reports was the election of officers. Mr. Shepherd was reelected President, M. R. Miller was reelected Secretary. All the directors and officers were elected by a unanimous vote. Mr. Miller was selected as delegate to the National Convention.

Although the convention was not as well attended as it should have been, it was very harmonious and the work done was constructive. I enjoyed very much my visit with our neighbors on the east and wish them lots of success during the next year. I have their promise to bring a car load of Missourians to our convention this year, who as usual for those from Missouri will want to be shown how Kansas Union Farmers attend their convention, so let us all come in by the thousands and show them not only a big crowd but a real good time.

In listening to Mrs. Welch talk about women's place in the Union, I wondered why it is that our Women's Auxiliary has not grown as large as our male membership justifies. Is it because all our women who are interested in organization work find an outlet for their activities in the various Farm Bureau Units? I am sure that the much broader Farmers Union program offers just as good if not better opportunities for self-expression to our women as does the Bureau program. Of course we do not have the aid of the various college extension workers that the bureau has, and we do not stress the same things that the extension worker stresses, but there is so much that can and should be done in the Farmers Union by our women that I hope that we can either get them to all join the auxiliary or take a real interest in the work of the locals and of the state and National organizations. Women of the Farmers Union and ALL EARNEST FARM WOMEN we invite you to come in and help us make the Farmers Union a better and a bigger farm organization. Write in to the paper what you would like to have added to our program and also what part you wish to take in the state convention.

## Neighborhood Notes

### CELEBRATE WITH OSBORNE COUNTY

Osborne County Farmers Union is planning a big all day picnic on Wednesday, September 28. This picnic is to be held in the D. A. Brown Grove, about one mile South of Osborne on the east side of the road. There are plenty of shade trees, and this is an ideal spot for a picnic.

State President John Vesecky will be the headline speaker for the day. Every one will want to hear the interesting and vital things he has to tell us. Other well known Farmers Union Cooperators will be present and introduced.

Dean H. Umberger of the Kansas State College is also scheduled to be on the program for an address in the afternoon.

Besides the speaking, there will be lots of entertainment, and time for visiting. Two Bands have promised to be on the grounds and will furnish us with plenty of music. The Horse Shoe pitmen are practicing up, anticipating lots of competition, and expecting the Champion will be selected on this day.

Osborne County has one of the largest county paid up memberships in the state, and they are planning on a big crowd on this picnic. It will be one of the biggest Cooperative days in central Kansas. You are invited to come and a hearty welcome awaits you.

Bring your picnic lunch for the basket dinner at noon. The crowd will begin arriving about 10:30. Plan to be the first on the grounds and stay for the entire program of the day.

All Farmers Union members and their families, and all prospective members are invited to the picnic.

J. C. Gregory, County Manager.

### FROST URGES FARMERS TO THINK WHILE READING

Farmers Union Speaker Says Articles Favor "Big Business" Over Agricultural Interests

(Marysville Advocate-Democrat)

Urging farmers to ponder gravely the material they read before believing it, John Frost, Blue Rapids, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union and former state senator, told Farmers Union Tuesday afternoon members of the Marshall County in Marysville that many of the periodicals they read merely are propaganda for "big business."

"Eighty-five per cent of our farmers are asleep, because they are not attending Farmers Union meetings, are not reading farm papers, or are reading farm papers and not listening to the speakers," he said, "but are reading propaganda for big business men for you and me to swallow."

"If we can get 85 per cent of the farmers to think, they will desert trusts and big business," he said. During the meeting Miss Esther Eckblad, Leonardville, state junior leader, said, "There's need of youth in farm organizations to make Farmers Union more powerful and if we are to get more economic stability," Miss Iva Koepf, county junior

leader, urged the Farmers Union to greater work.

Stressing the need for older members to help the younger ones, Victor Hawkins, Randolph, president of the Riley County Farmers Union said, "There's need of propaganda in the interest of farming at the state meeting next month." He said in past meetings other interests had side-tracked farming interests.

Giving greater work among boys and girls as a slogan, J. J. Wempe, Frankfort, said, "If decreases in our membership during the next five years are as great as in the past, what's the answer? Certainly we must do something."

A. C. Bergmann, Lillis, urged the Union to strive for equality of farmers and businessmen.

George Rombeck, Beatrice, president of the Marshall County Farmers Union, was lectured delegate to the state convention. Beatrice was chosen as the meeting place on December 7. The meeting will be held at McCoy hall.

Committee appointments for the December meeting: Hall, George Rombeck; Beatrice, dinner, Mrs. J. Chase; Beatrice, Mrs. George Scholz; Frankfort, and Mrs. George Rombeck; Beatrice; good of the order, George Ruffner; Beatrice, O. W. Dam, Marysville; resolutions, B. F. Wooster, Frankfort; Willbur Wilcox, George Scholz, Beatrice.

Among resolutions adopted by the meeting were: "We deplore and condemn what is called 'suitcase farming' as being opposed to farmers interests and to the best interests of our native soil. We recommend a graduated land tax as a remedy."

"We urge our members to strictly comply with the conditions of the gas tax exemption law. If we do not do so it will probably be repealed in the next legislature."

"The quail is almost extinct on our farms, caused principally by drought and city sportsmen, and grasshoppers are causing increased damage to our crops each year that is running into millions of dollars. We ask the state game department to close all open dates that permit extermination of our native quail."

"We ask a law making it illegal to pass a car on a curve or at the top of a hill where visibility is limited."

"We oppose a 20 per cent reduction in wheat seedling as asked by Secretary Wallace as long as foreign imports of wheat continue, and ask the American market for the American farmer, and further ask the Department of Commerce to protect our native quail."

"We ask the state to restrict tractor owners from seeding hundreds of acres to wheat, driving the small farmers from homes."

### SOME PERTINENT FACTS

Mr. John Vesecky, Pres., Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Dear John:

I have followed your editorial and other comment on the proposed new agricultural legislation. I think the recent public statement of Senators Capper and McGill indicate their general acceptance of your viewpoint on the necessity for farmer-control of administration.

It is my personal opinion that that wholly voluntary participation in a farm program will not be sufficient unless direct benefits are quite substantial—larger that may be found possible or practicable for a long

time arrangement—and that clear majorities of growers, say two thirds ought to have authority to impose an adopted program upon all. Majority rule is fundamental to democratic processes. Bureaucracy in administration is mostly to be feared than compulsory participation. Feeble machinery won't do the job. Strong legal machinery, subject to influential control by growers themselves, should be both safe and effective.

Might not Kansas Union Farmer serve the readers, and through them, all winter wheat growers to some extent, by calling attention to apparent facts in the wheat situation? Of course, no one can be too sure about the future. Conditions change rapidly and a big crop might bring an adequate price. The chances are heavily against it, however. A bankrupting price is more probable.

Winter wheat will be sown before we have any new farm legislation. If weather conditions are even average there will be the temptation to extremely heavy acreage. Such a condition will make the new program more difficult of application in spring wheat areas and will most likely be detrimental to winter wheat farmers themselves.

The following seem to be facts.

1. Importing countries, those producing less than their needs, suffer little or nothing from low prices. Their crop is sold at a profit, and subsidies to make income adequate and still enjoy an economic gain, or at least, escape any economic loss.

2. Overproducing and blind competition among exporting countries is almost certain in world prices ruinous to surplus growers, and protection is difficult if not impossible.

3. Two normal world crops of wheat or one bumper crop would create a condition which would dangerously burden the new agricultural program and might even impair it.

4. Even a new international wheat agreement, adhered to by all important exporting countries (if such a thing could be negotiated), would only lessen and not solve the U. S. problem. No quota to which we would be entitled or which we could hope to obtain would care for the surplus production of recent years, and with normal yields here and abroad.

If these are facts, it would seem that the growers self-interest, as well as the common welfare, would be served by a reasonable reduction in acreage.

As a member of the Kansas Farmers Union for just 25 years, let me express my appreciation for the good work you are doing.

Sincerely,  
C. E. Huff.

### INSPIRING OSAGE COUNTY MEETING

The third quarterly meeting of the Osage County Farmers Union was held at the Valley Hotel, Thursday evening, September 9th. As President Lloyd Nicolay was unable to be present, the vice-president Clyde W. Coffman, ably presided at the meeting.

In addition to the usual routine business, Mr. Wm Banning talked on the Farm Program which is being proposed for 1938. He also discussed the Soil Conservation district which is being organized in Osage County.

Floyd Butel was elected delegate, and H. H. Hampton was elected alternate delegate to the State Convention. Mr. Clyde Coffman gave an interesting talk in which he described the early history of the Farmers Union movement in Osage county, and also its later history, and then stressed the necessity of the several farm organizations in working together to secure legislation necessary to protect the farmers interests.

He also described the necessity of farmers belonging to the Union, in order to protect themselves by organized effort.

At the close of the meeting refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. The December quarterly meeting will be an all day meeting at Overbrook.

Floyd C. Butel, County Secretary

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY (Clay County)

Whereas the Almighty Father in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove brother A. E. Page from our midst;

Be It Resolved, that Sherwood Local No. 1158 extend their sympathy to the bereaved wife in this hour of sorrow.

Be It Further Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family one to the Kansas Union Farmer and one spread on the minutes of the local.

Phillip Young, Secretary.

### WALSBURG LOCAL HAS ITS MEETING

MEETING OF THE ANNUARY OF F. U.

On Monday evening, September 6, we started in our meetings after a vacation. It being the 35th anniversary of Farmers Union we made our program a special one.

The Crooked Creek Juniors were also invited to participate.

The business meeting was held in the school house with our president, Oscar M. Johnson, presiding. After a "Hello" song business was conducted. Delegates, Hugo Carlson, Oscar Johnson, and Vincent Oman, were elected for the county meeting.

LaVerne Johnson was appointed as reporter to the papers.

After adjournment we went outside and gathered around a bonfire for the program. Several young folks read life histories of the founders and organizers of the Farmers Union and other articles pertaining to F. U. activities. Mr. Gresham was especially honored, being the organizer of the first Farmers Union in 1902 in Texas.

Our Walsburg Local's first charter was read with its officers and members so we find our local was organized in 1914 by M. C. Yocum.

A. W. Ekblad was the first president. He mentioned the fact that when the Farmers Union was to be organized, there was a misunderstanding as to the meeting place to discuss this, so a little group gathered at this school house and another group at another school house and each waited for the others until 10 o'clock, and then, having no cars

to go between, had to go back to their respective homes, disappointed and wondering.

To end up this enjoyable meeting we had cold watermelons which made many of us gather closer around the dining fire.

### ANOTHER RILEY COUNTY ESSAY

Editor Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas,

Dear Mr. Vesecky:

Am herewith enclosing the second prize report given on Mr. Everson's address at our recent Riley County picnic as reported by Miss Alta Richter of Randolph.

This complies with your request in the Union paper of September 16. The first prize article is tied up in another printing office so is not available.

We do feel grateful to the Editor for the consideration and space given to these articles.

Thanks,  
Victor Hawkins,  
Randolph, Kansas.

### THE FARM PROBLEM

Second prize article by Miss Alta Richter, Randolph.

The farm problem is growing larger the victim of drought and insect ger and larger. The farmer has been pushed around even the government has joined hands with these factors against production. A factor such as the extended drought affects, not the farmers alone, but all of society. Prosperity depends upon production.

What, then, is the farm problem? It includes chiefly the supplying of every person with the necessities of life so that he may live happily, peacefully, and successfully. As a solution of the problem, curtailment of production is suggested. The Chamber of Commerce offered a plan containing four main planks. They were as follows: (1) Congress was to adjourn immediately; (2) There was to be no inflation; (3) Foreign exchange was to be stabilized; (4) Congress was to spend the allotted money as soon as possible.

A leading textile manufacturing company suggested a conference with the farmers on the stated basis that the two groups were partners. Yes, they have been partners, but for so long that the farmers are practically out of clothes. It has been the manufacturers who have received the profit, while the cotton farmers suffer.

In South Dakota, raw wool sold 2 years ago for five cents a pound. About seven pounds are required in the making of a suit of clothes. Thus the cost of the wool in that suit is about thirty-five cents.

Who receives the money charged the buyers? That is our problem. Effective distribution has fallen down.

In 1906, Mr. Everson homesteaded in the semi-arid regions, and in a dugout, and during the next five years, he experienced the wrestle with nature typical of the western farmer. At the close of the five years, the long worked for home was still a thing of the future; the farm was mortgaged. The business of the farmer was said to be that of making two bushels grow where one grew before. Where was the trouble?

The problem of the farmer is to get his share from production. A good solution is to be found through cooperation in marketing. The place to learn this cooperation is in the Farmers Union.

In 1920, Mr. Everson was president of an elevator, occupied in a time with the selling of wheat. The time with for increased production, and with it improved machinery, better methods, and more debt for the farmers; but the farmers were told that they were helping the wheat. And with this increase of production came decrease in the food supply.

Then at the close of the war, with debts on every hand, notes were called due. A secret meeting of the Federal Reserve Board was held with that meeting the depression began. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was organized. Orders were issued to the country banks telling them not to extend credit to the farmers when they held back their crops for higher prices. These country banks could not, and cannot today, help themselves. The Farmers Union must fight their battles for them. The prices went down so drastically that the obligations could not be met.

The Farmers were the victims of the war, hopelessly in debt because they had helped to win the war. Bins were full of grain but cars could not be obtained in which to increase the production when the country was already running over; today when the country is empty, the order is to decrease production.

T. J. Farmers Union from the government, they ask only to be given the rights which other industries have already received.

First, they ask for an average cost of production. Others get it. The Department of Agriculture fixes the price of the articles which the farmer buys—then why does it not regulate the selling price of his products fairly? The right of the Interstate Commerce Commission includes the regulation of markets, and that is what the farmers are asking.

At the time of the election of Hoover, the Farmers Union was asked what part it had played in the election. What part could it take? The nomination of Hoover was sure. Not one part of the farm program had been acted upon. Today also farm planks are written into the platforms, but they are never carried out.

What happened after the election of Hoover, Prices were destroyed. Wages were taken away. But the profits of the large corporation soared higher and higher. The story is told of a man who shipped a cow, told of a man who shipped a calf, a calf was fattened and shipped. The freight called the selling price, the calf should be dumped off the train. Does that exemplify fair prices?

Today there is a great common interest between the farmer and the laborer. Together they ask simply for an average cost of production and for fair wages. These two groups are doing by far the largest per cent of

the work of the country. Are they not entitled to a fair share of its wealth?

Today there is a great common interest between the farmer and the laborer. Together they ask simply for an average cost of production and for fair wages. These two groups are doing by far the largest per cent of the work of the country. Are they not entitled to a fair share of its wealth?

Why reduce production? The income of the farmer had been used up. Industry had increased in scope and power and had reached in and taken the profit. Banks were closed. Among the laborers, the unemployment problem was becoming enormous. President Roosevelt had to do something so he closed the rest of the banks, had ready money was wiped out of existence.

The Farmers Union proposes to business. They are asking Congress lay the only sure foundation for to exercise its power which gives it the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

In 1933, the farm income was only one-fourth of what it was in 1920. away. The problem of the farmer, Money and credit had been taken laborer will not be solved until the country is out of the control of the Federal Reserve Banks. The value of production has been cut nearly in half. This in the continuing debt have cancelled the indebtedness. The money monopoly is the father of the other troubles of our nation. The increase in the number of bonds has increased the indebtedness until the debt of the country is equal to its value.

The value of land has dropped to forty per cent of what it was in 1920. It is the Federal Reserve Banks who determines the value. Farmers borrow money, get notes, and pay enormous interest rates. The Farrier-Lemke Bill proposed the reducing of the interest to one third of what it was. Instead, the interest was reduced without the passage of the bill, but only because of the great fight by the Farmers Union. The excuse of the Federal Reserve System is the fear of a land boom; the only real reason is the desire of the bondholders for the interest. In the legislative, although the republicans and democrats are outwardly different in policy, behind the scenes both parties are controlled by the corporation.

The Farmers Union is a non-partisan organization.

There are two essential factors in the making of loans: (1) The ability of the borrower to meet his obligation; (2) The maintaining and sustaining of the value of the property which is security for the loan. Both of these factors were disregarded by the credit associations. Policies were fixed by the bondholders. They control Congress.

What happens when organization goes down? Congress must be backed by organization or it dares not stand for its rights. If a Congress does exercise its rights, it will be reinstated in the next election. The friends of good government.

We are sure to get into a bigger depression before we get out of this one, because it causes the nation to be Dictatorship is destroying democracy. The policy of Congress for neutrality has only scratched the surface; the profit of war must first be removed. The national government must insure for its citizens protection for all honest investments within our country but not in foreign countries.

What did our last Congress do? Nothing! The President told Congress how much money was needed, and then he went away to die. When he heard from the bondholders that the amount was not sufficient he went back for more. The government was in a fix. If more taxes were placed on the wealthy influential groups, defeat in the next election would be the result; if more were placed on the poor class, they would rebel. Soon taxes will be placed on the sun's rays and the air we breathe. Taxes of our country. The more we spend the more we have to spend. Increasing the cost of distribution will never solve the problem. The likeness is made to the example of the Irishman who pumped and pumped for two small glasses of water. Later they discovered that while they were pumping on glass for themselves, they had pumped four barrels up the hill for the Scotch owner. Deflation of the profits in agriculture makes these profits available to the gambler and speculator. The local bankers are at the mercy of the Federal Reserve Bank.

There is only one way to bring order out of chaos. That is to understand the problems and then to stand together upon it. Business must cooperate with the farmers, for they are dependent upon farm means. God created all men with a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This right has already been given to others, and we ask only for that.

The government is not willing to put reasonable value upon farm homes, when they are the very foundation of civilization. Our homes must be protected; they cannot be owned by the government. The philosophy of the Farmers Union is the protection of our homes and farms and the obtaining of a fair share of wealth. The farmers as workers are not willing for the idle to profit from labor.

The New Deal only gives the farmers one-half the income which is theirs according to population. The farmer has needs but no money. When speculators set prices for their grain is held for higher prices it is forced down and the price is the average cost of production. (The Thomas Massingale Senate Bill.)

The Farmers Union is not afraid to defend its principles, based upon Christian brotherhood in a nation which belongs to all of its people.

WICHITA: Eastborough Estates is an area laid out for restricted residential construction in 1929. In July 1930 the first lot was sold. The "Eastward" pool rushed forth in the Eastborough field, and today both oil derricks and mansions occupy the tract.



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Letter  
By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

This week in the paper we are printing games and songs which are especially adaptable to your local meetings. Why not write to and tell me just what you are doing for your programs, and how you hold your meetings. Then the other Junior groups can get helpful suggestions from what you are doing, and you will adopt a few of the things they have. After all, that is putting into practice our teachings of "Cooperation".

I thought you would perhaps want to paste the Junior Creed in the front of your school notebook, and have it as a gentle reminder each day, of the opportunities open before you. I do hope a number of the Juniors who are at the state convention this October will have memorized this Creed, until they can repeat it without prompting or error.

As you know, the Junior Day of the state convention this year is to be Friday, October 29. The Junior program will start about ten-thirty o'clock in the morning. This will give you plenty of time to drive from your homes to the convention that morning, and be there for all the program. We learned last year, that with the program carrying until late in the afternoon, that it makes quite a drive after dark for some of you. That is one of the reasons for the change in time.

Remember, the subject of the Essays, and the Four Minute Speech is "Cooperation". What finer subject than the purpose of our organization. Rules of these contests were published several weeks ago, but if they have been misplaced, let me know and I'll send you another.

Mrs. Edwards, from the National Farmers Union Educational Service sends out monthly releases, and we are sure fortunate to be on her mailing list. I have so enjoyed reading of the news among Farmers Union Juniors, and I hope you do, too. Quite a few of you met her at the convention last year.

I clipped from the Rural Scout, a few remarks the Editor had made about School Days. It was so very fitting for our own Junior group, School Days.

To most Juniors, September means the beginning of school days, a return to class-room, school environment and playground, after a busy, interesting and healthful summer vacation. Fortunately, most young people enjoy the opportunity to return to school. What a blessing it is to cultivate a fine mental and heart attitude toward school, education, classroom, textbook and laboratory such as all successful men and women must have towards their life's work.

School work, like life's work, should be an interesting game and adventure, an opportunity through which we can express our best in growth, achievement and service.

You will enter school with a happy and light heart. "Well begun is half done." We all know what a tragedy it is to start school work languidly and with disinterest, and how it contributes to one's failure throughout the entire school year. The same thing is experienced when starting on a new subject, such as Algebra, Geometry, or the sciences. If one fails to do a good job the first few weeks the struggle through these subjects during the entire year, and for years to come, will be tragic. All the formulas, all the information of the first few weeks when properly mastered will help to solve all subsequent problems in the same subject. Make the first few days, weeks and months the best of the whole school year; make these the beginning of real achievement for your own happiness as well as the happiness of the home.

## NEAT AND TRIM



8035

8035. Girls Princess Frocks. Available in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Size 10 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material with 1 1/2 yard contrasting and 2 3/4 yards of ruffing, if collars and cuffs are edged with it.

8035. A Charming Fashion. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 14 requires 4 yards of 35 or 39 inch material. Price \$5.00 FARMER Salina, Kansas

and school you represent, and then see in how many different ways you can be of real service to your school, classmates and faculty.

Sincerely,  
Aunt Patience.Time to Plan For  
Convention

Dear Juniors:

It is time to count the weeks and soon it will be time to count the days until the convention. Have you selected a prominent place in your mind for thoughts of the convention and the contests? We sincerely hope that you have. No doubt you are very busy with school work, or perhaps planting wheat, or with the many other things there are to do on the farm, but as you go about your tasks be gathering ideas for a four-minute speech or an essay; then in the evening read them down.

Read everything you can find about cooperatives, why they were organized and anything else about them that will help you in formulating your essay or speech. If you have access to a public library, ask for such books as "Consumers Cooperation in America" by Bertram Fowler, "Sweden, The Middle Way" by Marquis D. Childs, "Brave Years" a novel of the cooperative movement and the depression, by William Heyliger, "A Grain of Wheat" by Kagawa, a novel of the cooperative movement in Japan. These books, the Junior lesson text, "The Cooperative Movement Yours and Mine," the Junior Kit, and other pamphlets can be ordered from the Farmers Union Educational Service, Jamestown, North Dakota. Although the opinions and convictions that we cheer our own are made up mostly of the ideas of others, jumbled up in our minds where some are discarded or revamped to ourselves, be sure to put your own garb on the thoughts you speak or essay contents, except when you use quotation marks and tell who said so.

The convention is going to provide a splendid opportunity for Juniors to become acquainted with other Juniors, and to be in headlines—there is no doubt about it. All your own and And will we show 'em what we can do!

It is going to take your cooperation to make Junior Day a success, so fire your suggestions to the state office, and if you have something to offer for entertainment—don't be bashful, write and tell us about it. We are going to enjoy the convention, so start making your plans to attend right now, remember, the more the merrier.

Bring to Hutchinson any scrapbooks, lesson notebooks, posters, or handicraft work that you have been making during the year, other than the ones in headlines. The time is getting shorter, so here's power to you in your preparations for the contests!

Fraternally yours,  
Ester Ekblad.FARMERS UNION EDUCATIONAL  
SERVICE

Glady Edwards Reports

## ALL-STATE CAMP

All-State Camp is over. Only after it is over do we realize just how great an undertaking it is to bring young people from many states into a central location; and for ten days to house them and feed them physically and spiritually.

Wisconsin sent seven students, and ten staff members and visitors a distance of 900 miles. North Dakota sent three staff members and nine students 600 miles. Montana sent two staff members and twelve students nearly 1,000 miles. South Dakota students, staff and visitors came varying distances. Minnesota's students and visitors came 750 miles while Chester A. Graham came 1,500 miles to act as instructor. Visitors came from longer distances, but visitors from their own and responsibility for their welfare is not so heavy upon the staff.

Yet, looking back upon the experience of Camp, the problems, the work, the classes, the recreation, and the beauty of the splendid hills, it all seems most worthwhile. And it may be summed up in no better way than by Viola Davy (County Leader, North Dakota) in a letter recently received:

"All-State Camp to me was a fair example of what Cooperative Democracy could be. The citizenry of this fine institution were neither subjected to dictatorial nor allowed to thrive upon anarchistic desires. Consequently, there were no subversive moves, but prevailed a system of student government, voted democratically into being and respected with conscientious obedience. Mutual understanding and tolerance characterized the relationship between students as well as the administrative staff.

"Cooperative business, democratically owned and successfully directed by the group, became an integral part of this Cooperative Democracy. The comradeship, the joyful good times derived from a well-directed program of cooperative recreation was apparent.

"There was much talk of wars, but more of world peace as a challenge to be applied to troubled conditions outside the realm of the cooperative democracy.

"There was 'Beauty Around Us'—memories of the sublime, tall, magnificent Ponderosa Pines, silhouetted against the brilliant glow of the moonlight—the zephyr of pure, warm air passing over the group in warm, ship-like silence while assembled for the early morning Sunrise Service—the crimson skies at eventide above a green carpet of valley and wall of tree-clad hills, furnishing a beautiful, natural stage-setting for the pageant, 'March of the Plover.' These things were a part of the Cooperative Democracy I had been privileged to live in for but ten brief days. How

I wish it might have been permanent."

## THE CO-OP PRESS

One of the exhibits which has aroused interest at camps and conventions is that one entitled, "The Co-op Press." This is an exhibit of the different Farmers Union papers published by State Unions. Many Juniors, and Seniors, too, were much interested in the number of papers published and in comparing other papers with their own. Do you leaders think to take your cooperative papers to local meetings where your Juniors may read them?

## THE NEWSCAST

At the Nebraska Camp, a special feature of each day's activities is the newscast. A member of the staff gives a resume of the day's news just as we get it from the radio. Remember how starved we get for news while we are at camp, and how hard it is to supply a newspaper to a large group, we feel that this is a most worthwhile tip to pass along.

## THE HEART INTERESTS

Many leaders at summer camps this year asked for a list of the Heart newspapers and other publicity mediums. Following is a list for which we are indebted to the American League Against War and Fascism.

Albany Times Union, Atlanta Georgian and Sunday American, Baltimore News and Post and Sunday American, Chicago Herald and Examiner, Detroit Times, Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles Herald and Express, Milwaukee Wisconsin News, Milwaukee Sentinel, New York American, New York Daily Mirror, New York Journal, Oakland Post Enquirer, Omaha Bee-News, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Rochester Journal and Sunday American, San Antonio Light, San Francisco Examiner, Syracuse Journal and Sunday American, Washington Herald and Washington Times.

Publication of the "Seattle Post-Intelligencer" has been suspended at least for the duration of the present strike conducted by the American Newspaper Guild.

The following is a list of magazines owned by Heart: Cosmopolitan, Harper's Bazaar, Pictorial Review, Pictorial Patterns, Excella Patterns, Motor, Motor Boating, American Weekly, Town and Country, American Architect and American Druggist.

These are Heart-controlled motion picture companies: Warner Brothers, Cosmopolitan Productions and Hearst Metrophone News.

## THE BERNARD BILL

Have you been concerned about the CCC camps being administered by the War Department? Have you insisted that this was a preparatory school for war, and the boys were being enlisted and trained with that idea? If you have, then here is your chance to say so. The bill which Congressmen Bernard has introduced a bill which will take the CCC administration out of the hands of the army, and put them into the Department of Interior. They will continue to do conservation work, but they will have a chance to do more constructive vocational education work.

Write to your Congressmen and tell them that you favor the Bernard Bill.

## A GAME OF TREES

1. What tree is nearest the ocean? (Beach)  
2. The most warmly dressed tree? (Fir)  
3. Which is the saddest tree? (Weeping Willow)  
4. The most languishing tree? (Pine)  
5. The best-dressed tree? (Poplar)  
6. The calendar tree? (Date)  
7. The senior of the forest? (Elder)  
8. The insect tree? (Locust)  
9. Which tree has a car in it? (Catalpa)  
10. Part of your hand? (Palm)  
11. Two of a kind? (Pear)  
12. Which tree contains part of a deer's head? (Buckhorn)  
13. A vegetable tree? (Cucumber)  
14. A part of the world? (Gum)  
15. An author's tree? (Hawthorn)  
16. A very personal tree? (Yew)

(Nut varieties)  
17. A dairy product? (Butter nut)  
18. A country? (Brazil nut)  
19. A structure? (Walnut)  
20. A girl's name? (Hazel-nut)  
21. That which often holds treasure? (Chestnut)  
22. A letter of the alphabet and an article made of it? (Pecan)  
23. A name often applied to one of our presidents? (Hickory nut)

Identification of Animals  
1. To carry or support. (Bear)  
2. A "bell-bird" (Cuckoo)  
3. Puppies that live in their own town. (Prairie dogs)  
4. A bird's worst enemy. (Cat)  
5. The little animal that wears a cotton-ball corsage backward. (Cotton-tail rabbit)  
6. An animal that predicts the weather on February 2. (Woodchuck, or groundhog)  
7. He is shy and swift. (Fox)  
8. A graceful, broom-tail trapezoid. (Squirrel)  
9. A ruthless little killer. (Weasel)  
10. He is noted for his grim and sullen ways. (Opossum)  
11. A slang expression for a colored person. (Raccoon "coon")  
12. A prairie howler and poultry thief. (Coyote)  
13. A blemish on the skin. (Mole)  
14. A traffic signal, and a cone tree. (Gopher)  
15. To hit the bat. (Bat)  
16. A product of chopping, and a resident of a monastery. (Chipmunk)

1. A. An endearing term. (Deer)  
18. Cooperation will keep the animal from your door. (Wolf)  
19. Units of a chain. (Lynx)  
20. Falsifying. (Lion)  
21. The most famous animal engineer. (Beaver)

The Little Brown Church in the Vale  
By William S. Pitts  
There's a church in the valley by

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

FARM WOMEN STUDY  
HOMEMAKING COSTS

Mounting living costs have not only been troublesome to the city and town housewives but they have also perturbed the farm homemaker. As a result she has in recent years seen the necessity of counting each penny and keeping strict account of all expenditures, and receipts.

The answer to the cost of running the household is known accurately by 365 women who kept home account books in 1936 in cooperation with county farm bureaus and the college of agriculture extension service.

The state "average" cost of running the 254 farm families during 1936 was \$1,227.66. The highest amount spent by any one family was \$3,633.93. The lowest amount expended was \$417.88.

The 1936 costs were slightly higher than in 1935, due to the drought which forced farm families to buy more groceries and food at the corner store in town.

For the eighth consecutive year, the summarized results of the project blasted the popular theory that living on the farm automatically means a "living." That is, the farm products necessary for the family table.

Interest also in the summary was the comparison between town and farm living costs in 1936. Sixty-one town families keeping books found it cost them an average of \$1,612.36. This compares with \$1,227.66 for the farm families. Expenditures for food in town was greater than that for farm. It costs the town homemaker an average of \$333.46 as compared with \$206.61 for the farm home.

But here's how the entire \$1,227.66 was spent by the average of the 254 farm families in 1936. Items averaged, 254 families 1936.

Savings	70.64
Food	206.61
Home products used	214.63
Meal value	.09
Clothing for father	29.35
Clothing for mother	41.46
Clothing for others	50.77
Fuel, light	52.13
Health	24.72
Water, telephone	6.71
Sup. equipment	94.30
Automobile	62.82
Education	35.93
Church, charity	20.82
Recreation	59.38
Gifts	27.58
Total without shelter	1,043.63
Shelter as home product	180.38
Money expended	23.70
Total aver. living value	\$1,227.66

In the account keeping, the homemaker prepared products produced on the farm against the home. Their price was what they would receive for them at their door-step. When a dozen eggs were used on the family table the cost was put down. When a gallon of milk was consumed, it was also charged against the household—Norfolk Press.

## SWEET POTATO CROQUETTES

The common potato has been given the distinction of being the perfect food, yet scientists declare that sweet potatoes have an even higher food value than the ordinary "spud."

Both types of potatoes are consumed principally for their contribution of starches and other energizing material. Sweet potatoes are one of the chief vegetable foods in the southern states and are now available throughout the country during every month of the year.

Undoubtedly the most common method of preparing sweet potatoes is to candy them. Here, however, is the following recipe, which will let you down as it will enable you to prepare sweet potatoes in a new and delightfully different manner.

This recipe calls for the addition of domestic fruit juices. After you've tasted sweet potato croquettes made the following recipe, you will discover why it is so definitely a dish to please those, who know fine foods.

Sweet Potato Croquettes  
6 medium sweet potatoes  
3 tablespoons butter  
3 tablespoons fruit juice  
Salt and pepper to taste

1 egg well beaten  
1 cup dry bread crumbs  
6 marshmallows

Put for deep frying  
Pare and cook potatoes until tender, mash or rise and add fruit juice, butter, salt and pepper. When mixture is slightly cooled shape into croquettes, roll in crumbs, dip in beaten egg then roll again in crumbs. Fry in deep fat until golden brown. The proper temperature for frying is 390 degrees. Just before serving, top each with a small marshmallow and place under a broiler flame to brown slightly.

Here are several valuable buying hints for housewives to keep in mind when purchasing sweet potatoes. Be sure they are smooth, firm and chunky. Those of medium size, pear or spindle shaped are usually in demand, being suitable for single serving.

the wild-wood.  
No lovelier place in the dale:  
No spot is so dear to my childhood  
As the little brown church in the vale.

Chorus:  
Come to the church by the wild-wood,  
Oh, come to the church by the dale:  
No spot is so dear to my childhood  
As the little brown church in the vale.

How sweet on a clear, Sabbath morning,  
To list to the clear ringing bells;  
Its tones so sweetly are calling;  
Oh, come to the church in the vale.

the wild-wood.  
No lovelier place in the dale:  
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ings when baked. Those which are misshaped, long, coarse or showing growth cracks should be avoided. Keep sweet potatoes in a dry, but cool place.

## FIVE WAYS TO USE APPLES

Spices Transform Inexpensive Fruits into Well Flavored Foods.

One of the cheapest and simplest preserves to make for the winter emergency shelf is apple jelly, but it has never been very popular because the product, though sweet, is usually characterized by an insipid flatness. Apple jelly, like nearly every kind of apple cookery needs the addition of flavors to bring out the natural tang of the fruit. For this reason the recipes below will be found particularly appealing for each one of them calls for a small amount of spice to supplement the mild fragrance of the fruit.

The glazed spiced apples may be served as indicated in the recipe or they may be cut into eighths before being put into the spiced syrup, cooked according to the directions and then placed in pastry shells to make small individual tarts. Either way they make an inviting dessert. Firm red green apples, not too sweet, are best for this dish.

## Glazed Spiced Apples

3 cups sugar  
1 1/2 cups water  
1 blade mace  
1 two-inch piece stick cinnamon  
1 teaspoon whole cloves  
1 peppercorn  
Lemon or orange peel  
5 small apples

1 1/2 cups lemon juice  
Mix the sugar and water in a fair-ly deep pan with a large base. Add the spices and peel after putting them in a loosely tied bag. Bring all to rapid boil, skim carefully, then add the apples and boil for 20 minutes, then measure. For each cup of juice then add 3/4 cup of sugar and boil 20 minutes more or until the syrup sheets from the side of a spoon. Pour one ounce into hot jelly glasses and cover with paraffin.

Pickled Apples  
1 peck apples  
4 pounds brown sugar  
2 quarts vinegar  
2 tablespoons whole cloves  
1 three-inch piece stick cinnamon.  
Heat vinegar, add sugar and bag containing the spices and boil for 15 minutes. Skim; then add apples and cook slowly until tender, but whole. Place the apples in hot clean jars, boil the syrup until thick and use it to fill the jars. Seal firmly.

Spiced Apple Sauce  
4 large tart apples  
1 1/4 teaspoon ground ginger  
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon  
1 1/2 cup sugar  
Water

Pare, core and cut apples into small pieces. Cover with water and boil until very tender. Remove from flame and add spices and sugar. May be served hot or cold.

Baked Apples  
Core but do not peel desired number of firm red or green apples. Place in buttered casserole or baking dish, fill centers with maple sugar or brown sugar with which there has been blended a generous quantity of ground cinnamon. Dot top with wa-bits of butter, add one-third cup water to bottom of baking pan. Bake at moderate temperature, basting apples occasionally, until apples are tender. Serve with plain cream or whipped cream, and garnish as desired with nuts, tart jelly or shredded coconut.

SPICED GRAPE BUTTER  
Wash grapes, remove stems, separate the pulp from the skins and let stand overnight. Heat pulp to boiling point and drain through a colander. Add the skins to pulp and to each 5 pints of fruit add 5 cups brown sugar and 1/4 tablespoon of cloves and 1 of cinnamon. Boil the mixture one hour, add 1 cup elder vinegar and continue boiling until mixture is thick. Stir constantly to prevent burning. Pack butter into clean, hot glass jars and seal immediately.

SPICED CHERRIES  
(For meats)  
Pour syrup from 1 No. 2 can pitted red cherries into sauce pan and add 1/2 cup vinegar, 1/2 cup sugar, a stick of cinnamon and 1 tablespoon of butter. Bring to boiling point and boil gently for a few minutes. Remove cloves, add cherries and cook gently until syrup is rich and thick. Remove cinnamon and pour into a glass jar. Serve with meats.

RHUBARB CONSERVE  
Take two cups rhubarb cut fine, two cups sugar, one orange juice and grated rind. Heat until sugar is dissolved, then set forward and boil thick and clear, pour in glasses and seal.

## SHERBET

My sherbet was entirely free from frozen crystals. Better yet, it's quickly made. Melt a glass of grape jelly in the top of a double boiler. To the melted jelly add the juice of 1 lemon, the juice of 1 orange, and 1-3 cupful pineapple juice. Soak 1 envelope of unflavored gelatin in 1 cupful cold water, then dissolve by adding 1/2 cupful boiling water. Combine with jelly mixture, stir thoroughly, put in refrigerator tray and freeze until firm. Remove frozen mixture from tray, place in large bowl, add the unbeaten whites of 2 eggs, and beat until the mixture is light and fluffy. Return to freezing stirring, no more fuss; just forget it until time to serve. Or, if you don't care to freeze it, you can make a marvelous grape sluff by letting the mixture cool and slightly thicken. Then add the unbeaten eggs, and beat until the mixture is thick. Pour into individual molds, and, presto, you have an appetite-teasing dessert for hot summer days.

## BAKED APPLE TAPIOCA

Combine 3 cups water and 2 tablespoons lemon juice and pour over 3 tart apples which have been pared and sliced and placed in a greased baking dish. Cover and bake in a moderate oven, 375 degrees F. for 15 minutes. Mix together 1/2 cup quick cooking tapioca, 1/2 cup brown sugar, 2-3 cups cold water, and 1 teaspoon salt. Sprinkle over apples, mixing thoroughly. Add 3 tablespoons melted butter and continue baking for 10 minutes. Then stir well; sprinkle 1/2 cup brown sugar over apple mixture and bake 5 minutes longer. Serve hot or cold with cream. Serves six.

## CAULIFLOWER ELIZA

Break a medium size cauliflower in flowerettes and cook twenty minutes in rapidly boiling, lightly salted water. Drain. Put in a baking dish. Blend one tablespoon shortening, two tablespoons flour and one cup ready-to-serve cream of mushroom soup; cook till thickened. Add one-eighth pound American cheese, cut fine. Pour over the cauliflower, sprinkle with crumbs and paprika; dot with shortening; bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) till the top browns, about twenty minutes. Serves six.

## PICKLED ONIONS

4 quarts small white onions  
1 cup salt  
2 quarts vinegar  
2 cups sugar  
1 cup mixed pickle spices  
Peel onions under water, add salt and let stand overnight. Place in a colander, pour cold water over to rinse well and let drain. Tie spices in thin bag. Boil with sugar and vinegar, put in drained onions, let boil up and pour at once to overflowing into bottles or jars that have been sterilized and are sealed airtight. Seal immediately.

CHECKER-BOARD ICE BOX COOKIES  
1 1/2 cups shortening  
2 cups sugar  
4 eggs  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
5 cups flour  
2 teaspoons baking-powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
2 squares (ounces) melted cooking chocolate.

Cream well together shortening and sugar, gradually add beaten eggs and vanilla, then sifted dry ingredients. Set aside one-third of the dough, then divide remainder into two portions, work the chocolate into one of these, and chill both doughs. Now form into long rolls of equal size, squaring the sides of these as much as possible with spatula and fingers. Brush inside and top surfaces with milk, lay the two rolls close together side by side and with sharp knife cut through both rolls together, into three portions of equal length. On top of the first one place a second portion, reversing the position of the colors, so that the chocolate is above the plain. Put the third and last section on top of all as in the first layer. Repeat with the reserved portion of dough and use as a blanket to enclose the checker-board, being sure to brush all adhering surfaces with milk so that they will cling together. Wrap in waxed paper, place in airtight container to chill thoroughly, then slice down with sharp knife and bake about 10 minutes in a moderately hot oven—375 degrees F.

FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK  
Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book—25c.) You can order the book separately for 15c. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

FOR YOUR "SPICE-TONED" PATENTS  
With patent leather in smart red-dish-brown "spice tones" the very newest effect in Dame Fashion's whole bag of tricks, there is any number of decorative pattern accessories to choose from, all practically guaranteed to give added chic to your new cinnamon or nutmeg or clove-colored linen or shantung or knitwear.

No longer does the canny shopper limit her patent accessories because "patient's apt to crack and you don't get your wear." She knows that an occasional burr with a clean cloth dipped in glycerine will prolong their life, and the "spice-toned" accessories with complete her late summer costumes will be an equally effective complement to her Fall wardrobe.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLES  
9 lbs. green tomatoes  
1 clove for each tomato  
1 pint vinegar  
8 cups sugar

Method: Peel tomatoes, leave whole. Boil in salted water like potatoes, until almost tender. Drain well. Stick a clove into each tomato. Boil vinegar and sugar, pour over tomatoes and let stand overnight. Next morning let all come almost to a boil. Put in jars and seal.

WATERMELON PRESERVES  
Cut melon in strips 1-2 inch wide and 2 or 3 inches long. Soak in strong salt water twenty-four hours, then in fresh water, changing the water several times. Drain thoroughly. Put them into an alum water for

thirty-six hours, then into fresh water again to remove the alum. Boil until tender. Drain and weigh, using 3-4 pound of sugar for every pound of rind.

Make a syrup of the sugar, using a little water, bring to the boil, drop in the rind. In a cloth put a few pieces of white ginger, mace, whole cloves and orange peel. Boil until the syrup is thick and the rinds are clear and done.

Pour to jars. Use piece of alum about the size of end of finger to 1 gallon of water.

GOOSEBERRY JAM  
(Use fresh or canned berries.)  
8 cups berries  
7 cups granulated sugar  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1-2 teaspoon cloves  
1-2 teaspoon salt  
1 1/2 cups water or juice.

Mix the ingredients and simmer 30 minutes or until the jam thickens and becomes jelly-like when tested on a cold plate. (Use a long handled wooden spoon for stirring.) Pour the jam into sterilized glasses and, when cool, seal with melted paraffin.

FROZEN MAPLE DESSERT  
2 eggs  
2 tablespoons flour  
1 cup maple syrup  
1-4 cup brown sugar  
1-2 cup milk  
2-3 cups cold water  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
1-4 teaspoon salt  
1 cup whipped cream.

Beat eggs. Add flour. When mixed add syrup, sugar and milk. Cook in double boiler until mixture thickens slightly, stirring constantly. Cool and add rest of ingredients and pour into tray in mechanical refrigerator. (Approximately 4 hours will be required for freezing.)

PEACH SHORTCAKE  
To Biscuit Shortcake recipe add 1-2 teaspoon cinnamon and few grains of cloves, sifting the spices in with the dry ingredients. When the short-cakes are baked, put them together with sliced fresh or canned peaches, drained. Serve with plain cream, sweetened whipped cream or Lemon Sauce.

SPICED CRABAPPLES  
48 crabapples.  
Whole cloves  
4 cups granulated sugar.  
6 cups water.  
1-3 cup bark cinnamon, broken.  
1 cup vinegar.

Select well-shaped crabapples of uniform size. Stick four cloves in each apple. Boil rest of the ingredients five minutes. Add crabapples and boil gently until they are well glazed and very tender (they will require about thirty minutes). Pour into sterilized jars and seal while hot.

DUTCH APPLE PIE  
6 or 8 apples  
1 cup sour cream  
1 cup brown sugar  
1-2 cup granulated sugar  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
2 tablespoons flour  
2 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca

Wash, pare and quarter the apples. Combine the flour and tapioca and pat into the bottom and sides of an unbaked pie shell. Combine cream, sugar and cinnamon. Dip each apple section in this cream mixture, then place in unbaked pastry shell. After pie shell is filled, pour the remaining cream mixture over the apple sections and place in preheated oven 400 degrees. After 15 minutes reduce the temperature to 250 degrees and continue baking for one hour, or until the apples are tender. The amount listed in this recipe are sufficient for an 8-1/2 inch pie pan. This Dutch Apple Pie may be served hot or cold. When served cold, a topping of whipped cream makes a nice accompaniment.



