



The Kansas Union Farmer



VOLUME XXVI

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1933

NUMBER 10

ALL CLASSES ARE ORGANIZING FOR THEIR OWN GOOD

Now is Time to Make Important Decisions when All Classes are Jockeying for Advantage in New Era of Advancement

PUT FARMERS IN FRONT

Others Glad to Set Aside Certain Amounts for Organizations through which They Expect to Gain the Needed Advantages

This is a time when nations, classes of people, and individuals are finding it necessary to make important decisions, said Floyd Lynn, state Farmers Union secretary, in a radio talk last Thursday evening over WIBW, Topeka, Capper Publications broadcasting station. He said these decisions and the way we follow them are bound to have a significant bearing on our future being. He pointed out that we have seen Germany make an important decision, and that this decision and what Germany and other powers do about it will certainly have bearing on the future. "The United States has made a decision—several of them, in fact," continued the speaker. "It has decided to lift itself out of the depression and has decided to tread some unfamiliar paths, if necessary, in doing it. The United States, following the leadership of a man who seems to be inspired, has taken the position that purchasing power must be placed back in the hands of the masses. We, of course, are more concerned with the purchasing power the farmers are to get. The whole country is concerned about this, because it is generally recognized now that we must have a prosperous agriculture before we can have prosperity in other lines. "The people of the United States have reached the decision that it is not at all necessary to allow four per cent of the people—meaning, of course, the money kings—to control from 70 to 80 per cent of the wealth of this country, while the 96 per cent including all those who produce all new wealth are forced to get along on 20 to 30 per cent, or on what is left. Remarkable a little more fully on this subject, we would see that the people have decided or soon will decide—that we need a monetary law which will take away from this domineering 4 per cent the right to now enjoys of determining the value of our circulating medium of exchange. We know they do this, and take away from us the advantage of the 4 per cent, making the commodities produced by the 96 per cent so nearly worthless, measured by the money in the hands of the few, that the indignity of starvation in a land of plenty of food.

Different Classes Organizing
"In this day of decision, the different classes of people are taking some definite stands. The various classes are organizing more strongly than ever before, and because such action is necessary for the preservation of such classes and of the individuals which make up those classes. Merchants handling different lines of commodities are organizing strongly. Your hardware merchants have their organizations; so have your grocers, your clothing merchants, cafe operators, lumber dealers, milliners, and so on down the line. The minute one of those lines would become unorganized, the individuals engaged in that certain line of merchandising would be at the mercy of the organized trade. Therefore, each merchant sets aside a certain amount of money for organization, which he rightly considers to be just as important as the money he spends for heating, lighting or repairing, or for any other item which he figures in his overhead.

"The various industries are also perfecting their organizations, because they know they must be organized. Manufacturers set aside certain amount for organization purposes. Transportation companies do likewise. Your bankers would not think of going on without their organization; so they set aside certain amounts for that purpose.

"Our laboring men who follow certain trades have their organizations, and would fight for the privilege of paying dues in their organizations, if such privilege were to be threatened. They realize what their organizations have done for them, and realize how much they depend on it.

"Right at the present time, operators of trucks engaged in public haul-

ing are perfecting their organization. They are banding together for the purpose of presenting a solidly organized front when they demand certain legislation in coming legislative sessions. They are glad to set aside a certain amount for this purpose, for they know their business depends on it, just as surely as it depends on suitable equipment, good lubrication and good gasoline to run their trucks. "All these organized lines have made their decisions. They have had to make them. If they should falter and remain undecided, other classes would pull away from them before they got started. They have decided, therefore, to organize and forge forward. They are supporting their organizations with enough financial support to make them effective. Not an individual connected or affiliated with any of the previously mentioned organizations, pays less than five times as much dues as the farmer has to pay to support his own organization.

FARMERS MUST NOT BE LEFT OUT

"Now, let us take a look at ourselves as farmers. We, as a class and as individuals, have decisions to make. We have a stand to take. In the face of the fact that every other industry is organizing, we, too, must organize. We must not be half-hearted about the matter. In this period of our national existence when new adjustments, new alignments, new policies, are being made, we cannot afford, as a class, to allow all other industries to jockey us around, so they can get ahead of us and gallop forward while we hang back in utter confusion. As surely as this is true, all the things which we know we are entitled to will be denied us, and we will then have to go along in this coming new era as the under dogs. We can expect nothing better than the dirty end of the stick; because when they organize, they do so for their own benefit and advantage, and not for ours.

"Right now, there is a marshalling of forces going on throughout the length and breadth of this land. The money powers are gathering their strength to make a fight to the death to retain their hold upon the wealth of this country. They have the wealth because they have taken it away from those who produce it; and they propose to keep it. They will have no trouble in doing it if they are superbly organized while the producers are unorganized. "Those who transport our products to market are marshalling their forces in order to gain special advantages which will allow them to take more of our wealth away from us for the products they reach the markets are strengthening their organized forces in order that they may make an effective fight to increase their commissions, and thus take away from us a greater portion of what we produce. And they are proceeding on the theory, as are other classes, that the farmers will not organize in sufficient strength to fight for their own rights.

"Go down through our national make-up, we find the various classes getting ready to fight for special rights and privileges. There is nothing wrong about this; it is natural for each class to get what it can. But there is something radically wrong with a class which would stand idly by and allow every other class to take advantage of it.

Is It Worth One Hog?

"Therefore, cannot each individual farmer see the glaring necessity of setting aside an amount which is less, perhaps, than the cost of filling his gasoline tank twice, for the purpose of organizing to fight for his economic rights? Cannot each man see, clearly, that it is more important for him to invest even as much as one hog in an organization which puts him and his class in the fight on an equal footing with all other classes and individuals?

"There are very few farmers who have not already been benefitted, during this last year, far more than the cost of Farmers Union dues—\$2.75—because of what the Farmers Union has accomplished. And remember that from now on, with the whole country organizing in special class groups, our organization is going to be far more necessary and beneficial than it has been in the past. The man who stays out of his organization does just that much toward turning his class down the road to slavery to every other class. The man who stays out just makes the picture that much darker for his children.

Make Decisions at Convention

"We have spoken of the fact that we, as a class of Kansas farmers, have some important decisions to make; that we have some important and significant stands to take on pertinent matters. We will meet in our annual state convention next week in Lawrence, Kansas. Our official convention opens on Wednesday morning. The Farmers Union managers will meet the day before, on Tuesday. The convention will close on Friday. "Lawrence is famous for the history which has been made there. More history is going to be made in that city next week, and the foundations will be held for still more.

"We, as a class of organized farmers, shall set forth at that convention our policies for the coming year. We shall advise what we propose to do with respect to farm legislation, state and national. We shall outline our future marketing program, as well as to review our marketing accomplishments of the past. We shall decide, if you please, what stands we shall take in our organized fight for our rights as a class of farmers. We shall decide what we can do about fighting to keep to the front in the scramble between classes which is going on during this period of reconstruction.

CONVENTION ISSUE

Although this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer is dated Thursday, October 26, no report of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union appears, due to the fact that all copy for this issue was handed to the printers before Monday morning, October 23. A number of extra copies of this issue are being printed and will be available for the delegates and visitors at the convention. This paper carries a program of the convention for your convenience.

FARMERS' ANSWER TO CRITICS LIES IN ORGANIZATION

Article Tells How Others, Who Oppose Farm Organization, Proceed on Theory that Farmer is too Dumb to Organize

OUR GROWTH ANSWER

Can Start Now with 100 Per Cent Sign-up in Farm Organizations Which Have Offered Opportunity to Save Ourselves

A well written article, pointing out what some outsiders think of farmers generally because they apparently have failed to organize thoroughly when that was all that stood between them and the accomplishment of desired ends, and defending the course taken by farm cooperatives, has been written by W. L. Stahl for the "I. A. Record" and a copy has reached the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer. We believe it will do the Farmers Union membership a lot of good to read it. It follows:

American farmers today are facing their most severe test. New and far-reaching governmental policies, designed to improve agricultural conditions and living conditions, daily challenge the ability of farmers to maintain a solid front. Those who oppose agricultural organization, legislative and cooperative, already are deriding the farmer and are asserting that he is too shortsighted and too greedy to cooperate with his neighbors in the building of a better and a happier agriculture. Some economists are insisting that the future of agriculture is that of peasantry, because the farmer will refuse to take advantage of the opportunities offered him, through organized effort, to build the machinery that will give his industry an even break with other industry and an equal voice in the adjustments that are being made.

The same forces that in the past have been exerted to defeat farmer organization, both general and cooperative, now are being exerted to defeat the crop reduction program being pushed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. They are the same forces that for years have persistently proclaimed that American farmers would not give their support to programs developed by their own leadership.

The Chicago Tribune declares that farmers themselves will defeat their own program. "It is significant," says the Tribune, "that farmers have been swamping the markets with their young pigs, but the receipts of sows have been disappointing. That can only mean that the farmers propose to take advantage of the government's offer by raising more pigs than ever. . . . "We are on the way to learning that it is futile to attempt to raise prices by giving bounties for reduced production. There is no uncertainty that production will actually diminish and every reason to expect the farmers to exert their brains to defeat the scheme."

The Chicago Journal of Commerce indicates its belief that farmers are too stupid to see the need of crop reduction, are too selfish to work with other farmers in carrying out the plan, and are crooked enough to deal dishonestly with the government. "Those corn belt growers of pork, both on the hoof and the hulk," says the Journal of Commerce, "who were so precious an object of Secretary Wallace's sympathy—are not as

(continued on page 2)

At Convention



TED ELDEN

PROGRAM

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION KANSAS FARMERS UNION

MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION PROGRAM TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1933

- 1:00 p. m. Music. Meeting called to order by President, C. B. Thowe. Appointment of Committees. Report of Chairman C. B. Thowe.
- 1:45 p. m. Address—O. C. Servis, Winfield, Kansas, Vice-President Managerial Association. Subject: Oil and Gasoline code. Discussion: John Fengel, Lincolnville, Kansas. H. A. Bender, Burns, Kansas.
- 2:15 p. m. Address—Cliff Miller, Brewster, Kansas. Subject: The Importance of the Managerial Association in the Cooperative Movement.
- 2:30 p. m. Address—Merle Howard, Kansas City, Mo.
- 2:45 p. m. Address—H. E. Witham, Kansas City, Mo. Cooperating with the Managers.
- 3:00 p. m. N. R. A. discussion by competent speakers.
- 4:00 p. m. General Discussion. Adjournment.
- 7:30 p. m. Music. Address by H. G. Kenney, President, Nebraska Farmers Union. Address by A. M. Kinney, Huron, Kansas.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25

- 9:00 a. m. Band music.
- 10:00 a. m. Meeting called to order by President C. A. W. d. Invocation. Address of Welcome—Mayor Spaulding, I. J. Meade, Chamber of Commerce. Response—John Vesecky, Timken, Kansas. Report, Committee on Order of Business. Reading of Minutes last year's convention. Appointment of Committees.
- 10:45 a. m. Fraternal Greetings—Ralph Snyder, Farm Bureau. C. C. Cogswell, State Grange. E. G. Tharp, Farmers Coop. Commission Co. L. E. Webb, Farmers Coop. Grain Dealers Assn.
- 11:30 a. m. Recognition Membership Campaign work. Adjournment.
- 1:00 p. m. Music. Meeting called to order. Report of Executive Committee—Ross Palenske, Chairman. Report of Auditor—T. B. Dunn. Report of State Secretary—Floyd H. Lynn. Report of Vice-President—M. L. Beckman. Report of State President—C. A. Ward.
- 2:00 p. m. Music.
- 3:30 p. m. Address—John A. Simpson, President National Farmers Union. Adjournment.
- 4:30 p. m. Ride over city, courtesy Lawrence Chamber of Commerce.
- 7:00 p. m. Music.
- 7:30 p. m. Address—Governor Alfred M. Landon.
- 8:30 p. m. Address—C. B. Steward, Secretary, National Committee Farm Organizations. Adjournment.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26

- 8:30 a. m. Music.
- 8:45 a. m. Meeting called to order. Invocation.
- 9:00 a. m. Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, Geo. W. Hobbs, General Manager, Kansas City.
- 10:00 a. m. Report of Credentials Committee. Nomination of officers. Directors Fourth and Fifth Districts. Delegates to National Convention.
- 10:30 a. m. Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, W. J. Spencer, President.
- 11:15 a. m. Farmers Union Jobbing Association, H. E. Witham, Manager. Adjournment.
- 1:00 p. m. Music.
- 1:15 p. m. Meeting called to order. Farmers Union Produce Association, O. W. Schell, Colony, Manager, T. M. Turman, WaKeeney Manager.
- 2:00 p. m. Farmers Union Auditing Association, T. B. Dunn, Secretary, Manager.
- 2:15 p. m. Union Oil Company, H. A. Cowden, Manager.
- 3:00 p. m. Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., Rex Lear, State Manager.
- 3:30 p. m. Farmers Union Live Stock Com., St. Joe, Mo., C. F. Schwab, Manager.
- 3:45 p. m. Farmers Union Royalty Company, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.
- 4:00 p. m. Ladies Auxiliary, Mrs. Walter Hammell, President.
- 4:15 p. m. Place of Next Year's Convention. Adjournment.
- 7:00 p. m. Orchestra music.
- 7:30 p. m. Address—Hon. W. P. Lambertson, Congressman First District. Address—T. E. Howard, Regional Representative, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27

- 8:00 a. m. Voting.
- 9:00 a. m. Meeting Called to Order. Invocation. Business Session.
- 9:45 a. m. Report Credential Committee.
- 10:00 a. m. Report Resolutions Committee.
- 11:00 a. m. Report Constitution Committee. Adjournment.
- 1:00 p. m. Music.
- 1:30 p. m. Report Legislative Committee.
- 2:30 p. m. Report Grievance Committee.
- 3:00 p. m. Report Order of Business Committee.
- 3:30 p. m. Unfinished Business.
- 4:15 p. m. Installation of Officers. Final Adjournment.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN:

Credential—Carl Clark, McPherson. Legislation—John Frost, Blue Rapids. Resolution—Clifford Miller, Brewster. Constitution—P. F. Peterson, Alta Vista. Order of Business—T. G. Ramsey, Ottawa. Grievance—Joe Coffman, Overbrook. Local Arrangements—Roy Flory, Lawrence.

At Convention



T. B. DUNN

BRINGS MESSAGE OF HOPE TO ALL FARMER DEBTORS

Carl Gerstenberger of Douglas County Speaks Over WREN in Capacity of Representative of Land Bank Commissioner

FARMERS' NEW DEAL

Morganthau Wants Responsibility of Stopping Foreclosures and Evictions; If in Trouble Wire Him Collect

A radio talk by C. C. Gerstenberger, Eureka, Kansas, over WREN, Lawrence, on Saturday, October 14 was directed to farmers who are in distress and who are in danger of losing their homes. Mr. Gerstenberger, who is an active Farmers Union member, is secretary-treasurer of the Kaw Valley National Farm Loan Association of Lawrence. He represents the Federal Land Bank and the Land Bank Commissioner of Wichita. Mr. Gerstenberger, as a member of the 1933 Kansas Legislature introduced the bill memorializing Congress to pass an act authorizing refinancing of farm indebtedness with long time and low interest rate provisions. Mr. Gerstenberger remarked at the beginning of his talk that he wanted to make it clear to the farm debtors who were in the verge of losing their homes, that the "new deal" was intended to include them. "Some few creditors as well as a few disbelievers, I am sorry to say, are not aware of this fact yet," he said. He continued:

"Mr. Henry Morganthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, D. C. is determined to give every farm debtor who really wants to save his home during these critical times, an opportunity to do so.

Governor Morganthau informed a group of Farm Organization leaders a few days ago that it was the farm credit administration's job to prevent foreclosures and evictions, and that he wanted the problem thrown in his lap. He has authorized the announcement that any farmer who was in danger of foreclosure or eviction might telegraph him—collect—and that the case would then be taken up direct with the creditor in an effort to refinance the farmer's debts.

"Many farmers, during the past four years, have become almost hopelessly involved and downhearted. I want to encourage and cheer them up. I want you to know that the Farm Credit Administration, in spite of all adverse publicity, is going far beyond expectations, in refinancing these cases. The Federal Land Bank of Wichita recently reported that they were approving about 70 per cent of the appraisals made. This doesn't mean that they are approving all of them for the full amount asked for. Where the debtor is given an opportunity to scale down, or to get some cash, on condition, however, that they accept the reduced amounts in full settlement of the obligation. This gives the farmer a fighting chance to save his home, instead of just delaying the process of foreclosure for a year or two.

"Most creditors were showing a splendid cooperative spirit in scaling down farm debtors' obligations. They realize that the Farm Credit Administration will refinance those farmers first, whose debtors are willing to cooperate. A few will, no doubt, be unreasonable. They will attempt to hold out for the full amount, even though the debtor is insolvent. Our United States Congress had this in mind, when they passed the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act. "Congress realized that some creditors would insist upon standing with their legal rights, even in these troublesome times. Therefore it gave the farm debtors some legal rights to stand on through amending Chapter Eight of the bankruptcy act of July 1, 1938. This act provides for the extensions and compositions of Farm indebtedness through a conciliatory Commission, who is appointed by the Federal Court of Topeka. This Conciliator Commissioner has unlimited powers intended to be used only in unreasonable cases. "It is well for the farm debtors to know that Congress provided ample

(continued on page 3)

WALLACE EXPLAINS HOG CORN PROGRAM AS ADOPTED BY A A

Reduce Corn Acreage 20 and Hog Numbers 25 Per Cent for Total Benefit Payments of About \$350,000,000, 1934 and 1935

TO CAUSE PRICE RISE

Says Imperative Farmers Must Have Some Program or Will Pay in Form of Still Lower Prices; Have Large Surplus

The corn-hog adjustment plan, which will mean benefit payments of approximately \$350,000,000 to American farmers for reducing corn acreage by at least 20 per cent and hog farrowing by at least 25 per cent, in 1934, has been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The benefit payments will be in addition to the benefits coming from increased prices which the program is designed to bring about. Perhaps as clear an explanation of the new plan as is possible to give is the one contained in the nation-wide broadcast by Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, given on October 18. Following are Mr. Wallace's words:

Details of Plan
"First, reduce corn acreage in 1934 by at least 20 per cent; second, reduce the number of litters farrowed and hogs sold in 1934 by 25 per cent; and third, remove from the regular channels of trade hogs for use of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, whenever the farm price of hogs warrants such action.

"For their cooperation in reducing corn acreage and hog numbers, farmers will be compensated in 1934 and early 1935 by a maximum of \$350,000,000 in direct benefit payments. This is exclusive of any rise in market price that will result from reducing the surplus of corn and hogs. The Government will obtain the money for the benefit payments from pro-cessing taxes on both corn and hogs, beginning with the new marketing year, which starts in November. The initial processing tax on hogs will be 50 cents per hundredweight of live animal. That becomes effective November 5, and the tax will be increased at intervals until it is \$2 a hundredweight by February 1, 1934, to continue at that rate through the hog marketing years of 1934-35 and 1935-36. The processing tax on corn, in an amount yet to be determined, will affect only corn processed commercially.

"That, in summary, is the corn-hog program that has been developed after the most intensive sort of study and consultation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the National Corn-Hog Committee of Twenty-Five.

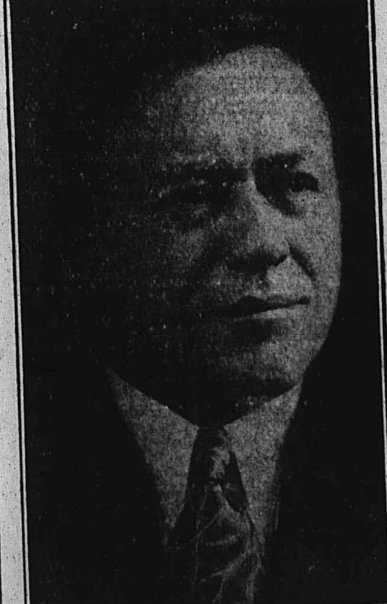
How Affect the Farmer

"Those of you who are corn and/or hog producers will want to know at once how the plan affects the individual farm, what steps the individual farmer must take, and when he may take them. Let me say first of all that while we will put forth every effort this program cannot be put into effect overnight, and we do not like to promise the exact date by which checks will be in the cooperating farmers' hands until we know we can live up to the promise. That is why I said earlier that the first checks will probably be mailed out sometime in January.

"In many respects the corn-hog program resembles the wheat program, the first stage of which is now drawing to a successful conclusion. We shall make allotments of corn acreage and hog numbers much as we have done in the wheat plan, and the allotment will be published in the county papers. In the more important corn-hog production control associations will be organized by the producers for the county administration of the program.

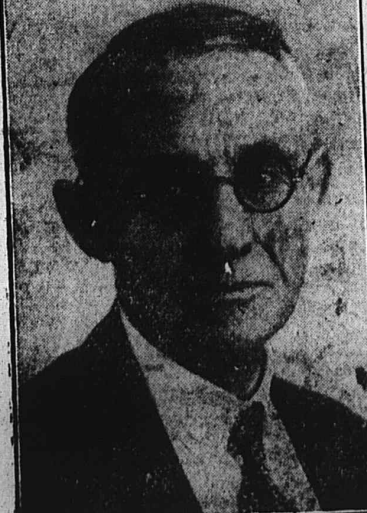
"Organization of these county associations will be one of the first steps. A second step will be to spread the details of the program before every corn producer and every hog producer in the land, and to make sure that each one understands how he may co-

Convention Speaker



C. A. WARD

Convention Speaker



A. M. KINNEY

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. P. 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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C. B. Thowe
T. C. Belden

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1933

A LITTLE INTROSPECTION

This is the issue of the Kansas Union Farmer which will reach its readers during the time of the annual state convention, being held this year at Lawrence, Kansas. The writer is rounding out his second year as the regularly elected secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union, and has had the honor and the satisfaction of serving as editor of this paper, the Kansas Union Farmer, for slightly more than two years.

As your editor, we approach this time of year in your service with the feeling of reaching another milestone on a road which is all the more interesting because it is not all pleasure. Personally, we have a feeling that if everything and everybody were absolutely lovely all the time, with no vexing problems to come up from time to time, we would grow weary of so much well doing.

Any one who has ever had anything to do with publishing a farm organization paper will know that enough problems arise to make life interesting. In two years we have learned, among other things, that it is impossible to please every one. We have learned that to try to do this is likely to result in displeasing all, to some extent, at least.

We are actually proud of the fact that during our tenure of this office as secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union and as editor of your paper, we have sprouted a few gray hairs. We must hasten to add, however, that we are still young—and ambitious, we hope. We try to believe that these few treasured gray hairs have made their appearance because of the work we have had the pleasure of doing; and therein lies the basis of the pride we feel in them. The feeling of pride which we experience is not unlike the pride we felt when we first noticed the rudiments of a beard sprouting from our chin. Those few faltering whiskers heralded the fact that we were arriving at manhood. These few white hairs, we're making ourself believe, advertise the fact that we are taking a place in the affairs of men, with the resulting worries and trials which always are to be expected.

Satisfaction in Service

At any rate, no matter what happens in the future and no matter what may be our lot in the years to come, we shall always look with pleasure and satisfaction on the years in this service.

There is something about this work in the service of organized agriculture which grips a person. It is something which cannot be lightly laid aside. This is service which we are rendering for our own class of people. No doubt every one of you who serve and sacrifice in the Farmers

Union work feel the same way about it.

Personally, we feel that no sacrifice, if it is necessary, is too great if by means of that sacrifice we can help the cause of agriculture. We are convinced, too, that the only way the cause of agriculture can be helped is through organization. We do not mean fractional organization, but thorough organization. Our parents were farmers. We were born and raised on a farm. As far back as we can trace our ancestry, we can find nothing but farmers. We, therefore, are solidly anchored to the soil. Naturally, we are proud of this fact. We are proud of the fact that our people, for generations back, have been the producers of what this nation eats, wears, lives under and uses.

Will our children, and will your children, be as proud of our industry—agriculture—as you and we are?

The Same Fight—But Different Our grandfathers both brought their families to Kansas in an early day. They were thinking of their children and their children's children. They braved the frontier because they saw opportunities out here for them and for their progeny, as far as agriculture was concerned.

Now, there is no frontier left. We cannot leave conditions here as they are, because they are unfavorable, and move on to some new, undeveloped area. Rather, we have to make the conditions over. We have to fight conditions now, instead of fighting the forces which oppose development of new farm lands.

Our grandfathers got behind a yoke of oxen and followed them to a new land. We have to get behind our organization and follow it to new and improved conditions.

When we do this—and there is no escape from it if we are the least bit aggressive—we do it for ourselves and for our children. We speak of the fights our fathers and grandfathers put up in order to develop this great agricultural state. We may as well face the fact that we have just as serious and just as heart-breaking a fight ahead of us as our forefathers experienced in taming this raw new country.

Any one who had a part in taming these wild prairies had a right to feel a great pride in the accomplishment. For the same reason, we feel that any one having a part in the fight we are carrying on, right now, has a right to experience a feeling of pride. If we are successful, as our fathers were, our children will rise up and thank us—just as we thank our forefathers for conquering this land.

Questions to Ask Ourselves

What worse could we imagine than for our children to say, a few years hence, "We farmers are in a state of

slavery. This would not have been so if our fathers had, by organizing at the right time, righted the conditions which brought this about?"

So, there is something about this work in the Farmers Union which grips and holds us. Perhaps it's because we know it is right. Perhaps it is because we know it is necessary. The goal we see ahead outweighs in our minds the unpleasant instances, the days of worry, and all the thorns that beset our paths. The goal that we see ahead keeps us from turning to paths which would be easier for the moment, but which would lead nowhere for our class of people.

We hope our readers will pardon us for this attack of introspection. Perhaps it is a good thing for all of us to take a look at our own thoughts and actions once in a while. Perhaps it would be a good thing for a farmer, who has not yet joined the Farmers Union, to ask himself why he is holding out. He might ask himself what will become of agriculture, what there is in the future of agriculture, for himself, his wife and their children, if he fails to contribute to the success of his own organization which is the only way in the world in which he can contribute anything to the advancement of agriculture.

Forward with Action

We will go forward, because of our action. If we slip backward, it will be because of inaction. Our Farmers Union can point to a lot of good accomplishments during the year that has elapsed since our last state convention. We are confident the same thing may be said again next year.

Let us not look back on any unpleasant things; let us look forward to a stronger fight than we have ever put up before.

DEFINITELY REMOVE THE CAUSE

The intense farm unrest which is flaming anew over a wide portion of the United States, and which is resulting in the calling of a "farm strike," is the natural result of the violent disparity between the price rise of what the farmer has to sell and what he has to buy. The rank and file of the farmers affected do not have any partisan political feelings in the matter, and will be satisfied when, and only when, prices of farm products have been elevated to a parity level with prices of the things they have to buy. In the final analysis, this parity means receiving cost of production.

It is my humble opinion that Washington realizes full well that the farmer, because his recovery program sponsored by the government is being outdistanced by the government sponsored recovery of industry, has a perfect right to feel dissatisfied and to voice that dissatisfaction. It is my belief that the government, through the facilities at its command, will therefore hasten benefit payments and other benefits, and thus close the gap between cost of production and reward for controlled production.

Kansas farmers perhaps do not feel the existing inequities as keenly as do the farmers in some of the other states. This could be due to the fact that Kansas farmers received a great deal of beneficial legislation at the hands of the Kansas legislature early this year, which has been responsible for the saving of thousands upon thousands of dollars for Kansas farmers. This, of course, came about because of organized farmer effort, showing up through the medium of the association of Kansas farm groups.

Another thing which tempers the situation in Kansas to large extent is the fact that Kansas farmers are assured of some 27 millions of dollars to be paid in connection with the government wheat program. Nearly half of this amount will go to farmers who were cropless in 1933, and will mean the difference between stark destitution and ability to go ahead. These benefits, by the way, also are results of work done by the Kansas Farmers Union.

Kansas farmers also received many thousands of dollars by means of the emergency government pig-sow program and stand to receive great benefits through the new hog-corn program.

The farm strike situation, however, is national in scope, and there are indications that the government will deal with it as such. It is deeply rooted and cannot be squelched by force or in any other manner unless the underlying economic causes are corrected. Ignoring the fact of a strike or of conditions leading to a strike will do no good.

The economic causes will be corrected as soon as adjustments are made whereby the farmer may receive his parity price or cost of production—when the farm commodity valuation is put on a parity with the dollar valuation. And as soon as the economic causes are thus eliminated or corrected, then there will be no farm strike problem.

We have every reason to believe that the Agricultural Adjustment Act

offers the government the opportunity to give the farmer parity prices for his products. Unfortunately, it couldn't all be done in a short time, but it will be done. If this strike hurries it along, mark that down as so much benefit coming from the strike.

There are some who will say that the strikers have not waited long enough and have not given the AAA enough time to accomplish its purpose. There are others who will say that the government has allowed the AAA to lag, and will substantiate their criticism by pointing out the fact that the NRA has been pushed ahead and has therefore pulled away from the AAA, thus lifting the prices of the things farmers have to buy but failing to lift farm product prices in equal ratio.

Perhaps there is a middle ground between these two schools of thought, on which sane action may be based. In view of the fact that the government shows a desire to hurry with the farm program, now that the farm unrest has flared into action, the rank and file of the farmers will probably be willing to wait a little longer, and give the AAA a chance.

The storm clouds will not disappear, however, until the government makes it possible for farmers to be refinanced under the terms as set forth in the Frazier Bill. This bill does not ask anything unreasonable. It asks for rights that would be new to agriculture, simply because they have always been denied. It does not even ask for the farmers to be given an advantage over other classes; but it asks that they be given equal advantages with other classes.

When all the "monkey business" is over, and when agriculture is recognized as being entitled to the same advantages as are other classes, then farm strikes will be forgotten. It does not necessarily follow that farm strikes will solve the problem. The problem will be solved by legislative action which will give recognition to facts. These facts are being presented to the American people through the medium of farm organizations, the most consistently militant of which is the Farmers Union.

—FLOYD H. LYNN.

KANSAS EDITOR URGES JOIN FARMERS UNION

When editors of our Kansas weekly newspapers begin to see the light, Editor Chas. E. Rose of The Alameda Plaindealer sees it, then the gospel of cooperation as sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union will spread more rapidly than ever before. Under the heading "Now Is the Time to Join the Farmers Union," Editor Rose, in his October 12 issue of his newspaper, had the following to say editorially:

"During the stone age, unionization was unknown to farmers. Each individual farmer shifted for himself. Civilization came to the farmer in the stone age down through history one cannot but be impressed by the power of cooperative endeavor along each and every line, every time it has been tried without a single exception. 'We farmers of today, (all of us in Norton county are farmers whether we think so or not) are unable to live even as primitively as our grandfathers of some twenty-five years ago lived. We regard automobile, tractors, radios and myriads of other compliments of this modern age as necessities.

"We of today are living in what may be termed the block age rather than the stone age. Industry and capitalism have brought us far effective block. Congress and elsewhere have blocked the farmers out of his just reward for his daily toil.

"Certainly now, today is the day to form a bloc of our own that will block the opposition out of our every play and make the path of American agriculture smooth and remunerative. The pioneer in cooperative effort among farmers is the Farmers Union. The dominant place occupied in American life by agriculture is due entirely to the Farmers Union. Now is the time to graduate from the stone age (me for myself and the devil take the hindmost) to the cooperative form of endeavor now being practiced by the modern up-to-date and successful farmer. The Farmers Union has been selling the NRA idea to American agriculture for many years past. Ants know the power of cooperation. Sign your own Emancipation Proclamation today, and thus free yourself from the industrial yoke which has held American agriculture down for a century and more by joining the greatest friend the farmer ever had, the Farmers Union."

The "Plaindealer" also published an extended report of the Farmers Union meetings which A. M. Kinney, former state Farmers Union secretary and now with the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., held near Alameda. In this news report, the "Plaindealer" pointed out the folly and danger of shipping hogs direct to packers, and said, "Farmers are now beginning to realize this fact and are organizing and shipping through their own shipping associations for self protection."

AMERICAN ROYAL

The American Royal Live Stock Show will be held in the American Royal Building, Kansas City, Missouri, from November 18th to November 25th inclusive. Advance information discloses that there will be another fine showing of pure bred live stock, and it will be worth your while to attend.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company extends a cordial invitation to you to make its offices your headquarters while in Kansas City.—The Co-Operator.

FARMERS' ANSWER TO CRITICS LIES IN ORGANIZATION (continued from page 1)

scrupulous as they might be. . . . When he read Mr. Wallace's noble offer to buy four million pigs, producing a shortage and raising the price generally, Mr. Farmer got a gleam of shrewdness in his eye. He went out to his pig pen, poked around with a clinical thermometer and a blood pressure tester. Those pigs which he found below par, with a slim chance of claiming much mazzuma on the open market, were selected and shipped to the government for a price about the market.

"Actually," says the current issue of Wallace's Farmer, "runts were thrown out by federal inspectors. The misstatement of facts is not so important, however, as the frank statement of the benefit that the farmer will always conspire to evade a plan drawn up by his own representatives for his own benefit.

"It is evident that the opposition is attempting to destroy farm solidarity by trying to make every farmer believe that his neighbors are a set of half-witted scoundrels who will use every change to cut their own throats—and his own—by wrecking any plan brought forward. This is a libel on the character and the intelligence of the farmer."

In many parts of the country the end of the harvest season marks the beginning of the farm organization building season. In many states and communities farmers are preparing to strengthen their organizations, both general and cooperative. The extent to which they increase the membership of their general organizations and develop their bargaining power by increasing the volume of their commodities marketed through their cooperatives, will be their answer to the challenge hurled in their teeth by those who profit through keeping farmers disgruntled, though the disruption of farm organizations and through the doubt that they can create in the minds of farmers as to the sincerity of their leadership and the integrity of their associations.

Throughout the years that farmers have struggled to build their marketing and general organizations succeeding generations have found themselves confronted by much the same problems. They have been ridiculed, subjected to boycott and discrimination, and branded as the easy prey of those who, for selfish reasons, oppose farm organizations. Their answer, throughout these years, has been slow but steady building. During the long depression the end of which we hope may now be in sight, farmers often have been pinched to meet even the reasonable costs of organization. It has been our privilege to attend many conventions of farm organizations in the past, and we have been struck by the vigorous actions and enthusiasm that uniformly have attended these meetings. They presaged not the disintegration of farm organizations but their future development on a larger scale than ever before.

They have left farmers undaunted, more determined. This determination has found expression not only in the development of the legislation that now gives promise of changing conditions but in the building of great national cooperatives and the strengthening of local cooperatives through which the products of those farms may be marketed under producer control. Agricultural legislation, cooperative marketing, equitable taxation, however, have been brought about, have been the product of farm organization.

"The future of the American farmer," says one writer, "is the characteristic one of all peasants for whom, in our present system of society, there is no hope of a better life. He is the willing and the willing of farmers to meet today's test, believes that great industries which want cheap food for their workers, so that low wages may be paid, will continue to oppose the farmer's plans, and that these industries will be able not only to get the consumer against the farmer but to poison the minds of many farmers against their own programs."

What Wallace's Farmer has to say about the farmers' crop reduction program will apply with slight modification to every program on which the farmer embarks.

"In every permanent program," says this publication, "farmers who join will get more than those who stay out. In every case, success depends on the willingness of the participating farmers to trust and work with their neighbors."

"The farmers who are working on the reduction programs are like men working against time to build a levee before the flood waters run down the river bed. There are those who cry to them: 'There won't be any more floods!' There are those who whisper: 'Those fellows up the levee are stealing sandbags!' There are those who roar: 'Let's not do this hard work! Let's demand that the president issue a proclamation telling the flood waters to go back!'

"Those economists are right who say this is the hardest test American agriculture has ever faced. They are right when they say no group of farmers has ever made a change in national policy without years of suffering. But they are wrong when they declared that American farmers are not strong enough or unselfish enough to meet the issue."

"For the corn belt, the test will come when farmers have the chance to pledge a reduction in corn and hog production for next year. Let's throw a 100 per cent sign-up. Let's see if the farmer is too dumb and too greedy to use the new farm act to save himself."

And let's start with another 100 per cent sign-up in our farm organizations, without which the opportunity now offered to save ourselves never would have knocked at our doors.

Either kafir or mulo of good quality can replace corn pound for pound in the poultry ration. Since both of these grain sorghums are deficient in Vitamin A, they should be supplemented with green, succulent feed or green alfalfa hay or leaf meal.

WALLACE EXPLAINS HOG-CORN PROGRAM AS ADOPTED BY A. A. A. (continued from page 1)

operate and what his obligations then will be. Following this campaign of education, we will be ready to make allotments of corn acreage and hog numbers to States and counties, and then to individual producers. The signing of contracts by the producers, the approval of them by the county committees and the Adjustment Administration officials, and the subsequent mailing out of the first benefit checks will follow as promptly as possible.

At Least 20 Per Cent

The minimum reduction desired in corn acreage in 1934 is 20 per cent. Individual farmers may, by arrangement with their county production control association contract to take out more than that, but in no case less. The period upon which acreage reduction will be figured is the preceding three-year period. The co-operating farmer will be compensated at the rate of 30 cents a bushel of the average production on the leased acres during the three-year base period. Farmers would therefore receive a rental of \$9 an acre for 30-bushel corn the land kept out of production.

"As soon as possible after the corn grower has signed his contract and had it approved, checks will go out for two-thirds of the total benefit payment due him; that is, for 20 of the 30 cents a bushel. The remainder of the total rental payment will be paid after August 1, 1934, upon evidence that the contract has been fulfilled.

Hog Reduction Benefits

"The minimum reduction desired in hog numbers is 25 per cent of the number farrowed during the preceding two-year base period. In return for a 25-per cent reduction in the number of hogs farrowed and sent to market, the co-operating producer will receive a total adjustment payment of \$5 per head on the remaining 75 per cent. Of this \$5 per head, the producer will receive \$2 when his contract is signed and approved, \$1 on or about September 1, 1934, and the remainder on or about February 1, 1935. To qualify for these payments, the contracting grower must agree not to increase the average number of hogs bought and fed for market during the two-year base period.

Specific Case It may simplify the program if I take a specific case. Suppose John Brown normally feeds out one hundred acres of 40-bushel corn. His contract may specify that in the contracting marketing year he is to raise only 75 hogs. It also specifies that in the year 1934 he is to plant only as many acres to corn as would normally produce 3200 bushels, or 30 acres.

"For the 20 acres of corn that he takes out of production, John Brown gets a rental of \$12 an acre. This is on the basis of 30 cents a bushel on 40-bushels an acre. The total rental for the 20 acres would be \$240, two-thirds of which he would receive upon acceptance of his contract, and the remainder next fall.

"For reducing the number of hogs farrowed and sent to market by 25 per cent, Brown would receive a total of \$375. This is based on total payments of \$5 per head on 75 per cent of hogs farrowed and sent to market. The first payment of \$2 per head will reach him shortly after his contract has been accepted; the second payment of \$1 per head will be sent on or about September 1, 1934, upon certification by the county association that he has reduced the number of litters farrowed by 25 per cent under the average of the base period. The third and final payment can be expected about February 1, 1935, upon certification by the county association that the number of hogs farrowed was 25 per cent under the number farrowed and marketed in the base period.

"For his 20-per cent reduction in corn acreage and his 25-per cent reduction in hog numbers, John Brown would receive a total of \$615 in direct benefit payments between January, 1934, and February, 1935. These payments, it must be kept in mind, are in addition to increases in the market price brought about by the reduced supply.

"As fast as it is humanly possible, the administrative set-up for directing the program will be perfected under the guiding hand of Dr. A. G. Black who is in charge of the corn-hog production control division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Need Such a Program "I do not for a moment underestimate the difficulties and complexities in it, but I must confess I am infinitely more impressed by the difficulties and complexities that will surely confront the Corn Belt if corn and hog producers go ahead without any program. For if nothing is done, if farmers refuse to cooperate in this sort of a program, we will then continue to grow those 15 million surplus hogs not displaced ten or eleven plus acres of corn just as though gas-million horses and mules, and just as

though we had made no improvements in recent years in the number of bushels of corn required to produce a 100 pounds of pork. If nothing is done, we will then be continuing in amazing ignorance of the fact that Germany now has a tariff on lard of more than \$15 a hundred pounds, that our share of the British pork market is no longer the usual 20 per cent, but only 6 per cent, and that the total decline in our export trade has left us with an unsaleable, unusable surplus of perhaps seven million head of hogs. The cost of a do-nothing policy might be reckoned in terms of 10-cent corn and 2-cent hogs next year, and the resulting social stability would likewise be worth just about that much.

"I believe the people of the Corn Belt will cooperate wholeheartedly in this corn-hog program, and I believe their cooperation will be the more sure and unfettered when they realize that the Government is diverting much of the present surplus to feed the hungry. Many people resent the idea of restricting production so long as people are hungry. They call it wicked—and so do I. Fortunately we have a President who shares these views. Under the policy he has recently announced, the hungry will be fed, and it will be possible for farmers to continue to produce not only for all who can afford to buy, but for all in this country who need food.

"I know it is sometimes said that if everybody in the United States could have three square meals a day, our surpluses would soon disappear. That may be true of some things, but it is not true of pork products. If all our unemployed were consuming pork and lard at the rate they did in the more prosperous years 1922-29, we would still have a surplus of several million head of hogs above and beyond our needs. The explanation for that, as I have said, lies in the loss of our export markets. We cannot reduce hog numbers substantially, and still have enough to feed all the people in the United States, sell what we can to Europe, and have an ample margin for safety eat over.

"We shall therefore continue, under this corn-hog program, to produce enough for all our needs, but we shall refrain from producing the surplus which depresses farm income, but we income, channels into farm purchasing power, and thereby makes national recovery impossible."

ON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

An agricultural advisory committee to assist in arranging conferences between distressed Kansas farmers and their creditors was appointed last week by Governor Land. The committee was named by request of Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the farm credit administration, to assist the federal government in relieving farmers' distresses in meeting mortgage obligations. Members of the committee are: Sam R. Edwards, Blue Rapids, Chairman; Cal Ward, Salina; C. C. Cogswell, Topeka; J. H. Mercer, Topeka; O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; J. C. Mohler, Topeka; Harry Umberger, Manhattan; William Long, Fowler; John Coldidge, Greenleaf; Armand E. Peabody, E. L. Barrier, Eureka; Lew Galloway, Wakeney; Tom McNeal, Topeka; and Frank Milligan, Fort Scott.

WATCH FOR STOLEN HORSES

John Stephens of Conway Springs, Kansas, writes to the effect that two stolen fillies were stolen recently from his pasture, and would like for readers of this paper to be on the look out for these animals. Mr. Stephens says these two sorrel fillies were each two years old, each had a white spot in forehead, and the darkest one had a scar on the fore part of left hind leg just below the hock. They weigh about 1,300 pounds.

Mr. Stephens offers a reward of \$25 to any one giving information leading to their recovery. They were taken during the second week of this month. A truck was driven into the pasture where they were loaded.

At Convention

FLOYD H. LYNN

OFFICIAL CALL FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the

FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA

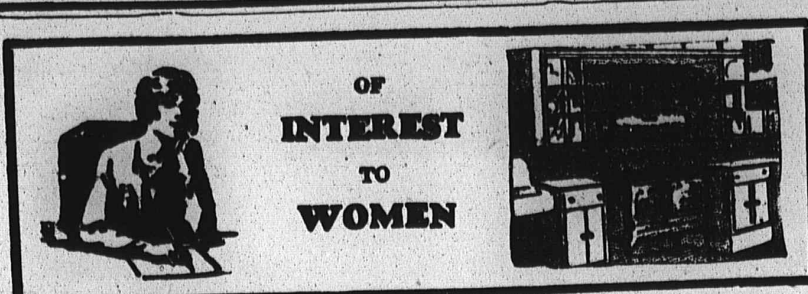
By the authority of the Constitution and By-laws and the approval of the National Board, I hereby call the regular Annual Convention of the National Farmers Union, beginning at 9:00 A. M. Tuesday, November 21st, 1933, in the auditorium of the Castle Hotel in the City of Omaha, Nebraska.

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.



RAISIN STUFFED HEART

Wash a calf heart, remove veins and arteries and soak fifteen minutes in cold water, to which has been added a little vinegar. Mix two cups of soft bread crumbs, two tablespoons of raisins, two tablespoons of butter, one teaspoon of salt, a pinch of pepper, a pinch of sage and enough hot water to make of the proper consistency to stuff well. Stuff the heart with half of this mixture, sprinkle the heart with salt and pepper, roll it in flour, and brown quickly in hot fat. Place in baking dish, half covered with hot water, and bake for two hours in a slow oven, basting when needed. Make a gravy with the liquor. Bake the remainder of the dressing in a greased dish for thirty minutes. Makes four servings.—Mrs. Stewart S. Foster, Fremont County, Iowa.

RAISED DOUGHNUTS

2 cups of milk
2 cups of warm water
3 cakes of compressed yeast, dissolved in above liquid
1 1/2 cups of sugar
3/4 cup of lard
3 eggs
2 cups of flour
2 cups of pastry flour
Sift the dry ingredients together and add liquid to make a batter. Beat hard, add eggs, keep adding flour to make a medium soft dough. Let rise once and roll out doughnuts. Let rise again, and when light fry in hot grease. If glazed doughnuts are desired, mix powdered sugar and enough water to make a liquid, and when doughnuts are fried, drop in the sugar mixture and remove to cool. These doughnuts are like those bought at the Bakery Mrs. Frank Sweeney, Ringgold County, Iowa.

PUMPKIN DROP COOKIES

Cream one-half cup of fat with one cup of sugar. Add one cup of sieved cooked pumpkin. Blend into this two and one-fourth cups of flour which has been sifted with two and one-fourth teaspoons of combination baking powder, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoon each of nutmeg and salt. Add one-half teaspoon of vanilla. (One cup of raisins and one-half cup of nuts may be added.) Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet. Bake at 350 degrees F. for fifteen minutes. This will make two dozen large, fat cookies.

HAM, ENGLISH STYLE

(Serving Four)
1 pound sliced ham
2 tablespoons mustard
1-4-teaspoon cloves
1-4-teaspoon paprika
3 tablespoons chopped onions
3 cups sliced potatoes
3 tablespoons flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
Cut rind from ham. Fit ham into shallow baking pan. Spread with mustard and sprinkle with cloves, paprika and onion. Blend potatoes, flour and salt. Place on top ham. Add milk. Cover and bake one hour in moderate oven. Remove lid and bake ten minutes in hot oven to brown top. Serve in dish in which baked.



7822. A Smart Ensemble
Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 (with corresponding bust measure 33 1/2, 35, 36 1/2 and 38) also 40 and 42. To make the Ensemble for an 18 size requires 4 yards of 39 inch material, and 1 1/4 yard of contrasting material for blouse and petticoat. To line cape requires 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

8006. Adorable Frock
Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 if made as in the large view requires 1 1/2 yard of 35 inch material together with 1/2 yard of contrasting material. Without the yoke ruffle and in monotone it requires 1 1/2 yard of 35 inch material. To finish with bias binding requires 4 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Sash of ribbon 2 yards. 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.

PUMPKIN PIE

1 unbaked pie shell
1 1/2 cups cooked mashed pumpkin
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup dark brown sugar
2 eggs
1 1/2 cups milk
1 teaspoon vanilla.
Mix pumpkin, spices, salt, sugar and eggs. Add milk and vanilla. Pour into unbaked pie shell and bake ten minutes in hot oven. Lower heat and bake fifty minutes in moderately slow oven.

LIVER WITH NOODLES

1 pound liver
Salt
Pepper
1-4 cup flour
1-4 cup bacon fat
3 medium sized ripe tomatoes
3 green peppers
6 small white onions
1/2 teaspoon poultry seasoning
1 1/2 teaspoons poultry seasoning
3 cups cooked noodles
Pour boiling water over the liver and soak for ten minutes. Drain, dredge with salt, pepper and flour, then brown quickly in the hot bacon fat. Slice vegetables and add with one pint of boiling water. Stir in celery salt and poultry seasoning and simmer twenty minutes or more, until vegetables are tender. Serve on a large platter surrounded with a border of cooked noodles.

INDIAN PUDDING

3 tablespoons cornmeal
1-4 cup cold water
2 cups scalded milk
1-4 cup molasses
2 tablespoons sugar
1/2 teaspoon ginger
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup cold milk
Mix the cornmeal with the cold water, add to the scalded milk, and cook in a double boiler for twenty minutes. Stir occasionally. Add the molasses, sugar, ginger and salt, and pour into a buttered baking dish. Bake in a slow oven (300 degrees Fahrenheit) for half an hour, stir in the cold milk and continue baking without stirring for two or three hours.

APPLE BRAN SCALLOP

Six tart apples, pared and cut in quarter inch slices
3-4 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup sugar
Juice of two lemons
4 tablespoons butter.
One and one-half cups Post's Whole Bran.
Arrange apples in greased baking dish. Combine cinnamon with three-quarters cup sugar and sprinkle over apples. Cover tightly. Bake in a hot oven (425 degrees F.) twenty to twenty-five minutes or until apples are tender. Cream butter, add remaining sugar and cream together until blended. Work in whole bran evenly. Sprinkle bran mixture over apples and return to oven. Bake, uncovered, fifteen minutes longer, or until topping is crusty. Serve hot or cold. Serves six.

SPICED MIXED PICKLES

Have fresh small cucumbers, onions and cauliflower. Wash cucumbers well, peel onions, wash and soak cauliflower for one hour in cold brine (1 tablespoon salt to 1 quart water). Break cauliflower in small pieces, add onions and cucumbers without cutting. Cover with boiling-hot brine (1/2 cup salt to a quart of water), add a small piece of alum, about the size of a bean, and let stand for twenty-four hours.

Drain. Bring vinegar to boiling point, put in some pickles and let boil about five minutes. Take out and put more in same vinegar. Pack all pickles in 2-quart jars with spices. Pour over syrup (made from 1 quart of fresh vinegar and 1 cup sugar) boiling hot. Seal. Spices—3 rounded tablespoons mustard seed, 3 small sticks cinnamon, 1 rounded teaspoon each whole cloves and whole black peppercorns, a few pieces of horseradish root, 3 small red peppers and 1 bay leaf to a 2-quart jar.

SWEET PICKLED CARROTS

Wash and scrape 6 or 8 medium sized carrots. Boil in slightly salted water until they can be pierced with a fork; then drain and add cold water over them. Put 1 pint of cider vinegar in a stewpan and add 3 cups sugar, 1 brown and 2 of white, and 1 teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and cressia buds. Let the syrup boil, then slice in as many carrots as the syrup will take. Cover and cook slowly for one-half hour, then seal in cans.



ONE RATE FOR ALL ROOMS
\$2.00 SINGLE
Radio - Circulating Hot Water - Private Bath
COFFEE SHOP
KANSAS CITY, MO.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Kansas Union Farmer is glad to publish an article written by Rex Lear, Kansas manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. Mr. Lear has recently returned from Des Moines, home of the company. His article follows:

"You can't keep a good man down," is an old saying, and it is just as true of insurance companies. The action to put the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company into receivership failed, because there were no grounds for the action, as was evidenced by the examination by the Insurance Department of Iowa. The petition for receivership was dismissed on September 8th, and costs assessed against the plaintiff.

It has been a long, wearisome fight to retain the identity of the Farmers Union in the life insurance business, but the reorganization has now become a fact, and we want to give you briefly a few pertinent facts about your old company—the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, and the new company—the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company.

In 1932 the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company made an increase in assets of \$37.04 per thousand of insurance in force and only one other mutual company in the United States equalled this record. That company, with more insurance in force than the Farmers Union, almost twice as old, paid only twenty-two thousand dollars in dividends to their policyholders, while the Farmers Union paid over forty thousand in dividends to their policyholders in 1932. There are three hundred legal reserve life insurance companies in the United States, mutual and stock combined, and we were able to increase our assets a larger per cent than all but thirteen of all these 306 companies.

Even in the face of this splendid showing we were faced with a suit for receivership. The suit was brought with the interests of the policyholders in mind but for spite work and the intention to tear down.

After the most thorough and rigid examination perhaps ever given a life insurance company we were found to be solvent.

All holdings were taken at present day values, every security of questionable nature was thrown out. Even our first mortgages which averaged only \$27.84 per acre on the best improved Iowa, Illinois and Kansas land was scaled down.

The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company has been the only life insurance company that has been able to prove solvency, on present day values as required under receivership action.

C. M. Cartwright, Managing Editor of the National Underwriter magazine, says: "It was our outrage that this action was begun against your company because it has done it a lot of harm and agents of other companies naturally use a thing of this kind against you."

A discount, which averaged slightly more than 10 per cent of our assets as of December 31, 1932, was made by the Insurance Department in the revaluation of the assets of the mutual company, and even with this heavy discount the company was found to be solvent and with a substantial surplus. The same per cent of discount given to the assets of any other company in Iowa, with the exception of two, as of December 31, 1932, would leave them hopelessly insolvent.

Though the reorganization plan, as voted by the policyholders in meeting in January we have added an additional safeguard for our policyholders of two hundred thousand dollars of capital stock and surplus. This leaves us today in the unique position of being perhaps the strongest life insurance company financially in the United States, per thousand of insurance in force.

We will be ready within a very few days to again issue policies and proceed with business in the usual manner. We will have some new, low cost policies in addition to the Farmers Special Protection Policy and our other splendid policy forms.

REX LEAR.

EMERGENCY HOG PROGRAM GETS SIX MILLION PIGS

Approximately six million pigs, weighing between 25 and 100 pounds, and 200,000 sows soon to farrow were marketed during the emergency pig and sow purchasing plan which ended September 29. Of that number, nearly 600,000 were purchased by the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange.

The slaughter of these pigs and sows yielded about \$30,000,000 or 90 per cent of the total cost of the emergency plan, for direct cash benefit to hog raisers. In addition, 100,000,000 pounds of cured meat were secured

for distribution, at cost, to State and Federal relief agencies.

About 20,000,000 pounds of the pork have already been cured at the 140 processing plants authorized under the program, and distribution to needy families has already begun.

Potential future marketings of hogs during the next 12 months were reduced by more than one billion pounds, according to Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He believes the emergency program has helped head off a bad hog price situation for winter and spring months.

Administration officials are now developing the long-time corn and hog plan which will be put into operation in a very short time. This plan will attempt to limit both the corn and hog crops for this coming spring.

JOBBER ASSOCIATION INCREASE IN SHIPMENTS OF COAL FOR THE YEAR

Dealers Urged to Book Orders at Present Prices, in View of Fact that Prices Likely to Be Increased Further

INCREASE DUE TO NRA

According to Mr. Ted Belden, Manager of the Merchandising Department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, there has been a decided increase in the shipments of southern Kansas coal made by the jobbing association the current year. During the past two current weeks it has been impossible to make delivery on coal from these fields from deep shaft mines as some labor difficulties have been experienced. However, it is expected that these troubles will be ironed out immediately, and conditions will return to normal.

Prices on practically all of the products handled by the jobbing Association are being increased as a result of the NRA. This is especially true of coal. In most fields the code as adopted by the administration has been increased and allows for increased wages. Naturally this would reflect on the price per ton of the mined products. A further increase in the price of coal is looked for by the jobbing association and prices on all coal from practically every district are booked "Subject to Change." Mr. Belden has expressed the opinion that it will be to the advantage of dealers to place orders as soon as possible. The Jobbing Association is quoting prices on coal from a few districts which will stand through next month.

In last month's Co-Operator a list was shown giving the brand name and district of mines on all coal handled through the Farmers Union. For those who may not have this information at hand we will reproduce this list again, as it will not be long before winter is here and coal supplies will be needed.

Cherokee District, Southern Kansas
"Imperial" Deep Shaft Lump and Nut.
Cherokee District, Southern Kansas
—Deep Shovel Lump and Nut.
Oklahoma—"Poteau Chief" Semi-Anthracite.

Oklahoma Genuine Deep Shaft McAlester Coals.
Oklahoma—Henryetta Deep Shaft Coals.
Oklahoma—Magin City Shovel Coals.

Oklahoma—McAlester District Coals. (Not Genuine McAlester.)
Oklahoma—Trojan Lump and Nut.

Arkansas—Collier-Dunlap Anthracite Coals. All sizes.
Arkansas—Midland Semi-Anthracite.

Arkansas—Paris Semi-Anthracite, Grades A and B.
Colorado, Routt Co.—Pinnacle Kemmerer Coals.

Wyoming—Rock Springs Coals.
K. C. Mo.—Standard Briquettes.

Dealers will find prices quoted on the above brands of coal by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association to be in line with those of their competitors.—The Co-Operator.

ALL CLASSES ARE ORGANIZING FOR THEIR OWN GOOD

(continued from page 1)
This period of new alignments and new policies.

Put Your Own Class in Front.
These decisions and these policies, which have been made and are being made by farmers, are the result of their own action. They are the result of their own action. They are the result of their own action.

Now, then, is the time of all organizations, needs your support. See your local officers, find out who your delegate will be to the state Farmers Union convention. Pay your dues, and thus let your delegate report just that much more support when he goes to the convention. Better still, come to the convention yourself. There is no time to lose. Talk it over with

your family and arrange, some way, to help put your own class in the running. You should never feel satisfied until you have done your part.

This is far more important than it was to shoulder a gun during the war, or to support the part we played in the war. Then, you were fighting for or supporting an idea, which was to "Make the World Safe for Democracy." Young men were suffering and were being killed or maimed for life to support that idea. You were sacrificing, perhaps. Now, by joining the Farmers Union, by spending \$2.75, you are fighting to keep your own class, all our farmers, from a condition of slavery. You are fighting that poor folks, victims of a great depression resulting in starvation in a land of plenty of food, may have the opportunity to earn and receive sufficient nourishment and clothing and shelter, and above all, economic freedom. You are fighting for your children may have something to live for, that there may be a future in agriculture for them. Let us be reasonable, and let us be smart enough to support our own organization in this great conflict."

BRINGS MESSAGE OF HOPE TO ALL FARMER DEBTORS

(continued from page 1)
protection for them when needed. Time does not permit me to enter upon a discussion of this phase of the plan. You may call upon the Secretary of your local farm loan association for your further information on the conciliatory commissioner of your county or adjoining county. I have been informed that the Federal Court of Topeka has appointed 16 Conciliatory Commissioners over about 20 counties in Kansas.

"Consult the Secretary-Treasurer of your local National Farm Loan Association, or any Loan Correspondent for the Federal Land Bank and the Land Bank Commissioner on any farm refinancing problem you may have. He will be glad to give you any information; and through his experience with hundreds of similar cases, is in a position to suggest your procedure.

"Remember the New Deal is intended for you providing you are interested in saving your home."

Soils for the successful production of small fruits, such as strawberries and brambles, must be of high fertility, such as would produce 75 bushels of corn to the acre, and of good water-holding capacity. This last requirement is closely related with high organic content of the surface soil.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE: NINE B. MINORCA Cockerels at 50c, this month—C. V. Muller, 809 Lynn Street, St. Marys, Kans.

EPILEPSY—EPILEPTICS! Detroit lady finds complete relief for husband. Specialists, home—abroad failed. Nothing to sell. All letters answered. Mrs. Geo. Dempster, Apt. G 6900 Lafayette Blvd. West, Detroit, Mich.

FARMERS WANTED, age 18 to 60, qualify for a \$100,000 Government loan, \$105,000 a month Write Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis, Mo.

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

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

WE MANUFACTURE—Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

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

Consolidated Printing & Engraving Co. SALINA, KANSAS

666 Liquid, Tablets, Salve, Nose Drops Checks Colds first day, Headaches or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, Malaria in 3 days FINE LAXATIVE AND TONIC

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.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards.....30 for 5c
Credential blanks.....10 for 5c
Demit blanks.....15 for 10c
Constitutions.....15c
Local Sec'y Receipt Books.....25c
Farmers Union Buttons.....25c
Farmers Union Song Leaflets.....

Secretary's Minute Books.....50c
Business Manuals, new used instead of Ritual, each.....5c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs.....25c
Ladies Auxiliary Pins.....50c per dozen.....10c

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

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

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. (Read the list of sales in this issue)

Kansas City, Mo.

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