



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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REAL CAMPAIGN IS ON

House to House Calls Made By Members

The Twenty-Four Volunteer Workers, in Twelve Teams, Had Successful Meetings in Some Sixty-odd Counties Last Week; Good Response

Reports Start Coming In

House to House Campaign Now Going on in Various Counties; Bad Weather Delayed Start of Local Efforts in a Few Communities; but Ready Now

The real campaign for membership in the Kansas Farmers Union is now in progress. The real campaign—the one which will really count—is the one which is being carried on out at the cross roads by the members themselves. From the responses given the county-wide meetings in some sixty-five counties last week, at which volunteer state campaign workers spoke, the indications are that in most of the counties visited, the local members are busy this week calling on their neighbors and urging them to join the Kansas Farmers Union.

The two dozen campaign workers last week carried the campaign to the counties. The members in the counties are now carrying the campaign to the farmers themselves. At nearly every meeting held last week, a large number of men and women willingly offered their services in the matter of putting on a local house-to-house canvass or drive for members.

Different counties are employing different plans, but virtually all of the plans call for a house-to-house canvass. In some counties, the volunteer workers formed themselves into teams; in some counties, each worker is assigned a list of names or a certain neighborhood for which he or she is responsible. Some counties are developing contests. One county, at least, is staging a contest between the men and the women.

In most instances, the teams were formed, or the work arranged for, at the time of the meetings last week. Some, where bad weather made the crowds small, have called meetings for this week, at which time the full plans will be formulated.

The total number of "start-off" meetings held last week by the twelve teams will no doubt reach several thousand. Some meetings were poorly attended, and others were attended by several hundred. Weather conditions had much to do with attendance. Wheat sowing kept some away. The thoroughness with which the meetings had been advertised also had a great deal to do with the size of the crowds.

All Want More Members. The state speakers and workers found a universal desire to increase membership. Most communities show a willingness to cooperate with the Farmers Union. Business and professional people are looking with favor on the membership campaign in their own communities. For the most part, school boards and county officers gladly furnished buildings free for the meetings. In one or two instances, however, the workers were obliged to pay for the use of buildings supported by taxes coming largely from the farmers. In such places, the opportunity

CO-OP CREAMERY PAYS DIVIDENDS TO THE FARMERS

Kansas Farmers Union Members Getting Large Returns from Cooperative Marketing of Dairy Products through Nebraska Plant

EARN \$50 ABOVE STOCK
Thousand Patrons Receive Letter Telling of Earning of Share of Stock Plus Cash Dividends; Many Kansas Farmers Benefit

Cooperative marketing pays. We know that all the time, but we are reminded of it from time to time. Patrons of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Co. Inc., Superior, Nebraska, are being pleasantly reminded now of the advantages of cooperative marketing of butter fat. This Farmers Union institution is located just across the line in Nebraska, under the Nebraska set-up. However, state lines do not mean a thing to farmers who want to cooperate; so Kansas farmers who want to cooperate receive the same advantages as do their brothers across the line.

James C. Norgaard, manager of this cooperative plant and business, has sent hundreds of dollars to the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union in the form of dues he has collected from Kansas members. The cooperative business has returned many more hundreds of dollars to Kansas members. On September 30, Mr. Norgaard sent in dues for ten members in the Kansas Farmers Union. It was only one of many such reports he has sent in. He enclosed a copy of a letter which his office is sending out to a thousand patrons who have earned a share of stock and cash dividends. "In some instances they have earned over \$50 above their share of stock," says Mr. Norgaard. "This will no doubt bring in some more dues."

Here is a copy of the letters being sent out: "During the past few years you have patronized the Farmers Union Creameries you have earned — in accordance with our by-laws you have been issued a \$10.00 share of stock in our creameries, and the balance of — in cash. Upon receipt of your Farmers Union membership card we will forward you this share of stock and cash due you. If you are not a paid up member of the Farmers Union you can send in your dues to the creamery. The dues are \$2.60 in Nebraska and \$2.75 in Kansas. In the future your dividends will be cash as long as you keep your stock. You of course must be a member of the Union to get cash dividends."

"Being a member of the Farmers Union also entitles you to get our condensed buttermilk at lower prices than non-union members. It also entitles you to receive dividends from the Farmers Union Livestock Commission House in Omaha and St. Joseph, lower fire insurance and many other benefits."

"We want to thank you for your patronage and hope we may serve you in the future. If there is no Farmers Union cream station in your town ship your cream direct to our nearest plant."

"Sincerely yours,
Farmers Union Co-Op. Creamery Co.
"James C. Norgaard, Gen. Mgr."
Here is the way a Kansas farmer

responded to a letter sent out about the first of September to stockholders informing them that dividend checks for cream sold in 1932 were ready for mailing. The Creamery asked for membership cards either in the Kansas or Nebraska Farmers Union to be submitted as proof that each stockholder is paid up in the Union. Here is the letter:

"Dear Sir: I am enclosing the receipt showing my Farmers Union dues as being paid for 1933. You may feel assured that the dividend will be welcomed. Wishing you further success, I am

Yours truly,
John Otte,
Cawker City, Kans.

NEED ORGANIZED STRENGTH

One of the best commentaries on farm organization we have read lately came to the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer in the form of a letter from Jacob H. Taylor, former secretary of the national board of Farm Organizations. Mr. Taylor lives in Washington, D. C. His letter was dated September 26, 1933. He said: "I note with real interest that you are putting on a membership drive in Kansas. For the sake of Kansas farmers and the influence a successful drive will have on farmers everywhere, I sincerely hope that you will get results beyond anything that has ever been done in the excellent work of the organization."

"I am concerned in this for the reason that unless the farmers are thoroughly and loyally organized as the only method of giving effective expression to their ideas and programs, the reconstruction road ahead on this farm problem is going to be long stretched out. A new order of things is being invoked generally in this country. If the farmers expect to be considered the major factor instead of an incident in the general reconstruction program, they simply have to show a force of organization membership to give strength to aggressive leadership."

"Farmers should not be misled about the political significance of the present situation. Just as long as they are without great organization strength they will be treated as the other interests want to treat them. The industrial, economic, business, and political world keep through tab on what the farmers are doing. They pay little attention to them as individuals, but increasing attention to them as determined by the size and strength of their organization."

"Another thing, the present now is not only economic but highly political. However sympathetic present high officials may be in dealing with the farm problem, it must be kept in mind that through resignation, death, and change of political administrations, officials are at the best temporary. If the satisfactory ones are kept in power it can only be done by the farmers being more expressive than the interests which profit off the farmers. A good man for the farmers is always fought by these other interests. They try to get the administration in line with what they want. So it is a case of power and influence that the farmers must constantly use in order to keep the changing personnel sympathetic with the farmers' own ideas."

"We have suffered enough as a result of the other fellow's policy. We have no right to expect much change unless we bring it about ourselves. We cannot hope to do much of this unless we have the organization strong enough to give force to its requests and demands."

LIST LANDON AS ONE OF SPEAKERS F. U. CONVENTION

John A. Simpson Also Will be on Program of Annual State Farmers Union Convention at Lawrence; Other Prominent Speakers

TO BROADCAST TALKS

Entire City and University Pledge Best Efforts to Make Convention Grand Success; Large Sessions in K. U. Auditorium

Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas will be one of the outstanding speakers on the program of the state annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union, and will appear on Wednesday evening, October 2, in the University Auditorium at Lawrence. Governor Landon readily accepted an invitation to speak at the Farmers Union convention. It has been a custom for several years for the governor of the state to address the annual meeting of this farm organization.

Although the program has not been definitely worked out in detail, several speakers of national importance are assured for the various sessions which will begin officially on Wednesday, October 25, and will continue through Friday. National Farmers Union president John A. Simpson will be one of the speakers. Mr. Simpson has relatives living in Lawrence. In shaping the program, those in charge of affairs are striving to avoid too many speeches, and are trying to make more time for discussions of timely problems as the Farmers Union faces them in Kansas, and for reports from the various Farmers Union marketing and business institutions. However, those who are to appear as speakers on the programs are being selected because of their ability as speakers and as students of present day affairs.

Citizens of Lawrence are determined to make good on their promises to give the Farmers Union one of the best conventions in its history. George Hedrick, secretary of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, together with other leading Lawrence citizens, recently met with Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and assured him that everything possible is being done to make the convention a great success. Chancellor Lindley of the University of Kansas personally guaranteed to Mr. Ward that the facilities of the University would be at the command of the Farmers Union for the convention, and offered to do whatever he could to help make it a success.

The larger sessions of the convention will be held in the University Auditorium, one of the best buildings of its kind in the state. It comfortably seats 4,000 people. A loud speaking system will be employed, and as many of the speeches as desired will be broadcast over radio stations. WREN. Some of the smaller sessions will no doubt be held in a suitable building downtown in Lawrence.

Lawrence citizens will take care of the matter of transportation for delegates and visitors. A fleet of automobiles will be at the beck and call of every Farmers Union convention attendant.

Meals will be available at reasonable prices "on the hill" at the big University cafeteria. Many good restaurants and eating places are ready to serve those who select to eat downtown.

Hotel rooms will be available to all

who want them, and those who might prefer to stay at private homes will find a good assortment of rooms. Prices for outside or private rooms will be \$1 for one person or \$1.50 for two persons. The Elridge House will be the headquarters hotel, but there are two or three other hotels which will be able to afford good rooms to the delegates and other visitors.

The Lawrence chamber of commerce will see that such details as registration booths, stenographers to take care of registration, and others, are well taken care of. Further particulars of the coming state convention will be published next week.

DEFINITE HOG-CORN PROGRAM

A program designed to lift both corn and hog prices has been recommended to the secretary of agriculture by the committee of twenty-five, representing producers of corn and hogs in the middle west. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, at the request of the committee, is now working out the full details of the program.

An article dealing with the progress made in the matter of lifting hog and corn prices to parity appears in the September 30 issue of Wallace's Farmer, the farm magazine which Henry Wallace edited before being called to Washington as secretary of agriculture. The article, in part appears below:

Pushing Hog-Corn Program

On hogs, the committee asks:

1. An agreement with packers to the end that hog prices may be advanced to parity (around \$8 a hundred) at Chicago by November 1, and held there until June 1, 1934. Prices on heavy hogs would be lower, in order to encourage the sale of hogs at lighter weights.

2. A processing tax of \$2 a hundred on hogs. At least \$1 of this would be turned back to contract signers who shipped hogs weighing under 220 pounds.

3. Action to sustain this price by buying up surplus hogs for sale to the Federal Reserve Administration, and by other means.

At the start, at least, the processing tax would come out of the price for hogs paid to the producer. Assuming that the Chicago price were raised to \$8, the net price to the farmer would be \$6 after deducting a \$2 processing tax. If the farmer were a contract signer, he would get back \$1 of this tax, and the price to him would be \$7. It should be remembered that these prices are estimates only, and that they may be changed materially before the plan is finally announced.

On corn, the committee asks: 1. Reduction of 15,000,000 acres in the 1934 crop, this reduction to be secured by renting land at the rate of 30 cents a bushel on the average yield of rented land. This would mean a \$12 per acre rental of 40-bushel land.

2. Of this rental, 25 per cent would be paid as soon as the rental contract was approved, 15 per cent on August 1, 1934, and the balance on December 1, 1934.

3. The corn acreage plan would not go into effect until the total of 15,000,000 acres had been rented. Each state and county would be given an allotment. Within the county, every farmer would have an opportunity to rent a portion of his land. However, in case farmers declined to rent land, the others would be permitted to increase their rented acreage so that the county's allotment could be met.

CORN AND HOGS PROGRAM TO BE LAUNCHED SOON

Wallace Points Out Decline of Exports of Pork and Lard from \$1 Billion Pounds in 1923 to 711 Million Pounds in 1932

REDUCE HOG CROP

Also Reduce Corn Acreage in Effort to Insure Parity Prices for Hog and Corn Producers; Nearly Half Billion Pigs Removed

The corn-hog problem will soon be occupying the spot light in the United States, as a program will be developed to bring parity prices to producers, involving a reduction of corn acreage, according to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. The program will be launched in a very short time, it is believed.

Secretary Wallace points out that, after the World War, considerable corn was released for hog feed because of the decreased use of horses and mules. He also stated that the production of Federally inspected slaughter pigs remains around 45 million head annually, while exports of pork and lard to Europe have declined from 2 billion pounds in 1923 to 711 million pounds in 1932.

With approximately 450 million head of pigs removed from the future hog markets during the past month through the operation of the emergency pig and sow purchasing plan, considerable corn has been released for other purposes. The adjustment administration feels that this extra corn may tend to increase production of other meat producing livestock which would defeat the purpose of the plan.

In addition to a reduction in corn acreage, the corn and hog plan will contain provisions for reduction of the annual hog crop.

All contracts would have to be signed by January 15, 1934.

For a permanent program on hogs, the committee suggests:

1. Every contract signer turn in a record of hog marketing for 1934-35, so that a start can be made in getting records to use as a basis for an allotment scheme on hogs, beginning November 1, 1934.

Members of the committee have suggested informally that it would be well to get the spring pig crop of next year under control by having every contract signer agree to reduce the number of sows bred this winter by 20 per cent under the number bred last winter. If last winter was not representative of the contract signer's usual hog program, he could bring in evidence to change the basis for reduction.

To raise funds to pay corn land rentals, the committee recommends:

1. A processing tax on corn going into industrial usage.

2. A processing tax on the products that compete with corn.

3. Using part of the processing tax on hogs.

A number of questions will present themselves to every farmer at once. The first probably will be: Why limit the price advance on hogs to the period, November 1, 1933, to June 1, 1934?

The committee insists that the on-

(continued on page 2)

Notice to Members

CALL FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS DIVISION OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA, WHICH WILL BE HELD AT LAWRENCE, KANSAS, OCTOBER 25, 26, 27, 1933.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union will convene at Lawrence on October 25, 1933, at 10:00 a. m.

The Board of Directors of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening, October 24, 1933 at 8:00 p. m. The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 24, 1933 at 1:00 p. m.

Wednesday morning, October 25, 1933 at 10:00 a. m., the Farmers Union will convene in annual session and with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate candidates for officers and directors including one director from each of the Fourth and Fifth Districts.

Friday morning will be election of officers.

Delegates to the Farmers Union annual meeting are requested to have their credentials in the hands of Secretary Lynn five days before the date of the annual meeting.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

1. One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union with five or more paid up members on October 21, 1933.

2. One delegate for each county union in good standing as above. A county union to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state union October 21, 1933.

3. One delegate for each county or district cooperative Business Association and in case of county Farmers Union Cooperative Associations, each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.

4. One delegate for each state-wide business or marketing organization affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union. Credentials of the organization represented must be filed by the delegates representing such organization.

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Elect Your DELEGATES

Every Local, every county Union and every business organization organized under the Farmers Union in Kansas should be represented at the coming state convention with a delegate.

The Annual Farmers Union State Convention will be in session in less than three weeks. Therefore, if you have not already selected your delegate and alternate, it is time to attend to that matter.

The Kansas Farmers Union stands on the threshold of a new era of activity. It is coming into a program of increased influence and power. It is important, then, that each unit eligible to representation by delegate should be so represented.

Elect your delegates.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the
FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION
OF AMERICA

By the authority of the Constitution and By-laws and the approval of the National Board, I hereby call the regular Annual Convention of the National Farmers Union, beginning at 9:00 A. M. Tuesday, November 21st, 1933, in the auditorium of the Castle Hotel in the City of Omaha, Nebraska.

The purpose of the meeting is to elect officers, formulate plans and policies for the coming year and transact such other business as may come before the Convention. It will remain in session until all business is completed.

There will be an unofficial get-together meeting held at the same place at 8 P. M. on November 20th.

(signed) John A. Simpson, President

Attest: E. E. Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer.
Date Sept. 19, 1933.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1933

RESPONSIBILITY—DO WE ACCEPT IT?

One of the biggest things in this life is responsibility. The man or woman who can accept responsibility is of value to society in general. The person who cannot be trusted with responsibility, however, does not stand very high in a community.

A farmer who affiliates with the Kansas Farmers Union accepts a great responsibility. He contributes to his community, because he supports his class organization in an endeavor to make possible a better agriculture. He accepts a responsibility and a leadership. The Farmers Union is a militant farm organization which fights for justice for farmers, in marketing and in legislation. The farmer who joins knows he is getting into a militant organization, and he knows he is expected to do his part in carrying on the militant program. If he is a man of no character, he has no real place in the Farmers Union.

Responsible for Education

The Farmers Union member's responsibility does not cease with his payment of his small dues. It does not cease with his patronage of Farmers Union cooperative marketing or business institutions. It does not cease with his writing to his representative, his senators or his congressmen, demanding Farmers Union sponsored legislation.

Responsibility in the Farmers Union goes farther than this. The good Farmers Union member accepts the responsibility of cooperative education, as it applies to his neighbors. He accepts the responsibility of carrying the cooperative message to his neighbors, and of urging them to join hands with all militant, progressive farmers in this one class organization.

Last week, a number of Farmers Union members sacrificed time and effort, tore themselves away from work for a week or more, hired men to take their places at home doing the work there, and carried the cooperative message of the Farmers Union into the majority of the counties in Kansas. These members who volunteered for this good work could not reach all the farmers in the various communities, of course. However, they did reach some of the key farmers in each community.

These volunteers reached several of the local members who have accepted the responsibilities which go along with Farmers Union membership. These local members attended the meetings and accepted the message of cooperation as it was delivered to them by the volunteer statewide workers. Now it is their responsibility to carry this message into the homes of their neighbors.

Would Join if They Knew

Many farmers would be glad to join the Farmers Union if they knew just what it stands for. They would join if they knew it stands for the Frazier bill and all its provisions as presented to the last Congress. They would join if they knew that by so doing, they help to bring up the strength of their class organization to the point where it can demand and receive just laws for farmers, including the Frazier bill which will make it possible for farmers to keep their homes, and to buy their necessary articles with agricultural money rather than with Wall Street money.

Many of the farmers now out of the Union would join if they could realize what it has already done for them. If they realized fully that the Kansas Farmers Union means the coming into Kansas of millions of dollars in wheat allotment payments that otherwise would not have come at all, and that its influence, past and present, is to be responsible in a large measure for further programs whereby farmers will receive prices equal to cost of production of other commodities—if they realized all this, they would undoubtedly join. They would join, too, if they realized that the Kansas Farmers Union was largely responsible for beneficial state legislation in Kansas, which has saved them thousands of dollars by way of reduced auto license prices, retention of exemption from tax on farm-used gasoline, and many other legislative benefits secured last spring.

Is Only One Way

Naturally, the volunteers who went into the various communities last week spreading the gospel of the Farmers Union could not tell their messages to those men and women who needed the message, but who had not been aroused to the point of interest where they would attend the Farmers Union meeting.

In some way, these good farmers must be told of the Farmers Union program. They do not receive this paper. Many of them do not have radios, and do not hear the Farmers Union messages on national or state broadcasts. The daily papers, and the weeklies, do not carry much of our message to these neighbors of ours.

There is only one way. That way is being used to good advantage throughout the state. That way is the house to house canvass.

By the method of the house to house canvass, the messages of cooperation, the call to rally to colors of a militant farm organization, are being brought to the attention of every farmer in these counties or communities. Our problems are being talked over as we sit with our neighbors on their own

wagon tongues, in their own barns or in their own surroundings.

Those who are carrying on this house to house canvass are the good members who have accepted the responsibility which goes with Farmers Union membership. Those who have the time to do this service, yet who fail to do it, are failing in the responsibility which they should accept.

In a community where the members refuse to accept this responsibility, the work and sacrifices of the volunteers who visited the county have been in vain.

Responsibility is one of the biggest things in this life.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE FARMER?

During the past two months the writer has probably addressed fifty thousand farmers in five states. I have been able to hold hundreds of conferences with small groups and individual farmers. In meeting farmers about the first question asked is "How is everything?" It is then that you get your first impression as to his mental attitude.

In going from county to county and state to state I find that farmers are thinking along about the same lines. Under present conditions, of course, many are discouraged beyond that which is usually expressed. A farmer is no different from anyone else when it comes to difficult problems and fighting hard battles; he is quite reserved and does not express himself freely. Only after the subject is opened up is he more willing to volunteer an expression of his own situation and position.

As these notes are written, the state-wide county meetings are coming to a finish. It probably is the first time in the history of the Kansas Farmers Union that we have touched with meetings most of the counties in the state in such a short time. It will be interesting indeed when these twelve teams get together and compare notes. As the next few weeks advance, in most of these counties, volunteer teams will be out going from house to house and soliciting farmers for membership. We really expect our membership list to be broadened by several thousand. It will be squarely up to the farmer himself to decide whether or not he wishes to join hands with his neighbor in a fight to the end that he may retain his home.

The writer has no hesitancy in saying that we are in the thick of a death struggle. If the farmers of our state and nation expect to receive a square deal for themselves, they surely will join their own class organization. Better than anyone else, farm leaders all over the country know the value of organization and a large and militant membership. Your leaders are fighting your battles before our state and national governments. It is not a bed of roses. Only by having the facts at hand and through concerted efforts are your leaders able to gain headway before our lawmakers.

The fact that all other classes of society aside from farmers, are quite solidly organized and in mass numbers and percentages, should cause the farmer to volunteer his membership in the Farmers Union. Why is it necessary that speakers have to go out and comb the country? Why is it that your leaders have to face some of the unwarranted criticism at a time when most of our leaders are sacrificing and giving their very best for the people of their class? In Kansas we have some 160,000 farmers; less than one third belong to our organizations. The writer would welcome any justifiable reason why any farmer does not join the Farmers Union.

Human beings are inclined to look back and think in terms of the past. The past is only beneficial in so far as it guards the future. The worthwhile leaders and constructive men who are making American history are those individuals who are forging ahead along constructive lines.

During the past week as these speakers have combed some seventy counties in Kansas, they probably have been told of many barriers in the way of the progress of our organization. About the first thing you hear when you enter a community is "Well things are pretty dead around here." And then we ask "What's wrong?" And then comes the statement that maybe five or ten years ago, or even fifteen, some elevator or business institution went broke and had to close its doors. About the next they'll tell you is that Brown, Jones or Smith was instrumental in starting the cooperative and that Hughes was its first manager. Things got to a bad way and the directors had to sign a note at the bank. The business probably has been closed out for several years and the directors or a num-

ber of them, have had to shoulder the financial load.

Of course, this is a dark picture, but it is not a reason why a farmer should not pay his dues into the Farmers Union. We should broaden our thinking and think in terms of all farmers rather than just of a few in our community, because over and above all this type of argument the cooperatives have made and saved for the farmers of the country multiplied millions of dollars. If the farmer would take time to read our paper and to check up, he would find that the above statement is true and correct. The cooperative marketing and purchasing program is long-time in character and nature. It is as sound as a bullet and farmers should support and cooperate in making it a success; but today we need emergency action.

We accomplished enough in the last session of Congress to equalize agriculture with industry if we will only use and support the available means at hand. The Agricultural Adjustment Act says the farmer shall have a parity price, but the farmers of this country will never get it unless we use our organization.

If the Farmers Union of Kansas will give its leaders fifty thousand members and the other states will do likewise then we can go to Washington and name our program. We can clean things up in short order and your farmers will be getting for your commodity a price which will let you live and balance your industry with other industries.

We appeal and plead for our members to get out and wait on your neighbor at this time. Sign him up in the Farmers Union. Tell him the truth; the truth should convince any honest, well-thinking farmer, and don't forget that agriculture must be organized in numbers and percentages as our other groups are organized.

These meetings of the past week will be of little or no avail unless a few minute-men and women in each local get out and carry on this drive. We have no disposition to scold, but because of present conditions and past experience we know that farmers will only save themselves, comparable to the way they join hands in this fight for equality. There is no medicine through which we can work more available or sound than the Farmers Union. They know the Farmers Union in Kansas and they know it in the nation. It has a worthwhile reputation. Let's back it up by a large militant, courageous membership.

GET READY FOR STATE CONVENTION OF FARMERS UNION AT ONCE

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Farmers Union of Kansas will be held in Lawrence, October 24, 25, 26 and 27.

I am at Lawrence today, making arrangements for the Convention, and I am telling the citizens of Lawrence that we're going to have the largest crowd ever at this state Convention. I will expect you to help me out to make this a reality.

I fully appreciate and realize the hard times, but it will do your soul good to take a few days off and come to the Lawrence convention. We sincerely plead for every local, county and business organization to be represented by delegate at this convention.

As always, our program will probably be too full. Many speakers of state and national importance would like to appear on our program. Unfortunately we cannot use all of them. Our ultimate aim is that out of this convention will come a program for the next year which will look upward. As successful as our organization is there is much room for improvement and some of these problems relative to our organization's advancement are already being placed in the hands of committees. A day or two before the convention proper convenes some of these committees will be whipping their problems in the hands of the convention. We have learned by experience that it is not best to leave all these problems until the time of the convention sessions.

So as we call you to cooperate we sincerely hope that this cooperation will be given. It is only three weeks until convention time, if you haven't already done it, choose your delegates and choose them now. Every local with a paid-up membership of five is entitled to a representative. We firmly believe that our membership will come to the convention in large numbers. You can band together, and five or six come in one car to hold down expenses.

Let's look forward along constructive lines that by cooperating together we can pull agriculture out of the mess it now finds itself in, and really be of service to the farmers. Anything less than this will not be our best.

When Green Foods Fail, Feed More Vitamin A

WHEN drought dries up the land and chickens can no longer secure green forage, such as clover, alfalfa and grasses, increase the amount of vitamin A in their feed. This is the advice of F. D. Baird, director of the nutritional laboratories of the National Oil Products Company, to poultrymen in districts suffering from lack of rain.

"When green foods fail, poultry may not get enough vitamin A," states Mr. Baird. "This is the conclusion drawn from studies carried out recently by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. The authors of the report say:

"Rations usually fed laying hens apparently do not supply enough vitamin A for maintenance and high egg production unless the hens have access to green grass or similar green feed. It seems possible that pullets which do not have access to green feed and are fed heavy amounts of ordinary laying feeds are likely to break down from deficiency of vitamin A during the second and third years."

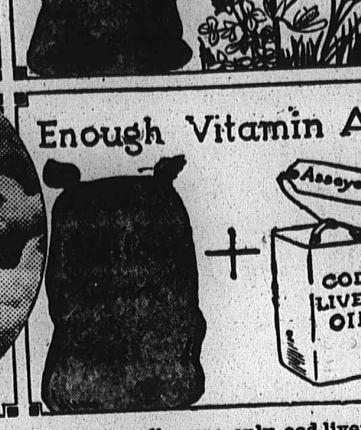
"A simple way to supply vitamin A is to use cod-liver oil in the feed. This oil, when of good quality, is rich in vitamin A as well as vitamin D.

"Feeding experiments show that where the birds have not been long deprived of greens, the amount of cod-liver oil recommended for or-

Usually Too Little Vitamin A



Enough Vitamin A



inary winter feeding provides an ample amount of vitamin A for protection. But when actual signs of deficiency develop, due to a lack of sufficient vitamin A in the ration, then double the recommended quantities of cod-liver oil should be fed.

"Naturally, use only cod-liver oil, or feed containing cod-liver oil, that you know is reliable. Otherwise you may get a grade of oil containing too little vitamin A to save your flock from trouble."

© 1932, Vitamin D Information Bureau, N. Y.

LOWRY CITY SHIPPING ASSN. FIRST IN AUGUST

Emil Samuelson, Manager at Randolph, Kansas, in Second Place

Mr. L. C. Cleveland, Manager at Lowry City, Missouri, shipped eleven loads of live stock during the month of August, to lead in the shipping association race. Further, details regarding Mr. Cleveland's shipping activities will be found on the first page of this publication.

Mr. Emil Samuelson, Manager of the Randolph Farmers Union Shipping Association of Randolph, Kansas, shipped six loads of hogs and one mixed load during the month of August, to finish in second place. Mr. Ed Mauch, Manager at Ness City, Kansas, shipped six loads of cattle and captured third place honors.

During the last two days of August the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission company received many consignments of government pigs from shipping associations, but due to crowded facilities account sales covering these shipments were not made up until the first of September, and consequently they do not appear in the August list, but credit will be given during the month of September.

Other shipping associations with car-load consignments during the month of August were as follows:

Alton Shipping Assn., Alton, Kansas; Farmers Union Shipping Assn., Almena, Kansas.

Chase County Co-op. Shipping Assn., Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Farmers Co-op. Elev., Daykin, Neb.

E. L. McCann, Mgr., Erie, Kansas.

Frankfort Farmers Union Shipping Assn., Frankfort, Kansas.

Glasgow Co-op. Shipping Assn., Glasgow, Mo.

Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Holbrook, Neb.

Post Oak Shipping Assn., Leeton, Mo.

Morland Farmers Co-op. Elev., Morland, Kansas.

Palmer Live Stock Shipping Assn., Palmer, Kansas; Farmers Co-op. Assn., Page City, Kansas.

Wakeeney Shipping Assn., Wakeeney, Kansas; Walsburg Farmers Union Ship. Assn., Leonardville, Kansas.—The Co-Operator.

DEFINITE HOG-CORN PROGRAM

(continued from page 1)

ly basis for an advanced price is the removal from the market of the millions of pigs taken out by the pig campaign. These would normally come on the market by June 1, 1934. Therefore, unless further reduction is maintained beyond that date.

Another question is: What could a farmer do with the land rented?

This corn contract differs from the wheat contract in that rented land for use for pasture, hay or green manure crops, but not for grain.

Another question: How does this plan give the contract signer an advantage over the non-contract signer? The contract signer will get at least \$1 a hundred more for his hogs during the period from November 1 to June 1, if the plan is approved.

The contract signer will be able to rent his corn land for a good cash price and still get value out of it as pasture. Further advantage to the contract signer may be provided. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is now checking over the program, particularly to see if adequate funds for renting can be secured, and to see that the ends desired by the committee in regard to hog and corn reduction are adequately provided for.

Farmers should remember that this proposed plan may be altered in several particulars before the committee and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration finally submit it to corn belt farmers for their approval.

They should remember, also, that it was the unanimous opinion of the committee, after going over a hundred plans in the last two months, that no advance in corn or hog prices could be maintained unless producers were willing to sign up for heavy reductions in production of both corn and hogs.

Why Donate

A PART OF YOUR LIVE STOCK PROFITS TO SOME ONE ELSE

The only thing new in live stock marketing is the development of a live stock commission firm OWNED AND OPERATED BY FARMERS THEMSELVES.

It's called a COOPERATIVE firm. Through it, farmers market THEIR OWN products through THEIR OWN firm. The profits are THEIR OWN and they get to keep them. Your live stock is marketed AT COST.

It's fine to help others, but right now most farmers feel the need of KEEPING THEIR PROFITS THEMSELVES.

Market your next animal, truck load, car load or train load, through YOUR OWN FIRM.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo. (Read the list of sales in this issue)

WHY NOT TRY

the 100 Per Cent Cooperative Plan

Of marketing your cream? Final settlement on or before the 15th of following month or advances weekly if you desire. Give it a TRIAL and you'll like it.

Address a card to either of the Association plants for more detailed information and shipping tags.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

Don't Cheat Yourself!

—Ask yourself the question: When you buy "old line" products —who "pockets" the profits?

—Cooperative Profits belong in your pocket. Cooperative Profits never become ammunition to fight what your Neighbors are doing through Cooperation.

Cooperative Products Are Good

Union Certified Petroleum Products

Coop Tires Tubes Batteries

—Are Cooperative Products.

—Do Your Part To Protect The Future of Consumers With Cooperation!!

UNION OIL COMPANY

(COOPERATIVE)

North Kansas City, Missouri

Of Interest to Women

YELLOW TOMATO PRESERVE

One pound small yellow tomatoes, 1 lemon, 3-4 pound sugar. Pour boiling water over the yellow plum tomatoes and cover tightly for two minutes, then drain and cover with cold water. This will loosen the skins. Peel, being careful not to break. Place the sugar and tomatoes in a crock or enamel bowl and let stand over night. Drain off the juice and boil rapidly until it threads. Add tomatoes and thinly sliced lemon. Cook until clear and thick.

TOMATOES AND CELERY RELISH

14 cups chopped tomatoes, 7 cups chopped celery, 3 cups chopped green peppers, 2 cups chopped red peppers, 3 tablespoons salt, 3 tablespoons white mustard seed, 2 tablespoons celery seed, 2 cups sugar, brown, 2 cups vinegar, 1 stick bark cinnamon, 1 teaspoon whole allspice, 3 whole cloves. Mix spices and tie in white muslin bag. Add to rest of ingredients and simmer two hours or until relish thickens. Remove spice bag, pour relish in sterilized jars, seal at once.

TOMATO PRESERVES

1 pound tomatoes, 1 lemon, sliced, 2 cups sugar, 1 piece ginger root, chopped fine, Spice to taste. Peel tomatoes. Combine ingredients and cook over a low fire until thick, stirring frequently. Turn into hot sterilized jars and seal with paraffin.

TOMATO RELISH WITH PEPPERS

1 peck ripe tomatoes, peeled and chopped, 2 cups celery chopped, 7 green peppers, chopped, 2 cups green onions, chopped, 1 cup horseradish, 1 cup white mustard seed, 1 cup brown sugar, 2-3 cup salt, 1 teaspoon each ground cloves, nutmeg, ginger and allspice. Drain tomatoes well. Combine all ingredients. Seal cold in jars. Store in a cool place.

TO CAN RIPE PIMENTOS

The fruit of these peppers has very thick flesh, tough skin, and is comparatively smooth and free from ridges. They should be ripe, sound and free from bruises. Use only whole peppers. The skin separates if they are exposed to dry heat, as in roasting, or if immersed in hot cooking oil. To accomplish this, they may be dipped in hot cooking oil (290 degrees Fahrenheit) for two or three minutes, or placed in a hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit) for six or eight minutes. Cool quickly by dipping in cold water. The skins should then come off readily. The peppers so obtained are soft and pliable and can be folded into the can after removing stems and seed cores. No liquid is added, since the processing brings out a thick liquor which almost covers them in the can. Add 1-2 teaspoon of salt to each pint. Process pint glass jars for forty minutes in boiling water.

QUINCE HONEY

Pare and core quinces. Grate or put through food chopper. Measure. To three cups of grated quince add 1 cup of water and cook until fruit is tender. Slowly stir in four cups of granulated sugar and cook 15 or 20 minutes longer. Pour into sterilized jelly glasses and cover with paraffin. Cover with a second layer of paraffin when cold.

QUINCE CHIPS

Six pounds quinces, 10 cups of granulated sugar, 1/4 pound crystallized ginger.



7607. Girls' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material for the dress, and 1 1/4 yard for gumpie, if made with short sleeves. With long sleeves the blouse requires 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

7748. A Simple Frock. Designed in Sizes: 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 (with corresponding bust measure, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches). Size 15 requires 3 1/2 yards of 35 inch material, together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND WINTER 1933-34. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 230 designs of Misses' and Children's Patterns; also Hints to the Home Dressmaker. Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Pare and cut quinces in very thin slices, removing core. Cover with water and cook until fruit is tender and water is evaporated. Wash lemons and remove seeds. Cut ginger in paper thin slivers. Add lemons, sugar and ginger of quinces and cook until mixture is thick. Pour into sterilized jelly glasses and cover with two layers of paraffin.

SPICED PEARS

Six pounds pears, 5 cups light brown sugar, 2 cups cider vinegar 1-4 cup broken stick cinnamon and whole cloves mixed. Pare pears before weighing. Place in a crock alternately with layers of sugar. If the pears are quite large they should be cut in halves and cored. Pour over vinegar and let stand over night. Drain off liquid and add the spices tied in a cheesecloth bag. Bring to the boiling point and boil five minutes. Add pears and simmer until tender, but not broken or soft. Pack in hot sterilized jars and pour over boiling syrup to cover. Seal at once. If the vinegar is very sharp it should be diluted with water.

KANSAS COUNTIES FIRST TO COMPLETE SIGN-UP

Two Kansas counties, Ford and Gray, which together contain more than one per cent of the Nation's wheat acreage, today opened the final stage of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's wheat reduction program, by reporting all their wheat contracts signed and ready to submit to Washington for review, approval, and adjustment payments.

The combined five-year average planted acreage of the two counties is 677,300 acres, and there are more than 2,000 wheat farms in the two. Ford county was the first in the national campaign to report a 100 per cent sign-up of applications for contracts. Gray county is over 95 per cent. The contracts are expected in Washington within a few days, according to George E. Farrell, associate chief of the wheat section.

The wheat section has emphasized that counties should not sacrifice thoroughness for speed in preparing contracts, as inaccurate county records and contracts will be returned to counties for correction and will have to take their turn with other counties when finally submitted to Washington.

Wheat section officials said that delay in some counties as a result of granting them more time to complete application signing, and the slowness of complete returns being made from other States, made reports on the results of the campaign to date inconclusive. Conclusive returns may not be available until next week. So far, partial returns show about 400,000 applications signed, representing approximately 31 million acres. Reducing this acreage by 15 per cent next year would take approximately 4,600,000 acres out of wheat production.

"Control of 80 per cent of the national acreage of approximately 63 million acres which will take about 7,500,000 acres out of production will assure the success of the wheat program," M. L. Wilson, chief of the wheat section, said today. "If returns from the States yet to report equal those of some of the leading wheat States, the desired percentage will be signed up," Mr. Wilson said.

While waiting for complete field reports on the success of the campaign, the wheat section went ahead today with plans for handling the contracts when they arrive in Washington for review and approval. Contracts of each county, as a unit, will be examined first by a county acceptance board which will include statisticians, farmers, and State extension workers. This board will include men from the major wheat growing States and regions who are thoroughly familiar with the conditions in those regions.

ZEPHYR LOCAL MEMBERS TO HAVE A DRILL TEAM

Campaign Meeting Attended by 300 People; County of Live Farmers Union Members Who Really Do Things

Any one who lives in Sumner County has heard of the Farmers Union. The membership in that county

CLASSIFIED ADS

PULLETS—COCKERELS. White Giants; Black Giants, Buff Minorcas.—The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Ka.

FARMERS WANTED, age 18 to 50, quality for steady future Government jobs, \$105-\$175 a month Write today for valuable Free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. Recleaned, \$5 per bushel.—A. R. Roberson, Centralia, Kansas. 9-7c

LEAF TOBACCO for sale, 10 pounds for \$1.50, postage paid. Chas. Smutek, Rt. 2, Portland, Tenn.

PSYCHIC POWER through God means success. LESSONS. Zane Davis, Moscow, Idaho. 10-19-p.

O. I. C. HOGS, Most profitable breed. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kansas. 10-26p

WE MANUFACTURE—Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

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



includes a number of live wires who really do things.

In a recent letter telling of the campaign meeting last Wednesday evening, which was attended by 300 people, A. A. Reeside, secretary of Zephyr Local No. 1622, says: "Conway Spring holds her annual 'Fall Fair' here on October 12 and 13, and Zephyr Local expects to represent the Farmers Union in a way that we do not believe has ever been tried before. We are organizing a drill team of Farmers Union members, to drill through the parade held on the morning of the 12th, and drill on the large dance platform the same evening. Better come down and watch us 'strut our stuff'."

The Conway Springs Star reports the campaign meeting as follows: A large crowd of farmers and families attended the County Farmers Union meeting at the I. O. O. F. hall here last night held under the auspices of the local Zephyr Union. Delegations also attended from Cicero and Milan Locals.

The event was held in conjunction with the state wide membership campaign being pushed by the F. U. Ben Rice, local president, presided, and the two principal speakers were J. P. Fengel of Lincolnville, and C. B. Thowse of Alma. Their talks emphasized the organization effected by other lines of industry and effort and the need for farmers cooperation.

Following the talks the following program was given: violin solo, Donald Small, Frances Pettigrew, accompanist; vocal solo, Earl Wright, who furnished his own banjo accompaniment; reading, Donna Leigh Clark; girls quartet, Elaine Mathes, Frances Pettigrew, Fontella Cramer and

Margaret Small, with Lucille Young as piano accompanist. Cowboy trio, violin, banjo and guitar, Grant Creed, Monta Benge and Merle Hardsley; vocal duet, Wanda McCay and Arvada Plaugher, Lorraine Stewart, accompanist; cowboy songs by Grant Creed; piano solo, Lela Lewis; Harmonica specialty, Monta Benge; duet by the McCay girls with Lorraine Stewart accompanying; vocal and guitar special by Phillip Rice.

The committee then served the entire group with home made ice cream and cake, during which an orchestra furnished music.

Zephyr local is recognized by state leaders as being one of the liveliest Farmers Union Locals in the state.

MEETING IN OTTAWA CO

The meeting of our Local (Mt. Pleasant Local No. 79, Ottawa Coun-



ty) last Monday evening, to hear our state president, Cal A. Ward, talk on the wheat allotment and other Farmers Union topics, was fairly well attended. Members from several other locals in the county were present to hear him.

All seemed very much interested in our program. Mr. Ward explained in his common and forcible manner the way we are going to get our wheat allotment payments this fall, and our parity prices for the years 1934 and 1935.

B. E. Winchester of Stafford County, who was with Mr. Ward, gave us a very interesting talk on our Farmers Union and the drive they are putting on for membership. A. D. RICE, president, BEN JONES, secretary.

BE CAREFUL with FIRE—

FIRE IS A GOOD SERVANT—BUT IT'S A BAD MASTER. KEEP IT UNDER CONTROL BY SANE AND SIMPLE METHODS OF

PREVENTION

FIRE takes a toll of 10,000 LIVES and \$500,000,000 EVERY YEAR

You cannot prevent others from having fires, but you CAN prevent fires on your own premises.

MISERY AND LOSS may come to you if you do not develop a habit of carefulness.

A little carelessness may allow FIRE to reach into your home and undo what you've built up during a lifetime.

If it's a flame, whether in a lantern, trash pile, lamp or match, or anywhere else—WATCH IT.

ALWAYS see that you are protected from loss. Call or write your nearest Farmers Union Insurance Co. agent.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA KANSAS

Offers you insurance protection against the hazards of Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail, and protects you with Automobile and Mercantile insurance.

2448

More men and women were employed on the Western District of the Missouri Pacific Lines

in September, this year, than were at work in the same month last year.

Employees of the Western District of the Missouri Pacific Lines

received

more pay in the first half of September, this year, than they did in the same period last year.

\$65,094

KANSAS is situated advantageously in the center of the Great Southwest and the Missouri Pacific Lines provide Principal Arteries of Commerce in All Directions

Missouri Pacific Lines' taxes in Kansas in 1931, amounted to a grand total of

\$1,420,518.25

and of this amount, \$686,029.91 went into the school funds of the state, while there was paid into the road and bridge funds the sum of \$272,003.02.

The Missouri Pacific Lines are the Second Largest Property Owners and the Second Largest Taxpayers in the State of KANSAS

KANSAS

EMPIRE OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

and the



"A SERVICE INSTITUTION"

Are partners, and together we can win the battle of the future against adversity, as we have conquered the problems of the past, side by side, "One for all and all for one."

The Mississippi Valley and the Great Southwest hold the hope for the future of America. Within the territory bounded on the East by the Father of Waters, on the North by the Missouri River, on the West by the Rocky Mountains and on the South by the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande River, lies the greatest potential Empire for Development in this country.

Kansas, ideally located in the center of this Great Domain, is certain to prosper and profit, as the future unfolds.

Favored by nature with ideal climatic conditions; unsurpassed geographic advantages; fabulously wealthy in natural resources; this region, which contains approximately one-fourth of the area of the United States and already has more than one-fifth of the population, is destined to be the scene of vast agricultural, industrial and social development within the next few years.

And one of the dominant developing influences is the Missouri Pacific System, "A Service Institution," which serves every important gateway to this area and connects all the important population and industrial centers within the region.

The Missouri Pacific Lines—the first railroad west of the Mississippi River—and the original pioneer railroad of both the Missouri and Mississippi river valleys and of the Great Southwest, have been one of the greatest contributing factors in the growth and development that has been achieved up to the present time. And this

great railroad can be counted on to continue to carry its full share of the burden of responsibility in the future.

There are only nine towns in the entire area between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains and between Omaha and Lincoln and Mexico, with populations of 15,000 or more, that are not served by the Missouri Pacific Lines. Every important gateway on the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans, including both of those, is served by the Missouri Pacific. Also every port, but one, on the Gulf of Mexico from New Orleans to the Rio Grande river, is reached by the Missouri Pacific. This great railroad has two through routes to California and the Pacific Ocean, in addition to reaching and serving every important gateway to Mexico between Brownsville and El Paso, including both of those. And, of course, Kansas is connected to the Kansas City and Omaha gateways by the Missouri Pacific.

Our interests are mutual and identical. We each prosper when the other prospers. And we each suffer when either suffers. It is to our mutual advantage to help each other.

The Missouri Pacific Lines, in addition to providing adequate, dependable and satisfactory transportation, both freight and passenger, has, for years, maintained staffs of experts and specialists to assist the communities and territories served by our lines with agricultural and industrial development. The service and assistance of these men are available to every community we serve "just for the asking."

We solicit your co-operation and suggestions

Carl Hubbard—Wabunawsee Co Ks—8 56	7.60
C E Noel—Craig Co Okla—87 55	7.60
Gee Mathia—Johnson Co Ks—16 58	7.60
Dwight Weiland—Thomas Co Ks—16 58	7.60
R D Dehaven—Pettis Co Mo—18 60	7.60
W H Wegmeyer—Pettis Co Mo—18 60	7.60
H W Thacker—Clark Co Okla—17 58	7.60
Biane Thayer—Dickinson Co Ks—9 60	7.60
Windel Sherick—Linn Co Ia—10 60	7.60
W M Westerman—Woodson Co Ks—10 60	7.60
F L Call—Vernon Co Mo—30 60	7.60
Roy Shuler—Labette Co Ks—47 51	7.60
Barl King—Polk Co Mo—20—26 57	7.60
Perry Farmers Union—Graham Co Ks—51 58	7.60
T W Neff—Neosho Co Mo—17 62	7.60
F Sargent—Jasper Co Mo—12 63	7.60
A J Weiss—Lawrence Co Mo—12 63	7.60
Harold Bouss—Lawrence Co Mo—12 63	7.60
Gey Snyder—Franklin Co Ks—12 61	7.60
Jay Johnson—Sullivan Co Mo—9 65	7.60
John Holser—Sullivan Co Mo—9 65	7.60
Holmes—Sullivan Co Mo—9 65	7.60
T H Featherstone—Osage Co Ks—10 65	7.60
Herman Shearer—Miami Co Ks—6 61	7.60
Roy Purcher—Miami Co Ks—6 61	7.60
Dan B Luckner—Geary Co Ks—1 61	7.60
Dwight Weiland—Thomas Co Ks—1 61	7.60
Chas and Cathin—Osage Co Ks—41 63	7.60
Carl Jones—Miami Co Ks—10 61	7.60
H H Hays—Miami Co Ks—26 62	7.60
H Pessemier—Potawatomi Co Ks—26 62	7.60
J A Kirtland—Saline Co Ks—9 64	7.60
Thompson—Ottawa Co Ks—10 65	7.60
Frank Izeeman—Jasper Co Mo—25 63	7.60
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—21 65	7.60
Bill Burghs—Dickinson Co Ks—20 62	7.60
O L Starnes—Adair Co Ks—20 62	7.60
R S Adams—Cedar Co Mo—8 61	7.60
R H Aldred—Cedar Co Mo—8 61	7.60
Farmers Coop Assn—Thomas Co Ks—18 63	7.60
A R Jones—Crawford Co Ks—12 69	7.60
W D Bunting—Dade Co Mo—1 68	7.60
W H Coy—Dade Co Mo—17 66	7.60
W L Giam—Livingston Co Mo—17 66	7.60
John Molire—Marshall Co Ks—25 66	7.60
W D Hammon—Osborne Co Ks—29 66	7.60
M O Pierce—Anderson Co Ks—9 66	7.60
Roy Scott—Cass Co Mo—Ks—8 67	7.60
Fred Griffith—Harrison Co Ks—10 67	7.60
Eob Thayer—Franklin Co Ks—20 67	7.60
H A Peterson—Harrison Co Ks—10 67	7.60
W H Hammond—Clay Co Ks—14 68	7.60
Joe Hall—Coffee Co Ks—9 67	7.60
Francis Wable—Clay Co Ks—37 70	7.60
W M Mable—Clay Co Ks—37 70	7.60
Fred Van Dolah—Miami Co Ks—19 68	7.60
Evered—Van Dolah—Miami Co Ks—118 66	7.60
Tom W Romick—Wabunawsee Co Ks—37 70	7.60
Henry Garrett—Barton Co Ks—18 69	7.60
Edmund—Ottawa Co Ks—10 68	7.60
Oscar Grate—Leavenworth Co Ks—18 69	7.60
H A Durbin—Barton Co Ks—10 68	7.60
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—10 68	7.60
W R Jones—Lyon Co Ks—41 69	7.60
J A Rawlin—Saline Co Ks—22 68	7.60
L S S A—Polk Co Mo—16 68	7.60
Wakeney Ship Assn—Thomas Co Ks—34 73	7.60
C N Cook—Craig Co Okla—10 72	7.60
Gerald Baker—Barton Co Ks—11 74	7.60
Heberhelbert—Douglas Co Ks—75 72	7.60
Elmer Anderson—Marshall Co Ks—5 74	7.60
Elmer Anderson—Marshall Co Ks—5 74	7.60
Elmer Anderson—Johnson Co Ks—6 71	7.60
L Schanke—Lawrence Co Mo—18 73	7.60
W R Summers—Dade Co Mo—16 71	7.60
Andrew Gamblin—Lawrence Co Mo—18 72	7.60
Walter Weiss—Lawrence Co Mo—Ks—27 74	7.60
Andrew Gamblin—Lawrence Co Mo—Ks—27 74	7.60
B P Tracey—Jefferson Co Ks—18 72	7.60
Craig and Tracey—Jefferson Co Ks—18 72	7.60
Edmond Smith—Barton Co Ks—24 74	7.60
F Cunningham—Harrison Co Ks—8 75	7.60
Newman Bros—Ship Assn—Osborne Co Ks—8 72	7.60
Newman Bros—Ship Assn—Osborne Co Ks—8 72	7.60
F E Martin—Dade Co Mo—12 71	7.60
F E Martin—Dade Mer—St Clair Co Mo—119 73	7.60
L A Breckelen—Anderson Co Ks—12 74	7.60
A A Breckelen—Anderson Co Ks—12 74	7.60
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—10 71	7.60
F F P Tracy—Johnson Co Mo—17 71	7.60
Frank Gillespie—Coffee Co Mo—103 80	7.60
F U S A—Coop Assn—Thomas Co Ks—60 80	7.60
Marland Farmers Union—Miami Co Ks—13 77	7.60
Marland Farmers Union—Miami Co Ks—13 77	7.60
Oakley Ship Assn—Logan Co Ks—64 77	7.60
Oakley Ship Assn—Logan Co Ks—64 77	7.60
Frank Day—Lawrence Co Mo—7 80	7.60
W M Kaufman—Jewell Co Ks—18 78	7.60
Geo Snyder—Franklin Co Ks—17 78	7.60
Arch Beecher—Cedar Co Mo—12 80	7.60
Shoemaker—Cedar Co Mo—12 80	7.60
Buhl Shiley—Grundy Co Mo—Ks—37 78	7.60
Andrew Walney—Washington Co Ks—37 78	7.60
F F Mochamer—Osage Co Ks—47 80	7.60
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—27 77	7.60
Charles Johnson—Clay Co Ks—77 77	7.60
Joe Dryden—Franklin Co Ks—10 80	7.60
P C Butts—Lawrence Co Ks—24 77	7.60
W H Jackson—Leavenworth Co Ks—31 81	7.60
Frank Farlis—Labette Co Ks—7 80	7.60
Wiley Farmers Ship Assn—Morris Co Ks—9 78	7.60
L A Phillips—Dade Co Mo—8 78	7.60
Donald Dornan—Polk Co Ho—8 78	7.60
Paula Drain—Polk Co Mo—8 78	7.60
Harvey Funnphrey—Dallas Co Ks—23 80	7.60
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—Ks—31 81	7.60
Stanford Co S A—Sturford Co Ks—61 81	7.60
Robert C. Asst—Phillips Co Ks—38 88	7.60
Lozan Farmers Union—Graham Co Ks—53 84	7.60
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Doane Dawson—Osborne Co Ks—47 84	7.60
L McLean Mer—Neosho Co Mo—57 82	7.60
Post Oak Ship Assn—Jefferson Co Ks—8 82	7.60
W Morris—Jasper Co Mo—16 82	7.60
W G Long—Lawrence Co Mo—27 82	7.60
W H Helder—Lawrence Co Mo—27 82	7.60
Jess Willard—Lawrence Co Mo—17 82	7.60
T Friesen—Dade Co Mo—17 82	7.60
Clarence Crookshank—Linn Co Mo—81 81	7.60
Baz Barnhart—Osage Co Ks—48 81	7.60
Mrs M G Jones—Lafayette Co Ks—48 81	7.60
Ezra M Jones—Lafayette Co Ks—48 81	7.60
S S S—Leavenworth Co Ks—40 81	7.60
Cedar Vale Coop—Linn—Logan Co Ks—64 83	7.60
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—27 77	7.60
Farmers Exl—Rocky Co Ks—71 83	7.60
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—27 77	7.60
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—27 77	7.60
R Davidson—Dade Co Mo—5 82	7.60
Geo Grimes—Linn Co Mo—12 85	7.60
Dewey Lindsay—Saline Co Ks—13 82	7.60
J A Kirtland—Saline Co Ks—9 64	7.60
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J A Kirt	

[illegible]

Butter

The butter market has continued to receive so-called "Governmental support" through the sale of the big cooperative organizations. Without it the market would have crumbled any day at least 3c per pound. In the meantime the storage holdings are increasing. Today's gain over last year in the four big markets is over seven hundred thousand pounds. This would be considered the most disastrous situation faced by the butter industry in twenty-five years were it not for the promise of Government support. The corporation to handle the thirty million dollars and take care of the surplus has not yet been organized and is expected to function in the next few months. It will have to be organized not later than next week, and every day that is delayed our markets will become weaker and more difficult to control.

Eggs

Eggs like better have lost ground during the current week, all grades being lower at the close than at the opening. On the other hand a few real fancy eggs have sold at extremely high prices. We ourselves have gotten as high as 35c per dozen for fancy large Eggs in New York but it takes eggs of just a certain kind and type to bring that price and the great bulk of eggs produced in the middle western territory do not come anywhere near meeting those requirements. This, of course, is a tremendous disadvantage, but in favor of our campaign and we hope that our producers will begin taking it seriously and line up with the program.

A program that is a benefit at least nine months out of the year, it seems to us, is worth while for the producers to give consideration. Just simply because our program does not seem to bring special benefits during the three months is no good reason why producers should refuse to cooperate in putting over during the other nine months of the year.

—P. L. Betts.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting Tuesday night,

4.00 Knowing that the intent of the
4.25 President of the United States and
4.40 those associated with him, through
4.40 the N. R. A. program and through the
4.40 recent legislation and rulings, is to
3.85 make farming worth while again, if
3.75 possible, and to refinance the man
3.75 whose farm or city home is being fore-
3.60 closed, by giving him a Federal loan
3.50 with a long time payment and a low
3.50 rate of interest.

Whereas, this

tests the way and manner in which these loans are being handled. As a matter of fact a very few of these applications are accepted; and furthermore, we demand in this N. R. A. program that farm products must be more evenly balanced with what the farmer has to buy—if he ever comes out of this depression stage.

Be it hereby further resolved that these resolutions not only be printed in the country papers, but also that a copy of them be sent to the State Farmers Union President to be printed in the Kansas Union Farmer.

J. M. O'Connell,
Committee on Resolutions

(continued from page 1)

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he represents at the Annual Meeting.

DELEGATES ARE REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR CREDENTIALS TO FLOYD H. LYNN, STATE SECRETARY, SALINA, KANSAS, AT LEAST FIVE (5) DAYS BEFORE THE DATE SET FOR THE OPENING OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

C. A. WARD, President.
FLOYD H. LYNN, Secretary.

NOTE: if the delegates will kindly mail in their credentials, we can then and thereby assist the credentials committee and make the work much less for them than if the delegates bring in their credentials to the meeting.

DELEGATES CREDENTIALS

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America,
Kansas Division

This is to Certify that (Deleg

P. O. Address..... (Altern

P. O. Address.....

are members in good standing of.....

Union No., and were elected as delegates to the
eighth Annual Meeting of the Farmers Union which meets at Law

Kansas, on October 25, 1988 representing.....

Sec

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Application cards.....	20 for 5c	Secretary's Minute Books.....	50c
Credential blanks.....	10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used	
with blanks.....	15 for 10c	instead of Ritual, each.....	5c
		with Union Watch Pads.....	50c

Demit stains	5c	Farmers Union Water	50c
Constitutions	25c	Ladies Auxiliary Pins	10c
Local Soc'y Receipt Books	25c	per dozen	10c
Farmers Union Buttons	25c		
Farmers Union Song Leaflets			

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in
Postage and Labor

WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN Box 51, Salina, Kansas



Meat Scraps

Tankage

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	OF
PROTEIN	85%
FAT	15%
NITROGEN	15.5%
ASH (MAX)	10%
FIBRE (MAX)	1.5%
IN WHAT RESIDUE	

MADE BY
FARMERS UNION CO-OP
ELEVATOR CO.
ELEVATOR CO.
ELEVATOR CO.

The Farmers Union

Jobbing Association

Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.