

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1935

ADVICE ON BACK-SCRATCHING

We have all heard and read a great deal about General Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA chief. We know him to be a colorful character and a man with courage to spare. He speaks his mind, regardless of what might be the popular or unpopular thing to say.

The press quotes General Johnson as warning farmers against certain groups or classes whose general aims and interests do not ordinarily tally with those of the farmers. The motto of these other fellows or interests, says the General, is: "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." That leaves the farmer to scratch his back against a fence post," concludes the General.

Following up these remarks, Mr. Johnson points out that farmers should engage in a back-scratching campaign of their own. He says, "If I were a farmer, I would call my buddies together."

Thanks to General Johnson's candid and honest statement, we can now see how it all looks to an outsider. No doubt his statement just about sums up the picture a lot of people have in their minds, with reference to the farm situation. And the amazing thing about it is, that there is nothing wrong with that picture, as far as facts are concerned.

Translating Hugh Johnson's picturesque lingo into the kind of language that most of the rest of us use, here is what he means: The enemies of agriculture are strongly organized. They work together as a group and get things done. The farmers are not organized nearly so strongly as the other classes, and each farmer is trying to get things done by individual effort—scratching his back against a fence post.

Don't Cooperate Enough

General Johnson says if he were a farmer, he would call his buddies together. In other words, he would call them into an organization of their own, and of their own making, so they could work out their own problems and their own salvation. And you can bet that if General Johnson had anything to do with choosing an organization for farmers, he would choose a fighting organization—which puts the Farmers Union in line for Mr. Johnson's choice.

The General says the farmers should engage in a back-scratching campaign of their own. He is exactly right. In other words, they should cooperate more fully with each other; and the only way this is possible is through their organizations. Their most sensible militant organization is the Farmers Union, which is the one general farm organization entirely of, by and for farmers. The Farmers Union is not the only good farm organization, but it is the only militant farm organization that depends entirely upon actual farmers for its membership support; and since it does not get any part of its support from any one but farmers, it is the only militant farm organization entirely free from being indebted, as an

organization, to any other class or industry.

The only thing that is holding the Farmers Union back; the only reason it is not as influential as it should be, is the fact that too many farmers are content to scratch their backs against a fence post, as General Johnson puts it.

We Can Tell 'em, Then

When the time comes that we can see farmers realizing the need of complete organization among themselves, and when the Farmers Union membership embraces as much as fifty or seventy-five percent of the farmers in the state of Kansas, then Kansas farmers will be getting themselves into a position to dictate their own policies as a class.

When such a time comes, farmers will be able to say, along with the business man, "My commodity cost me so much, therefore the cost to you, Mr. Buyer or Mr. Dealer, is so much. That is a just price. We have our own cooperative marketing set-ups and you cannot fill your order anywhere else at this cheaper price." And he will be able to make it stick.

The farmer, under such a condition, also can say, "Mr. Dealer, we represent the majority of the buying power in this state. We have our own cooperative purchasing set-ups. We are together in being willing to pay you a fair price for your articles which you want to sell us, and we are also together in being opposed to paying you any more than a fair price. There are plenty of dealers who will sell to us on our terms, and if you want to deal with us, you can meet our terms." And he can make that stick, too.

Then, too, when we are thoroughly organized, we can say, "Mr. Lawmaker, we represent the great majority of voters in this state. We are only asking for justice, but we sure mean business when we ask for it. We do not object to paying our equitable share of the expenses of government, local, township, county, state or national; but we do object to paying more than our share while you allow others, with incomes and with intangible wealth as great as ours, to slip by without paying their share." That, too, will stick—if the farmers stick together.

When we are thoroughly organized, we can say to those who have been able through all these years to manipulate our money system and therefore to manipulate the resulting prices for farm products, "Mr. Money King, we, who are organized and acting as a group, know that all the food, clothing and shelter and various other kinds of real wealth, come from our land. We control the source of wealth, and you control the medium of exchange which people must have in order to purchase the necessities which we produce. This bushel of wheat, that bushel of corn, this hog and this steer—and all you see here on our farms—are worth so many of your dollars. When you come to our terms, which are just and equitable, we will deal with you." And, believe

it or not, that could be made to stick, too.

Farmers' Responsibility

Now, every farmer knows all this could be done. Every farmer, no doubt, wants this condition to exist. Where, then, lies the responsibility? Naturally, there is only one answer: The responsibility lies with the farmer himself. Mr. Farmer, are you going to continue to scratch your own back against a fence post? Or are you going to cooperate with your neighbor and say, "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours?"

Calling Farmers Together

General Johnson says it looks to him as though the farmer should call his buddies together. You certainly have the opportunity to do that through your Farmers Union Locals. Much more actual progress is made among farmers when they meet in their district school houses and talk over their own common problems, than when they are called together by some outside influence in some more pretentious meeting place, to be told what they ought to do.

The first step in answer to all this, is for you, Mr. Farmer, to join your Local Farmers Union and help to build up your own class organization. The cost is small. You who are members, your responsibility is to get your neighbors interested, thus building up the membership of your organization.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

DOES COURT DECISION AFFECT AAA PROGRAM?

Since the United States Supreme Court decision declared the NRA as unconstitutional, many farmers and others are asking what effect the decision will have on the AAA program.

At this time I don't think any one can foretell with certainty whether or not the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as it now stands, will pull through. There is one thing reasonably certain, and that is that in the long run public sentiment will speak out. If certain principles of the Agricultural Adjustment Act are declared unconstitutional, these gaps will, in all probability, be bridged by even sounder fundamental principles.

According to the U. S. Press Association, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., the differences among farmers as to plans for crop regulations seem endless. The question is asked, "Can farmers never agree on anything, one wonders?"

Since it was announced several months ago that the wheat farmers of the United States would have an opportunity to vote as to whether or not they desired a continuation of the wheat program, certain outstanding citizens have spoken out boldly. Dan D. Casement, a prominent and vigorous farmer from the state of Kansas, has been a bitter critic of this program. M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture has, of course, been a staunch supporter of the program and it is my understanding that this controversial subject will be discussed by both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Casement in the near future and that this discussion will be published in the forthcoming issue of the "Country Home," a national farm magazine.

Mr. Casement indicates that it is hard to discuss the situation and keep to polite language. He asks, "How can you use polite language in dealing with a subject so cock-eyed and crazy?"

It is not my intention to justify either Mr. Casement or Mr. Wilson in their contention. I have only in mind such sound agricultural legislation as will assist in giving prices to the American farmer for his commodities that will permit him and his family to enjoy a standard of living equal to any other class of American society.

I have always contended that our agricultural legislation should be flexible enough to meet emergencies which come to us, some times, almost over night. I have felt that we were going through a transition and an evolutionary period. The new order of things, in my judgment, is forced upon us, whether we want it or not, because of tremendously changing world conditions. These conditions involve many things and, as Secretary Henry A. Wallace said some time ago, "America must choose."

If our nation goes nationalistic, we have to approach our problems from an entirely different viewpoint. If America chooses to develop greater interlocking relationships with other nations, then too, we have grave problems confronting us.

Different Interpretations

I believe in the age-old philosophy of the "law of self preservation." Our forefathers, from the time of the Revolutionary War, fought, bled and died for the fundamental principles of liberty and freedom. Since those early days we have supported a democratic form of Government, or in other words a "Government of the people, by the people, and for the

people." These principles must have our citizens' strict adherence.

There is a vast difference in opinion when it comes to interpreting freedom and liberty, and the method by which these principles must be preserved. Millions of our citizens feel that the old law "of the survival of the fittest" has broken down. They feel that the strong should not oppress the weak. If we are to have a social and economic system which is fair to all classes of our society, then we must have cooperative action on the part of a large majority of our people. We must recognize that the day of individualism has passed and that power which is often brought about by wealth must give way to freer representation on the part of the people themselves.

Need Cooperative Action

It is my opinion that a large majority of the farmers feel that liberty and independence come about by cooperative action. According to the report just given out by Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the AAA, more than 85 percent of the farmers who voted for the referendum of the Government's program for cotton, tobacco, corn-hog voted in favor of continuation of adjustment measures. In the referendum 2,400,000 producers voted.

In the recent wheat referendum, all over the United States the program carried by a margin of 7 to 1, bringing the total favorable referendum to nearly three million of our farmers.

As I stated elsewhere in this article, the farmers themselves are speaking out. This large favorable vote does not indicate that the farmers are satisfied with every detail of the various plans. It does, however, indicate that the farmers are for national agricultural legislation that will put the industry of agriculture on an economic basis with other classes of society, and certainly farmers are justly entitled to this.

Union Plays a Big Part

The Farmers Union plays a large part in this program. Most all our members are agreed on principle. We may have differences as to method of making the principle effective. The Farmers Union has gone through more than thirty years of experiences and the foundation is firmly placed. The reputation of the organization for getting things done is outstanding. The Farmers Union has never received more favorable recognition than it is receiving today. The urge is for every farmer in Kansas and the nation to study the principles of the Farmers Union, and when once understood, it is believed that hundreds of thousands of farmers will choose to align themselves with a militant organization; namely, the Farmers Union.

The two boys whom I had designated four years ago, were graduated from the Military Academy on Wednesday. I was proud to see them finish. The exercises were held in the out-of-doors and addressed by the Commander in Chief of the Army.

While that far up the Hudson we decided to see New England, driving from Poughkeepsie, after visiting Vassar, we ended our way through the beautiful Berkshires to Connecticut. After supper at Stockbridge, Mass., we drove to the Green Mts. at Bennington Vt., the home of Ethan Allan, before dark.

Just before leaving Massachusetts, on our way back through the old town of Williams College, recalling it as the place where John J. Ingalls had his Greek and Latin, the basis for his marvelous vocabulary. Thursday morning, before eating our cakes and Vermont maple syrup in Brattleboro, on the Connecticut River, we had driven clear across the native state of Calvin Coolidge.

After a short stop at Keene, N. H., we proceeded to Concord, Lexington, where the Mrs. had spent a year in graduate work and hadn't seen it since, and on through the Connecticut towns celebrating their tercentenary, we pulled up at night in old Hartford where the Aetna and the Travelers home office buildings loom above the dome of the state capital.

Then yesterday we visited Yale, on our way back through the Bronx. When the women had shopped a little at Macy's, we pushed the Plymouth out through the two-mile Holland Tunnel, stopping first at Princeton, where the students were anticipating in class reunions. We saw the old Liberty Bell and Independence Hall in old Philadelphia and drove home. The beauty of foliage and flowers, the pride displayed in paint on buildings, the well-kept lawns and the general serenity of the people of old New England, impressed us most.

We touched every state in the northeast except Maine, and this was time while they were still making time on Capitol Hill. The only people in the District who seemed to be going somewhere this week were the Shriners, and they had their bells on

HOUSE COMMITTEES REPORT ON FRAZIER-LENKE REFINANCE BILL

(continued from page 1)

in the history of this Republic that anybody has seriously proposed to pay the Government a profit for the use of its own credit. Heretofore the money changers have demanded and derived that income and that profit. Heretofore certain banks have issued currency at a cost to them of only about 27 cents per thousand dollars, being the amount that is paid for preparing and printing the bills or notes.

This profit would keep our schools open; it would build a network of broad highways throughout the land; it would establish and maintain hospitals and colleges and libraries. It would reduce taxes. It would help to restore buying power to common people and prosperity to the country. It is not necessary at this time to examine into the propriety of the privilege of issue extended by Federal Reserve laws. Many people were in full support of the Frazier-Lemke bill believe that such privilege is proper and necessary. It must be remembered, however, that the 12 Federal Reserve banks are private corporations, that they and their stock are privately owned, and that none of their profits go to the Government. Why should the credit of the Nation be given away absolutely free? Why should a bonus (interest) be paid to those who receive such largesse? Those who believe in this privilege, as well as those who do not, ought to be able to unite in refusing to monopolize it. Those who get it are not in a position to claim exclusive rights in it. Nobody owns a charter right to it. Safety and security being conceded then it must follow that the right involved in the issuance of currency based on Government bonds ought not to be a privilege to be exercised alone by those who are affluent. Security regarding such issuances must be guaranteed always; but when this is done and when safety is assured, why cannot some of the benefits of this privilege be extended to farmers and home owners?

No Dangerous Inflation

Section 9 prevents any undue or dangerous or uncontrolled expansion of the currency. Whenever the amount issued under the act shall exceed \$25 per capita, the Treasurer is authorized to retire the notes from further circulation and thus always keep within safe and controlled bounds. And the same section protects against any undue or harmful deflation in providing that the Treasurer shall not be allowed to retire more than 2 percent of the notes in any one year.

On February 28, 1935, there were outstanding from the Treasury \$5,466,702,738, being about \$43.07 per capita. On October 31, 1929, we had \$53.21 per capita currency. Since then it has decreased \$10.14 per capita. Furthermore, in 1929, before the crash, we were using at least \$62,000,000,000 of bank money or bank checks. Some authorities make this figure much larger. This is now down to about \$20,000,000,000. In other words, we formerly had at least three times the amount of bank money (checks, drafts, etc.) than we have now. These facts call for explanation and remedy.

A goodly part of the money that has gone from the Treasury is really not in circulation at all. Some of it is in foreign countries. Some of it is in Cuba, where it is used as money almost exclusively, and some of it is in other countries which use it in one way or another. A lot of our money has been lost or destroyed in fires, and still more of it is hiding in safety deposit boxes and in old socks and mattresses. We can take the \$8,580,000,000 of gold that is now idling in the Treasury and redeem every dollar of our outstanding currency and then have a balance of more than \$3,000,000,000 of gold left untouched in the Treasury and not obligated in any way. We have also a billion of dollars of unused silver. We could issue an enormous sum of currency based upon those \$4,000,000,000 worth of extra gold and silver.

Let it be remembered that this bill does not propose to create any new or additional interest-bearing tax-exempt securities. It provides for an intelligent and regulated expansion of the currency. There are specific limits provided and safe boundaries set against uncontrolled issues of currency. The contemplated issues do not so far exceed our previous desire in real good faith to restore prosperity to agriculture as well as to commercial interests.

Machinery Used

Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 describe machinery and procedure. The gist of this is that a board of agriculture is created consisting of one member from each State. Members will receive \$15 per day and necessary traveling expenses while on official business. They will elect an executive committee of three, each of whom will receive \$7,500 per annum. There are specific limits provided and safe boundaries set against uncontrolled issues of currency. The contemplated issues do not so far exceed our previous desire in real good faith to restore prosperity to agriculture as well as to commercial interests.

Section 17 extends the benefits of the act to those who have lost their farms since 1921 and to those who desire to repurchase their land or other like farm. Like benefits are also extended to tenants and members of their families.

Provision is made in section 18 for extensions of time of payment in case of crop failures and for other meritorious reasons providing the mortgagee or keeps up the payment of all taxes. The bill should be enacted.

Neighborhood Notes

PIERSON PROUD TO SIGN NAME AS UNION MEMBER

June 10th, 1935.

Dear Bro. Lynn: I read your editorial in the June 13 issue and also the letter from the "wise one" from Belleville, Kan. who claims to be a "Union Farmer." If he or she is, it is a poor one. Also he or she didn't seem to have nerve enough to sign his or her name. I also heard you broadcast over KFBH the day in mention and I was well pleased with it, and still more, I'm pretty proud of our Senators and Congressmen in Washington who all stood pat on the "Patman Bonus Bill" and the "Frazier-Lemke" refinancing bill. We should be proud that Kansas is one of the 14 States that has a 100 per cent sign-up on the Frazier-Lemke petition. And all Congressmen of Iowa (home state of Farmer Henry) are 100 per cent on the petition also.

Now, wise one from Belleville, if you read this be sure and write your Congressman or one of the U. S. Senators and ask for a copy of the hearing on the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill and you'll find that the Frazier-Lemke and the Patman bills, instead of being a raid on the treasury, will be a relief on both the U. S. Treasury and a tax payer.

The Hon. Wright Patman said in his testimony on the hearing of the Frazier-Lemke bill that you can talk to most farmers now-a-days and find out that they are becoming posted on this money question. As for the votes, you'll notice that the three Congressmen from Kansas that voted for the Simpson-Norris "Cost of Production Amendment" to the A. A. A. were all sent back to Washington last November. 47 U. S. Senators must be wrong then. Now Floyd Lynn, don't become shocked at the word "propagandist" which means "one who gives out information."

Here is what mystifies me; I just can't understand how 4,000 farmers would all take a notion at the same time to take a "Pullman" trip to Washington to demand enactment of Amendments to the A. A. A. Is there anything in these amendments that say we farmers will get "cost of production"? I wonder if "Farmer Henry" told the 4,000 to demand the "Frazier-Lemke bill" or the "Thomas-Massingale Cost of Production bill" which the enlightened farmers are demanding through their loyal spokesmen, E. H. Everson and E. E. Kennedy. It is strange we farmers that are not on committees didn't know anything about the march of the 4,000 until they arrived at Washington. Wonder if Farmer Henry was surprised?

Well Bro. Lynn, I have nerve enough to sign my name and want the world to know I am a Union Farmer.

W. H. Pierson,
Blaine, Kans.

SHIPPS' LETTER

Belleville, Kans., 6-11-35

Dear Cooperators:

Writing this from Fairbury, and will say since I last wrote I have had some most pleasant experiences in both Kansas and Nebraska. On May 31st we held our stockholders' meeting here in Fairbury, Manager P. D. Peterson gave a wonderful report. We are now exceeding all previous records in amount of butter churned. This is especially gratifying when we know the loss of cows and feed created a subnormal flow of cream to other creameries.

I also spoke at a few local meetings in Nebraska, well attended. Then on Monday night, June 3rd, I had the pleasure of teaming up with Brother Anton Peterson, Block Hansen and Clay Ingman of Greenleaf in a meeting at Brantford, Tuesday, the 4th, at Greenleaf quarterly meeting, where we had a mighty fine meeting. Our speaker was the Kansas City Live Stock Commission house, Mr. George Hobbs was to be there and make the principal address. However, County President Hansen asked me to speak until George came. I spoke an hour and gave up. Anyway, Mr. Hobbs, I enjoyed your ice cream and time.

That night Clay Ingman had me go over to a point east of Hanover, A crowded house greeted us and Mrs. Laurance Stetnich, the Coop. teacher from Barnes, had a wonderful message. This local is to be congratulated on their fine showing. Washington county official Farmers Union Coop. erator, Anton was there and gave us some things to think about, too. But best of all, three adult and 28 Juniors were initiated into the good old Farmers Union. Who can duplicate that? I imagine it to be an outstanding event. Mr. Eden is president of this good growing local. Your humble servant spoke until about 1:30 a. m., so my good friend John Peenka advised.

Thursday night I again was persuaded by Clay Ingman and Mr. Stetnich to attend a fine meeting at Graham Local north of Barnes. In the meantime I made quite a flying trip over Washington County, calling on many other good cooperators.

Friday I went to Waterville, Blue Rapids, Randolph and back to a real meeting in the west edge of Marshall County, Washington county has so many Farmers Union members in east half of county that they crowd over into Marshall to have room. Block Hansen, County President, of Washington County gave us a report on his trip to Washington, D. C. where he was a part of the 5,000 who went to our National Capital to see FDR and some more of our hired men in AAA. Anyway his report was interesting. Mrs. Hanson gave us some real things to think about Juniors and how to teach them to cooperate. Her cooperative lessons are taught in the home, the proper place to start.

John Tommer, Marshall County president also attended and pleaded for the Farmers Union. If all Kansas counties were as well organized as Washington and Marshall, we'd have some membership. Anyway it was a real pleasure to be able to make these meetings. I do not recall the Local President's name at Graham, but Miles Swoboda presided at the last meeting.

I am afraid to go back near Bremen for a while as all those good people

just had a Buffalo feast. Might be dangerous.

In conclusion will say for a short time at least my services will be available, if you good Farmers Union folks will but ask my superior officer, P. D. Peterson of Fairbury, for such services as I may be able to render. The educational feature of our program is much needed and acts as a service station to our activities. I dare say, however, most Washington County folks got their fill last week when I was there.

We need more Coop Institutions. We need more Coop Education. We need more Cooperators running our institutions. We need more Cooperators educating our farmers.

Altogether, we greatly need a heap more Cooperative spirit.

We only got out of the dust into the mire; much of the country looks beautiful. But let's feel and pull for those who were visited by floods, lost their lives, their homes—and too, several hailed out. Let's not just fill our own stomachs and glory in our good fortune. Let's be cooperators and lend a hand to our stricken Brothers. Here is wishing each of you a bounteous harvest, and a decent price for your products.

Cooperation is our only safeguard for our future wellbeing. Be a cooperator.

Cooperatively,
JUDD E. SHIPPS,

"NUMBER 8" MEETING

A meeting of "Number 8" Farmers Union Local, No. 671, near Marquette, Kansas, was held on May 28. One feature of the meeting was a talk given by local talent. A short business meeting was then held, after which Carl Larson, in charge of Workers Education at this Local, introduced Harry Caplan, a representative of the Globe Refining Company at McPherson.

Mr. Caplan gave an interesting talk on crude oil and petroleum products. The evening program was concluded with a lunch.

Albert M. Cedarholm,
Secretary-treasurer.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

(continued from page 1)

want more land for corn. Can I operate the land which he must drop without violating my contract?

A: Yes, subject to the following provisions:

1. You must not plant corn on this except the acreage available under the contract of the man who was forced to drop it. Corn acreage available under your own contract cannot be planted on this additional land.

2. You must not farrow any hogs on this land this year.

3. You must join in filing the statement required of a contract signer who wishes to drop part of his acreage.

4. You must comply with all other terms of your own contract.

Q: How soon will the wheat checks come?

A: Compliance forms for the majority of Kansas counties will be ready for state checking the week of June 17. After they are checked, they must be sent to Washington, D. C. The transmittal sheets needed to accompany the forms to Washington are expected at the Kansas State College shortly. The time required for checks to be issued after the compliance forms are sent in will, of course, depend upon the accuracy of the forms and the amount of work facing the auditing office in Washington. Every effort is being made, both here and in Washington, to speed the issuance of checks to producers in drought areas.

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WORKERS EDUCATION CLASSES STOP; WORK OF JUNIORS GOES ON

Program Started in Institute and Continued in Community Classes Has Been of Wonderful Value to Union

The classes in Workers Education, conducted by those men and women who attended the Workers' Institute some months ago at Topeka, Manhattan and Lawrence, have come to an end. This does not mean that they will never start up again, but means that for the time being, at least, these classes have ceased to meet as classes in Workers Education.

Workers Education was set up in Kansas by the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee. The whole thing has been rather experimental in nature, and was fully intended to be just that. As a whole, the experiment has been a great success, and the results have been such as to make Kansas state that it was. After all, that is a pretty good measure of success. It was set up to operate until June 15, with the understanding that it is likely to be resumed in late summer or early autumn.

Farmers Union Responsible While the project was under the supervision of the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, and was financed by funds appropriated by Congress and set aside for just such a purpose, yet the Kansas Farmers Union has figured largely in conducting the classes or community meetings. It was in conjunction with the Kansas Farmers Union that the KERC made plans which set the Workers Education in operation. These classes would not have been conducted as they were had it not been for the influence of the Kansas Farmers Union, and the teachers or leaders who were employed to conduct these classes probably would never have been chosen had it not been for the Union here in Kansas.

How It All Came About Let us go back for a moment and briefly review just how it all came about. To begin with, when the Kansas Farmers Union delegation went to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, last fall to attend the National Farmers Union convention, these folks from Kansas were amazed to see the progress that had been made by the Juniors of the Unions in other states. They could get up before a crowd of thousands of farmers and could discuss present-day problems just as well as, or better than, the older Farmers Union leaders.

Kansas folks were determined to start anew on their own Junior program. In Kansas, we were among the first to start work among our young folks, by devoting a part of our official paper to them; but we had not gone as far in this development as some other states had gone.

Naturally, to put over such a program requires a lot of work and a good deal of money. The Kansas organization—the state organization—does not have a lot of money. But we had heard that in some states, funds from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration had been made available, to a limited extent, for such educational work. The KERC is the Kansas sub-division, it might be said, of the FERA (Federal Emergency Relief Administration). So we went to Topeka and got in touch with the men in charge of KERC funds and activities.

Now, the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee has some mighty good men at its head. John Stutz is at the head of the organization. Jay Besore is in charge of Emergency education. Mr. Marvin is another of the officers. Hans Hoberg was put on the job to help Mr. Besore. And there are more. We, as representatives of the Kansas Farmers Union, told of our situation, and asked if we could expect any help from the KERC.

When we pointed out the fact that we have Locals organized over most of the state and that these Locals are, in fact, community organizations of Kansas farmers; and when we told them that we wanted our young folks to learn more about cooperative marketing, cooperative purchasing, more about the monetary system, more about banking and credit, more

about conditions brought about by the increasing use of machinery, and, in short, more about the vexing problems that are coming before the people on our farms; and when we told them that the Kansas Farmers Union was ready to sponsor a definite educational program of this sort, the KERC folks were ready to "talk turkey."

To make a long story short, the KERC organization went into the thing wholeheartedly, and to much greater extent than any other state set-up of that sort had cooperated with farm organizations of other states. Still keeping the story as short as possible, the KERC, keeping in direct contact with the Kansas Farmers Union, set up the "Workers' Institute," and invited the Kansas Farmers Union to help select the people who should attend this Institute. The result was that nearly all who attended the Institute were Farmers Union folks. In helping to select those who should attend the Institute, the State Farmers Union called on the Local and County Unions to name the prospective students, and asked the organizations to keep in mind the fact that we wanted men and women who would do a good job of leading community classes after the Institute. They would be the right kind of people to help advance the Junior Farmers Union program, as well as the general program of the Farmers Union, state and national.

The result was that a mighty fine bunch of men and women—mostly young folks—attended the Institute. It might be said right here that all who attended were young folks in spirit, although a few of them have had quite a few birthdays.

Union Folks in the Institute The Institute lasted for a month. What the school or Institute was is pretty well known to the readers of this page. It closed Friday evening, April 19. Mrs. Art Riley, known for years to young Farmers Union folks as "Aunt Patience," was on hand as State Junior Leader nearly all the time in order to keep the student-teachers informed as to Farmers Union junior work all over the state.

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KIMEO JUNIORS WONDERFUL HELP IN REORGANIZING

Mrs. Ruth Stettinisch, Workers' Education Leader, together with Washington County Union Leaders, Getting Things Done

GOOD BANNER SCHOOL

If the Workers' Education program had done nothing more than develop the wonderful new leadership in the Farmers Union which has come to light in the past month or so, it would have been worth all the effort, time and expense it has cost. The value of this new leadership cannot be measured in dollars and cents. In many different counties in Kansas, new leaders have come to the front, and old leaders have taken a new lease on Farmers Union life.

In this connection, let the letter of Mrs. Ruth J. Stettinisch of Barnes, Kansas, speak for itself. It is dated June 15, and addressed to the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer. It follows, in part:

"Tuesday night, June 11th, we had a most successful meeting at Kimeo Local. There were over one hundred present and the enthusiasm was equal to that of our last meeting at Herynk. As usual the children had a fine program prepared these people, and there have some splendid talent in their community and I am sure that they are planning to make excellent use of it, because after the lesson, under the direction of Mr. Dan Combow, they elected officers and are going ahead with the F. U. work. As you know, at one time Kimeo had a much all local, but of late they have been inactive. I am going to expect a great deal from these people in the future, for as I said, they have excellent talent and ideal workers. Their new president is Dan McQuillen, a leader, a pusher, and an all around good fellow. I am sure these people could not have made a better choice. They elected as vice-president, Mr. Wilbur Martin, and as secretary, Mr. Martin Harr. What I have said of their president, I say of these young men too. Then as Junior Leader, Mrs. Dan McQuillen will more than make the bill. At all of the Workers' Educational meetings, she has in every way cooperated to make every phase of it a success. At the close of the business part of our school, the ladies served delicious pie and so the evening was topped with a grand and glorious social time."

Then Mrs. Stettinisch tells of the good work of Dan Combow, county Farmers Union secretary for Washington county, who did much to push the reorganization work, the election of officers, etc. She says the same facts apply at Kimeo as at the Herynk Local. Then she goes ahead with:

"I believe Workers' Education is a mighty strong factor back of it all, but the organization has been a great deal of credit. Mr. Tom Hogan, of Greenleaf, helped, or rather, is responsible for getting people out at the first meeting, and at one of the later school he furnished refreshments for the entire school. You see it is impossible to lay a finger on any one person who is solely due all the credit, but it is a fine example of COOPERATION."

"You have given us a great deal of space in the paper already, but if it is at all possible, I hope you will print at least a part of this letter or in some other way print a report of the facts that Kimeo has reorganized and are taking up F. U. work seriously. These good people deserve a great deal of credit for what they have started and I think it our duty to encourage them in every way that we can."

Other Schools "Our last school at Banner was held Thursday evening of this week. We had, I believe, thirty eight present. The clear weather has made it difficult for farmers to get in the fields and they are certainly working late. This is the reason that our attendance was not quite up to normal. We did have a good meeting, however, and Mr. Brooks from Washington, Kansas, told us something of the Rehabilitation program. Mr. C. G. Steele made some excellent remarks concerning our farm problems and Workers' Education. These people are looking forward to a continuation of the work in the fall and are planning ways of getting people out who need lessons in cooperation."

"The ladies of Banner Local thought we should have something special in way of closing this, our last meeting under the present set-up, so they served two kinds of homemade ice cream and the best cake I have ever eaten."

"Due to a death in the neighborhood, we had a poor attendance at last meeting at South Dane on Friday night. I have five years old. My birthday is April 25. Will you send me a pin? My brother is 20 months old. His birthday is September 17. Will he be on the cradle roll? Yours truly, Byron Slade. P. S.—I am enclosing the June lesson."

Dear Byron: I hope you won't be too much surprised to hear from Grandpa Gus instead of Aunt Patience. She is away from Salina at this time, so I'll answer for her. We are glad to have you as a member of our club. Slade is a good Farmers Union man, and we see it quite often in Farmers Union news from Stafford county. I sure hope you will be a good Farmers Union member too, when you grow up.

"After our lesson on 'A Fight for Coops,' our old stand-by, Anton Peterson, as usual, gave us a splendid talk. Mr. Combow, Lewis Hansen, and Geo. Hansen also added remarks well worth our while. At the close of the meeting these good folk gave me a vote of thanks for all the lessons I had given them and they are also looking forward to similar schools in the fall. Yours truly, 'Ruth J. Stettinisch.'

Juvenile Department

GRANDPA GUS WRITES TO THE KID MEMBERS

Hello, Farmers Union Juveniles! This is Grandpa Gus writing to you, and I hope a lot of you will write to me. You have been good about writing to Aunt Patience, and I know she appreciated it a lot. Just now, Aunt Patience is away visiting, and she has her little girl with her. While she is gone, I am going to try to keep in touch with you. I cannot do nearly so well as Aunt Patience, but I know there is no one who enjoys writing to our young Farmers Union friends better than your old Granddaddy Gus, and there is no one who enjoys hearing from you more than he does.

Now, you do not know what I look like or anything about me. You did not know how Aunt Patience looked until they finally put her picture in the paper. I can tell you one thing, though, and that is that I am not nearly so good looking as she is.

A Guessing Contest But let's have a little fun. Let's have a guessing contest. You write me and tell me what you think I might look like, and what I might be like. Do I have whiskers? Am I bald-headed? Am I fat? Am I an old cross-patch, or am I a good natured? Do I wear 'specs'? Now, if you would rather, you can draw me a picture showing just how you think I might look. Don't be afraid to make it horridly if you think it might be most like me that way. In my long life, I've learned to appreciate honesty rather than flattery.

Maybe, after you all have had a good guess, I'll put my picture in the paper. I might even put some of your pictures, that you draw of me, in the paper—but that's not a promise.

Now, let's see who will be the first to write me a letter, or draw me a picture.—Grandpa Gus.

Allen, Kansas, June 1, 1935 Dear Aunt Patience: How are you getting along? I am fine. We have had a plenty of rain out here. I have a lesson with this letter. I do not know much to write. I know my twin—it is Dr. Brinkley's kid. He doesn't belong to the Club, though. He is six and I am eleven. Will you help me find my twin in the Club.

Your friend, Edward Frederikson. Dear Edward: I was mighty glad to hear from you, and I hope you won't be too disappointed when you see the answer to your letter is from Grandpa Gus instead of Aunt Patience. She is away visiting just now, so I will try to take her place for a while. I will have to look on the records, which I will get before long, to find out when your birthday is—and the birthday of Dr. Brinkley's kid. Then I can look out for your twin in the Club.

Write again, for I want to keep track of you. I know there are some mighty fine people around Allen. I was through there not so long ago. I hope I get to meet you some time. Grandpa Gus.

Glen Elder, Kans., June 12, 1935 Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. Have you had the measles yet? I haven't. How is your little girl? Has she had the measles yet? There are sure a lot of people that had them, aren't there? My brother Charles has them, and my sister Agnes is getting them, I think.

I am sending my lessons for this month. I hope they will be right. I have just kept putting it off. Our school is out. I passed, and my average was 93. Our next year's teacher is the same one, Elva Spears. I am 9 years old and my birthday is January the 10th. As news is scarce, I will close. Yours truly, Rosella Konzem.

Dear Rosella: Aunt Patience is not here just now, so if you will not care too much, I will answer your letter for her. You seem to be having quite a siege with the measles in your home. I hope Aunt Patience and Agnes get along all right, and that if you did get them, they didn't make you very ill. We are all sorry you haven't written often, but you are not the only one who just keeps putting things off. I do not know how much. Even old Grandpa Gus does that.

I was glad you sent your lesson. It looks good. That's no wonder, though, when you stop to think that the girl who wrote it, at an average grade of 93, did better than her than Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, used to get. But you won't tell Uncle Cal I wrote this will you?

I do not have the list of members and their birthdays with me at this time but we will be on the look-out for your twin. We'll try to get you a good one. Any of them will be good, because they all belong to our club. —Grandpa Gus.

Stafford, Kans., June 4, 1935 Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your club. I have five years old. My birthday is April 25. Will you send me a pin? My brother is 20 months old. His birthday is September 17. Will he be on the cradle roll? Yours truly, Byron Slade. P. S.—I am enclosing the June lesson."

Dear Byron: I hope you won't be too much surprised to hear from Grandpa Gus instead of Aunt Patience. She is away from Salina at this time, so I'll answer for her. We are glad to have you as a member of our club. Slade is a good Farmers Union man, and we see it quite often in Farmers Union news from Stafford county. I sure hope you will be a good Farmers Union member too, when you grow up.

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Thanks for the lesson. Tell me your brother's name so we can place him on the Cradle Roll. And when you write, don't forget to tell me how you think I might look like—or draw me a picture of myself.—Grandpa Gus.

Belle Plaine, Kans., June 6, 1935.

Dear Aunt Patience: I thought it was about time for me to write. It has been nearly a year since I have written. I was a freshman in high school this year and staying in town, and have been neglecting you. I am sending in my lesson. We have been having plenty of rain lately—a little too much. Sunday there was a cyclone at South Haven, not so far away from here. We went down to see it. It was terrible. I have attended the school some of the time. I had better close now. As ever, Winifred Avers.

Dear Winifred: You'll be surprised to read this answer from Grandpa Gus, instead of from Aunt Patience; but she's not here right now and I'm trying to take her place. You are getting well along in school. I take it you are attending one of the schools in Workers' Education, too. I read about the South Haven cyclone. It must have been terrible. Keep on writing to old Grandpa Gus.

WORK PROGRESSES IN McPHERSON COUNTY The following report is from Ed Larson, leader in Workers Education at Marquette, Kansas:

At last I shall attempt to take the time and tell you how the Junior program is progressing. I should have written sooner but I have been too busy; is that a good enough excuse? (I hope so.) Recently I attended the County quarterly meeting which was held at Seaton. The program was excellent, and I forgot the ice cream was good, too.

The young folks put on a short program before the school took up last Tuesday, May 28th. The program was made up of the following: Two one-act plays; vocal solo; and an imitation of the four Mills Brothers. Then the Juniors assembled in the basement. After explaining the Junior program and its purpose, we elected the following officers: Lloyd Peterson, president; Nyla Hendersott, vice president; and Lawrence Schafer, secretary and treasurer.

We plan to meet every Tuesday evening, and the older ones meet every evening also. At the meeting tonight I am going to try to find out how many are eligible for Junior membership. There are so few paid up members in our Local that I think a part of our officers are not eligible for Junior membership at the present, but I hope that they shall become interested enough so that they will encourage their parents to pay up.

At the present we haven't a definite program for each meeting night, but this will be planned soon. We are to study "Living with Power and Machines" once a month. We have a program committee and plan to put on a program once a month if possible. If I can get more material, I think probably we can have debate teams and essay and four minute speeches.

At our first meeting there were about 30 present but only about half that number were old enough to be classified as Juniors. Our intention is to extend or rather include those who are old enough to attend high school and the line is to be very lenient. We think it very favorable to have as many come as possible even though they be classified as social members. That will probably create more interest and more can be accomplished towards the good of the Farmers Union.

GOTTSCALK RECOVERING FROM HIS SEVERE ILLNESS LaCrosse, Kans., Mon. June 17, 1935. Dear Mr. Lynn: Congratulations, Mr. Lynn. You are doing a good job with the Junior department of your paper. Perhaps you are somewhat amazed to hear from me.

Well, after six weeks of illness with pneumonia, I am very weak and will not be able to do my regular work for at least two months. I regret indeed, that I could not have, or rather conduct, classes as I had a good start.

I had my schedule arranged ahead of time and had it published in the paper, when this came on and tore me down to a mere nothing. The people seemed to take interest in the classes and naturally I liked it. I am able to be up long enough to write a short letter, if I don't feel around too long. This extra work probably keeps you pretty busy.

Once again expressing my regret, I am, Your very truly, Marcus A. Gottschalk.

REPORT FROM TURKEY CREEK I am sending a list of the Juniors from Turkey Creek Local No. 1835. I have not collected the 25 cents piece as yet, because I think I will not be taken into the Union until June 22.

Harold Hober, Lloyd Hober, Dorothy Bernitter, Mildred Bernitter, Raymond Marshall, Mary Frances Ronnan. We have had one lesson in "Lower and Machines," and have started a scrap book on it.

Mr. Brennan from Maple Hill has been appointed county leader from our county (Wabaunsee) and I am very glad to say he is taking a great interest in his work and helping the Local Leader lot.

Yours truly, John Bernitter, Jr. TUNE IN EACH DAY AND GET THE LIVES TOCK MARKET as interpreted by the salesmen of the FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. at Kansas City

(On Farmers Union Program, KFBI, at noon)

RILEY COUNTY IS MAKING PROGRESS IN JUNIOR WORK

Fine Report Comes from Mrs. Dobson Who Tells of Work Done in Cooperation with Vincent Larson and Other County Leaders

PLAN BIG MEETING

The following letter from Mrs. Dobson, Manhattan, is further proof of the good that is being done within the Farmers Union because of Workers' Education. Mrs. Dobson has been a mighty good Farmers Union worker in Riley county for a number of years. It is fortunate that this new program has given her and Vincent Larson (nephew of Gust Larson, Riley County Farmers Union secretary) the opportunity to go further into organization work. They are doing a fine job of it. Mrs. Dobson's report follows:

Dear Mr. Secretary: I remember that at Topeka we promised to deluge you with letters about the work, but I know we have been remiss about keeping the promise. The work kept us so busy we had no time for letters. I am getting quite enthusiastic about the Junior work and the interest the Juniors are taking in the discussion work and in fact in our whole plan. I am writing about our work here in Riley county, hoping others will report on other counties for our mutual good.

Vincent Larson and I have organized the following: Ashland Juniors, Leader, Aubrey Weber. President.....Harold Williams Vice President.....LeRoy Williams Secretary.....Vern Sandell Ashland Juveniles, Leader, Sadie Williams. President.....Alvin Williams Vice President.....Isavene Stewart Secretary.....Louella Bergin Reporter.....Elnor Williams Walsburg Juniors, Leaders, Lloyd Peterson, Pearl Goethe. President.....Esther Ekbal Vice President.....Raymond Goethe Secretary.....Lloyd Peterson Reporter.....Lloyd Peterson Grandview Juniors, Winston Buss and Marie Nannings. (I have mislaid my list of class officers.)

Crooked Creek Local—Leader, Alexis Johnson. President.....Alexis Johnson Vice President.....Viola Roselle Secretary-Treas.....Viola Olson Reporter.....Mildred Yocum Rock Island—Leader, John Benninga (Officers to be elected Tuesday evening.)

Here in our county we are handling the work something like this: The local president calls the business meeting to order and if there is business for the local to transact that is taken care of, and the meeting turned over to the Junior President (the local leaders working with the Local Junior officers are planning the programs) and the Junior President announces the program. Then the meeting is turned over to Vincent Larson or myself for the talk on the subject of the evening which is followed by the general discussion.

We have had some outside speakers who were very helpful and interesting. Have had some splendid debates also.

We find the young people, as well as the older ones, taking an intelligent interest in such subjects as taxation, tariffs, money and the current topics of the day.

I was out in the Arbor community recently and when one of the young men brought up the subject of tariff, I was very glad I had recently devoted considerable time to study of that subject or I should have been stumped. Arbor has not yet organized but I hope they will soon do so. The Vincent and I are planning for a joint meeting at Center Hill, July 2, and we hope they will organize, too. I maintain that where groups of people begin studying and discussing such subjects as our work takes up, it is a good thing for the whole people.

At our county meeting, Vincent Larson and myself, as county leaders, were appointed to arrange a Junior jamboree to be held early this fall and at our meeting of N. E. Kan-Wes. See Club at Manhattan we became more ambitious and the rest of our district (Clay, Nemaha, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Ottawa, Wabaunsee, Geary counties as well as Riley) thought it would be well to come in for a joint affair.

I know the Junior work is not yet organized in some of these counties. We are asking that the County Presidents get busy and appoint Junior leaders. We hope to make the rally an all-day affair with plenty of athletic contests in the morning and speaking contests in the afternoon and a basket ginner at noon. The plans are indefinite as yet and we want suggestions from county officers, Institute members, County leaders, Junior leaders—all of you.

Mr. Walter Brennan, Maple Hill, some one remarked during the meeting yesterday that you would have a lot of good leaders. Please send them either to Vincent Larson, Leonardville or to myself. We will gather all the ideas we can and hope to meet a lot of you district members at the Tri-county picnic (Clay-Riley and Pottawatomie) which will be held at Manhattan a little later. The date will be announced through these columns soon, and National Secretary Kennedy will speak.

You Clay County folks who did not get to the meeting yesterday—don't like to have your ideas, too, please. Send them along, all of you folks, for we will need a lot of help. Sincerely yours for the good of the organization, Leona S. Dobson, Manhattan, Kansas.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN CREAMED ONION TOPS 3 bunches of young onions 3 cups white sauce Cut the onion tops into 1-inch pieces. Cook the onion in plenty of boiling water (salted) about ten minutes until tender. Add to the white sauce and serve on toast.

HAM BAKED IN MILK Rub 1 teaspoonful dry mustard and 1 tablespoonful brown sugar into both sides of a center cut of ham 2 or 2½ inches thick. Place in a closely covered baking pan. Cover with milk, place lid on securely, and bake 4 hours in moderate oven, 350 degrees. During the last hour of cooking place medium sized whole potatoes and whole carrots on top of the ham. Cover tightly again. This is delicious and makes a whole meal in one dish.

PEELED BAKED POTATOES Peel potatoes, cut small hole in each, sprinkle with salt, roll in flour and dust with pepper. Fill holes with onion, place in well buttered baking dish and bake in a hot oven until they begin to brown. Baste with a cup of hot water in which three tablespoons of butter have been melted. Cook for about forty-five minutes longer.

A New "Interior Decoration" Note! Learn How to Buy, Store, And Eat Bananas! Buy Them By the "Hand" Know how to buy bananas? Clever shoppers buy them by the cluster or "hand." Bought in this way, the inexpensive banana is thrifter still, and each banana may be broken or cut as wanted for use. If you buy your "hand" when the bananas are in the green-tipped stage, use some right away for cooking, and then allow the rest to ripen. Never store bananas in the refrigerator; just allow them to ripen at room temperature. When the green tip disappears, you have yellow-ripe fruit ready to eat or serve in your "made" dishes, and when bananas reach their final or fully-ripe stage, they are best for eating out of the skin and for fruit cups, cereals and the like. There are scores of ways to serve bananas—all the way from the first course at breakfast to the last course at dinner. Here is one new and delicious way: Bananas Au Gratin ¼ cup butter ½ cup salt 1 cup grated cheese 2 cups lemon juice 1 cup bread 6 bananas, cut in 1 or 2 inch slices 1 cup cracker crumbs 1 cup raisins Mix grated cheese, crumbs and salt together. Roll bananas in lemon juice and then in mixture of cheese, crumbs and salt. Place in well-greased baking dish and bake for 15 to 20 minutes in hot oven (400° F.) or until brown on top. Serve hot with roast ham, baked chops or cold cuts. 6 large servings.



8290. Slenderizing Frock. Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 44 requires 5-6 yards of 39 inch fabric. Price 35c. 8453. Active Sports Frock. Designed in Sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19; (29, 31, 33, 35, 37 bust). Size 15 requires 3-4 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending June 14th	
N F Thome, Douglas Co Ks—18 str 1130	11.25
Pete Boquin, Lyon Co Ks—19 str 1030	11.00
Oscar Olson—Osage Co Ks—12 str 1060	11.00
Oscar Olson—Osage Co Ks—12 str 1008	10.75
W G Webster—Geary Co Ks—6 str 1255	10.75
W G Webster—Jefferson Co Ks—25 str 1061	8.75
Geo. Pray—Dickinson Co Ks—17 str 795	8.75
J G Pogue—Ottawa Co Ks—16 str 790	8.50
M. W. Converse—Wabunsee Co Ks—4 str 1060	8.50
G C Kimble—Bates Co Mo—4 yrs 660	8.00
M W Converse—Wabunsee Co Ks—20 str 790	8.00
A C Butefish—Wabunsee Co Ks—8 yrs 470	8.00
W A Shaw—DeKalb Co Mo—3 cfs 170	7.50
Obelander, Graham—Blaine Co. Okla.—72 hrs 470	6.80
M W Johnson—Grundy Co Mo—1 hfr 640	7.50
M J Page, Neosho Co Ks—6 yrs 680	7.50
S F Driskill—Cedar Co Mo—2 cfs 190	7.00
Asa Neal—McPherson Co Ks—8 yrs 422	7.00
Obelander, Graham—Blaine Co Ks—72 hrs 470	6.50
Wm Brecheisen—Anderson Co Ks—3 hrs 650	10.75
A E Barnes—Butler Co Ks—32 hrs 575	6.50
Lyle Frame, Allen Co Ks—5 str 1000	6.50
C C Collins—Grundy Co Mo—5 str 630	6.50
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—5 str 630	6.50
Walter Dehn—Henry Co Mo—2 cfs 170	6.50
R A Hulton—Linn Co Ks—3 cfs 403	6.50
Henry Bigham—Wyandotte Co Ks—1 cow 1210	6.00
D W Evans—Coffey Co Ks—1 cow 990	6.00
F Lemberger—Wyandotte Co Ks—2 cows 1030	6.00
G D Deatherage—Lafayette Co Ks—3 hrs 570	5.50
Henry Bigham—Wyandotte Co Ks—3 hrs 1370	5.50
Henry Bigham—Wyandotte Co Ks—3 hrs 1370	5.50
R E Richter—Jefferson Co Ks—2 str 695	5.25
Ray Patterson—Barton Co Mo—2 str 695	5.25
O P McNeese, Douglas Co Ks—2 cows 1055	5.00
S M Dickerson—Anderson Co Ks—3 cfs 1225	4.50
Ed Eversmeyer, Riley Co Ks—2 cows 1025	4.50
Fryhofer Bros—Riley Co Ks—1 cow 970	3.50
A A Parks—St. Clair Co Mo—5 hrs 480	3.50
G M Miller—Chase Co Ks—2 cows 850	3.50
Henry Bigham—Wyandotte Co Ks—4 cows 935	3.50

SHEEP	
Mrs. John H. Young—Franklin Co Ks—5 72	9.40
J E Chantain—Johnson Co Mo—6 80	9.25
Frank Braun—Johnson Co Ks—10 76	8.75
Glen Carver—Sullivan Co Mo—5 66	8.75
Mrs. Mattie Sagen—Lafayette Co Mo—6 75	8.75
W E Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—7 78	8.75
Tom Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—7 78	8.75
Albert Braun—Nemaha Co Ks—2 77	8.75
Clayton Lester—Lafayette Co Mo—5 80	8.75
Kenneth Martin—Lyon Co Ks—18 70	8.75
J M McDaniels—Johnson Co Mo—6 86	8.75
L Grage—Henry Co Mo—5 82	8.75
C E Perren—Osage Co Ks—12 88	8.75
P Winegardner—Bates Co Mo—20 75	8.75
Tomie Scott—Sullivan Co Mo—7 72	8.75
Henry Gnad—Wabunsee Co Ks—21 80	8.75
Ophelia Lyons—Washington Co Ks—5 72	8.75
A H Eastwood—Miami Co Ks—8 83	8.75
C W Brown—Lafayette Co Mo—18 88	8.75
C J Simonds—Henry Co Mo—8 71	8.75
W E Grage—Henry Co Mo—8 71	8.75
C W Martz—Bates Co Mo—35 76	8.75
A L Linberger—Wabunsee Co Ks—18 81	8.75
Beu Fletcher—Grundy Co Mo—28 67	8.75
G D Hull—Henry Co Mo—9 73	8.75
Hoover and Ralston—Grundy Co Mo—31 77	8.75
Farmers Elev. Co—Chariton Co Mo—14 78	8.75
W E Neill—Cass County Mo—14 78	8.75
R B Moore—St. Clair Co Mo—6 68	8.75
W L Brattin—St. Clair Co Mo—7 68	8.75
E L Kentah—St. Clair Co Mo—7 68	8.75
Stafford Co S A—Stafford Co Ks—71 77	8.75
F D Dixon—Bates Co Mo—7 82	8.75
F Thornhill—Bates Co Mo—8 71	8.75
H J Mast—Henry Co Mo—8 70	8.75
T D Simpson—Cedar Co Mo—9 75	8.75
W P Schilling—Anderson Co Ks—20 77	8.75
Joe Flick—Wabunsee Co Ks—27 83	8.75
Clarence Gnad—Wabunsee Co Ks—27 83	8.75
W F Hays—Miami Co Ks—30 79	8.75
J M Harris—Osage Co Ks—6 88	8.75
Earl Heffner—Vernon Co Mo—8 8	8.75
R L Irwin—Vernon Co Mo—8 15	8.75
Henry Croft—Washington Co Ks—15 79	8.75
J C Dixon—Bates Co Mo—11 73	8.75
Chas G Nigley—Bates Co Mo—16 67	8.75
Walter Dorr—Osage Co Ks—7 87	8.75
John Casteel—Barton Co Mo—18 76	8.75
R L Clark—Coffey Co Ks—11 78	8.50
H S Hornedon—Crawford Co Ks—11 80	8.50
Otto Meinig—Miami Co Ks—5 76	8.50
J H Driskill—Linn Co Ks—25 72	8.50
Charles R Nalburn—Bates Co Ks—6 73	8.50
Ben Hagan—Crawford Co Ks—6 73	8.50
Frank Holman—Bourbon Co Ks—10 71	8.50
L H McCann, Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—199 73	8.50
Geo Smith—Coffey Co Ks—6 80	8.50
G A Cecil—Henry Co Mo—8 87	8.50
J F Inman—Coffey Co Ks—20 80	8.50
Edward Hertzog—Ray Co Mo—5 80	8.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

The Chicago market continues on the downward trend. The market opened 1-2 cent higher than last week's close but the advance developed to be only a flash, lasting but one day. Extras closed at 23 1/2 cents, down 1 cent from the opening; Standards 23 3/4 cents, 89 Score 22 1/2 cents, 88 Score 22 1/4 cents all down 3/4 cents.

NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET

The New York market showed strength early, the week opening 1-2 cent higher than last week's close, but declined as the week progressed, extras finishing the week at 24 1/4 cents, down 1/4 cent. The advance early in the week came as a result of announcement that the Government would again buy substantial quantities of Butter for relief purposes. However, in the absence of definite information as to when the Government would enter the market and what quantities would be purchased, heavy supplies and indifference on the part of buyers forced markets to new lows for the season.

The production trend in all important areas is steadily upward with outlook for continued good production, in fact the best it has been in several years, conditions which only a few months ago all but threatened a butter famine, have suddenly changed into favorable producing conditions that have resulted in what, comparatively speaking, is termed a flood of butter. Movement into consumption continues to be disappointing in spite of lower prices, while the heavy movement of butter substitutes continues. As a result of these conditions, storage input has been heavy as shown by the June 1 U. S. Department Agriculture Cold Storage report which follows. While this report shows less butter in storage June 1st than the five year average, the difference has been more than offset by the movement into storage since June 1st. Although total imports are less, foreign butter still continues to come in to this country with quite liberal

quantities received at New York last week. Announcement that the Government would buy butter again for relief purposes has had a stabilizing effect on the market, and without this, the market would (we feel very confident) be considerably lower than it is at present.

CHICAGO EGG MARKET

There has been but little change in the Egg market here during the week with Extra Firsts closing at 23 cents, Firsts 23 1/4 cents. Current Receipts 23 1/4 cents, Ditties 20 cents and Checks 19 1/2 cents.

NEW YORK EGG MARKET

The New York Egg Market which has for sometime been relatively quiet, shows declines of 1 cent and 1 1/4 cents for the week with Standards closing at 25 to 25 1/4 cents, Firsts 24 1/4 cents. While receipts of fresh eggs are showing some increases in terminal markets, supplies are being rapidly absorbed. The statistical position continues favorably as shown by the June 1st Cold Storage report.

U. S. COLD STORAGE HOLDING FROM DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

Butter, Creamery June 1, 1935—lbs 33,086,000; June 1, 1934, 27,161,000; June 1, Five Years' Average 35,403,600.
Cheese, American, Lbs., June 1, 1935, 48,274,000; June 1, 1934, 38,078,000; June 1, Five Years' Average, 48,007,000.
Eggs Shell cs. June 1, 1935—6,366,000; June 1, 1934, 7,819,000; June 1, Five Years' Average, 7,555,000.
Eggs, Frozen, lbs.—June 1, 1935, June 1 Five Years' Average 97,552,000.
Poultry Frozen lbs.—June 1, 1935, 48,311,000; June 1, 1934, 59,790,000; June 1, Five Years' Average 43,654,000.
Cream Frozen 40 per cent June 1, 1935, 126,000; June 1, 1934, 120,000.
In 10 Gal cans 20 per cent, June 1, 1935 3,000; June 1, 1934, 3,060.
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.
A. W. Seamans, Asst. Manager.

THE FLUSHING BAR IS

HELP TO NESTING BIRDS
The delightful aroma of new-mown hay will soon again fill the country side. Mowing time is at hand. And so too, is the nesting time of our birds. The two are coincident, says a release from the American Game Association. Harvest time is a happy time on all

farms, but to many of our unfortunate ground nesting feathered friends, it is a season of grim tragedy. Meadow larks, bobwhite quail, ringneck pheasants, and even wild ducks, suffer severely from the destruction of themselves and their nests and babies



But talk is cheap. Let's act!

Build cooperatives.

—Hold your wheat out of the hands of the gamblers; market cooperatively.

—Refuse "trust" oil; purchase cooperatively.

Unite with your neighbors to build the new cooperative system of distribution and manufacture complete from producer to consumer.

BUY CO-OP PRODUCTS

Gasoline
Kerosene
Distillate
Tractor Fuel
Lubricating Oils
Greases

Tires
Batteries
Auto Accessories
Paints
Farm Lighting Plants

They are built for service, not for profit.
Buy them at your own Cooperative station.

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

No. Kansas City, Mo.

from moving and harvesting machines.

Students of wildlife tell us that the nesting mortality of our birds is appalling. Mr. H. L. Stoddard, our outstanding authority on bobwhite quail, after years of study devoted exclusively to this bird, says that fully eighty per cent of the eggs laid are destroyed before hatching. This, of course, is not all due to mowing or to other operations of the farm. Many of the factors responsible are entirely beyond our control. But we can control to a substantial degree the destruction caused directly by mowing.

Back in 1930 an enterprising Wisconsin game warden named Peterson had a bright idea. He conceived and made the first flushing bar, a simple device to prevent the destruction of nesting game and song birds. It worked, and since that time it has been improved until now we have one which is simple in design, inexpensive, easy of manipulation, and effective beyond Peterson's fondest hopes.

This flushing device consists simply of a light pole about ten or twelve feet long attached at right angles to the front end of the tongue of the mower. From this pole series of short lengths of old chain is suspended by light wires, spaced about a foot apart, so that they reach the ground.

These chains sweep the ground ahead of the cutting bar and flush the birds well in advance of the knives. When the bird rises the alert driver has ample time to raise the cutting bar and pass over the nest, leaving it and its contents intact in a samll patch of protective vegetation.

That the flushing bar works is well attested by the fact that on one area in Pennsylvania last year fully fifteen hundred pheasant eggs were saved from a 125-acre field of alfalfa. That may be hard to believe, but it's true. There is an unusually heavy concentration of pheasants in that locality.

Aside from this, there have been many reports from all parts of the country telling similar stories of the effectiveness of the flushing bar in saving valuable insect eating birds and their nests.

The American Game Association, of Washington, D. C., is eager to provide more detailed information relative to the construction and operation of this wonderful bird saving device. A penny postcard will do the trick.

BANG'S DISEASE CONTROL DISCUSSED IN BULLETIN

In response to numerous inquiries concerning Bang's disease of cattle and agglutination test which is used in detecting the infection, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has prepared a mimeographed circular.

Dr. W. E. Cotton, superintendent of the Bureau of Experiment Station at Bethesda, Md., author of the pamphlet has included such information as the channels of infection, the effect of the germ on the animal and the unborn calf and methods of dealing with infected herds.

The pamphlet was prepared particularly for the information of veterinarians, county agents, and livestock breeders who desire the latest scientific facts concerning the disease and its eradication. Copies of the pamphlet, which contains 5 pages, may be obtained on request from the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

100 Per Cent Locals

Below are listed, by counties, the Farmers Union wheat-growers of Kansas which have to date, reported and paid the dues of all members who were paid up for 1934. Watch the List Grow—and HELP IT GROW. See that your own Local gets on this list as soon as possible.
ANDERSON COUNTY—
Indian Creek 2050.
ATCHISON COUNTY—
Cummins 1837.

BROWN COUNTY—

Carson 1035.
GRAHAM COUNTY—
Ellsworth 942.
CLAY COUNTY—
Hillsdale 511.
ROSS 1124.
COFFEY COUNTY—
Independent 2145.
CRAWFORD COUNTY—
Slifer 431.
Mommouth 1714.
Ozark, 699.
CHASE COUNTY—
Sixty Six 1907.
CHEROKEE COUNTY—
Melrose 2059.
COWLEY COUNTY—
Science Valley 1946.
CLOUD COUNTY—
St. Joe 2182.
ELLSWORTH COUNTY—
Little Wolf 1376.
Franklin 1301.
Pleasant Valley 984.
Trivoli 1001.
GRAHAM COUNTY—
Morland Elevator 1822.
JOHNSON COUNTY—
Pleasant View 1957.
Summerfield 1955.
LYON COUNTY—
Admire 1255.
LOGAN COUNTY—
Page 1286.
MAAMI COUNTY—
Osage Valley 1683.
Bellevue 1192.
Washington 1680.
MARSHALL COUNTY—
Bremen 2122.
Fairview 984.
Midway 857.
Sunrise 1238.
MOPHERSON COUNTY—
South Diamond 1567.
NEMAH COUNTY—
Downey 1127.
OSAGE COUNTY—
Kinneyville 1522.
Union 1412.
OTTAWA COUNTY—
Mt. Pleasant 79.
PHILLIPS COUNTY—
Gretna 634.
RILEY COUNTY—
Baldwin Creek 1308.
Pleasant Hill, 1202.
Crooked Creek, 1205.
Fairview, 1207.
Pioneer 250.
Prairie Dale 370.
Pleasant Valley 2208.
Three Corners, 769.
ROOKS COUNTY—
Eureka 2207.
Elm Creek 432.
RUSH COUNTY—
Lone Star 917.
Illinois 794.
SALINE COUNTY—
Bavaria 1878.
STAFFORD COUNTY—
Corn Valley 2201.
SCOTT COUNTY—
Modoc 2006.
SHAWNEE COUNTY—

WASHINGTON COUNTY—

Emmons 783.
Liberty 1142.
WABAUNSEE COUNTY—
Lone Cedar 1864.
Pretty Creek 1652.
Sunny Slope 1861.
WOODSON COUNTY—
Piqua, 2151.

SPECIAL

CASE C. C. TRACTOR

Excellent Condition

Complete with New 4-row

LISTER CULTIVATOR

and 2-row 11 Shovel Case

C C Cultivator

All for

\$745.00

Terms if wanted

STAFFORD HDW. & IMP. CO.

Stafford,

Kansas

DIRECT SHIPPER

IT COSTS MONEY TO RUN A FARM—
GET THE MOST FOR YOUR PRODUCT—

With feed crops short this year and production cut, it is very necessary that you get the most for your butterfat.

WE WANT MORE SHIPPERS. GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE YOU. We give prompt service on return of checks and empty cans

REMEMBER—WE PAY TRANSPORTATION

Farmers Union Cooperative
Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas

Wakeeney, Kansas

It's Important

to get the very last dime possible for your live stock when you go to market.

That means it is important to consign your live stock to a firm which has YOUR interests at heart, and which is able to give you the very best of service.

Naturally,

—YOUR OWN FIRM—

is the one which has the most interest in you as a farmer-producer. That means it is important to consign your live stock—an animal or a car load or train load—to

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION CO.

Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.
(Read List of Sales this issue; and Tune in on Daily Farmers Union Program, Noon, KFB, for Market).

The Risk is Too Great

for you to carry it yourself on your property.

You can be careful, and cut down the probability of loss, but you don't know when disaster will come your way. However

You Can Insure Against Loss

Insure Mutually with us at a saving of 20 per cent. or more—Join our 16,000 or more satisfied policy holders. Why not have the best.

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANIES
of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

Insurance protection against Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hall. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance

Managers and Directors Attention

Pool your purchases of Feed, Oyster Shell, Wire, Nails, Fencing, etc.

In this way you can buy cheaper and meet any and all competition. Car lot buying saves a handling charge—write us for prices. Our Field men will be glad to work with you on this car lot purchasing program. Many Cooperative Elevators are now pooling their buying power. WHY NOT YOU!

The Farmers Union
Jobbing Association

Second and Waters Streets
Kansas City, Kansas