THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — *Education* — *Co-operation*

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GOVERNOR ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

Montana Chief Executive Makes Stand For Crop Insurance Plan

By A. W. Ricker, Editor Farmers Union Herald

Incidental to the Crop Insurance Proclamation of Governor Ayers of Montana, which appears below, we wish to remind Kansas farmers of the long struggle to bring us so near to an actual crop insurance program.

Early in 1933, and before the Wheat Allotment program had been formulated, a group of us met in Washington, D. C. to recommend a wheat program to the Administration. From Kansas came C. A. Ward, then State President of the Farmers Union, and Bob Laubengayer, Editor of the Salina Journal. From the Northwest there was D. L. O'Connor, C. C. Talbott, Ex-Governor Maddock, Wm. E. Sanderson, and E. A. Syftestad. All of these were Farmers Union officials or friends of the Union. From further east there was C. E. Huff, of Kansas, and Wm. Settle of Indiana, and in Washington D. C.., M. W. Thatcher.

It was this group who pushed the wheat allotment program to include hte principle to Crop Insurance.

Then came the Presidntial election year of 1936 when we had advanced far enough in our educational program so that both candidates for President publicly espoused the cause of Crop Insurance. Secretary Wallace has advocated Crop Insurance for years dating back to his days as one of the Editors of Wallace's Farmer.

Cautious Program Proposed

The official approach to Crop Insurance has thus far been cautious. We hear much of an actuary basis for the Insurance, which is a term used by Insurance men and means that the cost of insurance is paid in full by the insured. Personally, we think such a term applied to Crop Insurance at this time absurd. And, so, for that matter, do well informed public officials.

Crop Insurance in time may be placed on an actuarial basis, but its beginning, if the program is to be of any benefit to farmers, must be on a subsidy basis. This is because the average farmer is always down the economic ladder. It is the average farmer, and those below the average who must be elevated to a basis approximating cost of production.

The capitalistic farmer can take care of himself. The capitalistic farmers are those who possess good soil in areas where everything which makes for growth of plant life is normal. There are such farmers, but they do not number more than 20 per cent of the farm population. The remaining 80 per cent of farmers are economically speaking, sub-normal. They will have to be subsidized to get them on a parity with other economic groups.

We repeat that economists in the Federal Department of Agriculture are fully aware of this situation and that is why the President has given Congress two major subjects of legislation to meet agricultural needs,

(Continued on page four)

Rental Payments To U. S. Treasury

Rental payments from occupants of Resettlement Communities have added $242,903.40 to the receipts of the United States Treasury, the Resettlement Administration announced today.

"According to our compilation of collections,' said Dr. W. W. Alexander. Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, "more than $92.00 of every $100.00 due to the Resettlement Administration in rentals through January 31st, has been paid by our occupants. This is a good showing for any landlord and particularly so in this case where the tenants' incomes average under $1,000 a year."

Title to twelve of the twenty-nine communities included in this report, has been transferred to non-profit community associations organized in accord with the particular laws of the state in which the project is located. The community association then are responsible for the collection of payments from the individual residents and for payment to the Resettlement Administration.

Farm Employment February 1, 1937

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that employment on farms of crop reporters increased more than usual during January with relatively mild weather prevailing east of the Mississippi during the latter part of the month.

On February 1, total employment amounted to 272 persons per 100 farms, compared with 263 a month earlier and 269 persons a year ago. Ordinarily, employment rises but little from its year-end low point to February 1, and for the 5 years 1931-35 the average increase in this period has amounted to only 4 persons per 100 farms.

The employment total on February 1 of this year was made up of 196 family workers and 76 hired hands per 100 farms. A month earlier 194 family workers were employed, while a year ago 198 were so occupied. On January 1, only 69 hired men were working on every 100 crop reporter farms, and on February 1, 1936, 71 hired workers were employed.

Cooperatives Will Take Entire Output

Minneapolis—Cooperative oil distribution assumed new significance today with the announcmeent by Midland Cooperative Wholesale that four cooperative wholesale associations in the midwest have pooled their orders for petroleum products and will take the entire output of an oil refinery in Oklahoma in 1937.

More than 100 sixty-car trainloads of petroleum products will be shipped from the coop refinery to cooperatives in the midwest this year, according to the terms of the contract recently negotiatedd with the refiners, which provides for (1) the purchase of 6,500 tank cars from the refinery, (2) control of quality and production methods under the supervision of an auditor and chemist to be maintained at the plant by the cooperatives, and (3) division of profits between the refinery and the participating cooperative wholesales at the end of each year of operation.

"Both the cooperatives and the refinery will benefit from the arrangement," according to the Midland Bulletin. An assured volume will make it possible for the refinery to operate at full capacity and make numerous economies in operation. The cooperatives which furnish the assured market will share in the savings they thus make possible although they have made no investment in the enterprise.

Similar arrangements have proved very successful in the production of commercial fertilizers for cooperative distribution. The new step is part of a progressive development from retail distribution to wholesale distribution and production.

ADMITS SMALL CHANCE TO OWN

Official Acceptance of Fact That Under Present Conditions Tenants' Opportunity To Own Farm Only A Dream

The growing strength of farm organizations genuinely anxious to help the farmers on the lower rungs of the agricultural ladder has finally forced the government to officially admit that opportunity for ownership is only a dream for the vast majority. Present owners are sliding down a greased pole into debt and tenancy.

While praising the Report of the President's Farm Tenancy Committee for its exposure of farm misery, Farm Research in the March issue of "Facts for Farmers" criticizes the omission from the Committee's recommendations of any concrete proposals that would aid progressive Congressmen and farm organizations in their fight for adequate appropriations for both an immediate emergency and a long time program. After four years of "experimentation" the Committee urged continued caution, a policy which can only lead to continued fiddling with human suffering. The Committee also failed to put teeth in its proposals that states live up to certain standards.

Since the first census of farm tenants in 1880, each decade has seen a substantial increase not only in the number but also in proportion of tenants to all farmers. Tenancy rose 108 per cent between 1880 and 1935. In that period the number of tenants grew from 1,025,000 farmers or one-fourth of all farmers, to 2,865,000 or 42 per cent of all farmers. During the past 10 years tenants have been increasing at the rate of 40,000 a year. Out of the 2,865,000 tenant families, at least 2,000,000 including 716,000 sharecropper families, are in immediate need of substantial help.

The Report points out that low income, rural slums and insecurity are not confined to sharecroppers and other tenants alone:

> "Thousands of farmers commonly considered owners are as insecure as tenants, because in some areas the farmers' equity in their property is as little as one fifth."

Farm Research considers that the final Report adopted was a victory of the progressives on the Committee over the reactionary farm leaders. Pres. Ed O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation lost his attempt to strike from the Report all reference to the violation of civil liberties in plantation and tenant farm areas and the recommendation that states guarantee such rights. He also failed to have inserted into the Report a provision forcing prospective owners to make sizeable down payments, which would have made it impossible to help those tenants, share croppers and agrcultural workers most in need. He did succeed, however, in eliminating from the report a recommendation that the farmer buying a farm through the Farm Security Administration should only pay 2½ per cent a year interest on the loan.

BEEF CATTLE

There is no characteristic of beef cattle that is more valuable than ability to grow fast and fatten at the same time. There is no way to secure either of these increases in weight except with livestock that can consume and digest large quantities of feed daily. Maximum daily gain requires maximum daily consumption. The cost per pound of gain is less in cattle of this type.

NO SMILES WHEN FARMER PAYS TAX

Property Tax Is Principal Source Of Revenue, Pays No Attention To Income Or Ability To Pay

A survey of the facts clearly indicates why farmers do not pay their taxes with a smile and why many of them cannot even pay their taxes at all, says Farm Research in its March issue of "Facts for Farmers."

Despite widespread delinquency, state and local governments depend on the outmoded general property tax for 75c out of every $1 of tax revenue collected.

This tax falls most heavily on the farmer. It bears no relationship to income. No matter how far the farmer goes into the "red" because of drought, depression or low prices, he is expected to pay this tax. Yet, county governments collect 85 per cent of their revenue from this source and school districts depend on it for 99.8 per cent of their revenue.

It is true that corporations also pay the general property tax, although local governments frequently exempt them from taxation if they agree to locate in the given community. But, even so, the general property tax is of little importance to the big corporations. The tax which concerns them is the federal income tax, and it is levied only on net profits.

Increased Levies of General Property Taxes

(Totals are for all state and local governments in U. S.)

1880	$ 313,921,000
1902	724,737,000
1912	1,349,841,000
1922	3,503,725,000
1932	5,026,763,000

The table above shows the amazing increase in general property taxes. Unfortunately, these figures now collected by the Census only at 10 year intervals, and no break-down is given to show how much of the total falls on the farmers. But the rapid climb in the total levy is clearly shown.

What about the taxes paid by corporations? In 1932, corporations paid the federal government only 277 million dollars—just one-eighteenth of what was collected through the general property tax. Moreover, corporate income taxes dropped 65 per cent from 1922 to 1932, while the general property tax increased 43 per cent.

The U. S. Treasury reports that taxes paid by all corporations were 76 per cent less in 1932 than in 1929. Yet in this same period, the tax per $100 of farm value rose from an average of $1.19 in 1929 to $1.50 in 1932, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The farmers' share of the national income fell from 9.1 per cent of the total in 1929 to 5.7 per cent in 1932. A decade before the farmers had got 20.5 per cent of the national income.

(continued on page 3)

SOUTH'S PROBLEM THAT OF NATION

Difficulties Of Southern Farmers Also Those of Every Agriculturist Says Dr. Alexander

The South must be educated to face its problems realistically and be willing to pay the price of progress before lasting improvement can be effected, Dr. Will W. Alexander, Administrator of the Resettlement Administration said in an address today before the National Farm Institute in DesMoines.

"The problems of the South," Dr. Alexander said, "are the problems of the agricultural regions| The South is an agricultural region. Any one of several Southern states ranks higher in size of farm population than any state outside the region. Security for the farm population is more important for the South than for any other section of the country.

"Yet national farm leadership in recent years has come from the middle west. The farmer is always first in the minds of the middle western statesman. This has not been the case in the same degree with Southern statesmen. Southern leaders must recognize agriculture as the most vital force in the life of the South, for before anything can be done materially to improve the conditions in the South it must develop a sound agriculture. Any realistic political affiliation for gaining these aims must be with other farming regions.

"In the past the attitude of the South toward the problems causing and growing out of farm tenancy has been to let them alone. The growth of white tenancy, the loss of foreign cotton markets, the widespread depletion of soil fertility, and the recent depression have forced many to face the problems and see the necessity for planning for their solutions as agricultural problems. Many Southern leaders however still cling to the belief that industry will repeat its wonders for the South. Because of this and the fact that the credit system of the South is controled by Northeastern capital, their political affiliation has been with these regions rather than with other progressive farming regions.

"The participation of Southern legislators in progressive farm movements can make important contribu-

(Continued on page four)

World Crop Report To Be Broadcast

World crop conditions will be summarized during a broadcast from Rome, Italy, on the National Farm and Home Hour, Monday, March 15, at 11.30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. EST) over the NBC-Blue network. The report, which will include an analysis of the present and future outlook on crops throughout the world, will be given by J. Clyde Marquis, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

Marquis, an internationally known farm economist who for years served in the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will relay the crop report for Farm and Home Hour listeners shortly after it is released by the Institute. Marquis will devote a portion of his report to a comparison of the international crop situation with the outlook in the United States.

CONFUSION AS TO WHO PAY TAXES

Opponents Of Cooperatives Raise Question Of Who Will Pay The Taxes When Cooperatives Are In Majority

There is some confusion over the question of who will pay the cost of running the government if, as and when cooperatives perform a considerable part of the distribution service of the country. Those who are voicing this concern ignore the fact that the people who have been paying the cost of government will continue to do so. The retailers and the wholesalers and the corporations are a collection agency so far as taxes and contributions are concerned. The customers they serve pay the taxes. So what these critics really want to know is how will the government collect taxes from consumers if, as and when the cooperatives replace a significant number of the outfits through which the government has been collecting taxes.

The members of the cooperatives will pay property taxes on the cooperatively used property through the cooperatives themselves. If the cooperatives are bona fide non-profit institutions, there will be no income tax on the cooperatves for they will have no income. Any savings accurred in the organization over and above the cost of goods and services is returned to the patronage. A patronage dividend goes to the group from whom the money was collected in proportion to the amount paid by each. It is not profit in any sense of the word. We may improve our position doing things for ourselves, but we do not make a profit from such operations.

A farmer was once urged by a local feed dealer to purchase feed at his feed store instead of from the cooperative. "I am right here in town," said he, "and contribute to the hospital and pay taxes, whereas that cooperative sends all its income down country." The farmer replied, "When I'm buying feed, I'm buying feed, not paying taxes or contributing to the hospital. However, I find that since I have been buying with my neighbors through our cooperative, I have more money for my tax-

(Continued on page four)

Farm Price Index Down Four Points In Thirty Days

A decline of 4 points in the farm price index during the month ended February 15 was reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The index, representing price received by farmers for their products, was 127 on February 15, compared with 131 on January 15, and with 109 on February 15, 1936. Despite the decline, the February farm price index was the highest for the month in the past 7 years.

The reduction during the month ended February 15 was attributed to substantial declines in prices of hogs, calves, eggs, milk, flax, and tobacco.

Prices of fruit and truck crops rose sharply during the period, but the increases were not enough to offset price declines in the more important meat animal, dairy, poultry, and miscellaneous groups.

The sub-index for the miscellaneous group dropped 35 points, chiefly as a result of lower tobacco prices. Prices of chickens and eggs were off 9 points; dairy products were down 2 points, and meat animals lost 2 points.

Prices of cotton and cottonseed, on the other hand, were up 1 point; grain gained 3 points; prices of fruits as a group advanced 22 points, and truck crops were up 28 points.

While prices received by farmers fell 4 points, the prices of things bought by farmers for use in living and production rose 1 point. The index of all prices paid by farmers was 129 on February 15, compared with 128 on January 15, and with 122 on February 15, 1936.

Prices farmers paid for feed during the month ended February 15, rose 3 points. This raised the index to 145, which was 51 points higher than on February 15, 1936.

The February 15, 1937, ratio of farm prices to prices of commodities bought was 98 per cent on pre-war, compared with 102 percent on January 15, and with 89 percent on February 15, 1936.

NEUTRALITY BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS

Pittman and McReynolds Bill Will Come Up For Reading. Compare Provisions

From National Council for Prevention of War

Congress faces this week the gravest issue since the declaration of war in 1917—Neutrality. It is no exaggeration to say that upon what the House and Senate do with that question depends the happiness and welfare of every individual in this community and in this country.

That Congress will enact a new and permanent neutrality law is certain. Sentiment against American participation in another war is determined and strong. What kind of neutrality policy we will have is still in doubt.

Two bills will be passed upon, that of Senator Key Pittman and that of Rep. Sam D. McReynolds. Both call for neutrality of the mandatory type. They put automatic embargoes on arms and munitions and loans and credits, which apply equally to all belligerents. No American shop can carry arms to nations at war. American ports cannot be used as supply bases for belligerent vessels. The President can list materials other than munitions which American ships cannot carry to belligerents. The Pittman bill says that no materials shall be allowed to leave this country until all ownership and title in them has been transferred to the foreign purchaser. The McReynolds bill contains this provision, but gives the President the right to invoke it as he sees fit.

Both Bills Have Dangerous Weak Spots.—Not a single word is said in either bill which would prohibit American ships from carrying goods into war zones. Yet the sinking of American boats loaded with materials for the Allies and sailing in unfriendly waters was a primary factor in pushing this country into the World War.

Nor can anything be done under these proposals to stop a war boom in American industry. Nations at war can trade with us in everything except munitions as long as they pay cash. With nearly $8,000,000 worth of foreign securities in this country, easily converted into American business, furnish a financial stake in the victory of one side or the other. repeat the economic history of 1914-17, make American participation in a major war inevitable.

The President has no authority under these bills to stop it. He can prevent shipment of goods to belligerents in American vessels—that is all. He cannot stop the sale of oil, cotton, steel and other essential war goods. If we are to cut this economic tentacle that sucked us into the last war, then the President must have power to Embargo certain materials, the sale of which would endanger our neutrality.

The McReynolds bill contains a third weakness because it lets the President say whether or not Americans shall give up their title in goods shipped to belligerents. The

(continued on page 3)

GOAL OF BALANCE AND STABILITY

Gives Views Expressing Belief Of Successfully Adjusting Problems

A contribution by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to a discussion of economic and social relationships, sponsored by the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, participated in by Mr. Wallace, Mr. Harper Sibley, President, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, and broadcast Thursday, February 18 1937, in the National Farm and Home Hour by NBC and network of 57 associated radio stations.

This is truly a significant occasion when representatives of labor, industry and agriculture appear on the same radio program, and I trust that it is a forerunner of more significant things to come. I am thinking of how important it is to develop in this country an appreciation of the general welfare and a mechanism for serving the general welfare as contrasted with the mechanisms which have been perfected to serve the self-interest of economic groups.

Last week I spent two days conferring with the leaders of the great farm organizations of the United States. A number of them wanted the farmer to have, with government help, just as much control over production and price as many buisinesses have. In private conversation some of the leaders advocated that agriculture should throw off all feeling of inferiority and after obtaining the necessary powers from the government should proceed to use these powers in the same way as labor and industry in order that agriculture should get a parity price and a fair share in the national income.

Yes, the great organized groups, whether labor, agriculture, industry or finance, are very much on the alert these days to obtain all the Federal powers they can; but as I watch the spirit of the different organized groups at work, I see two dangers. One is that in their insistence on their particular rights, the

(Continued on page four)

Only Two Percent Have Accidents

The fact that only two per cent of the nation's 44,000,000 automobile drivers are involved each year in accidents which result in fatalities or personal injuries is cited by R. E. Toms, Chief of the Division of Design, United States Bureau of Public Roads, in a discussion of plans to build so-called "fool-proof roads."

Mr. Toms states it is not possible to design highways that will automatically keep the mistakes of drivers from producing accidents. Even if ideal conditions prevailed, there would continue to be accidents in street and highway use, due to the personal element, he declares.

In substantiation, Mr. Toms points to traffic experiences in the Holland Tunnels under the Hudson River between New Jersey and New York City, where every possible precaution is taken to prevent accidents. Roadways in each tunnel are 20 feet wide, and are used by traffic moveing in one dierction. Pedestrian traffic, cross traffic and railroad grade crossings are entirely absent , of course. The roadways are dry and are lighted, day and night. Vehicles are not permitted to stop. Traffic officers are posted at strategic points. Despite all these unusually favorable traffic conditions, there have been five fatalities in the tubes since they were opened to the traffic.

"If it were possible to duplicate the safe travel conditions in the Holland Tunnels on all of the streets and highways of this country," states Mr. Toms, "the fatality experience of the Holland tunnels when applied to the 192 billion vehicle miles of highway and street travel in 1935 would result in 5,400 fatalities for the year."

FARMERS ARE ONLY INDIVIDUALISTS

Federal Trade Commission In Report Says Farm Products Mostly Controlled By Monopolies

From Topeka State Capital

The Capitol's Washington Bureau

Washington, March 2—The American farmer admittedly is the greatest living example today of the rugged individualist in this corporate civilization of ours. At times he also is the most ragged—but that is another matter.

However, much of an individualist the farmer may be, his products are handled on the way to consumers almost entirely by monopolies or near monopolies, according to the federal trade commission in a report submitted to congress today.

String on Revisions

The federal trade commission recommends a string revision of the Clayton anti-trust act as necessary to stop the further monopolization of processing and distribution of farm products. Also it recommends drastic federal regulation of the grain markets and the grain trade, and extension of farm cooperatives.

Nor does the federal trade commission, of which William A. Ayers of Wichita, former Kansas congressman, is chairman, stop with farm cooperatives.

Not the least significant of its recommendations is this one, buried in the middle of the F. T. C. report to congress.

"For the consumer, the heavy costs of distribution cannot expect to be kept in satisfactory check without consumer cooperatives that might and increased consumption that might thereby be obtained for the great masses of the people would also be of substantial benefit to the farmer."

Tobacco Monopoly

Concerning the handling of farm products, the federal trade commission has this to say:

"In the processing manufacture and distribution of farm products, there is often a high degree of concentration and control of the business. This is most marked in the manufacture of tobacco, wheat and livestock products. "Thirteen tobacco manufacturers bought the equivalent off about 64 per cent of the tobacco crop of 1934, and three of them had no less than 46.2 per cent.

"For their fiscal year 1934-1935, coinciding most closely with the crop year 1934, the 13 principal flour milling companies purchased wheat in a quantity which equaled 43.6 per cent of the total crop, and 65.2 per cent of the commercial crop. The three largest companies took 38.4 per cent of the commercial crop.

Bread and Bakery

"Ten leading meat packing companies in one year, 1935, sold the equivalent of 70.3 per cent of the veal, 35.1 per cent of the fresh pork and 54 per cent of the cured and processed pork products.

"In the manufacture of bread and other bakery products, 10 companies had over 30 per cent of the total bread production and the three largest companies had nearly 20 per cent."

The report severely critizes the methods used in getting control to this extent.

"In most instances," a summary of the report states, "this wide degree of control has resulted from the purchase of stock control of other —or from buying up the properties of competitors. Sometimes these practices were facilitated by unfair methods of competition, or were preceded by price fixing comspiracies, etc.

Stockyards

"The history of the great meat packers especially is characterized by a variety of unfair devices, such

(continued on page 3)

KANSAS SENATOR OPPOSES TRADE ACT EXTENSION

Senator Capper In Speech Says Trade Agreement Has Two Weaknesses

NOT PRACTICAL

Believes Farmers Have Not Been Helped. Doubts Advisability of "Most-Favored-Nation"

The following extracts from a speech delivered by Senator Arthur Capper in the United States Senate on the bill extending for three years the power of the administration to enter into Reciprocal Trade Agreements without requiring the consent of the Senate should be of interest to uor reader. The Senator said in part as follows:

Mr. President, I regret exceedingly that I cannot support its present form the pending joint resolution to extend for the 3 years the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

My vote on the original act, in favor of its passage, is one evidence that I give more than lip service when I reiterate what I said at that time. I believe in extending our foreign trade. I believe that one of the ways is through reciprical trade agreements with other nations.

I will state frankly, however, that when I voted for the original measure, now before us for extension through the pending joint resolution, I did so with grave misgivngs on two points.

In the first place, I doubted the wisdom—I will say nothing of the constitutionality—of the provison by which these agreements would be binding simply by action of the Chief Executive. It seemed to me at the time that it would have been better and more in keeping with the spirit of our Constitution and of our form of government to make the agreements subject to ratification by the Senate, the same as formal treaties. As to this granting of legislative powers to the Executive, I had rather serious doubts at the time.

There also was some doubt in my mind, although not as serious as that regarding the wisdom of giving sole power to the Chief Executive to ratify these agreements, as to whether the unconditional "most-favored-nation" clause should be used in these agreements.

But I resolved these doubts, Mr. President, in favor of the original act. I voted to give these powers to the executive department; I discarded in my own mind the possibilities that we might get the worst of it in some instances through abuse of the "most-favored-nation" clause, and voted for the bill.

My reasons for so voting I consid-

(Continued on page four)

Expect Steady Hog Market During Next Two Months

Any advance in hog prices which may occur during the next two months probably will be small, the Bureau of Agriculture Economics said today in its February summary on the hog situation. Present stocks of pork in cold storage are heavy and will tend largely to offset the effect of smaller supplies coming to market.

Some decline in prices may occur in late April and May when hogs from last fall's crop begin to come to market in large volume.

If 1937 corn crops prospects are favorable, market supplies of hogs in late summer will be smaller than a year earlier, and hog prices in this period probably will advance to the highest levels for the present marketing year (through September 30.)

In view of the short supply of feed grains this winter and the continued low price of hogs in comparison with feed prices, the number of sows to farrow this spring probably will be smaller than the number farrowing last spring by at least 5 percent. That was the figure of decrease indicated by the pig crop report of last December. But if corn production this year is about average or greater than average, a considerable increase in the 1937 fall pig crop will occur.

Though inspected slaughter of hogs during January was 25 percent smaller than in December, it was slightly larger than a year earlier. There was some decline in prices in January, which apparently was brought about by several factors, among them the large storage holdings of hog products, the general anticipation that the supply of hogs available for market during the remainder of the year would be larger than had been expected earlier, and some weakness in the demand for hog products which developed as a result of floods in the Ohio Valley, strike conditions and unseasonably warm weather in eastern consuming centers.

Storage stocks of hog products on February 1 were above average and were about twice those of a year ago. Increase in storage holdings of pork and lard, over those of a year ago, is equivalent to the product of about 2½ million hogs of average market weight.

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1937

EDITORIAL

As legislation is what most folks are talking about now, that is what I will write about. Tuesday afternoon March 2, I left for Topeka to take part in some hearings before legislative committees on tax bills that we farmers are interested in. Tuesday morning the committees on taxation met in joint session to consider the several Income Tax bills now pending in the state legislature. Besides farm legislative agent Clyde Coffman there were quite a number of farm organization leaders and members present at the hearing. Senator Coffman introduced John Frost, vice president of the Farmers Union, to open the question for the farm organizations in favor of the income tax bill introduced by Senator Hodgson of Little River. After Mr. Frost finished his opening argument Guy Steel spoke for the Cooperative Creameries of Kansas, Mr. Felton for the Farm Bureau and Mr. Moody for the Grange. I spoke last before the opposition had its inning. The opposition called Mr. J. C. Nichols, millionaire real estate dealer of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Alf Williams, prominent corporation attorney and lobbyist for the associated industries, an official of the Empire Gas and Oil Co. from Oklahoma and a mine operator from southeastern Kansas as their principal witnesses. Practically every one of these distinguished gentlemen condemned the bill raising the rates on incomes and praised the general sales tax as a good way to get all the money that the legislature might need now or in the future. They all threatened that if this state raised either the income tax or larger incomes, the inheritance tax or the income tax on corporations, the rich men would all move out of Kansas and then we would all be sorry. On the other hand they promised that if we put a sales tax on our poor people and relieved the rich and the corporation from paying higher income taxes, they will get the rich men from Missouri and Oklahoma to move into Kansas and what a pleasure it will be for us to see them whizzing past in their ten thousand dollar cars, killing our chickens or even children if perchance any might venture out on the highway while we are busy paying their share of the taxes.

Mr. Coffman made a fine rebuttal summary at the close of the hearing.

Wednesday evening the hearing was on the several sales tax bills. In this hearing the farm organizations came on last as we were the opponents of the general sales tax bills, although we were in accord with the selective sales tax bill presented by Senator Warren. Ralph Snyder, former president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, was the principal witness in opposition to the general sales tax. Mr. Snyder has made a study of sales taxes and is well informed on the subject. He presented the farmers' side only. I spoke next after Mr. Snyder and Mr. Coffman. Mr. Felton spoke again on behalf of the Farm Bureau and Mr. Moody for the Grange. Mr. Steel presented the cream producers views. Senator Richards of Nemaha county, co-author of the Hodgson Income tax bill, made a fine presentation in opposition to the sales tax and in favor of the income tax as also did Senator Skovgaard the previous evening.

The proponents of the sales tax bills put on only one witness besides the authors of the various sales tax measures. The only other witness they had was the secretary of the Kansas City, Kansas Chamber of Commerce. This last gentleman also was afraid that we would drive out all the millionaires if we increased the income tax. He stated that Kansas City would pay the largest part of any sales tax. He claimed that the average farmer would pay only about $3 to $5 tax under a 2 per cent sales tax rate. He must have got his figures from the purchases of some of the truck gardeners around Kansas City, and even then they are too low. Our central and western Kansas farmers and in fact all our farmers will of a necessity spend all their income for the next several years. If we have fair crops and fair prices so we have the money to buy what we need in the way of paint, lumber, repairs, and food and clothing our average tax will be closer to a hundred dollars than five dollars at a 2 per cent rate. From observation last week in Topeka I feel sure that the strategy of the opponents of the Income tax and the friends of the General sales tax will be to kill the Income tax bills, the gross production tax on Gas and Oil companies and minerals, and any other selective sales tax. Then they hope to get the legislature to pass the Social Security and other bills requiring large amounts of money. After the bills are passed they will tell the legislators that the only thing to do is to pass a 2 per cent general sales tax in order to be sure to get the money, good times or bad.

Don't wait! Don't put off! Write your representative or senator and tell him that we do not want a General sales tax. Tell him that we do not want them to take from us farmers the tax exemption on tractor and non road gasoline, but we do want the increased income tax bill and don't forget to ASK FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE GRADUATED LAND TAX RESOLUTION.

I am leaving for Washington, D. C. Saturday evening, March 6th. I will take part in the hearing before congress on the crop insurance and perhaps other farm measures. In other states the Farmers Unions are raising funds to send legislative committees to Washington to help put over our program. The Kansas Farmers Union has not this year or last asked for any contributions but we certainly could use some additional money in this battle for farmers' rights. Will you help?

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

March 6, 1937

The day after Congressman Stubbs died, the House passed two of his bills.

Chief Justice Hughes is the only man who has served twice on the Supreme Bench.

Out of the 77 major bills passed in the last two Congresses, 59 originated down in the Executive offices.

It has been ten years since the first woman was licensed to fly in America. Now there are 444 (one in Kansas), besides 225 with private licenses. Not one is pilot on a regular airline job.

This week saw more flare-ups in the bureaus than in Congress,—the continual squabble in aeronautics, the talk of the revived NRA and who was and wasn't for it, Hull's rebuke to the New York mayor, and division on the Court.

The three great names of the opposition in the League of Nations debate were among the six opposing the Neutrality Bill in the Senate this week. It was the same Borah and Johnson, but the Lodge was the grandson of the other member of the illustrious trio.

Cong. Ludlow, of Ind., has just edited a book on the Peace question, "Hell or Heaven," in which he advocates that every citizen have equal vote in deciding whether war shall be declared and says that under the present means of communication a referendum could be taken in 48 hours.

The Mother of the Sen. Cutting is making a memorial to her son that is different. Three evenings this month are to be given to lectures on progressive subjects, the first by Mayor La Guardia. More than a week away, every seat in the Rialto Theater had been requested.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

By C. W. H.

The 99 year old Alabaman, who sometime ago wrote to a labor paper published in Washington, expressing the desire that Mrs. Roosevelt would be the Democratic candidate for president in 1940, and hoping he would live long enough to cast his vote for her, is doomed for disappointment. At a press conference last week the first lady of the land spiked the rumor that she will run for the presidency.

Recently, Congress appropriated $1,208,640 with which to inaugurate a regular trans-Atlantic air mail service which contemplates two round trips from America to England per week and two round trips from England to America each week. This reminds one that 10 years ago, a tall, lanky, good natured son of a former Congressman from Minnesota limbed into the cock-pit of a monoplane, disappeared into the heavens and suddenly electrified the world when he landed in Paris after making his first successful non-stop trans-Atlantic flight. Thus in 10 short years after Lindy's epochal flight, the skyways of the Atlantic will regularly hear the hum of airmail motors.

A Washington rental agency has been unsuccessful in its efforts to lease a prominent midtown office building to the Republican National Committee. Evidently, Chairman John Hamilton feels that he personally is compensated in the present quarters, modest as they are, by the fact that out of his wnidow he not only sees old Andy Jackson astride his prancing steed, but can keep an eye on President Roosevelt and the White House across the street, from the same point of observation. From this distance it doesn't look like Chairman John is going to give up these advantages just for the sake of moving into more elaborate quarters.

The time may soon be here when wheat-producing farmers on observing the devestations of the army worm, the Hessian fly, the chinch bug or what have you, may be moved to remark, "Drat you varmints! Do your durndest! I got insurance!" Or on observing the scorching winds and the torrid heat of early summer burning the billowy wheat, calmly remark: "It's a terrible thing, but anyway, we're insured of a yield." The President has sent a message to Congress on the subject and now the legislators are at work to devise an insurance plan to cover only wheat. in the past, there have been efforts by private companies to insure crops but for one reason or another they all failed. If this plan is enacted into law, it will prove to be a most interesting experiment in the field of a farm income stabilization.

Are you a Philatelist? If you are you will know the meaning of that mouthful. If not, may we tell you that it is one who studies and collects postage stamps, commonly called a stamp collector. Interest in this hobby, if it may be called such, has grown by leaps and bounds. In 1923, the P. O. department sold $302,000 worth of stamps to collectors. In 1938 it exploits to sell 2 1-2 million dollars worth, and now requires 42 people to handle this branch of the service. More than 100,000 mail orders were filled from all parts of the world. Sales to collections average about $15 each.

The life of a dollar bill is about nine months. Average life of bills of all denominations is about one year. That's why Uncle Sam buys about 13-4 million pounds of distinctive paper every year to print new money. There are still outstanding, presumably hidden in the mattresses or elsewhere, 230 million dollars in the old fashioned bills—the long, wide kind.

Give a Resume of Labor Activities

The following release from the associated industries presents their view of the two-sided National Labor Union Controversy.

At the turn of the present century the American Federation of Labor was in its "swaddling clothes." But in those early days it cherished ideals and was developing a program to which it has remained steadfast through all these years.

Captains of industry in the horse and buggy days hadn't much use for Samuel Gompers and the unions he headed, but as manufacturing increased and stepped ahead to compete for the historic championship held since the colonial times by agriculture, the national labor movement began to ask for help rather often, from Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson.

A place was finally made in the Cabinet for a Secretary of Labor in 1913—this would shift a good deal of the burden shouldered by the Presidents in former days. Labor kept busy in pushing its demands for collective bargaining, shorter hours, improved working conditions, and increased earnings.

These new economic theories had been constantly opposed in the past. But as time moved forward and men of broader vision and appreciation replaced hard-boiled masters of large corporations, it was evident—even before the echoes were heard on the sounding boards of political vocabulary, that the old hire-and-fire days were over.

The American Federation of Labor forged steadily ahead until it registered 3,422,398 members in 1936. Under William Green, as president, the Federation remained non-partisan in politics. It continued its vigorous efforts to advance its program, by peaceful methods, in behalf of unionism. It had gained friendship for collective bargaining in unexpected quarters. Thus, organized labor gradually broke down most of the hostility that had existed against it in the past.

The Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis has recently become a serious menace. After a bitter controversy that brought out an adverse vote against this C. I. O.—21,679 to 2,043, at the annual convention of the Federation at Tampa, last November, the question of suspending the Lewis group was left with the Federation's Executive Council, and that body, early last August, suspended ten affiliated unions that had more than one million members. This action convicted the Lewis group on the charge that it was endeavoring to set up a dual, or rival labor movement.

The Lewis leaders have engaged in such lawless procedure as the seizure and holding of private property by sit-down strikers. These methods, imported from war-torn Europe, have aroused bitterness and affected public opinion throughout the United States. This strategy has no doubt served to increase membership in the rival labor movement set up in opposition to the Federation, but it has surely had a very damaging effect in retarding the steady progress gained during the years challenged by a rebel movement.

It appears that a new sort of Hitlerism, un-American in its methods, is threatened by the Lewis academy to power. Progress in industry, hailed so joyfully throughout America in December, seems to be seriously threatened and imperilled. Who can tell what the end may be?

TREES IN EROSION PROGRAM

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow," and two million little acorns are being planted on Kansas farms this winter by Soil Conservation Service workers, according to George W. Hood, regional forester for the Soil Conservation Service.

Over 8,000 pounds of black walnuts are being planted in Kansas this winter as a part of the erosion control program. Walnuts usually reach a height of from 12 to 18 inches the first year. Practically all acorns and walnuts sent to camps and projects have been planted.

Hood explains that the rate of survival from oak and walnut seed is greater than that of trees from nursery stock, and the cost is much less. A good stand can be had with the saving of much time in planting, as well as in time it takes to establish a good growth of timber.

"Woody plantings," Hood says, "are proving very effective in gully and other soil erosion control."

Neighborhood Notes

OPPOSED TO PRODUCTION CONTROL

Kansas Union Farmer:

Dear Sirs: We hope this letter will find room in a corner of the valuable space of the Union Farmer if not on the front page.

Yours for success,
Jos. Baxter & Son,
Clay Center.

We note by the newspapers that Henry Wallace, our good secretary of agriculture, is still a faithful believer in production control of farm crops. We do not want to discourage him in his efforts to aid us farmers, but we feel that he is laboring under a mistaken idea.

We doubt very much if he or any one else can control production of farm crops on a forty acre farm, and for that matter on a half acre garden patch, outside of a greenhouse.

There is convincing evidence about production control in the Bible. Read 1 Corin. 3: 6 & 7, "I have planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase. So then neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase."

Mr. Wallace said when talking of the ever normal granary plan, "I wish the government would become a Bibical Joseph." We feel encouraged over that. It is getting some place. We believe the ever normal grainary plan is the Bible way and can be done to a great advantage to farming if we will take advantage of our privileges as Joseph did. Go on Mr. Wallace and read the Bible more and it would not hurt to follow Joseph's example in prayer a little. We, too, believe the Bible and that the constitution of the United States was also written by inspiration and is a branch of the true vine in principle.

Is it possible that the Rock that has been the foundation of our government for nearly two hundred years has been rejected by the builders of the new deal? We are thinking of this wonderful Bible scripture: Matthew 21:44, "And whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken: but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder. It is wise to be careful how we treat our constitution that is founded on Bible principles.

We have been farming on the purebred live stock plan for the past 35 years and are still at it. Our policy is democratic and we have voted democratic ever since that greatest of modern democrats, the immortal Wm. Jennings Bryan ran for president the first time. We are proud of the fact that we voted for him three times though he did not get elected, and have continued to vote the same ticket until four years ago when the new deal was instituted we believe against democratic principles.

We hope our fears are groundless but are afraid there is an underlying scheme or plan being worked out by the promoters of the new deal to finally regiment the farmers under Federal Control, that means dictatorship. "In God we trust" is our motto.

Joe Baxter & Son.

Editor's Note: We are glad to give space to the letters of our members. Senator Simon Fishman of Tribune called our attention last Wednesday to another quotation from the Bible which might well be read in connection with the quotations given above. The quotation is Exodus 23rd-10 & 11, "And six years thou shalt sow thy land and shall gather in the fruits thereof.

But the seventh year thou shalt let it rest and lie still; that the poor of thy people may eat, and what they leave the beasts of the field shall eat. In like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard and thy olive yard.

BAD ROADS CUT CENTER HILL ATTENDANCE

Dear Secretary:

The Center Hill local 1147 held their regular meeting at the school house Tuesday evening, March 2.

The attendance was rather small on account of the bad roads.

The meeting was called to order by the ex-president, Harry Toburen. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by secretary and stood approved as read.

The president asked if there were any members sick or in distress. It was heard said that there wasn't any sick, but probably quite a few in distress because they couldn't meet with us.

Mrs. Dobson was with us and gave a talk, which was the main feature of the evening, as no program was presented.

Wilbert Doburen gave a reading on how fast the cars traveled in 1896, quite a difference from now. The meeting was then adjourned after which sandwiches, cake and coffee were served by the ladies.

We hope the roads will be cleared up by the next time, so we can have a large crowd.

Yours truly,
Verneal Anderson,
Reporter.

NORTH STAR ACTS ON GAS EXEMPTION

Be it Resolved that we the members of North Star Local No. 1979, at our regular meeting, Friday, February 26, 1937, are opposed to a gross production tax on oil, or any additional tax on gas or lubricating oil.

Be it further Resolved, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to our State Senator, E. H. Hodgson, a copy to Representative E. A. Bicles and a copy sent to The Kansas Union Farmer at Salina, for publication.

This Resolution was unanimously approved by North Star Local.

North Star Farmers Union,
Mrs. T. J. McConnough, Sec.

PRESIDENT VESECKY AT ANDERSON CO. MEETING

The Anderson County Farmer's Union held its quarterly meeting at Colony last Saturday. It was well attended, and a beautiful basket dinner was served at noon. The afternoon program was opened by singing America. Francis Kelly gave a talk on some resolutions that it was hoped the County Union would pass.

A free discussion followed, then they were voted on by all present. Marie Gretton gave several songs, and John Anderson gave a reading. It was decided to have the next meeting at Westphalia.

Then Roland Chandler, our County President, introduced the State President, John Vesecky, who gave a splendid address. Mr. Vesecky stressed the three major objcts of the Farmer's Union Organization, Edtion. He said he must work for bargaining power. We must organize, and get together on farm prices, so that farmers will have a fair share of the incomes. Economic power is political power.

Mr. Vesecky gave some good ideas as to why the farmers, as a whole are opposed to a general State Sales tax. He said it had been found that in states where the Sales tax had already been passed that there seemed to be no way to stop it, once started each year saw an increase in this tax. He said we must strive to get a law that will give farmers a fair price for his products, yet keep a reasonable price to consumers. There must sometimes be a compromise, for the benefit of all concerned. Mr. Vesecky left Saturday night for Washington, D. C. to assist in trying to get legislation that will benefit the farmer.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Anderson County Farmers Union, and copies sent to our Representatives at Topeka and to Washington.

Resolved:

1. We go on record as being apposed to repeal of the present tax Exemption on Gasoline for Agricultural Purposes.

2. We are opposed to any General State Sales tax.

3. We favor an increase of Net Income tax.

The following was sent to our Senators at Washington: We favor a reduction of the Interest Rate on Land Bank Commissioner Loans from 5 per cent to not more than three and one-half per cent.

Edna M. Black,
Reporter.

CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY TO BE AT ST. JOHN

"A Balanced Diet," the farm bureau play which was first place winner at the state contest held at Manhattan recently, will be presented by the original cast from the Better Homemakers unit of Eureka community in Convention hall at St. John Tuesday evening, March 17.

The County Farmers Union, at Tuesday night's regular meeting, agvarious units, for all expenses conreed to be responsible, through the nected with the presentation of the play, and the total proceeds are to to the fund to send this cast to the national contest later this season.

It is expected that the play will also be presented at Stafford at a later date, although the Stafford Chamber of Commerce has not had opportunity to make a definite decision on the matter at the time this was written.

Those in charge of the program explain that other features will be included in the entertainment as it is to be presented with possibly another play, and some musical numbers, to round out a complete evening's entertainment.

Your Chance To See It

The presenting of the play will not only give the unit a chance to pay its expenses to the national contest, but will give folks who have seen this state championship play a chance to see the stuff of which championship plays are made. Admission charges will be nominal.

Action on this play constituted the chief business of the evening at the county union meeting at Lamoreaux Tuesday night, when a good attendance, with members from all but Antrim locals, were present.

Next meeting of the county union will be at the regular time at Union, and members are to bring cake.
—Stafford Courier.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE BANNER LOCAL

Dear President Vesecky:

We have mailed a Resolution to our Representative and Senator that we are opposed to any kind of sales tax, and for them to do all they can to retain the gasoline tax exemption for all gasoline used for farming purposes. We have received a nice letter from our Representative, Mr. Romeiser, full of hope for winning both measures. We have not yet heard from our Senator.

We are picking up a few old and delinquent members. I am going to send in more dues as soon as I can get around to collect them. We hope to have one of the best and biggest locals in the state.

Our store made a pretty nice showing and the report was good considering present conditions.

Here is the vote of the local on the amendment report.

Joseph F. Oborny,
Secretary.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL ACTS

Be it resolved that we, the members of the Farmers Union Local No. 2099 wish to go on record as a unit against the repeal of the gasoline tax exemption on tractors and non road gasoline.

Be it further resolved, we are solidly opposed to the General Sales Tax.

Further be it resolved that a copy be sent to Representative A. F. Cross and Senator J. B. Carter and the State Farmers Union. 103 members of the Farmers Union Local No. 2099 speaking.

Resolutions Committee,
Frank Adamek, Jr.,
P. J. Nash,
Ernest Palmquist.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Rooks County

With the passing of Brother Will J. Fleming, manager of Farmers Union Elevator of Stockton, Kansas, Feb. 25, 1937, closes the life of a true cooperator.

He joined Mt. Vernon Local No. 489 January 4, 1911 as a charter member.

He was always active in Farmers Union work and retained his membership in that Local having his 1937 membership card at the time of his death.

Mt. Vernon Local extends its sympathy to the bereaved family.

Joseph Griebel,
Local Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Rooks county)

Since God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst Mr. N. Warren, the father of our brother John Warren.

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

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

Mrs, Marcotte,
Clara Balthazor,
Vina Pywell,
Committee.

JOHN FROST SPEAKS

The Mitchell County Farmers Union quarterly meeting will be held at Glen Elder, Wednesday, March 17.

A pot luck dinner will be served at the noon hour. Please bring your table service.

There will be a program and John Frost, state Farmers Union vice-president, will be the speaker of the afternoon.

Everyone welcome.

Mrs. Louis Neff,
County Secretary.

Wildcatters Seek Oil Two Miles Below Surface

"Wildcatters," or drillers for oil in unproven territory, today are exploring levels 9,000 feet and more below the surface with the skill and daring that always has characterized such developments and with the added advantages of modern science and equipment.

Oil wells have gone to depths of 10,000 feet, and more, in proven fields. Even the deepest have presented no great obstacles which could not be hurdled by modern methods of drilling and production.

The two longest strings of oil well casing in the world were run and cemented with no insurmountable difficulties. One was the 11,301-foot string of 7 5-8 inch, 34-pound casing in Gulf Oil Corporation's McElroy No. 103 in Texas; the other the 10,815-foot string of 6 5-8 inch, 25-pound casing set in Union Oil Company's Lillis & Welch No. 1 in California.

Many deep wells have repaid the drillers, a fact which allures the wildcatter. He finds additional incentive in the constant need for new sources of supply, and his faith in deep drilling has been substantiated. The Oklahoma City field probably would still be an unfulfilled dream had not one wildcat operator refused to believe that the rich Wilcox sand lay so far below the surface that the value of the oil recovered could not equal the high cost of drilling and producing it. The adventurer who drilled to 7,108 feet in the Kettleman Hills field of California opened the territory to deep wells, now producing from levels of 8,300 feet. Drilling to 6,000 feet made a paying proposition of Louisana's important Rodessa field, and encouraged deep drilling elsewhere.

Oil producers now believe there are oil-bearing formations in Western Oklahoma and Eastern Kansas at depths below those yet reached by the drill. In parts of Southwestern Oklahoma, it is estmated that the Wlcox sand, whch has yielded a great part of the state's oil production, lies 16,000 feet, or more, beneath the surface. In Texas, Louisiana, and California it is believed that vast oil-producing areas are available at depths which are bottomless so far as the present ability of the driller to reach them is concerned. And there are regions where oil is believtd to lie in enormous quantities 20,000 to 30,000 feet down, with opinions differing only as to when it will be possible to drill those four to six miles into the earth.

It was only a few years ago that present feats of drilling two miles, and more, were regarded as impossible. Pioneer oil producers, including Colonel E. L. Drake, who brought in the first commercially productive oil well i nthis country—at 69 feet—had to develop methods and materials to cope with wwhat they considerel severe conditions. Only a few years ago the 3,000-foot well was regarded as a curiosity. More recently 8,000 and 10,000-foot wells were viewed as being out of the ordinary, yet manufacturers of drilling equipment and materials no wsay that the 15,000-foot well can be drilled today, and predict that when the depth is reached it will not be long before methods and equipment will be devised to carry the wells to even greater depths.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 **Juveniles from 6 to 16**

JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors;

I hope each of you have clipped out the historical map of Kansas that was in last week's paper. I feel sure you will find this intersting to refer to every once in a while. Perhaps if your teacher does not have a copy, she would appreciate you giving her one from your paper.

We have interesting letters from several of our Juniors and groups this week. The group where Esther Ekblad belongs have surely solved one big problem, and I can imagine what an enjoyable good time they have in putting on these plays, also. It is indeed very true that you may go to school together, and live in the same neighborhood for years, and yet you find you do not know each other, until you begin to really work together. Here is a fine opportunity for some of the neighboring locals to change programs with this Junior group, and extend your acquaintance and service.

We also have a report of the McDowell Creek group electing officers, and their future plans. We shall expect some fine displays at their summer meeting, and then we want them to bring them on the state convention next October.

Mrs. Dobson has sent in another lesson and questions—this time on cooperation in the home. Cooperation is such a small word to take in the big scope of points that nt covers. It has seemed to me that we are at all times cooperating with some one, or something in about every thing we do.

Edwward Frederikson writes a nice letter this week, too I do not understand why the prize for his work was not sent him. I have only had the responsibility of this Junior work for about a year, but will surely check up and try to find where the trouble is. It seems that others besides yourself, Edward, have missed items in the paper at different. times. Several people have remarked that they failed to find something in the paper, but when we checked back, it was there all right, and the fault was with themselves in not really reading the paper carefully. I've caught myself too many times, instead of reading the items carefully, of only glancing over the page, and I do know its easy to miss interesting things. We are surely glad you have brought this to our attention and want to assure you the error was an oversight.

There is an essay contest, being promoted by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The first prize for the best essay on "Arguments for a Zoo" is $25.00, and also that amount is offered for the best essay on "Arguments Against A Zoo". We are printing this week the rules of that contest, knowing a number of our Kansas Juniors are capable and have the ability to write the prize winning essay in each of these subjects. Follow the rules, write your essay carefully, and I know some one of you can win that prize. It would go a long way toward buying a number of things you want. If you will make an extra copy of the essay and forward it to me, when you send your copy to the Society, perhaps we can publish several of them so all our members will enjoy your contribution. I'm wishing each of you the best of success.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

Allen, Kansas,
Feb. 26, 1937

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you getting along? I am fine. We have been having cold weather and snow for about two months. It is snowing now. Last week the air was dusty. Do you like cold weather better than hot weather? Last night while reading some of the old Kansas Union Farmer papers we found where I had won a dollar prize for the best prepared July Juvenile lesson.

This was found on page 4 of the Kansas Union Farmer for Aug. 8, 1935.

I do not know why we failed to see this in the paper at the time and furthermore I have never received the prize.

Yours truly,
Edward Fredericksen.

DAYTIME FROCKS

8907. Blouse and Jumper Frock Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1-3 yards of 39 inch fabric for the blouse and 1 1-8 yards of 35 or 39 inch material for the jumper. 3 1-4 yards of 1 1-2 inch bias is required for finishing front. Price 15c.

8909. Every Popular Shirtwaister. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 requires 3 7-8 yards of 39 inch fabric. Plus 1-2 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48
Salina, Kansas

PRIZES FOR BEST HUMANE ESSAYS

Two Prizes of Equal Value Offered by Humane Education Society

In connection with the annual Be Kind to Animals observance, the American Humane Education Society, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, offers a cash prize of $25 for the best original essay of not more than 1,000 words, presenting "Arguments for the zoo," and equal prize of $25 cash for the best essay, not exceeding 1,000 words, presenting "Arguments against the Zoo," received not later than May 15, 1937. However, if in the opinion of the judges no essays submitted are deemed worthy, the prizes will not be awarded.

Those intending to compete should note carefully the following conditions:

All MSS. must be typewritten, on one side of the page only,with the name and full address of the author in the upper corner of the first page of text and mailed, postage fully prepaid, to reach

Essay Contest Editor
American Humane Education Society
180 Longwood Avenue
Boston, Mass.

not later than May 15, 1937.

No MSS. will be returned unless a self-addressed stamped envelope is enclosed.

Essays receiving prizes, with rights of copyright, will become the sole property of Our Dumb Animals. Other essays may be purchased, if desired, on terms to be arranged.

The judges will be persons of recognized literary ability, selected by the editors of Our Dumb Animals, whose decision must be accepted as final and may not be announced until one month after the contest closes.

FIRST DISTRICT JUVENILE AND RESERVE LESSON FOR MARCH

Cooperation in the Home

If we are to have a thorough understanding of cooperation we must begin to think about and study about it while we are young. You boys and girls from 6 years on up perhaps have not thought about cooperation in your home but since cooperation means "working together"—isn't that what we do at home—all of us, and this is especially true on the farm.

1 Dad earns the money to meet expenses. Mother plans wisely how to make the money buy the very best value for all of us.

Dad raises the cattle and hogs to provide our meat.

Mother cooks the meat.

Dad chops the wood and mother uses it to cook food and warm our home.

While Dad has the main care and management of the stock on the farm, the boys and girls of the family as a matter of course, usually help with that care.

After Dad provides the wood, the wood box must be filled. And ashes must be carried out, so the boys and girls have the opportunity to cooperate in these things—not to mention making beds and doing dishes and a thousand other things.

Which is the pleasanter home, the one where members of the home cooperate cheerfully or the one where there is constant quarreling?

2. Which is more efficient?

3. Can the home be kept clean without cooperation.

4. What did the old saying "A woman may throw away more with a teaspoon than her husband can carry in with a shovel," mean. That's a homely old expression the pioneers used to use—is it true?

5. Can saving become a vice? When?

Projects for exhibition at the Junior Jamboree. Remember there will be a prize for the most complete set of monthly exhibits.

1. Posters illustrating farm homes or farm scenes.

2. Handicraft for the home—holders, towels, teatowels, etc.

Leona S. Dobson.

MEETING OF McDOWELL CREEK MICKS

The Junior reserves Local 1660, held election of officers Feb. 26. The following were elected:

President—Ruth Dobson
Vice President—Glen Heidel.
Secretary—Dorothy Zigler
Treasurer—Edwin Heidel
Door Keeper—Lois Cederberg
Reporter—Dick Dobson

It was decided that we hold our meetings Thursday of every week. We plan to work out the monthly projects. We will have plenty of exhibits for the Jamboree this summer.

It was decided that everyone have a joke in answer to roll call at our next meeting.

Dick Dobson,

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Spring and Summer Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Spring and Summer Pattern Book—25c.) You can order the book separately for 15c. Address Pattern Department Kansas Union Farmer.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING AT WALSBURG LOCAL

I am glad that Juniors are being organized here and know there are so many things to be gained through Junior classes. In our local we have a Study Club. We are rather short on young folks of Junior age, so our group consists of older young folks. We organized our Study Club a year ago and have been meeting quite regularly ever since. We aim to meet once a week with one of the members as discussion leader and the officers changing every three meetings. We try to mince in a little study of parliamentary procedure now and then and put it into practice Last winter we studied "Money Credit and Banking" which proved to be a very interesting study, and now we are studying the Cooperative Movement.

We have gone in for plays in quite a big way this year. In October we presented "The Spider Web," a cooperative play by Ellis Cowling in observance of Coop week. The teacher in the rural school where we meet is one of our faithful members, so last Tuesday evening, February 16, we aided in her school social by giving a 3-act comedy, "A Sweeping Victory." Plays are good practice in cooperation.

Although we have known each other since we were kids, the Study Club, it seems, has helped us to become better acquainted. Study groups can discover many things—who can handle a business meeting efficiently, who is a good discussion leader. All in all this is one way to discover talents and interests.

Your letters are very interesting. I read them as soon as we get the paper.

Sincerely,
Esther Ekblad.

DISCOVERING DEAFNESS IN CHILDREN

Children who are hard of hearing are seldom conscious of their handicap. Such unfortumate youngsters are often unjustly thought to be stupid shy and inattentive by older persons, including parents and teachers, who do not understand the real difficulty under which the children are laboring For this reason, all children should be given scientific hearing tests. Slight abnormalities are usually corrected.

A survey made in New York showed that one school child out of every eight has, or is likely to have, some degree of hearing impairment. Corrective treatment is often simple, and may consist merely of removing the accumulation of wax or foreign bodies such as beans, beads or buttons. Some may need medical treatment—treatment which should be administered by a physician trained especially in diseases of the ear.

There should be classes in lip-reading for children whose hearing is permanently defective. This affords a wonderfu contact with the rest of the world. allows a child to go forward normally in educational pursuits, and enable him to engage in business, unhampered by his affliction, in adult life. Children learn the art of lip-reading easily.

Ear defects rarely correct themselves, but instead, gradually grow worse. For this reason it is vitally important that corrections be made by capable physicians early in the onset of the affliction.

Every child should be given his rightful opportunity to obtain an education and later, to engage in business. It should be his privilege to mingle in companionship with family and other associates. Parents, who through neglect, permit their children to become hard of hearing for the lack of early corrective treatment, are guilty of carelessness little less than criminal.

Neutrality Bills Before Congress

(Continued from Page One)

measure ought to be strengthened to read like the Pittman bill, which says Americans must give us such title.

With those three weaknesss repaired, the American people can feel safe that every danger of a repetition of 1917 has been recognized and met.

America this week has a great opportunity to give to a war-scared world the example of a nation that has taken the turn toward peace. With these few changes, essential to a foolproof neutrality, the overwhelming peace sentiment of our people will have been written into law.

Pittman and McReynolds Neutrality Bills

The provisions of these bills apply to all belligerents.

1. Embargo on export of arms and ammunition to all belligerents or factions in civil strife.

Power to the President to list additional materials, which American ships would be prohibited from transporting to any belligerent.

3. No materials whatever shall be allowed to leave the country until all ownership and interest in them has been transferred to the foreign purchaser.

4. Embargo on loans or credits to all belligerents.

5. Prohibition upon any American vessel carrying arms and ammunition to any belligerent.

6. Authority for the President to prevent American ports from being used as supply stations for belligerent vessels.

7. Prohibition (with exceptions) on American citizens traveling on vessls or aircraft of belligerents.

8. Prohibition upon arming of American merchant vessels.

9. The law does not apply to an American Republic engaged in war against a non-American state, provided the American Republic is not cooperating with a non-American state in such war.

1. Same as in Pittman bill.
2. Same as in Pittman bill.
3. The requirement that title shall pass to foreigners—as in Pittman bill—shall be invoked only when the President so decides.
4. Same. Also a ban on solicitation of any contributions for belligerent governments.
5. Same as in Pittman bill.
6. Same as in Pittman bill.
7. Left to President—applies only to vessels, not to aircraft.
8. Omitted.
9. Same as in Pittman bill.

Chief weakness in the Pittman and McReynolds Bills:

1. Both the McReynolds bill and the Pittman bill allow American ships to carry goods into war zones where they may get sunk.

2. Both bills allow the building up in our country, as in 1914-17, of a vast trade in everything except munitions, and the President is not authorized to stop it. His authority is limited under both bills to the prevention of the transportation in American vessels of such articles and matreials as he may name.

3. The McReynolds bill does not. require the transfer of title in goods that are shipped to belligerents.

No Smiles When Farmers Pays Tax

(Continued from Page One)

It cannot be said that farmers were better able to bear this higher tax load.

Farm Real Estate Taxes Per $100 of Value.

1913	$0.55
1929	1.19
1932	1.50
1935	1.14

Farm taxes are again rising. The Department of Agriculture estimates an increase of 2 to 4 per cent last year and predicts further increases for 1937. This increase is entirely unwarranted. Farm taxes continued to rise, relatively to land values, during 1930, 1931 and 1932. Despite minor concessions, they are now approximately the same as in 1929 even though cash farm income is 25 per cent less than 1929.

The policy of taxing the farmer instead of the corporations has resulted in widespread delinquency. Farm Research reports that 515,813,000 acres of rural real estate were tax delinquent on the 1932 levy alone. There are only 1 billion acres of farm land in the U. S. and at least three-fourths of the tax assessed in the U. S. is in farms.

Two farm organizations, the National Farm Holiday and the National Farmers' Union are supporting homestead exemption acts and graduated land taxes. The Holiday has actively aided the passing of the Minnesota homestead exemption act, which exempts the first 4,000 of value from all general property taxes. And the National Farmers' Union at its last convention voted to secure "the enactment of State Laws, exempting homesteads from part or all advalorem taxes, also applying the principle of the graduated land tax."

When properly drawn, says Farm Research, the homestead exemption act is a graduated land tax. For example, a city or farm homestead of $4,000 pays no tax, thereby getting an exemption of 100 per cent. A $6,000 farm or home pays only on the value above $4,000, thus getting an exemption of 66 2-3 per cent. An $8,000 homestead gets a 50 per cent exemption. Where the basic exemption is low, however, a further graduation in rates is preferable to nothing at all, even though the important concern of the farmers is to secure as high an exemption as possible and to force industry to pay the reduced revenues.

Farmers Are Only Individualists

(Continued from Page One)

as railroad rebates controlling for the purchase of livestock by allotting the quantities to be purchased and thus keeping down the prices. In the sale of their meat products, agreements on selling prices, the possession of private car lines, and the great chains of branch houses have helped in giving them the advantage over competing companies.

"The Absence of any prohibition in section 7 of the Clayton act with respect to acquiring the assets of a competing corporation is also an obvious obstacle to preventing the growth of monopolistic combinations."

The F. T. C. devotes a long chapter to the alleged bad practices of the boards of trade, particularly at Chicago in handling the marketing of grain, and suggests federal control to an extent that makes the present commodities exchange act look like a mere scrap of paper.

Attendance Exceeds All Expectations

Wichita, Kan., March 5.—All records for attendance were broken at the 34th annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show, February 23 to 26, when it was estimated that more than 125,000 visitors called to view the newest refinements in farm machinery. Exhibitors reported that it was an enthusiastic and buying crowd, not idle curious.

Dealers and farmers were present in large numbers from Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado and Texas, with smaller numbers from other western states. The presidents of several leading farm machinery manufacturing companies were on hand as well as representatives from farm and implement publications.

For several years the farmers have been buying only such implements as they absolutely needed for immediate requirements. They have made old machinery do until it is worn out. With prospects for a good crop, with a good price for commodities, they are now again in the market. They were particularly interested in new machinery, such as the basin lister, the new combine, the more durable tractor which has been developed in the last few years. They crowded the exhibits, examining and comparing equipment and accessories.

The Southwest Road Show and School was held on the same dates as the farm equipment show and also attracted record crowds.

YOUR POULTRY

By E. R. Halbrook, Extension Poultryman Kansas State College

With poultry feed prices from 25 to 30 per cent higher than last year at this time and an expected lower price of poultry to prevail during the spring months due to excessive storage stocks, the poultryman who makes a profit from broiler production is expected to be an exception rather than an average. The project should be attempted only where a special market is available.

The cost of satisfactory growing mash will average approximately $2.75 per hundred. Nearly 8 pounds is required to feed a bird to 12 weeks, of to an averagae of 2¼ pounds in weight. This means that the feed for a 2¼-pound broiler will cost about 22 cents. Add 10 cents for the original cost of the chick and allow only 5 cents for mortality, fuel, and miscellaneous costs, and the 2¼-pound broiler will cost almost 37 cents, or 17 cents per pound to produce.

GAY FLOWERS FOR FEBRUARY

Daffodils, Iris, Snapdragons, Head List of Favorites

February is a spring month in the florist shop. It may be zero weather outdoors, but many of the spring flowers are ready to bloom at this time if given enough artificial heat, and we can have a preview of the show to come if we will shop around for it.

The most cheerful flower of this early spring showing is the daffodil. By means of steam-heated greenhouses we are able to have them many weeks before the gardn varieties bloom, and of a quality which is decidedly better. Like roses the forced daffodils have a perfection of color and texture which the hazards of outdoor growth seldom permit. The greens are softer, giving the impression of being more delicate, as indeed, they are.

Many annual flowers are already in bloom in greenhouses, and as spring draws near their variety will increase, and their quality improve. Snapdragons and sweet peas will soon be joined by larksuprs, calendulas, and fragrant migonette.

Tall, graceful Darwin tulips are available, both in pots and as cut flowers. There is no flower so rich in the soft pastel color tones, which combine so perfectly with modern textiles.

Much more plentiful this month will be the bulbous irises, both the English and Spanish sorts. These graceful members of the orchid family come in a variety of colors with mottled and stiped petals. The flower heads are intriguing for their shapes are odd, perhaps a little weird if we examine them closely—take one in your hand and let your imagination run, you will find yourself wondering what could take place in those deep and mysterious folds and chalices. Irises make beautiful arrangements in a large container; it is even possible to make an arrangement which stands on hte floor if enough blooms are used. When stripped of some of its many sword-like leaves, smaller groupings can be made.

The gladiolus has become an important florists' flower in recent years, and is usually available at this time, although not in the quantities we find in August or September. This is also true of cornflowers, daisies ,anemonies and ranunculus.

FRENCH TOAST SANDWITCHES WITH JAM

If you have a young son or daughter who likes to help in the kitchen, you will surely wish to remember the opportunities which French Toast Sandwiches afford. Children always enjoy sandwiches, and when youngsters are permitted to prepare a few for themselves, they seem to appreciate them more than ever. French Toast Sandwiches are so easy to make that any child can prepare them.

Those who entertain at breakfast will find the French Toast Sandwiches a fitting answer to the ever present question "What shall I serve?" The possibilities are really unlimited in this new and attractive sandwich which will fit into your breakfast, luncheon or supper menus, equally as well as the afternoon or evening snack.

The ingredients necessary for its preparation are such old standbys that your pantry shelves will undoubtedly hold them ready before you ever check the recipe.

The return appearance of this taste treat on your menus will call for variety and this can easily be accomplished by varying the flavor and type of topping used, fruit preserves, jams and jellies are available at all grocers in unlimited variety, so you should have no difficulty in using different types of spreads for this sandwich.

Treat your friends and family to this delightfully different sandwich that can truly be called delectable.

French Toast Sandwiches

Prepare sandwiches in usual manner and trim off crusts. Secure each corner in place with half a toothpick. The filling used in these sandwiches should be as free of moisture as possible. Cheese spreads, or prepared meat and sandwich spreads of any kind are particularly well suited for this purpose. Dip each sandwich in a mixture of beaten egg and milk, or a thin fritter batter, and fry in deep fat (4 inches deep is sufficient). Drain on absorbent paper. Serve piping hot, topped with fruit preserves or jam, such as strawberry, cherry, raspberry, peach or loganberry. For a less hearty sandwich—omit dipping in the egg mixture and fry until golden brown in deep fat.

HORSES

It is time for the selection of the stallion to which mares will be bred this spring. In making this selection, it should be remembered that the horse situation and future horse needs are such that it would be better not to breed mares if a good stallion or jack is not available.

:-:Of Interest To Women :-:

RICHLY AROMATIC DESSERT CREATED WITH CINNAMON

Just why it should be more fun to make desserts than any other of the courses for a meal is somewhat of a mystery, but most women take a real delight in making the sweets. Possibly it is because they are served last and women feel that they should be a true climax of perfection, that housewives set such store by their dessert recipes. And then again, possibly the feminine sweet tooth is the thing that spurs the cooks of the country on their quest for new and better puddings, cakes and pies.

The recipe for Cinnamon Fluff, given below, gives particularly delightful results. It is little more solid than a souffle and a little more delicate than a cake, but its rich cinnamon aroma and flavor make classification unnecessary. Serve it either warm or cold. Whipped cream or a foamy sauce are luxurious accompaniments but the Fluff is excellent without them.

CINNAMON FLUFF

2-3 cup sugar
½ cup butter
2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup sour milk
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1½ cups flour
2 tablespoons cinnamon

Cream the butter and sugar together, then stir in the eggs. Sift the flour before measuring, then sift together three times all the dry ingredients. Add these, alternately with the milk and beat one minute. Put the mixture in a buttered baking dish and put aside until topping is made.

For the topping, mix together ½ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter and 1 tablespoon cinnamon. Spread this over the batter and bake in a slow oven for about 30 minutes, or until a tester comes out clean.

FLANK STEAK STUFFED

Two pounds flank steak
Three tablespoons flour
One-third teaspoon salt
One cup water t
One fourth teaspoon paprika
Two tablespoons butter.

Pound steak well on both sides, Cut in halves, spread one piece with stuffing. Cover with remaining slice. Hold in place with wood picks. Sprinkle with flour and seasoning. Top with butter. Add one-third cup water. Cover and bake 20 minutes in hot oven. Lower fire and bake 45 minutes. Baste frequently and add more water as required.

Stuffing

Three tablespoons bacon fat
Three tablespoons onions
Three tablespoons chopped celery
Two cups soft bread, crumbed
One-eighth teaspoon poultry seasoning
One eighth teaspoon chopped parsley
One egg yolk
Three tablespoons cream
Melt fat in
brown onions. All rest of ingredi ents, mixing lightly with fork.

NUT BROWN FROSTING

1 1-2 cups brown sugar
1 cup water
1-8 teaspoon salt
3 egg whites, beaten
2-3 cup broken pecans
1 teaspoon vanilla

Boil gently and without stirring, the sugar, water and salt. When a fine thread forms when a portion is tested in a cup of cold wwater, slowly pour the hot syrup into beaten egg whites and continue beating until thick and creamy. Add rest of ingredients. Then frost the cake.

DRIED APRICOT AND PINEAPPLE JAM

4 cups (2 lbs.) apricot and pineapple mixture
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle Certo.

Follow directions for Dried Apricot Jam (above, adding enough crushed pineapple (fresh or canned) to crushed apricots, 2 cups each water and crushed pineapple. Makes about 11 eight-ounce glasses.

Scrape, slice, cut carrots in narrow strips. Chill in regrigerator. Serve like radishes, with salt or dip first in vinegar and then sprinkle with salt before taking to table.

EXCUSE IT PLEASE

Washington—The appropriations committee of the House of Representatives has disclosed an "error" of $29,000,000 in figuring up the annual cost of a treaty navy.

A year ago naval officials reported that a full strength navy would cost $550,000,000. They forgot to include an item for feeding, housing, and transporting the sailors. "A stupid error," explained a naval budget officer.

Oh well, what's $29,000,000 more or less? The public doesn't seem to mind footnig the bill—it's for "adequate national defense," isn't it?

Maybe more taxpayers, however, will wonder someday, "What do we mean by adequate national defense?" That $29,000,000 would be just a drop in the bucket if we are building a navy big enuogh to fight the world to protect our commercial interests abroad. It would be a big part if the navy is for defense of our shores only. Who can judge, tho, for who knows what the navy is for?

VEGETABLES

A recent publication states that although all the vegetables, including potatoes, fruits, and nuts, occupy only 3 per cent of the cultivated land of the United States, they yield more than 15 per cent of the total gross income of the country's farmers. They constitute part of intensive agriculture.

THE FINE ART OF SWEATER WASHING

Your smart winter pull-overs and cardigans, not to mention those Tyrolean mittens and that gay knitted scarf, will wash as soft and fluffy as when new if you put a little glycerine in the last rinsing water.

The idea is really just a simplified homely application of a secret that laundry experts know and that traces back to the extensive use of glycerine in various process of the manufacture of woolen materials and yarns, for softening and to add smoothness.

There's nothing difficult about the glycerine rinse. Wash the sweater or other knitted article as usual. Then to the last rinse add about a teaspoonful of glycerine for each pint of water. Roll the garment in a towel for a little while to remove excess moisture, then spread it out flat, shape it to size, and let it dry.

As it dries, the water will evaporate and a very small glycerine content will remain in the yarn ensuring that lovely soft feeling and appearance which adds so much to the attractiveness of knitwear.

The glycerine will also help to preserve the original fresh brightness and clarity of the colors, and prevent the dulled faded look that frequently-washed knitwear sometimes acquires.

PINEAPPLE CAKE CRUMB PUDDING

3 tablespoons Minute Tapioca
4 tablespoons sugar
1-8 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk, scalded
1 egg yolk, well beaten
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
1 egg white, stiffly beaten
1 cup stale cake, crumbled
1-2 cup pineapple juice
1 cup cream, whipped
1 slice pineapple, cut in small pieces.

Add Minute Tapioca, sugar, and salt to milk, and cook in double boiler 15 minutes, or until tapioca is clear, stirring frequently. Pour small amount of tapioca mixture egg yolk, stirring vigorously. Return to double boiler and cook until thickened. Add vanilla, fold in egg white, and cool. Line sherbet glasses with cake crumbs. Pour pineapple juice on crumbs and let soak. Fill glasses with tapioca mixture. Chill. Garnish with whipped cream and pineapple. Serves six.

COCONUT CARMEL PIE

3-4 cup sugar
5 tablespoons flour
1-4 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
3 egg yolks, slightly beaten
1-2 cup sugar caramelized
1 tablespoon butter
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
1 baked 9-inch pie shell
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
1 baked 9-inch pie shell
1-2 cup cream, whipped and sweetened
1-2 cup Coconut

Combine sugar, flour, and salt in top of double boiler, all milk and egg yolks, mixing thoroughly Place over rapidly boiling water and cook ten minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from fire, but allow to remain over hot water.

Caramelize sugar by placing 1-3 cup sugar in iron skillet over medium flame, and stirring constantly until melted and straw colored. Add at once to thickened mixture, stirring until blended; add butter and vanilla. Cool. Turn into pie shell. Garnish with a ring of whipped cream and sprinkle cream with cocoanut.

CANDIES GRAPEFRUIT OR ORANGE PEEL

Cut skins in eighths—soak in weak soda water for 24 hours. Rinse in fresh water. Cover with fresh water, add pinch of soda, bring to a boil. Drain, cover with fresh water and cook about two hours. Prepar heavy syrup, boiling same until it spins a thread. Place peel in syrup, simmer until all syrup has cooked up into the fruit (1 1-2 hours). If you desire to keep candied peel for any length of time, when it is about half cooked, add one teaspoon of glycerine for each two grapefruits. Roll in coarse granulated sugar.

SAUSAGE STUFFED DES MOINES SQUASH

3 Des Moines squash
1 pound sausage meat
2 teaspoons minced onions
1 teaspoon minced parsley
1-4 teaspoon celery salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons brown sugar

Cut squash in halves. Discard seeds and pulp. Mix sausage with seasonings. Shape into 6 cakes 1-2 inch thick. Place cake in each half of squash. Sprinkle with sugar. Arrange in shallow pan, add 1-4 inch water and cover (this will hasten cooking). Bake 45 minutes inmoderate oven. Carefully remove to serving platter.

CORNMEAL GRIDDLE CAKES

Stir half a cup of cornmeal and half a teaspoonful salt with half a cup of cold water, then gradually stir into a cup and a half of water, boiling over a quick fire; continue to stir and boil five or six minutes, then let cook in a double boiler twenty minutes; stir in three-fourths cup of cold milk and turn into a mixing bowl; add the beaten yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, or other fat, one cup of flour, sifted again with three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and the whites of eggs, beaten stiff. Bake at once on a hot griddle. This reripe makes between thirty and forty small cakes.

BEEF PATTIES

Season 2 pounds ground beef with salt pepper and grated onion. Moisten with 1-2 cup evaporated milk. Shape in cakes, wrap with bacon, fasten with toothpicks, brown quickly in hot skillet. Reduce heat, cook slowly.

Kansas Senator Opposes Trade Act Extension

(Continued from Page One)

ered good at that time. I still consider them good. It has been my steadfast policy in the Senate to vote for whatever measures I believed might help agriculture and might help the people of my native State of Kansas and the best interests of the country. I had strong hopes that turning this treaty-making power—for that is what it is, even though this act may be in legal language termed a "trade agreement" rather than a "treaty"—I repeat, I had strong hopes that this treaty-making power in the hands of the Executive would be used to improve the export markets for agricultural products.

The prosperity of my State and of my section of the country, Mr. President, has been in great measure dependent upon foreign markets for some of its products. In even greater measure, however, it is dependent upon the domestic market. We feel that our farmers are entitled to the domestic market for our wheat and other products of the farm up to the limit of their ability to supply that market. Also we know that our surplus production, beyond the needs and demands of the domestic market, must be marketed abroad or that surplus production will depress the domestic market prices to the point where our farmers will lack purchasing power. When the farmers of this Nation, Mr. President, lack purchasing power, it is inevitable that there will be bread lines in the cities, as well as distress and misery on our farms.

It is not my intention to go into a discussion of the farm problem at this time beyond stating it was my hope and the hope of our people of Kansas and the great Midwest that this power to negotiate and to ratify trade agreements, this power placed in the hands of the Executive and taken from the Senate, would be wisely used to better the condition of agriculture as well as of industry.

That hope, Mr. President, has been disappointed. Whatever the effects of the act as administered may have been upon other producers and industries, and I understand there are differences of opinion on that point, I do not believe it can be fairly asserted that agriculture has been benefited directly by these treaties. While I have great respect for the opinions of Secretary Henry A. Wallace on agriculture, it did not seem to me that he made his point before the finance committee when he contended that the indirect benefits to agriculture through increased employment in manufacturing would in the long run more than offset the losses due to the domestic market being supplied with farm products from farmers of other nations.

It is my belief that agriculture has suffered some distinct losses and has been placed at serious disadvantage by the terms of the agreements which have been made effective to date. Also, in view of the agreements already made, I can see no good reason for believing, or even for hoping, that future agreements will be more favorable to agriculture than those which already have been made. I have read most of the testimony given before the House Ways and Means Committee. I have paid close attention to the testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, of which I am a member. I can only conclude from these hearings that the trade agreements have been a detriment, not a benefit, to the farmers of Kansas and of the Nation.

Mr. President, the national farm organizations and the leaders of these organizations have reached the same conclusion that I have reached. Representatives of several industries of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and of various departments of the national administration in power appeared before the Senate and House committees in support of the pending joint resolution to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for another 3 years.

But, Mr. President, I heard no representative of agriculture, aside from the Secretary of Agriculture, asking the members of the Senate Finance Committee to recommend this joint resolution for passage. I failed to find in the report of the hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee any record of any farmer or farm-organization leader appearing in support of the joint resolution to extend these powers without limitation for another 3 years.

Also, I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that F. E. Mollin, president of the American Livestock Association, appeared before the Senate committee in opposition to the joint resolution, and that briefs in opposition were filed with the Senate committee by E. H. Everson, head of the National Farmers' Union, and by Robin Hood, secretary-treasurer of the National Cooperative Council, in opposition to the joint resolution as it is written.

Mr. President, these representatives of the great farm organizations, like myself, are not opposed to expansion of our foreign trade. They are not opposed to reciprocal trade agreements. But in the main they take the position that such trade agreements should be ratified by the Senate before they become effective. They take the position that the trade agreements should not contain the "most-favored-nation" clause. They take the position that it is not sound public policy to trade off the domestic market for farm products in exchange for foreign markets for manufactured products.

Mr. President, why have these great farm organizations taken their positions either against extending the reciprocal trade agreements at all or at least against the extension of the act unless it is properly safeguarded by, first, requiring Senate ratification, and, second, elimination of the most-favored-nation clause from the agreements?

They have not taken these positions because they are opposed to expansion of our foreign trade. They are in favor of expansion of our foreign trade.

They have not taken their positions because they are opposed to the principle of reciprocal trade agreements. They are in favor of reciprocal trade agreements as a means of breaking down trade barriers.

They have not taken their positions because they are opposed to the administration in power; in fact, a considerable part of the membership have supported this administration. They have taken these positions because they not only know that the trade agreements have failed to get the results hoped for but they also realize that the results attained have been, in the main, unfavorable to agriculture and inimical to the interests of the farmers of the United States. x x x

Mr. President, there is one other point in relation to the livestock industry upon which I wish to dwell briefly. I understand it will be discussed in more detail by other Members of the Senate. This is the matter of sanitary regulations. x x x

It is not my intention to discuss the proposed Sanitary Convention at this time. I merely desire to point out that this Sanitary Convention cannot become effective without ratification by the Senate. But if it were included in one of these reciprocal trade agreements—I am not saying it will be—the Senate would have given over to the executive department the power the people gave the Senate to protect the livestock industry of this country against foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. President, it seems to me this is a case in point that makes it imperative upon the Senate to adopt my amendment to the joint resolution. That amendment would require ratification by the Senate of each of these trade agreements before they can become effective.

It does not seem to me necessary to elaborate upon this point. It is intended by the Constitution that the Senate should pass upon treaties, and in effect these trade agreements are treaties, as so clearly shown in the remarks of the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from Idaho.

I desire also to point out that 13 of the 15 nations with which the State Department has negotiated these trade agreements require ratification by their parliaments before the trade agreements become effective. The Canadians are too intelligent to allow a trade agreement to become effective until their Parliament ratifies it. Surely we ought to exercise the same care in protecting the rights of our own citizens. x x x

Further, Mr. President, I am opposed to continuing the power of the executive branch of the Government to incorporate the most-favored-nation clause in these trade agreements. As I understand, we have obtained trading concessions—such as they are, they certainly have not benefited agriculture—but in return we have granted concessions to some 70 nations, of which only some 15 have granted similar concessions to us.

Mr. President, I have taken more time than I intended. It is a matter of regret to me that I cannot support the joint resolution to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for another 3 years. I certainly cannot support the joint resolution unless it is changed in two vital respects.

First. All such agreements should be subject to ratification by the Senate. I would be willing to provide that they become effective upon failure of the Senate to act within a reasonable time after the agreements are presented to the Senate. But by all means the power to act should be returned to the Senate.

Second. The power of the executive branch to incorporate the most-favored-nation clause in these agreements should be abrogated. The provisions of the agreements should be restricted to apply only to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the foreign country with which the agreement is entered into.

These two amendments, Mr. President, are proposed in good faith for the purpose of strengthening the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, not for the purpose of weakening it. I desire at this time to reiterate my hearty sympathy with and complete approval of the doctrine of trade reciprocity.

It is my desire to make the doctrine of reciprocity effective by requiring reciprocal agreements only. The United States, under my proposal, would make certain concessions to some other nation in the matter of import restrictions. That nation would recipocrate by making us certain concessions. But we would not make concessions to 70 nations in return for concessions made to us by 14 or 15 nations.

I sincerely hope that the Senate will decide to accept these two proposals offered by me, and thus provide proper safeguards in the public interest, before it extends the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for 3 years, as provided in the pending joint resolution.

Governor Issues A Proclamation

(Continued from Page One)

namely Crop Insurance, and Farm Tenancy programs.

The job now is to get Congress to enact liberal legislation, and by that we mean subsidies broad enough to do the job and not to toy with the problem.

Our experience with Washington has demonstrated to us that it is necessary to send a powerful farm lobby to Washington whenever farm legislation is up for consideration, otherwise we do not get bills passed in the form that meet the situation. Department heads at Washington will not go before Congress and demand anything. Congressmen and Senators resent such things—but they do not resent the presence of farmers and farm leaders. They—the lawmakers—cannot take such an attitude because farmers and farm leaders represent voters.

Very soon now our Legislative Committee from Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, will be in Washington headquartering at some chosen hotel from which they will go to the Capital each morning for sessions with the Congressmen and Senators. They have to contact many of whom do not represent very many farmers and are not pressed by their own farmer constitutents to do anything.

We are endeavoring to raise a legislative fund of $10,000 from our states to finance this job, and this is the third year we have raised a large legislative fund.

"Where and how do you get such large sums of money?" will be asked.

We raise it from our local cooperatives; elevator, oil and shipping associations, from local and county organizations, from collections, dances, entertainments, and from solicitation of our businessmen in the towns.

Every year thus far we have spent a few thousand dollars on legislative work and brought back millions from Uncle Sam's Treasury to our area. Our people know this to be a fact. It is our hope that Kansas will join us in raising a fund, locally and in sending a legislative group to Washington to help us.

Our legislatures and Governors are helping and this year one of our Governors issued an official proclamation calling on all citizens of his state to help us.

Here is Governor Ayers' Proclamation:

A PROCLAMATION

By The Governor of the State of Montana

Whereas, By reason of the successive droughts and insect pest invasions, the wheat growers of the State of Montana are in a distressed conditon; and,

Whereas, The economic losses of the wheat growing industry of the State are reflected in loss of business and progress in other industries of the State; and,

Whereas, The National Administration has recognized the emergency facing the wheat producing industry, not only in Montana, but throughout all of the states in which hard wheat is grown; and,

Whereas, The National Administration is giving its earnest attention to the passage of national legislation to effect a wheat crop insurac; and,

Whereas, The plan under consideration by the National Administration provides insurance on the basis of computations of average yield over a given period of years; and,

Whereas, The wheat producers of the State of Montana and the national farm organizations of the State favor a ten-year period as a basis for insurable yield, and it appears that it is necessary for the welfare of Montana to have this period inserted in the present national plan, and that it be made effective for the 1937 crop; and,

Whereas, All of the people of the State of Montana, regardless of their vocations or pursuits will benefit from the enactment of this legislation;

Now, Therefore, I, Roy E. Ayers, Governor of the State of Montana, do hereby proclaim and designate Saturday, the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1937 as Wheat Crop Insurance and Ever Normal Granary of Montana to observe this day by efforts to secure united action for furthering the progress of this national legislation at the earliest possible date in order that the emergency confronting the agricultural industry of the State and the people generally may be relieved.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Helena, the capital, this the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred thirty seven.

Roy E. Ayers.

By the Governor—Attest:
Sam W. Mitchell
Secretary of State.

South's Problem That Of Nation

(Continued from Page One)

tions to these movements. First of all, although the southern farmer may be individualistic in many respects, the South is a closely knit unit. If its political leadership could be turned toward progressive farm measures, other farming regions would have a politically powerful ally."

After describing the adverse conditons in the South, including tenancy, the credit system, the mobility and instability of the tenant, poor land use, poverty and low standards of living, Dr. Alexander said:

"Many of the problems which aggravated the poverty of the south are capable of alleviation by education. Failure to use land intelligently, to diversify crops, to accumulate and improve domestic animals, to strive more actively for a higher standard of diet and housing, and health, all rest in part or a lack of education. In enumerating the deficiencies of the Southeast we are only too apt to consider them as a region apart. But the conditions of poor land use, of low farm income, of unsatisfactory tenure arrangements, and the growth of tenancy are not purely Southern problems. Every other agricultural region has the same problems. They are problems of our national agriculture which have become accentuated in the South. That these problems vary in degree and kind is evident and makes clear that in order that a plan for agriculture be effective it must take into consideration regional differences but relate them to the problems of the nation as a whole.

"In the rural districts of this predominantly rural area, there is a greater natural increase than in any other large segment of the national population. Counties having an extremely high ratio of children to adults are located in the main in the Southeastern states. One-half of the farm children are born and educated in the South. Because of a very high ratio of children the productive adults of the Southeast carry a burden of child care eighty percent greater than the far west, forty-four percent greater than the northeast and forty-three percent greater than the middle west. The rural states of the Southwest must support nearly a third of their population in school, the industrial states less than one fourth.

This fact would be of no great significance except in relation to the fact that this same area has the lowest incomes and the lowest living standards. The farm population of the Southeastern states has 13.43 percent of the nation's children and receives only 2.2 percent of the nation's income."

The Southern problem should be treated as a national problem because the existence of low standards in the south affects the whole nation adversely, Dr. Alexander said. As an example he cited the high birth rate in the South and the high percentage of the migratory labor to other sections, which, he said, were a factor in depressing wages throughout the country.

"Obviously," he said, "no state or region concerned with its own national welfare can be indifferent to the standards demanded by the people in those states or regions from which it will draw in large proportion its future citizens."

Summing up Dr. Alexander said: "The situation of the South is by no means hopeless. There are present in the South all the elements necessary to success. There is an abundance of natural resources, an ideal climate for all things that grow, the boundless human resources. That the way in which these materials have been used or neglected in the past has created a situation which makes it impossible for the South to solve its problems alone is evident.

"There must be a national planning and assistance adapted to local needs. Before we can achieve this there must be an awakening public opinion in the South which faces the problems to be dealt with realistically and is willing to pay the price of progress.

"Then can we hope that through the cooperation of the great agricultural sections of the country intelligently coordinated national and regional planning can be done and effective measures taken toward establishing agriculture in its proper place in our national economy."

Goal Of Balance And Stability

(Continued from Page One)

larger units of the different organized groups being more skilled in running to Washington, may profit at the expense of the small units in the unorganized groups; and the other danger is that they may bring about a situation of progressive scarcity and therefore a smaller national income rather than progressive abundance. Farmers in ther striving for agricultural equality often fail to recognize that it is not the high farm price per unit of product but rather the right price and the right volume that makes for agricultural welfare. Similarly, it is not the high wage rate per hour in industry but rather the right wage per hour and a full year's employment that makes for decent living standards among the workers in mines and factories. And it is not a high rate of profit per unit but rather the right profit rate and production at prosperity levels that give to business and to the country even progress, higher living standards, and economic stability.

Farmers, business men and laboring men in their shortsighted efforts may get more total dollars but if the result is less products to be consumed, everyone will be harmed. Those who strive for more money by the method of reducing production and supply below normal are unconscious enemies of the general welfare.

I was enormously encouraged therefore when the farm groups finally came out on behalf of the principle of the ever-normal granary. This aims at maintainng year n and year out an adequate supply of farm products to meet the requrements of a growing population with a rising standard consumption. It is protection for both producers and consumers against extreme fluctuations in prodnction and prices as a result of weather and other causes. The ever normal granary seems to me to be an outstanding contribution by farmers on behalf of progressive balanced abundance.

There were times in the meeting last week when many of the farm leaders talked as though their primary interest was in class welfare on behalf of agriculture, but in the final analysis they recognized the responsibility of producers and the Federal Government to the country as a whole and gave their allegiance to the doctrine of the general welfare. I believe that in the final analysis all Americans whether in agriculture, labor or industry believe in the doctrine of increased balanced production but they want to be sure when they increase production they do not bring about a situation which causes unemployment or bankruptcy.

The real task before us is to see clearly what are the rights and privileges of each group and what are the responsibilities of each group in cooperation with the Federal Government toward all other groups. We need to devise a democratic mechanism where, in return for the special grants of Federal power, each group gives assurance that it will promote increased balanced production at prices low enough to pass the increased output into consumption but high enough to cover fair wages and fair profits so as to keep increased production coming.

I am hopeful that if we all understand the interdependence between agriculture, labor and industry, and if we are all willing to create the appropriate mechanism whereby each group can contribute its share of responsibility as well as receive its share of the national income we will make real strides toward balanced abundance and progressive welfare

SAND

Those building operations planned for this season will require sand and gravel or rock. Clean, coarse sand should be secured. It can be hauled now.

Confusion As To Who Pay Taxes

(Continued from Page One)

es and enough so that I can contribute to the hospital."

There was a lot of sound community economics in that reply. The community will be most prosperous if the individuals who comprise it spend their money to get the best possible value for each dollar they spend. The further they make each dollar they spend go, the more they will have left to spend for other services and to put in the bank for the use of the community.

And let's remember to tell the critics this, also. These cooperatives employ local help to do the local things. The many local people served gain the benefits, the returns which otherwwise are profits to a few dealers. Because these cooperatives are owned and operated for and by those they serve, the inspection and policing activities of government agencies will be greatly reduced when folks do a large share of their business cooperatively. You don't have to ask the government to watch your hired man for you on your farm, or in your feed mixing mill or your fertilizer plant or in your store. So, when we do more things for ourselves through bona fide cooperative associations, we'll still be paying the cost of running our government, but there will be fewer middle men collecting taxes. We shall be paying less taxes and getting more for the taxes we pay.

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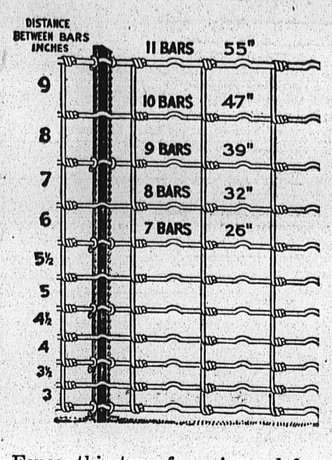
Barred Plymouth Rock males may reach sexual maturity at approximately 16 weeks of age. Although most males of the heavier breeds are not capable of fertilizing eggs this early, it is of interest to the poultryman to know the earliest age at which the male birds will cause the eggs to be fertile. Thus, heavy breed males, beyond the 16 weeks age, should be segregated from the laying hens, if one wishes to produce only infertile eggs in the summer. Males of the smaller breeds will probably fertilize eggs at a considerably earlier age.



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9	39 in.
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