

Cream which is difficult to may be produced by cows that been milking for a long time feeding of linseed meal, soy gluten feed, grass or roots, and cottonseed meal will help to overcome the trouble. It may also be necessary to ripen the cream longer at a higher temperature—62 Fahrenheit, and churn richer perhaps 35 per cent butterfat.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1934

REFUSAL OF RAILROADS TO COOPERATE

One of the wonders of the age is the attitude of some of the railroads, or of some of the men who shape the public policies of the railroad companies. It is difficult to associate sound reasoning with things they do at times.

We have in mind right now the announcement some days ago that the railroads will not extend the reduced emergency rates on live stock feed, water, and cattle to be shipped from drought-stricken areas to grazing areas. H. G. Taylor, chairman of the Association of Western Railway Executives has advised President Roosevelt's Drought Relief Committee that its request for an extension will be denied.

The drought committee on August 17, having in mind the fact that a greater emergency existed than ever before, asked the railroads to make the extension. It naturally was supposed that the railroads would recognize the merits of the request, and would cooperate in relieving the tarag situation faced by thousands of farmers. The executives met, however, in their offices in Chicago on August 28, and cold-bloodedly refused to extend the emergency rates. The present reduced rates expire September 4.

These emergency rates had provided reduced rates on hay, coarse grains, live stock feeds and live stock, and were issued June 2, effective June 4. These reductions were extended each month, the last extension having been made on August 4.

The reduced rates applying in the western territory provided a 50 per cent reduction on hay, 33 1-3 per cent reduction on coarse grains and mixed feeds, and 50 per cent on water. The reductions also included 85 per cent of the rate on outbound cattle to other grazing areas and 15 per cent on the regular rate on the return movement.

Sore at the Tracks
Unquestionably, the railroads are sore at the trucking industry. There is no doubt about the trucks taking a lot of the railroads' business. But instead of the railroads treating the matter as one which requires some changes in their policies as methods to meet competition, they have, for the most part, assumed the attitude of a sulky child who has had to share his playthings with another.

"We pay more taxes than the trucks do, so you should patronize us instead of the trucks," they say. Whether they pay more taxes than the trucks or not, they are going to have to do more than shout about it in order to get the patronage. The public is going to patronize the carrier system which gives it the best deal, judging each deal in transportation separately. Shippers ask, "What are

your rates?" instead of "How much taxes do you pay?" It will require a long period of education for them to ask the question any differently, and the railroads had just as well accept that fact.

"We have done the country a great service, and now the public should not turn from us," is the sum and substance of another wail which goes up regularly from the railroads. Yet, after all, they were in business for themselves, without any altruistic motives. They always have been out to make money for themselves. They had something the public demanded, and it was a good thing for them especially before the trucks came along. The public still needs their services, but does not expect to pay a premium above what other systems demand.

"Many of your schools would have to close if it were not for the taxes we pay," is another familiar cry raised by the railroads. Because of the important position attained by the railroads in the heyday of their prosperity, they accumulated great wealth which is represented by the property on which they pay taxes. The fact remains, however, that they never were in business just to keep the schools going. Again we point out that they were in business for their own benefit. Their business and profits were big, so they were forced to pay taxes, which, in turn, helped the schools.

Having a Good Cry
The railroads are frightened at the loss of business volume. They see it swinging into another channel. They choose, apparently, to sit down and have a good cry about it, imploring the public to cry with them, rather than to meet the emergency with good business practices. They seem to have overlooked the fact that in a competitive business they are expected to do some of the competing.

"But we can't lower our rates any, for we are not making money now," whimper the railroads. Yet in most cases they refuse to reduce their top-heavy capitalization, when such a reduction would put them on a basis which would allow them to make money and at the same time compete in the matter of rates. A peanut stand on the street corner, capitalized at \$100, might be making money. But capitalize it at \$5,000 and try to make enough money to pay interest and dividends on a \$5,000 basis, and the peanut stand folds up over night.

Must Change Attitude
Some day the railroads will wake up, clean house, and regain the position they have lost. The nation needs them, and the public will use them more when they become reasonable. They certainly are not acting in a way to regain public favor when they refuse to cooperate in the face of the present emergency, and insist on denying an extension on reduced rates

CORN-HOG MONEY NOW EXCEEDS 55 MILLION DOLLARS

On August 29, Kansas Counties Had been Paid Well Over Three Million, with More Coming in Each Day

MARSHALL CO. LEADS

Almost Half of Estimated First Installment of \$133,000,000 Now has been Paid to Producers, Says Hog Section Chief

Almost one-half of the estimated first installment of \$133,000,000 now has been paid to producers participating in the corn-hog program, Dr. A. G. Back, chief of the hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, announced September 1 in a preliminary report. Disbursements to date totaled over \$55,000,000. The number of checks on which the payments were made totals 568,587.

Contracts are now being received in Washington by the rental benefit audit section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at a rate of over 100,000 a week. Approximately 657,690 contracts had been received and released for payment up to August 30. This number represents approximately 55 per cent of the total of 1,200,000 contracts signed by corn-hog producers.

Up to August 30 over 123,081 early payment contracts had been received from 491 counties in 17 states. Receipts of regular payment contracts totaled 534,609. Contracts of this type have now been approved for payment to 1,249 counties in 38 states. Total Kansas hog-corn payments on August 30 amounted to \$3,246,910. Marshall county leads the list with a total of \$186,522.70. The Kansas payments, by counties, follow:

Allen County	\$1,791.15
Atchison County	48,366.75
Barton County	20,580.30
Bourbon County	58,358.20
Brown County	16,157.40
Chase County	31,305.65
Chautauque County	4,798.95
Cherokee County	46,696.75
Cheyenne County	68,055.25
Clark County	82,319.75
Cowley County	72,622.55
Coffey County	14,512.30
Comanche County	7,609.10
Clay County	4,444.60
Crawford County	95,005.45
Decatur County	14,332.50
Dickinson County	125,118.30
Doniphan County	41,636.85
Ellis County	9,545.20
Finney County	8,230.80
Franklin County	39,130.45
Geary County	11,897.10
Greeley County	3,782.55
Hamilton County	9,822.20
Haskell County	4,982.20
Jackson County	110,807.00
Jefferson County	44,598.30
Jewell County	6,915.45
Lincoln County	14,581.30
Keary County	11,446.00
Kingman County	3,932.40
Kiowa County	16,477.55
Lane County	8,902.90
Leavenworth County	66,841.35
Lincoln County	10,253.15
Linn County	18,785.65
Lyon County	21,184.90
Logan County	186,522.70
Marshall County	96.65
McPherson County	50,842.90
Marion County	17,598.35
Morris County	2,267.10
Morton County	10,327.15
Muskegon County	10,217.65
Nemaha County	57,297.00
Neosho County	53,036.70
Norton County	109,499.30
Osage County	45,422.50
Osborne County	39,018.40
Ottawa County	113,750.10
Pottawatomie County	149,862.65
Pawnee County	17,583.15
Rawlins County	67,828.70
Riley County	95,892.45
Rice County	326.00
Rooks County	36,333.50
Sedwick County	89,871.40
Seward County	9,279.60
Shawnee County	48,231.40
Sheridan County	44,799.60
Smith County	55,872.95
Stevens County	120,255.70
Sumner County	6,137.10
Thomas County	6,828.05
Trego County	50,629.90
Wallace County	29,200.95
Wichita County	15,006.95
Washington County	184,787.55
Wilson County	41,354.45
Wyandotte County	12,541.40
Woodson County	21,923.45
	\$3,246,910.00

CHINA IMPORTS LESS WHEAT?

China is expected to import only about 18,000,000 bushels of wheat and less than 800,000 barrels of flour during 1934-35, and may import even less if world prices advance materially, according to word received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai. In 1933-34 China imported about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and 713,000 barrels of flour as compared with 45,000,000 bushels and 3,035,000 barrels in 1932-33. The low imports last year were due to a larger domestic crop in 1933 and to the imposition of a duty of 9 cents per bushel and of 74 cents per barrel (at present exchange) on wheat and flour on December 16, 1933. Dawson points out that the increase in the duty practically prohibited the importation of all ordinary grades of flour unless brought in by the Government. (Continued on page 4)

as requested by the President's Drought Relief Committee. If the drought had dried the water out of railroad stock as it has out of nearly everything else, it would have been a blessing to that extent.

RECORD OF KANSAS DELEGATION VOTES IN SECOND SESSION OF 73rd UNITED STATES CONGRESS

(Yes, yes; Nay, no; PF, paired for; PA, paired against; NR, not recorded; AF, announced for; AA, announced against; P, present.)

	Sen. Arthur Capper	Sen. George McGill	1-Rep. W. P. Lamberton	2-Rep. U. S. Guyer	3-Rep. Harold McGugin	4-Rep. Randolph Carpenter	5-Rep. W. A. Ayers	6-Rep. K. O'Loughlin	7-Rep. Clifford R. Hope
1—Gold Reserve Bill passed by Senate 66-23, passed by House 380-40	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nay	Nay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2—Immediate payment of soldier Adjustment Service Compensation passed House 295-125 defeated Senate 24-64	Nay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3—Steiner-McCarran Veteran amendment passed Senate 69-15, not adopted in House	Yes	Yes							
3A—Taber Amendment on Veterans compensation passed by House 223-191, concurred in by Senate 48-39 (vetoed by President)	Nay	Yes	Yes	Nay	Yes	Nay	Yes	Yes	Nay
3B—Compromise offered by the President defeated by House 310-72, defeated by Senate 63-27 (Overriding veto)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4—Wheeler silver purchase plan defeated in the Senate 43-45 not brought before House	Yes	Yes							
4A—Dies Silver purchase plan passed in the House 258-112 changed by Senate	Yes	Yes	Yes	PF	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5—Administration Silver bill passed in the House 263-77, passed by Senate 54-25	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nay	Nay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6—Bankhead compulsory cotton reduction bill passed House 251-115, passed Senate 48-39	Yes	Nay	Nay	PA	Nay	Nay	Yes	Yes	Nay
7—Sugar Control bill passed House without recorded vote, passed Senate 49-18	Yes	Yes							
8—Dairy and beef cattle basic commodities passed House without roll call, passed Senate 39-37	Yes	Yes							
9—Philippine coconut oil tax passed by House no recorded vote, Senate 48-39	Yes	Yes							
10—Reciprocal Traffic bill passed by the House 274-111, passed by the Senate 57-33	Yes	Yes	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nay
11—One year 10% surtax on incomes passed by House in general revenue bill vote 388-7, no record vote	Yes	Yes							
12—Vinson Naval bill passed by House 243-121, passed by Senate 65-18	Nay	Yes							
13—Confirmation of nomination of Rexford Guy Tugwell as under-secretary of Agriculture. Senate only, 53-24	Yes	Yes							
14—Unemployment Census, passed the House 216-146 but was not considered in the Senate	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
15—Gag-rule passed on July 1st, 1934, by the House 240-92 (This defeated the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill)	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nay
16—Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium amendment passed House 133-18 without record vote and Senate 60-16	Yes	Yes							
17—Signers of the Frazier-Lemke petition to get the bill out of committee			S'd	S'd	S'd	S'd	S'd	S'd	S'd

The second session of the 73rd Congress convened on January 3rd, 1934, and adjourned sine die on June 18th. Unless called into special session during the remainder of the year to deal with unforeseen emergencies, this Congress will not meet again. All members of the House and 74th Congress will be chosen at the polls November 6th.

The following roll calls on bills considered at the 2nd session are of interest to Farmers Union members:

GOLD RESERVE BILL
Terms of the Act: Title of gold in the possession of the Federal Reserve banks was transferred to the Government and provision made for the substitution of gold certificates. Coinage of gold was declared at an end, the metal to be held in the treasury in bullion form as back of the given currency. The President was given authority, for a period of three years to re-value the dollar at 50 to 60 per cent of its existing gold content, and to vary the gold content within those limits as he deemed warranted. A two billion dollar stabilization fund was created out of the increased value of gold resulting from the devaluation of the dollar.

The President reduced by proclamation the gold weight of the dollar from 25 1/8 grains to 15 5/21 grains. The House passed the bill by a vote of 360 to 40. The Senate passed it 66-23.

PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS' ADJUSTED COMPENSATION

The Patman Soldier adjusted compensation bill was brought on the floor of the House after a petition committee had the required 145 signatures on it. The bill was "To provide for controlled expansion of the currency and the immediate payment to veterans of the value of their restored service certificates." The bill passed the House 295-125.

The Senate Finance committee reported the bill unfavorably. Senator Shipstead offered it as an amendment to the silver bill but it was defeated.

Senator Long offered the bill as an amendment to the Independent office bill and that was voted down 24-64.

The President declared in a letter to Speaker Rainey that he would veto the bill.

VETERANS' COMPENSATION

When the Independent Offices bill was up restoration of cuts in veterans' compensation was brought up in various forms. Spanish war veterans were proposed to be restored to 90 per cent of the old rates and full restoration of pensions to World War veterans suffering from service connected disabilities, including those who were presumed to be service-connected. The Senate voted for this 69-15 but the Senate yielded to the House and adopted the Taber amendment instead which had been passed by the House 241-121 by a vote of 48-39. The proposed restoration some 215,000 Spanish War pensioners to the rolls at 75 per cent of the rates they received prior to March 20, 1933, to restore full compensation and hospitalization to 300,000 world war veterans, to restore 75 per cent of their old compensation to some 29,000 world war veterans with service connected disabilities.

The President vetoed the bill. The House rejected 310-72 (70 Democrats, 2 Republicans). The veto was overridden in the House by 55 more than the required two-thirds majority and in the Senate by 63-27. All the 23 were Democrats and 29 Democrats helped to override the veto.

SILVER LEGISLATION

In the Senate Senator Wheeler introduced a silver-purchase amendment to require the Treasury to purchase 25,000,000 ounces of silver in 4 months and not less than 10,000 ounces of silver a month thereafter until 750,000 ounces had been acquired. This amendment was defeated in the Senate 43-45.

In the House the Dies silver-purchase farm relief bill was passed 258-112. It proposed to exchange surplus agricultural products for foreign silver with the silver taken at a premium of not more than 25 per cent above the world price. The Senate converted it into an omnibus bill calling for the nationalization of silver, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take title to all domestic silver as was done with gold and to issue silver certificates against it at the rate of \$129 an ounce.

The Administration silver bill passed the House 263-77. It was called a silver purchase bill but no schedules are set up for purchases to attain the 25-75 ratio. Silver certificates are to be issued against the silver added to the monetary stocks. To achieve a ratio of 25 silver to 75 gold against 75 gold stocks it would be necessary to purchase 1,400,000 ounces of silver against which silver certificates would be issued. The possible increase of currency is some \$1,500,000,000.

The bill passed the Senate 54-25.

AAA AMENDMENTS
Secretary Wallace declared that compulsion was necessary to make the AAA succeed. He therefore asked for amendments to the AAA that would give the administration power to license producers as well as processors and distributors, to prevent non-basic commodities while curtailing production of basic crops, to apply quota systems and to bring agricultural production within his elimination. The plan included the elimination of organizations that were opposed to the AAA program as well as the producers who refused to fall in line. President Roosevelt insisted on the adoption of the amendments offered by Secretary Wallace but the opposition was too strong. The amendments did not become law.

COMPULSORY COTTON RESTRICTION

Ten million bales of cotton is the maximum that may be marketed exempt from the payment of a tax of 50 per cent of the average market price but in no event less than 5 cents a pound. The Secretary of Agriculture is to allocate the 10,000,000 bales among cotton producing states, then among counties, then among individual growers on a basis of the average annual production over a ten year period. The bill is limited to operation for one year subject to extension for another year if the land-owners, share croppers and tenants desire it. This bill which may well be the forerunner of compulsory reduction of production of wheat, corn, hogs, etc., was passed by the Senate by a vote of 46-39 and by the House by a vote of 251-115.

TOBACCO BILL

The House passed by a vote of 206-143 the Kerr bill which provides for a sales tax of 25 to 33 1-3 per cent of the market value of tobacco sold by growers. Tax payment warrants are to be given to growers who join in voluntary reduction of production for their allotted quantities, but those who do not sign must pay the tax on all they raise. This bill exempts from tax 2-3 of the tobacco grown by farmers growing 1500 lbs.

or less and requires that the consent of persons working or controlling three-fourths of the land before the plan is applied to any particular type of tobacco. The plan is limited to two years. The Senate passed the bill and the President signed it. No votes on this bill are recorded.

SUGAR

Beet and cane sugar were made basic commodities under the AAA so that processing taxes could be collected, limited to the reduction in the tariff on sugar by the President. Beet sugar growers are given a quota of 1,555,000 tons of sugar and cane growers 260,000 tons. The Secretary of Agriculture will determine how much sugar may be imported from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. Minimum wages and the elimination of child labor is provided. (In the United States only.) The Jones-Costigan bill passed the House without a recorded vote and passed the Senate 49-18.

CATTLE

Amendments to the AAA made cattle a basic commodity. This was passed by the House without a roll call by the Senate 39-37. A fund of \$200,000,000 is provided to finance surplus reduction and adjustment of production of beef and dairy cattle and to support and balance the market for them, pending receipt of the processing taxes. It also provides for \$50,000,000 to be used by Mr. Wallace to advance money to the Federal surplus relief corporation for the purchase of beef and dairy products for relief and for the compensation of elimination of diseased animals. The latter sum would not be raised through processing taxes. (Later on the drought relief program was given an additional appropriation of \$175,000,000 for that purpose.)

COCOANUT OIL

Dairy organizations, cattle associations, cotton and peanut growers demanded a heavy tax on coconut oil imported. The President did not want a tax on coconut oil because he claimed that the Philippine independence act contemplates that no restrictions be placed on imports of Philippine products in the United States until the commonwealth government is established.

A five cent tax was proposed by the House in an amendment to the House revenue bill. The Senate Finance committee reduced it to 3 cents. The President wanted no tax. An amendment by Senator Clark to strike out the tax was rejected by the Senate 7-64. The Senate approved the 3 cent tax by a vote of 59-17 but had added a provision that the revenue thus collected on Philippine oil be turned to the Philippine treasury. The act was passed.

The administration bill on tariffs grants power to the President to raise or lower existing import duties by 50 per cent without reference to the Congress or the Tariff commission. The bill as passed limits the authority of the President to three years. Several important amendments were voted down, one by Senator Johnson of California to prohibit reductions in agricultural tariffs. This was defeated 35-54. Senator Long of Louisiana introduced an amendment to prohibit reductions in agricultural tariffs below the amounts necessary to equalize costs of production. This was defeated 40-46 and others. The bill was passed by the Senate 57-33 and by the House 274-111.

INCOME TAXES

Loopholes were closed to stop tax evasion if possible in the general revenue bill passed by the House 388-7. A single normal income tax rate

of 4 per cent on incomes of \$4000 and the remainder of the taxpayer's income and a surtax of 4 per cent of the amount between \$4000 and \$6000 and so forth, and ranging up to 60 per cent with a surtax of 10 per cent of the amounts due under these rates for one year was fixed. The latter amendment was adopted in the Senate 43-36.

Estate taxes will pay from 45 per cent in the higher brackets up to 60 per cent on estates of more than \$10,000,000, estates of \$50,000 or more. Gift taxes are 75 per cent of the estate tax rates. This was a LaFollette amendment and passed 64-14. Another LaFollette amendment was that income tax returns are public records and that anyone may receive a certified copy upon payment of a fee. With each income tax return a separate statement must be filed showing the taxpayer's gross income, total deductions, net income, total credits against net income and tax payable. These statements are to be kept on file at collectors' offices, subject to public inspection for a period of three years.

NAVAL BUILDING AIRCRAFT

The Vinson Naval bill is a blanket authorization to build the Navy up to the limits of the Washington and London treaties, at a cost of from 475 to 750 million dollars. This is in addition to the 22 ships now being built with PWA funds. Also 1100 planes at a cost of 95 million dollars in addition to the 7 1/2



JUNIOR COOPERATORS

Conducted by
AUNT PATIENCE

*Dear Junior Cooperators:
I think all of you have sung the song and played the game "London Bridge." As nearly as I can remember them, the words were these:

"London bridge is falling down,
Falling down, falling down,
London bridge is falling down,
My Fair Lady!"

"Take some stones and build it up,
Build it up, build it up,
Take some stones and build it up,
My Fair Lady!"

It is rather interesting to know that this childish song dates from the fifteenth century—from 1437, to be exact, when one of the piers of the bridge did actually collapse and dragged down with it a great many of the houses which had been built upon its surface. For London bridge, unlike any other, has its walls composed of shops and houses in all, there were at this period over one hundred and thirty houses, not counting those in its gates. The structure itself was over nine hundred feet long and twenty feet wide; toward the center it rose slightly and there, at low tide, its height was more than thirty feet. In the middle of the bridge there had been built a chapel to the memory of St. Thomas Becket, who had been chosen as patron saint—for in those days every bridge must have a protecting influence. One of its gates, the Drawbridge—was decorated with the heads of traitors against England. These heads were attached to long poles and must have presented a fearsome and powerful object lesson to those observing their presence.

I can remember singing this song when I was a child, and wondering about whether the bridge had really fallen down and it occurred to me that perhaps you'd like to know about it, too.

Remember, that I'll expect to hear from those of you who have not written about what you've been doing this summer. And we're going to start the lessons this month so watch for the first one.

Aunt Patience.

JUNIOR LETTERS

Jamestown, Kans., Aug. 2, 1934.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I haven't written for so long. Rover, our dog is pretty big. He weighs nearly 100 pounds. I will be eight in December 1934. I will be in the second grade this year.

Your friend,
Martha Low.

Care H. P. Hanson.
Dear Martha:
I am very well, thank you and it has been a long time since I have heard from you. Your dog surely must be big—I imagine he eats a lot. Your letter wasn't very long, but I enjoyed it—please do write again.—Aunt Patience.

Jamestown, Kans., Aug. 3, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. I have ear ache today. It is three more weeks until school starts. I will be in the fifth grade this year. I have found my twin. It is Mary Camilla Shuss.
My birthday is February 18. Hers is June 17. We are both 9. Can we be twins?
Yours truly
Barbara Hanson,
Care of H. P. Hanson.

OFF TO SCHOOL



8315. Chic Clenderizing Ensemble.
Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 44 requires 5 7-8 yards of 35 inch material and 3/4 yard contrasting. If made with long sleeves 6 5-8 yards of 39 inch fabric is required plus 3/4 yard of 35 inch contrast. Price 15c.

8107. Practical School Frock.
Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 1-3 yards of 35 inch fabric for the dress and 1-3 yard for the collar, belt and sleevebands in contrasting material. Price 15c.

NOTE
Book of Fashions, 1934
Send 15c in coin or money order for our new and fascinating Pattern Book, showing the way to a complete wardrobe of new things, simple and inexpensive to make, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.
Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmers, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Barbara:
I think you are very clever to be able to type a letter so nicely—who taught you? And I'm so glad that you've found your twin—Yes, I think that you and Mary Camilla can be twins, for often it's very difficult to find someone with exactly the same birth date. I hope your ear ache did not last long—for I know how painful they can be.—Aunt Patience.

Argonia, Kans., Aug. 6, 1934.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am all right. Has it been hot here. It sure has been hot here.

My birthday is January 29. I am 14 years old.
My father works at the Farmers Union oil station at Conway Springs, Kansas. He is the manager there.
I would like to join you club. Have I a twin? Would you send me a pin. Well I will close,
Your friend,
Jennie Mae Pillsbury.

Dear Jennie:
Yes, it has been very hot in Salina, too. I'm glad that you are to be a member of our club and I'll send your pin right away. I'll help you look for your twin, too, and I think it's fine that you have earned a star for your brother's membership.—Aunt Patience.

Argonia, Kansas, Aug. 6, 1934.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am all right. My birthday is October 27. I am nine years old and in the 5th grade.
My sister, Jennie Mae asked me to join. Will she get a star? For pets we have two dogs.
Your pal,
Junior Pillsbury.

Dear Jennie:
I'm glad that Jennie asked you to join our Club and I'll send your pin soon, too. Yes, she'll have a star because she asked you to join. I am sure we can find your twin soon—your birthday is just a few days after mine.—Aunt Patience.

Mentor, Kansas.
Dear Aunt Patience:
May I join your club? Will you please send the club pin?
I will work the lessons.
I will be twelve January 11. I have four little chickens and a big cat. Its name is Tabby.
Will you please find me a twin?
I remain,
Lenora Heglund.

Dear Lenora:
I am so glad that you wish to become a member of our club and I'll send your pin at once. I'm sorry that I don't know of a twin for you just now, but I think we can find one soon. Please write again and let us know about yourself.—Aunt Patience.

Of Interest to Women

GRAPE JELLY FROM BOTTLED JUICE

2 cups (1 lb.) grape juice
3 cups (1 1-4 lbs.) sugar
1/2 bottle fruit pectin
Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 5 glasses (6 fluid ounces each.)

DREAD-AND-BUTTER PICKLES

6 cups sliced cucumbers
2-3 cup sliced onion
2 quarts cold water
2-3 cup salt
Wipe off 6-inch cucumbers with damp cloth. Cut into slices. Add rest of ingredients and let stand overnight. Drain well. Add to vinegar mixture.
1-4 cup bark cinnamon
2 tablespoons whole cloves
1 tablespoon allspice
2 tablespoons white mustard seed
2 tablespoons celery seed
4 cups vinegar
1 1/2 cups sugar
Loosely tie cinnamon and cloves in small bag. Add to rest of ingredients and boil two minutes. Add drained vegetable mixture and boil ten minutes. Pour into sterilized jars and seal at once.

BAKED DES MOINES SQUASH

Cut Des Moines squash in halves lengthwise, prick all over with a fork, sprinkle with salt, fill with heavy cream and bake 1 hour or until soft in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F. Scrape up squash and mix lightly with the cream, sprinkle with grated cheese and return to oven for 30 minutes or until cheese is melted.

BEETS IN SOUR CREAM

Beets in sour cream are quite different from others. Cook four to six medium-sized beets, peel and chop them coarsely and place them in a saucepan, sprinkling with 1/4 tablespoonful of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1/2 teaspoonful of salt and a dash or two of pepper. Simmer for five minutes, then add 1/2 cupful of sour cream blended with 1 tablespoonful of flour. Cook until thick, and serve.

CABBAGE AND PEPPER RELISH

(Uncooked)
8 cups chopped cabbage
4 cups chopped red peppers
2 cups chopped green peppers
1 1/2 tablespoons salt
3 tablespoons white mustard seed
3 tablespoons celery seed

1/2 cup sugar
6 cups vinegar
Mix vinegar and sugar; heat until sugar has dissolved. Pour while hot over rest of ingredients, pour into sterilized jars and seal at once.

MUSTARD PICKLES

1 gallon white wax or green beans
1 qt. vinegar
1 pint (2 cups) water
1/2 pound (1 cup) sugar
2 tablespoons mixed whole spices
1 tablespoon salt
2 qts. boiling water
String the beans but do not break them. Boil them in the boiling water and salt until tender, then drain well. Put the vinegar, fresh water, sugar and spices tied in a muslin bag, into a saucepan, then bring to the boiling point and boil for 15 minutes. Add the beans and cook for 10 minutes.

RED PEPPER JELLY

Seed 12 sweet red peppers and put through food chopper. Cover with cold water; bring to boil. Drain, cover with vinegar and 2 lemons, quartered, cook slowly 30 minutes. Remove lemons, add 1 1/2 pounds sugar, cook until thick as marmalade. Serve with meats.

PLAIN PEACH PRESERVES

1 pound peaches
1 cup water
1/2 pound sugar
Put the peaches in a wire basket and dip them in boiling water a few seconds or until the skin slips. Test by raising the fruit out of the water and rubbing the skin between the fingers. Dip the peaches into cold water. Peel and cut the peaches in halves. Boil the sugar and water until the syrup coats a spoon. Add the peaches and cook until they are clear, and the syrup thick. Turn into hot clean jars. Seal tight.

SLICED CUCUMBER PICKLES

Two dozen large cucumbers, sliced and boiled in vinegar enough to cover them, for one hour. Set aside in hot vinegar. The amount of vinegar to be used will depend upon the bulk of the sliced cucumbers; there must be more than enough to cover them. To each gallon of vinegar, allow:

1 pound of sugar
1 tablespoon of cinnamon, ginger, black pepper, celery seed, turmeric, horseradish, scraped garlic, sliced, 1 teaspoon of mace, allspice, cloves, cayenne pepper.
Put the cucumber into the vinegar, spiced as above, and cook for one hour. May be served as soon as cold.

PRESERVED ORANGE SLICES

Sixteen slices oranges
One and one-half cups water
One and one-half cups sugar
Two tablespoons lemon juice
One tablespoon bark cinnamon
Wash good-sized oranges and cut into 1-inch slices, cutting crossways. Discard seeds. Boil sugar with water and spices 4 minutes, add orange slices and boil gently 25 minutes or until syrup is very thick and slices glazed.
Add lemon juice, mix well and pour mixture into shallow dish. When cool arrange slices, with their edges overlapping, around the ham. Garnish with parsley and serve.

BEEF AND CABBAGE PICKLE

1 quart cooked beets
1 quart cooked cabbage
1 tablespoon salt
1 pound (2 cups) sugar
1 teaspoonful pepper
1/2 pint (1 cup) grated horseradish
Wash good-sized oranges and cut into 1-inch slices, cutting crossways. Discard seeds. Boil sugar with water and spices 4 minutes, add orange slices and boil gently 25 minutes or until syrup is very thick and slices glazed.
Add lemon juice, mix well and pour mixture into shallow dish. When cool arrange slices, with their edges overlapping, around the ham. Garnish with parsley and serve.

CHILI SAUCE

12 medium sized ripe tomatoes.
1 pepper finely chopped
1 onion finely chopped
2 cups vinegar
3 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon salt
2 teaspoons cloves
2 teaspoons cinnamon
2 teaspoons onion
2 teaspoons grated nutmeg
Peel tomatoes and slice, then put in the preserving kettle with the remaining ingredients. Heat gradually to boiling point and cook slowly for two and one-half hours.

PICKLED TOMATOES

48 ripe tomatoes
2 quarts vinegar
Salt
1 clove garlic
4 onions
1 tablespoon white pepper
1 tablespoon cloves
2 tablespoons mustard
1 tablespoon mace
1 tablespoon celery seeds
1 tablespoon cinnamon stick
Choose small, perfectly ripe tomatoes, prick them and lay them in an earthenware jar, sprinkling salt between layers, and leave them for three days covered down, draining away the juice into another jar.
Chop onions and only one clove garlic and cook them in vinegar with the spices for fifteen minutes, then add the tomatoes which have been rinsed and dried, and when cold, cover and tie down securely. Leave for three weeks before using.

WATERMELON PICKLE

6 cups melon rind
2 quarts cold water
2 tablespoons salt
1 cup sugar
1 cup water (boiling)
3 tablespoons cinnamon bark
1 tablespoon whole cloves
Remove outer green and inner pink from melon. Cut into 1 1/2 inch pieces. Add water and salt and let stand overnight. Drain, rinse and cover with cold water for three hours. Drain and cover by three inches with water. Slowly bring to boiling point. Simmer until rind is very tender when tested with fork. Drain, mix rest ingredients and boil one minute. Add melon and simmer until very soft and well glazed, pour into jar and when cool, seal.

SWEET PICKLED CARROTS
One-fourth peck carrots
One cup vinegar
One cup water
One cup brown sugar
Two tablespoons mixed pickling spices
Wash and scrape the carrots, cut into rounds, cover with boiling water and boil 10 minutes; drain. Put the vinegar, water, sugar and spice together; boil 10 minutes; pour over the drained carrots and boil 15 minutes, covered; remove the cover and boil slowly until the carrots are tender. Leave the whole spice among the carrots. The pickling spices are stick cinnamon, cloves and allspice.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

Below are listed the Farmers Union Locals in Kansas which have sent in paid-up 1934 memberships for all who were paid up in 1933, or more. Put your local on the list by paying Y.O.R. dues.

- Allen County
Fairview 2154.
Silver Leaf 2156.
- Anderson County
Emerald, 2137.
- Brown County
Carson 1035.
- Chase County
Bazaar 1926.
- Clay County
Brighton 2173.
Olive Hill, 1120.
Pleasant View 592.
Ross 1124.
Swanson 1191.
Wheeler 1082.
- Cherokee County
Hill City 2174.
- Cloud County
Carmel 1056.
Wilcox, 2203.
- Crawford County
Monmouth 1714.
- Walnut Grove 1308.
- Coffey County
Independent 2145.
Sunny Side 2144.
Wolf Creek 1878.
- Cherokee County
Melrose 2059 (reorganized)
Stony 2066.
- Cowley County
South Bend, 1561.
Tisdale Busy Bee 1986.
- Douglas County
Pleasant Valley 652.
- Dickinson County
Herington 1083.
- Ellsworth County
Burmestler 945.
Casa Ridge 1038.
Excelsior 975.
Franklin 1301.
- Ellis County
Excelsior 606.
Minor 881.
Pfeifer 1977.
Smoky Hill (reorganized) 890
Stock Range 1057.
Sunny Knoll 2131.
Victoria 1584.
- Franklin County
Columbia 1233.
Sand Creek 1220.
- Geary County
Goose Creek 1391.
Moss Springs 1901.
- Greenwood County
Hobo 1457.
- Johnson County
Harmony 1830.
- Lyon County
Admire 1255.
- Lincoln County
Dew Drop 454.
- Linn County
Goodrich 2090.
- Marshall County
Barrett 1071.
Corinth 261.
Fairview 964.
Marshall Center 1349 (reorganized)
Inrise 1238.
- Miami County
Bellview 1192.
Block 1768 (reorganized)
Jingo 1787.
Washington, 1680.
- McPherson County
Castle Hill 1344.
Groveland 1688.
Northside 1061.
Pioneer 656 (reorganized)
Smoky Valley 830.
Smoky Hill 882.
South Diamond 1567.
- Marion County
Harmony 196.
Lincolnton 404.
Prairie View 2105.
- Mitchell County
Labon Creek 479.
Prairie Gem, 540.
- Nemaha County
Downy 1227.
Hunt 1107.
Kelly 1258.
Summitt 2111.
Stringtown 2198 (new)
Triumph, 1027.
- Norton County
Mt. Pleasant 954.
- Ness County
Nevada 1782 (reorganized)
Pride 1780.
- Osborne County
Portis 345.
- Ottawa County
Grover 108.
- Osage County
Plum Creek 1484.
- Union, 1412.
- Pottawatomie County
Arispie 2197 (new).
Lone Tree 2196 (new).
Pleasant View 1843 (reorganized).
Moodyville, 2204.
Reno, 2205.
- Phillips County
Gretna 634.
Townline 569.
- Republic County
Agenda 2202 (new).
Highland 717.
Wayne 2200 (new).

- Rice County
Pleasant Hill, 1387.
Russell County
Center 766.
Pioneer 250.
Prairie Dale 870.
Three Corners 769.
- Rush County
Illinois 794.
La Crosse 795.
Lone Star 917.
Sunflower 1287.
- Riley County
Crooked Creek, 1205.
Fairview, 1207.
Lee, 1549.
Myersdale 1164.
Pleasant Hill 1202.
Rock Island 1199.
Walsburg 1198.
- Rooks County
Stone 792.
Sunny Slope, 532.
- Saline County
Glendale 2171.
- Stamford County
Eureka 2199 (new).
Lamoreux 1961 (reorganized)
Liberty 1988.
Corn Valley 2201 (new).
- Scott County
Modoc 2006.
- Smith County
Twelve Mile 2002 (reorganized).
Trego County
Dist 28, 753.
Happy 1008.
Prairie Glen 665.
Prairie Knoll 729.
Silver Lake 679.
Collyer, 941.
- Thomas County
Prairie Bell 1205.
- Washington County
Blue Valley 574.
Herynk 1427.
Logan 582.
Liberty 1142.
Pleasant View 838.
Sunnyside 1100.
- Wabunsee County
Excelsior, 959.
Riverside 2025.
Spring Glen, 1976.
Templin 1891.

FARMERS RESORT TO UNUSUAL WAYS TO GET FEED FOR LIVESTOCK

(continued from page 1)
A farmer in northwestern Missouri has some 20 acres of waste land, too low and swampy to cultivate, which has grown up to willows. Leaves and tender branches of these trees are relished by cattle. Several

We Manufacture—
Farmers Union Standard
Accounting Forms
Approved by Farmers Union
Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets
Stationery
Office Equipment Printing
The CONSOLIDATED
printing and stationery co.
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Specialist in Proctology
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Piles treated without the knife
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treated with medicine,
no confinement.
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Office for Examination

CLASSIFIED ADS

NOTICE TO STOCKMEN

We can place your cattle or sheep on good pastures and winter feed for one-half the increase. Write or wire National Livestock Corporation, 1733 Stout, Denver Colo. 9-6c

DEAD ANIMALS again removed free. Tell Central charge call to us if animals good condition. SALINA RENDERING WORKS, Phone 380. tf c

THE FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has open territory in Kansas for a few Full-Time Agents. Write to Rex Lear, State Mgr., Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE—140 acres irrigated—Good location, soil, crops—\$4,500.—Terms—J. M. Wildboor, Delta Colorado. 8-16p

FARMERS WANTED—to qualify for Government Meat Inspector and other positions; Commence \$135 per month. Common education; age 18 to 45. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis, Mo. tf-c

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION—Send stamp. Judge Lehman, Humboldt, Kansas. 11-34p

Price List of Local Supplies

- Application cards 20 for 5c
- Credentia blank 10 for 5c
- Demit blank 15 for 10c
- Local Secy's Receipt Books 25c
- Farmers Union Buttons 25c
- F. U. Song Leaflets 20c
- Secretary's Minute Books 50c
- Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
- Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c
- Ladies Auxiliary Pins 50c per dozen
- 10c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor
WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

willows a day furnish about all the feed this man's cows receive.

Throughout the drought states, waste and along streams is being pastured. Most of this land is too rough to cultivate and of such small and irregular areas that it is not worth fencing for regular pastures.

In rivers with wide, sandy beds, such as the Kaw and Republican in Kansas and the Platte in Nebraska, are thousands of small islands covered with occasional legumes such as sweet clover, underbrush, willows and cottonwoods. These islands, ranging from a few acres down to a fraction of an acre in size are not ordinarily pastured or cultivated because of inaccessibility.

Now, with pastures parched, these islands are actually and figuratively oases in a desert land. With river beds containing at best only a trickle of water between deeper pools, valley farmers are making full use of these islands. Together with the river banks, they are green long after vegetation has perished on adjoining land. Not only is there feed for cattle and horses, but water as well.

A Nebraska farmer writes, "We have cut and stacked what might be termed succotash—wild cane, cat tails, burrushes, weeds and what not." Cattle eat these even when old and dry. Surely they will not discriminate against them when they have been cut young and tender and stacked with care. . . . It is not news that cat-

tle will sometimes eat the straw off an old shed with the finest of feed before them."

Reports of wheat straw stacks sold or held for "exorbitant prices"; of Russian thistles—the tumbleweed of the plains—being stacked for hay, or parched crops of corn and grain sorghum, weeds and other green vegetation made into silage, of aroused public sentiment against shipping hay out of communities which are "dried out," prove that drought-ridden farmers have taken the first step in a nationwide conservation of roughage.

Dr. A. J. Pieters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has worked with Great Plains farmers on their forage problems for many years, has just returned from that section. He says of those who settled the states west of the Mississippi: "Only the boldest set out from Eastern States or emigrated from Europe. Only the most determined of these survived early day hardships. They lived through lean years by their resourcefulness and ingenuity. Today their sons and daughters, realizing the impossibility of shipping in all the roughage that will be needed for livestock the coming winter, are using this same ingenuity by saving for winter feed that which would be waste in the flush years. They become deserving of such outside help as may be needed by having first helped themselves."

ANNOUNCING— a Complete New Line of FEEDS

UNDER OUR OWN BRANDS
The Superiority of K. F. U. PRODUCTS is due to the complete quality control exercised by this organization at all times. We strive to give you the best and serve you to advantage in every way we can, and assure you that the quality of K. F. U. Products will always be of the highest.

UNION GOLD FLOUR — UNION PRIDE FLOUR
MILL FEEDS — CORN MEAL
UNION STANDARD FLOUR

K F U Chick Starter; Union Standard Chick Starter; K F U Growing Mash; K F U Egg Mash; Union Standard Egg Mash; K F U Scratch Feed; Union Standard Scratch Feed; K F U Developing Feed; K F U Chick Scratch; Union Standard Chick Scratch; K F U 20 per cent Dairy Feed; Union Standard 16 per cent Dairy

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YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY

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of marketing live stock in your own pockets. You can do this in one way only, and that is by shipping to your own

COOPERATIVE
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY
You are represented on the Kansas City and Wichita Markets by your own firm, owned and operated by farmers for farmers
Over \$225,000 Profits Refunded to Farmers
Market your next animal, truck shipment or car load through Your Own Firm
FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.
(Read list of Sales in This Issue)

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.

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SALINA, KANSAS
Insurance protection against Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado. Rail. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

G M Warner—Beaver City Neb—22 str 1232	8.50
G M Warner—Beaver City Neb—25 str 1101	8.00
H H Edwards—Coffey Co Ks—25 str 935	7.00
Howell Griffith—Livingston Co Mo—9 str 827	7.00
C F Wamsler—Lyon Co Ks—50 str 1132	7.00
Edrich Schobohm—Lyon Co Ks—16 str 841	6.50
Ed, Carl Anderson—Cloud Co Ks—14 str 936	6.50
John Benton—Osage Co Ks—26 str 963	6.50
Ed, Carl Anderson—Cloud Co Ks—12 str 685	6.25
Lawrence Olman—Riley Co Ks—25 str 728	6.00
F M Forby and Son—Davies Co Mo—11 str 778	6.00
Joe Mallon—Coffey Co Ks—36 str 690	5.50
Frank Lill—Butler Co Ks—20 str 1109	5.50
Fred Gnadl—Wabaunsee Co Ks—10 str, hfs 702	5.50
A T McIntyre—Elk Co Ks—5 str 888	5.00
V E McMillan—Clay Co Ks—5 str 1074	5.15
Gougha, Bros—Lyon Co Ks—25 str 1033	4.85
H Turner—Johnson Co Ks—20 calves 382	4.50
Frank McReynolds—Barber Co Ks—53 str 879	4.50
H F Ziebell—Dickinson Co Ks—22 calves 322	4.50
J J Hensley—Osborne Co Ks—24 str 891	4.40
Alex Branson—Osage Co Ks—25 str 884	4.40
W S Baker—Woodson Co Ks—25 str, hfs 815	5.50
Playd Zuer—Ottawa Co Ks—37 str 545	4.25
John J. Roth—Russell Co Ks—17 calves 303	4.25
Albert O'Neal—Pottawatomie Co Ks—22 calves 320	4.25
H F Ziebell—Dickinson Co Ks—25 str 992	4.10
H Burns—Wyandotte Co Ks—7 hfs 744	4.00
J F Born—Coffey Co Ks—51 str 764	4.00
Heise Bros—Marion Co Ia—19 calves 284	4.00
Floyd Zuker—Ottawa Co Ks—65 str 476	4.00
Otto Gruber—Dickinson Co Ks—8 str 757	3.85
Gaughan Bros—Lyon Co Ks—21 str 974	3.75
G M Jacobs—Phillips Co Ks—3 str 692	3.75
Arthur Olson—Russell Co Ks—67 calves 316	3.85
Coffman Bros—Osage Co Ks—9 str 495	3.75
Joe Imthurn—Greenwood Co Ks—25 str 105	3.75
Baker Bros—Alma Neb—13 str 543	3.75
W O Floyd—Dickinson Co Ks—8 cows 1085	3.50
Russell Bros—Johnson Co Ks—15 heifers 740	3.50
H Turner—Johnson Co Ks—16 calves 970	3.50
Russell Bros—Johnson Co Mo—30 calves 348	3.50
Chas Brasted—Phillips Co Ks—8 str 537	3.50
Geo Hobbie—Osborne Co Ks—9 str 655	3.50
Henry Desque—Osage Co Ks—13 str 876	3.50
Leslie Anderson—Riley Co Ks—8 calves 300	3.50
Carl Mathis—Wabaunsee Co Ks—27 calves 368	3.50
L E Jones—Riley Co Ks—17 str 841	3.35
Heise Bros—Marion Co Ia—5 cows 950	3.25
Carl Larson—Marshall Co Ia—13 calves 303	3.25
T M Jacobs—Phillips Co Ks—7 heifers 637	3.25
H H Hensen—Johnson Co Ks—17 hfs 700	3.25
A A Haase—Clay Co Ks—14 calves 273	3.00
Wm Horn—Riley Co Ks—8 hfs 556	3.00
J H Harvey—Osborne Co Ks—33 str 738	3.00
Luther Johnson—Ottawa Co Ks—12 str 765	3.00
Howard Nonmaker—Osborne Co Ks—14 clvs 622	3.00
J M Henrickson—Ellis Co Ks—4 cows	3.00
Munson Bros—Geary Co Ks—5 cows 1050	3.00
F U Elev—Marion Co Ks—10 str 616	3.00
A W Snyder—Russell Co Ks—7 cows 950	3.00
Fred Egger—Ellis Co Ks—14 hfs 621	3.00
Harold Cornwell—Osborne Co Ks—14 heifers 621	3.00
J T Flynn—Jackson Co Mo—23 cows 1010	2.75
H Turner—Johnson Co Ks—12 cows 970	2.50
Leslie Anderson—Riley Co Ks—7 cows 1012	2.50
Herbert Longren—Riley Co Ks—6 cows 933	2.25
H E Hensen—Johnson Co Ks—16 cows 1006	2.25
F U Elev—Rooks Co Ks—13 cows 855	2.00
Leslie Anderson—Riley Co Ks—5 cows 942	2.00
Russell Bros—Johnson Co Ks—34 cows 810	1.75
Thomas A Heady—Neosho Co Ks—7 cows 930	1.75
Herbert Dongren—Riley Co Ks—22 cows 810	1.65
B. J. Bruncher—Clay Co Mo—12 cows 851	1.50

SHEEP

Clarence Franklin—Osage Co Ks—16 71	6.50
Raymond Kent—Sullivan Co Ks—7 74	6.50
C W Jackson—Clinton Co Mo—20 71	6.50
John Fiegenbaum—Lafayette Co Mo—6 70	6.50
R S Maag—Franklin Co Ks—9 80	6.50

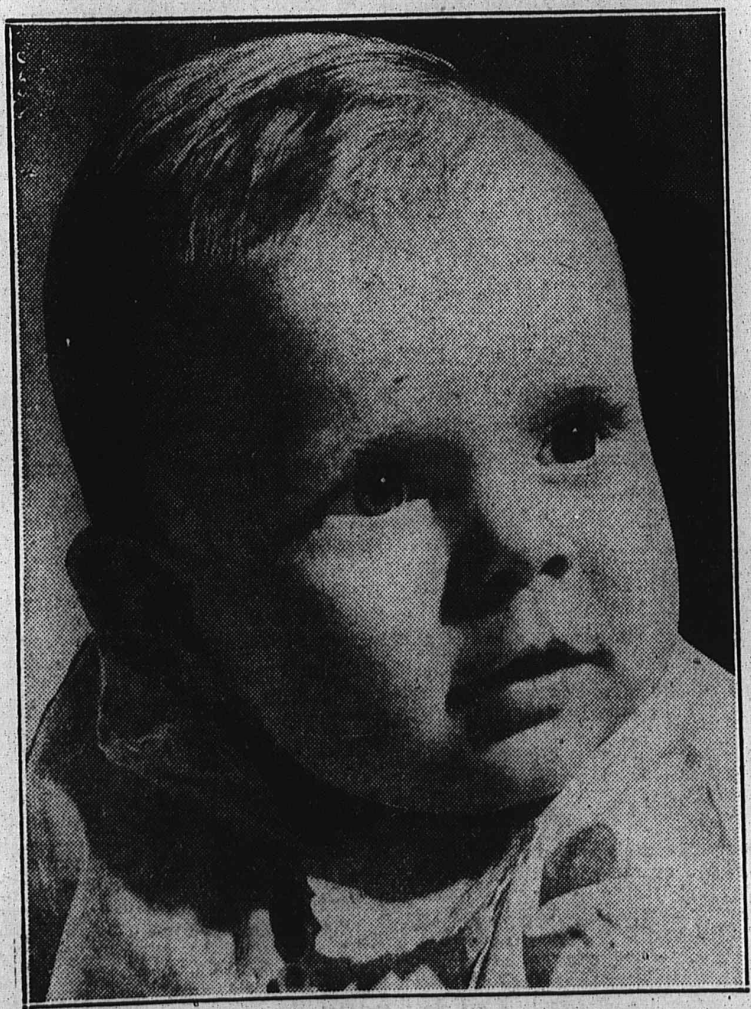
NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

IRVING LOCAL JUMPS INTO THE 100 PER CENT LIST

The Irving Local No. 1288 in Marshall county, had a banner meeting the night of August 21st. Every member was present and two new members were added to the list of membership. We now have a 100 per cent paid up local and we hope to be able to add two more members at our next meeting to be held Sept. 18th. We try to make our meetings both interesting and beneficial to the local and to the community. We invite all of those who are interested in the Farmers Union and its work.

The program consisted of:
Song Tommer Sisters
Reading Mrs. Geo. Post
Music Mrs. Elsie Pister
Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Tommer

Kansas Baby Vies at Fair



Bruce Willard Given, of Manhattan, Kansas, has been adjudged the most beautiful baby in Kansas and is now one of the 49 finalists who have their pictures on display at the Sears-Roebuck building at the Century of Progress in Chicago. Visitors to the fair are each allowed one vote for their choice. Sears, sponsors of the contest, received more than \$14,000 entries from all parts of the country. A total of \$40,000 in prizes will be awarded. Winners will be announced about October 5.

D S Barth—Henry Co Mo—14 73	6.50
Walter McCulley—Grundy Co Mo—6 66	6.35
Chas F Kent—Sullivan Co Mo—7 68	6.35
Dennis Brownfield—Pettis Co Mo—8 88	6.25
Fred Butler—Miami Co Ks—3 68	6.00
O M Hollman—Allen Co Ks—8 68	6.00
A H Ballinger—Allen Co Ks—5 70	6.00
Otto Meinig—Miami Co Ks—19 72	6.00
Max Flinner—Leavenworth Co Ks—10 74	6.00
Louis Homrighausen—Miami Co Ks—5 74	6.00
J N Hedges—Miami Co Ks—3 68	6.00
Ray Dyer—Lafayette Co Ks—8 68	6.00
F M Bishop—Wichita Co Ks—9 73	6.00
Mart Hartman—Osage Co Ks—26 67	5.75
John Dilson—Montgomery Co Ks—28 62	5.25
F J McKinney—Douglas Co Ks—8 90	5.00
I C Anderson—Shawnee Co Ks—7 65	5.00
M Bishop—Wichita Co Ks—30 57	4.50
Coffman Bros—Osage Co Ks—41 60	4.50
H M Lamborn—Leavenworth Co Ks—12 60	5.00
H M Lamborn—Leavenworth Co Ks—5 130	4.00
John Fiegenbaum—Lafayette Co Mo—6 61	4.00
Joe Carver—Henry Co Mo—8 55	4.00
Mart Hartman—Osage Co Ks—24 54	3.75
O M Hollman—Allen Co Ks—12 61	3.50
Fred Butler—Grundy Co Mo—5 52	3.50
H M Lamborn—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 96	2.50
John Dilson—Montgomery Co Ks—32 89	2.00
J R Johnson—Douglas Co Ks—5 106	2.00
H M Lamborn—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 103	1.50
John Bell—Montgomery Co Ks—6 103	1.50
Mart Hartman—Osage Co Ks—5 60	1.00
Albert Gugler—Dickinson Co Ks—65 69	6.00
Albert Gugler—Dickinson Co Ks—5 52	4.00

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Up

F J Braun—Nemaha Co Ks—15 250	7.30
John Snyder—Linn Co Ks—8 252	7.25
Wm Poutre—Washington Co Ks—5 294	7.25
Joseph Stallbaumer—Marshall Co Ks—6 296	7.25

Light Butchers—170 to 230 Lbs

Peckham Bros—Miami Co Ks—8 201	7.65
L Cecil—Henry Co Mo—6 183	7.65
D E Jones—St. Clair Co Mo—26 200	7.65
Chas Phillips—Lafayette Co Mo—29 213	7.60
Frankfort F U S A—Marshall Co Ks—6 186	7.60
J D Richards—Henry Co Mo—19 215	7.60
Ruth Emery—Osage Co Ks—8 191	7.60
Julius Vahrenberg—Lafayette Co Mo—12 206	7.55
W R Henderson—Anderson Co Ks—9 186	7.55
W H Brewster—Lafayette Co Mo—12 190	7.45
Herman Wendte—Miami Co Ks—9 180	7.40
R A Cline—Linn Co Ks—10 172	7.35
Geo Hobbie—Osborne Co Ks—23 177	7.35
Dixon and Colman—Caldwell Co Mo—14 172	7.30
Thos. Moss—Allen Co Ks—7 187	7.20
August Begeman—Lafayette Co Mo—7 175	7.15
Penokee Farmers U—Graham Co Ks—64 185	7.15
Heward Livingston—Anderson Co Ks—9 191	7.10
Tom Swachman—Henry Co Mo—6 138	6.75
Barnes Rotie—Miami Co Ks—6 138	6.75
D E Jones—St. Clair Co Mo—9 128	6.25
Geo Hobbie—Osborne Co Ks—5 130	6.25
E E Neuschwander—Henry Co Mo—7 217	7.60
C S Williams—Pottawatomie Co Ks—27 187	7.55

Light Lights—130—170 Lbs

A W Meinershagen—Saline Co Mo—26 165	7.20
U N Ogile—Sullivan Co Ks—7 157	6.90
Geo Votaw—Douglas Co Ks—142	6.50
Aug Klusman—Lafayette Co Mo—14 151	6.50
Geo Homrighausen—Miami Co Ks—7 132	6.25
Jess E. Cox—Linn Co Ks—6 146	7.00

SOWS

A W Meinershagen—Saline Co Mo—7 390	6.75
A F Debrick—Miami Co Ks—5 378	6.50
Peckham Farmers Union—Graham Co Ks—19 274	6.50

PIGS

129 Lbs Down

Mrs. Elizabeth Peel—Cass Co Mo—13 96	5.00
Anton Voelmueck—Allen Co Ks—14 35	3.25

Reading Helen Nowak
Music Edwin Holly and Jimmy Gray
The A. A. A. Jos. V. Hobbie
Music Leona Nowak
Recitation Junior Forst
Music Elsie Pister
Talk John I. Tommer

After this splendid program the ladies of the refreshment committee served home-made ice cream and cake. After refreshments was a visiting hour and then all departed for their homes, hoping to be back to another meeting Sept. 18th.

Joseph V. Holly, Sec. Treas.

MEETING AT GARNETT

The Anderson County Farmers Union is planning to hold a meeting in Garnett, Kansas, on Saturday afternoon, September 8. The meeting will be called at 2 p. m. A speaker, probably Cal Ward, president, will be

present from the state office. Other speakers and features of interest will be provided. Every local in the county should be represented by a large number of members.

Francis Kelly, Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY NOTICE
The regular quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Marysville on Tuesday, September 11, at the Knights of Columbus hall. We will have a basket dinner at noon as usual. Every one is invited.

O. W. Dam, Secy.

SHIPPS REPORTS

Belleville, KaNs., 9-2-34

Dear Cooperators:
On August 23, I wrote most of this article, and sickness in my family caused me to delay mailing.

I wish to say to those of you who failed to hear Congressman Wm. Lemke of North Dakota last Thursday at Strawberry, Miss a wonderful talk. Campbell Bros. of Wayne, Kansas, came along and took me over, where I am pleased to say I met many friends from Washington, Cloud, Clay and my own county. Congressman Lemke spoke my sentiments in most questions. Wish we could induce him to spend more time in Kansas. I know he would help a lot of farmers get their hearts back where they belong. So many have had theirs torn from their breasts.

The Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill has been one of my hobbies ever since I heard of it. It is by far the most humanitarian of any bill presented to any Congress—more far reaching in effect. I can't imagine Washington County Farmers Union officials on being able to have such talent at their first annual picnic. Congressman Wm. Lamberton, Congressman Carpenter, Cal Ward, Floyd Lynn, each spoke briefly in order that the visiting piece of dynamite from North Dakota could have time for his discussion.

We have and always have had too many jelly fish, too many cheap pussy footed politicians, who are only check-valves to the return of prosperity. President Roosevelt said a mouthful, when he stated to home folks that unless everyone who could, helped those who are going down, eventually they would pull the rest down with them. I like his frankness in these matters. I do feel we should have more timely action.

Today we find farm commodity prices definitely higher, but the bulk of mid-western farmers have sold at lower prices or have nothing to sell. I think our President could and should have pegged prices on other commodities as he did with cotton.

These matters should be cared for while products are in the hands of the producer. I feel restrictions should be lifted on fall wheat planting for pasture and early feed next summer. Wheat makes an excellent hog feed and in our section is ready for use several months ahead of corn. A large area has no corn, no hay, and but very sparse corn fodder. Whether we like to hear it or not, until something happens, we are face

to face with a domestic consumption market, and we should insist on American grown first. Therefore farmers are entitled to cost of production plus a reasonable profit for all products consumed within the United States.

Much money is being spent in the form of relief work. I find many men with families are allowed from 6 to 8 days per month at \$2.40 per day. No one can get by on that. Some holding positions in administering such relief seem to forget that, were it not for the necessity of relief they would not enjoy the soft job they have. I have never questioned the intentions of our President F. D. R. but as in former times men creep into responsible positions who know but little if anything about the job confronting them. I maintain that unless a man is a practical dirt farmer, he knows nothing about farming. How many of these have we had for Secretary of Agriculture? I do not question Mr. Wallace's intentions, but he has much to learn about keeping the mortgage off the farm by farming alone, or paying off the one so many now have.

One thing we all note in recent years, men do agree that co-operative marketing is the safeguard to our economic future. It is my opinion our government could spend some money toward educating farmers along this line to an advantage to our entire nation. One followed by sufficient numbers other forms of relief features would pass into obscurity. The farmer can handle his own, once properly organized, and at the same time help others in all walks of life.

I am strictly against speculation in food or feed products for either human or animal consumption. I would rather be guilty of sponsoring any other type of gambling, for rich men to play with, than to know millions of living beings were suffering, because of such gambling. In other words, we must bring the producer and consumer closer together, the shortest cut from producer to consumer has always been the cooperative route.

Let's strive diligently to that end. Cooperatively.
J. E. Shippy.

EVERSON DECLARES BENEFIT PAYMENTS ARE DOLE SYSTEM

(continued from page 1)

izes prices and the lower the price the more farm product is required to meet expenses and continue in operation, so that we have just automation, so that we have just automation of our products and too rapid marketing in turn, further reduces prices and this downward spiral can only be stopped by withholding the price from the farmer. We will have a basket equal an average cost of production. No processing taxes to be collected from the producer or the consumer or both is necessary in order to make this effective. The processing tax to reduce buying power, rather than increase it. It is like putting a bag of sand on the back of a little mule to help him pull a load which he could not even pull without this extra weight. And this is the usual method practiced by politicians in giving farmers relief. We have certainly had an over-production of such Farm Relief schemes.

There are only two ways to restore agriculture. One is to remove from our backs the excess burden that has been placed upon us. The other is to give us more power to pull the load by way of increased prices. The Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill does reduce the burden and our cost of production bill gives us more power to pull the load. When this program is inaugurated we will begin to recover, because this loan will start to move, and its effect will be reflected in every line of business and trade. Surely, the people must have learned by this time through these painful and costly experiments the absolute futility of looking to these so-called brain trusters to solve our problems. Surely we must have learned by this time that the tremendous weight of an ever increasing bureaucracy will, if permitted to grow, break down the very foundation of our civilization. Surely by this time, we must have learned that trying to adjust farm production to consumption with the Good Lord only having control of the rainfall, which is the all important limiting factor in crop production over which man has no control, is simply flirting with starvation. Surely by this time we must have learned that we cannot kill the goose that lays the golden egg and expect to have eggs to feed the multitude. Surely we must have learned by this time that a surplus of food and clothing is not a curse but on the contrary, it is the richest blessing that God almighty can bestow upon the human race when it is equitably distributed among all mankind. This my friends, is the real problem.

We must bring about an equitable distribution of the earnings of society, not by the jobless who have no purchasing power upon the backs of the rest of society but by providing opportunities for productive employment that will produce returns on this investment efficient to pay the cost of the undertaking. We have been inventing so much labor-saving machinery and that with-out providing re-employment for those displaced, at productive employment that would enable them to purchase the products of the machine that the market for the products of our machines is being reduced at an alarming rate. This proves the interdependence of our various industries and the different elements of society upon each other.

We must then have a common understanding of each other's problems. A willingness to cooperate in mutual helplessness and a willingness to share in the fruits of our labor equitably in proportion to service rendered. I say to you, my friends, it is because we have ignored these basic fundamental principles that we have gotten ourselves into this depression and we can no more lift ourselves out of it by continuing to ignore them than we can fly to the moon.

Our first patriotic duty, as I see it, is to look after the welfare of our own people right here in the United States.

CHINA IMPORTS LESS WHEAT

(continued from page 2)

Both the 1931 and 1932 wheat crops in China were below average. The 1933 crop, however, was estimated at 10 per cent above the 1932 crop and the 1934 crop at 5 per cent above that of 1933. The larger crop in 1934 and the continuation of the tariff on wheat and flour together with the low purchasing power in many sections of China and advancing world market prices for wheat and flour, are all factors that point to another year of low imports, says the Bureau.

Arrivals of new native Chinese wheat at milling centers thus far this season have been less than for the corresponding period last year because interior buyers have been holding for better prices, says Dawson. The reduction of 20 per cent in the Chinese rice crop this year because of the drought was an important factor in the tendency of interior buyers to hold wheat for better prices. However, the carryover of food stuffs from last year in the Yangtze Valley and North China was above normal. This has somewhat lessened the effect of the drought and has limited the rise of prices. The domestic wheat is now arriving at Shanghai mills in good volume and millers believe that the total quantity forwarded to Shanghai from the interior will be larger than last year.

Stocks of wheat and flour at marketing centers on July 1 this year were comparatively small. It is expected that the total consumption of Shanghai-made flour in Chinese markets will be somewhat larger in 1934-35 than in 1933-34, says Dawson. The Shanghai flour production in 1933-34 amounted to 8,100,000 barrels compared with 9,100,000 barrels in 1932-33. These mills in 1933-34 used 18,667,000 bushels of foreign wheat and 19,111,000 bushels of domestic wheat, as compared with 34,222,000 bushels of foreign and 7,111,000 bushels of domestic in 1932-33.

LEMKE MEETING AT STRAWBERRY, KANSAS

Following is the report of the Washington county meeting which was addressed by William Lemke, congressman from North Dakota, who wrote the two famous Frazier-Lemke bills. This report was sent in by Anton Peterson, of Greenleaf:

August 30 will long be remembered in Washington county, because of the third quarterly meeting of the Washington County Farmers Union, and picnic. I haven't words at my command to do it justice, but you can say to the membership it was a most wonderful gathering with about 5,000, more or less, present from seven counties.

The forenoon was taken up by getting acquainted, and by a short business session to select a meeting place for our next quarterly meeting, which will be Hanover, some time in December; and to elect a delegate to our state meeting. A. C. Hansen, our county president, is the delegate, and C. B. Ingram of Barnes, is the alternate.

Well, the noon hour was spent eating—and such eats! You wouldn't thing from the looks of that table 32 feet long that there was a depression in the land.

All right. After dinner, the loud speaker man from Hanover set up his machine. By this time the speakers had arrived. And there was one thrown in for good measure. Speakers were Cal Ward, president of the state Union; Congressman W. P. Lamberton of the First District Congressman, Randolph Carpenter of the Fourth District, and last but not least, Congressman Wm. Lemke of North Dakota.

Did he say anything? I say he did. For two hours he kept that vast audience in a trance. I heard one old lady say she could listen two hours more. We got a \$500 speech for \$15.

I say without fear of contradiction that it was by far the biggest treat the people of Strawberry, Washington county, ever had.

We learned more about the monetary system, and the workings of Congress than we ever heard before. We had a few specials that were not to be sneezed at. The orchestra from Greenleaf was composed of Joe Wurtz, Fred Armstrong and Professor Perkins. Mrs. Alma Hogan of Greenleaf gave a reading. Floyd Lynn was the last speaker. These numbers all took well. This concluded the day's program. We had one more stunt. The ladies of the Brantfort Lutheran church had a refreshment stand and did a land office business.

Well, folks, I wonder how many more such meetings we are going to have to hold before you will join the Farmers Union. When such men as John A. Simpson, now deceased, Milo Reno, Wm. Lemke, and hundreds of others who could be mentioned, tell and write about it, and with such benefits of cooperation staring you in the face, how can you stay out?

Now with these few remarks, I'll let Brother Lynn tell the rest.—Anton.

There isn't much more to tell. This was the kind of meeting you have to see and hear to appreciate it. I might add that the Strawberry members who cooperated with John Keidy and others have a right to feel mighty proud of their efforts. The resolutions passed at the meeting were not received, but undoubtedly will be published later.—Floyd Lynn.



HESSIAN FLY THREATENS 1935 CROP IN KANSAS

The Hessian fly, the most devastating of wheat insect pests, is returning to prominence. During the five years following the disastrous invasion of 1925, when fly damage reached the appalling figure of some 60 million bushels, farmers throughout the wheat belt used the best known methods of fly control. However, during the last four years the price of wheat has been so low that most farmers have forgotten the existence of the fly. As a result, the insects

may constitute a menace to the 1935 wheat crop. The insect is one of the most difficult for the farmer to follow from year to year because it is very tiny and its damage, unless great, is likely to go unnoticed. This year, for example, there are few "flaxseeds" in nearly every wheat field in central and eastern Kansas, but so few in each place as to be hardly noticeable. The danger lies in the amazing rate at which the fly reproduces, a factor which might enable it to return to Kansas fields in devastating numbers.

His voice went to town for him



A FARMER near Pryor, Oklahoma, was in the midst of threshing. Crew and everything on hand and the work going along in good shape. Then, suddenly, a breakdown. It looked as if the balance of the day would be lost.

But a hurried telephone call was made to the nearest implement dealer. Yes, he had the part and would send it out as quickly as possible. In less than an hour, the grain was rolling out of the machine again.

By way of the telephone, your voice can do an errand miles away in a few minutes—can save important hours and miles of travel. Can represent you at the market in a business deal. And can summon doctor, veterinarian, neighbor at any moment in the middle of the night when the need is urgent.