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KENNEDY EXPLAINS THE UNION PROGRAM IN KANSAS TALKS

Says Only Two Programs Exist—Program of Exploitation and the Farmers Union Program of Right and Justice, Golden Rule

IN SIX MEETINGS

Attacked Benefit Payments and Present Farm Program; Compared Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Plan to Present Plan of Financiers

E. E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union, completed his schedule of six meetings in Kansas with his appearance at Winfield Tuesday evening, September 24. Meetings were held at Marysville, Seneca, Manhattan, Clay Center, Westmoreland and Winfield. At most points, Mr. Kennedy spoke to fairly large audiences. At all points he was well received. Following his Winfield speech, he went on to Oklahoma City to begin a series of Farmers Union meetings in Oklahoma.

Only Two Programs

Mr. Kennedy, in his talks, explained that in America the people are concerned with only two programs—that of exploitation as carried on by the money barons and their associates, and that of the Farmers Union. He launched bitter attacks on the administration's farm program, declaring that parity prices establish a top limit or ceiling for farm prices, whereas cost of production legislation would allow the farmer to receive enough for his products that he might prosper reasonably along with people of other classes.

Mr. Kennedy said that the national debt is 32 billion dollars, represented by tax exempt bonds drawing 3.1 per cent interest. By the end of the year, he continued, that debt will exceed 34 billion dollars. Adding land bank bonds, home loan bonds, etc., the total public tax exempt interest bearing debt will exceed 42 billion dollars. Of this amount more than 10 billion have been issued this year. Mr. Kennedy pointed out that during the three years of the present administration the debt has been increased 24 billion which is more money than spent for similar purposes by the government from Washington to Lincoln.

Gigantic Relief Rolls

"There are 22½ persons on federal relief more than enough to populate the twenty largest cities in the United States," declared Mr. Kennedy. "There are 12 million men unemployed, and when they say they have put 750,000 men back to work the fact is they are including more than 500,000 in the CCC camps." Mr. Kennedy does not take any stock in the statement that America is on the road to recovery. "The Farmers' income in 1934 was reported to be 7 billion, 200 million dollars, but it was actually only 5 billion, 200 million. The latter figure includes the so-called benefit payments which came from the farmer in the first place."

Refinancing Plan

Speaking further of the Farmers Union program, Mr. Kennedy said: "We would refinance existing farm mortgage debts, not by issuing more bonds for the cotton harvest, but by printing three billion dollars of brand new currency, backed by the farms themselves—the best security on earth. The farmer would pay 1½ per cent interest. A mortgagee can come under that law and be rehabilitated on his land. 'A tenant farmer can buy an encumbered farm and become a home owner, with 47 years to pay off the loan.'"

Turning his attention to the money and banking system, Mr. Kennedy said that when the Federal Land Bank was first organized the government went to the coupon clippers—the international bankers—and asked what interest they would pay on the bonds. The money kings said they would pay from three to three and one-half per cent, and that they would not let the government have to exceed 50 per cent of the value of the farm involved. "This was because these money lenders wanted to take your equity along with your farm when we come to periods of depression like this. The system makes for panics and depressions," he said.

Following up his talk on the money and banking systems, Mr. Kennedy said that the government goes to the Federal Reserve Bank with these bonds and one and one-half per cent is added. The farmer is then charged four and a half to five per cent. The Federal Reserve Bank, he pointed out, is a privately owned institution, not a government-owned institution. It issues currency against the bonds, and no matter whether the currency thus issued is in one dollar bills or \$10,000 bills, each bill costs the bank seven-tenths of a dollar. This fractional amount goes to the government printing office.

"The farmer goes to the bank to borrow \$500," said Mr. Kennedy. "The banker makes a note for \$500 and deposits the money in his own bank. The banker didn't have a thing to loan. What he really loaned the farmer was that farmer's own credit. That farmer's own earning power was deposited. That is the way loans are pyramided. When Uncle Sam deposited the Federal Land Bank bonds with the Federal Reserve, the Federal Reserve didn't loan Uncle Sam anything but the credit and earning power of the American

farmer. They don't loan currency; they loan bank credits.

"The Frazier-Lemke bill intends that Congress shall take back the issuance of money and its control. It is a reversal of the policy of the policy followed in the banks, we came to have \$9 of check book money for every dollar of gold, silver or currency. When the Federal Reserve called its loans, it cancelled that much check book money. It was taken out of circulation and loans and credits dropped from 27 billions down to 13 billions, and the national income dwindled from 83 billions to 39 billions."

Not Enough Money

"It is an impossible situation," continued Mr. Kennedy. "If you have ten bushels of wheat for sale, and a man has ten dollars in bills with which to buy that wheat, it is certain you can get but \$10 for that wheat, or \$1 per bushel. Now if you cancel or call in the \$5 of the bills, you cannot possibly get more than 50 cents per bushel for that wheat. That is all the money there is."

"Now, the Frazier-Lemke bill would not only reduce the cost of interest to you, but it would put three billion dollars back in circulation, thus making it many times easier to pay the farm debt." This would avoid a dole, he said, and the farmer can be financed if the government will put the Frazier-Lemke bill into effect, and take back the control of the money system. By taking over the refinancing of farmers, applying the Frazier-Lemke bill, the government can make a net profit of six billion dollars in the deal, instead of paying out more than that in interest as it is now doing.

Payment of Bonus

Mr. Kennedy also reminded the audiences that the Farmers Union favors immediate payment of the adjusted service certificates—the "bonuses"—by printing and issuing new currency instead of borrowing the money—really its own money—from the international bankers. He pointed out that when extreme pressure was brought for the payment of the "bonus" some years ago, the high financiers concocted the idea of allowing the ex-service man to borrow half of the face amount of his certificate. "Knowing that before the last half became due and payable to the service men, it would be eaten up by interest which goes, of course, to the money lenders" who have Uncle Sam as their best customer.

No Quarrel with Supreme Court

Speaking of the Supreme Court, Mr. Kennedy declared, "The Farmers Union has no quarrel with the Supreme Court. It is not necessary to change the constitution in order to put our program into effect. There are some who want to move the Supreme Court out of the way, but our group does not feel that way about it. However, we do want a redivision of the constitution enforced—one that has been violated for all these years. We want Congress to coin our money and regulate its value, rather than to delegate that power to the money lenders."

Mr. Kennedy had high words of praise for the entire delegation of Kansas Senators and Representatives at Washington, declaring they stuck by the Farmers Union program.

ISSUE REGULATIONS COVERING HEARINGS ON NEW PROGRAMS

Regulations relating to hearings with respect to the initiation of adjustment and other programs under Section 8 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act have been issued by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and approved by the President.

These regulations state that whenever the Secretary has reason to believe that the current average farm price for any basic agricultural commodity is less than its fair exchange value or that the average farm price is likely to be less than the fair exchange value for the period in which the production of such commodity during the current or next succeeding marketing year is normally marketed, and that the conditions of and factors relating to the production, marketing and consumption of such commodity are such that the exercise by the Secretary of Agriculture of any of the powers conferred upon him by Section 8 of the Act would be likely to effectuate the declared policy of the act, he shall give notice and opportunity for public hearings to interested parties according to definitely stated requirements.

The measures that may be used by the Secretary include adjustments in acreage or production with rental or benefit payments, and payments for removal of surpluses, for the expansion of domestic and foreign markets, or for production of a domestic allotment.

The regulations specify requirements as to giving public notice and extent of notice; time and place of hearing; appointment of presiding officer, giving of testimony, method of conducting the hearing; transcripts of hearing; proclamations and findings by the Secretary.

The Regulations also relate to hearings with respect to the termination of programs. Copies of the regulations may be obtained from the Hearing Clerk, Agricultural Administration, Washington, D. C.

Adjustment of agriculture apparently will be needed for a number of years. This will be true whether the adjustments are made under the leadership of the federal government or by the farmers without such leadership. Adjustments will be needed until foreign markets for American farm products are restored or until the production of American farms is reduced to the needs of the domestic market plus the limited foreign markets that are open.—W. E. Grimes, agricultural economist.

MAY REORMANIZE KERC CLASSES IF NOT DISQUALIFIED

Second Workers' Institute Recently Closed in Manhattan and KERC Bulletins Say Old Teachers May Continue Classes

MAKE INQUIRY NOW

Communities Desiring to Resume Workers' Education Classes Urged to See County Case Supervisor and Others Immediately

Teachers who took part in the Workers' Education projects last spring and summer, who attended the Workers' Education Institute March 22 to April 20 and who organized and conducted classes following the institute, are to be considered eligible to reorganize such classes and conduct them under the same plan as before, according to advices from officials of the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee in Topeka.

A second institute has just closed at Manhattan. Only a few of those who attended the first institute and who were outstandingly successful in conducting classes were asked to attend the second institute, and they apparently were used in supervisory capacities. Students from Kansas and Nebraska took the training at the second institute.

It is the understanding of Farmers Union officials that these classes conducted last summer may be resumed immediately. However, it is necessary to confer with the county superintendent and the county commissioner in each county, and to compete the plans through these officers. The pay will be the same as formerly.

On page 3 of joint bulletin No. 245, dated July 30, under the sub-heading "Eligibility" is the following paragraph: "The county Case Supervisor will approve new applicants eligible in accordance with the usual practice on all work relief projects. Persons who formerly have received appointments as teachers or instructors within the Emergency Relief training in the Workers' Education project, and who have not been disqualified may be considered eligible."

Also, in bulletin No. 258 from the KERC offices in Topeka, dated August 22, this paragraph appears under the subtitle "Workers' Education": "Persons who received training in the Student Teacher Training Institute in Workers' Education March 22 to April 20, 1935, are eligible unless disqualified by this office to continue classroom operations on approved projects. The county Case Supervisor, school and county city superintendent of schools should take steps immediately if they are desirous of continuing their program to submit projects which will provide the salary for trained teachers."

This information is published in the hope that communities desiring to reestablish classes in Workers' Education may immediately get in touch with the proper county officials with the idea in view of getting action as soon as possible.

It will be remembered that this program was sponsored by the Farmers Union in Kansas, during and following the first institute, and that most of the student teachers, who became class instructors, were sponsored by Local or county Farmer Union organizations. It will be remembered, further, that the course of study centered largely around the economic program of the Farmers Union.

It was because of the opportunities to bring folks together in these community classes that the Farmers Union Junior program in Kansas received a great impetus. It so happens that the courses of study authorized by the KERC at the first institute, and followed out in the various classes, were virtually identical with the course of study fostered by the Farmers Union Junior department. Much young leadership was unearthed and developed in these classes in Workers' Education, and every community which finds it possible to continue those classes will surely be glad to organize for a new project.

TEXAS LONGHORNS RANK WITH BIG GAME ANIMALS

Nearly 100 old-time Texas longhorns—a type of cattle now almost extinct—are enjoying Federal protection along with more than 3,000 big-game animals on the Wichita game preserve in southwestern Oklahoma, reports the United States Biological Survey. The longhorns are being preserved as an interesting type of livestock that played an important part in early Western life.

A recent census showed 61,000-acre refuge was home also to 299 buffalo, 222 elk, and about 500 Virginia deer and 200 wild turkeys. Forest Service and Biological Survey experts counted the buffalo and longhorns by driving them through a pasture gate. The elk were tallied by a party covering the entire big-game pasture in a single day, by automobile and on foot. The deer count was based on observations and examination of tracks after a rain. The turkey estimate was made while taking the big game count.

The last cutting of alfalfa should be harvested early enough that the plants can make a growth of 8 to 10 inches before they go into the dormant stage for winter. Excessively late cutting results in weak plants that are susceptible to winter injury.

AD SOLD ALL HIS FENCE

"Please stop my sheep fence ad as it has sold all my fencing already. I thank you very much." That's what Jerry Dorman of Wakeeney writes to the Kansas Union Farmer. If you have anything to sell or if you want to advertise for something to buy a classified ad in this paper will be read by thousands of interested men and women. The price payable cash in advance in three cents per word per issue, or 2 1-2 cents per word per issue if the ad runs as many as four times in consecutive issues.

MILLION DOLLAR ISSUE OF 'PEACE BONDS' LAUNCHED

National Council for Prevention of War Seeking to Raise Big Fund for Purpose of Having Effective Peace Program

UNION AGAINST WAR

Bonds will be for Sale from \$1 to \$100, Drawing No Interest and Not Redeemable in Cash; Senator Nye Launches Campaign

The Farmers Union is squarely on record in opposition to war. The organization believes that if the profit were taken out of war, there would be no more wars. In other words, it is apparent that wars are instigated by those who make staggering profits out of the sale of goods and materials used in carrying on wars. The resulting wholesale death of young men, the suffering, and the chaotic aftermath, are given no consideration by those who sense the possibility of making millions of dollars as the direct result of war.

Members of the Farmers Union will be interested in the report of a new and different sort of bond issue which is described in the following release from the National Council for Prevention of War:

Peace Bond Campaign
A million dollar issue of "peace bonds," an "investment in peace" has been offered to the American people by the National Council for Prevention of War with 31 affiliated organizations. These bonds are not redeemable in cash, but they do not pay interest. They bear the pledge "that the sum represented hereby will be faithfully used for the development of a more adequate peace movement throughout the United States, having as its objective the prevention of war." Leading peace agencies, labor and farm organizations, clubs and churches will join in selling the bonds, which range in denomination from \$1 to \$100. A bond salesman receives no commission.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the Senate Munitions Investigation Committee, launched the campaign by buying the first peace bond. Miss Jeanette Rankin, first woman elected to Congress, who voted against the World War in 1917. Senator Rush D. Holt, the Senate's youngest member, purchased the second bond from Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War.

Attached to each bond are three coupons, one of which gives the purchaser an opportunity to register his vote on five issues, as in the recent British peace poll that brought 11,000,000 replies last spring. He may vote: (1) "Should we have peace operations in imports by private firms, will put intelligent planning into what otherwise would be haphazard operations." (2) "Should our neutrality legislation, applying equally to all belligerents, be continued?" (3) "Should we strengthen to include arms and munitions?" (4) "Should we abolish the compulsory feature of military training in educational institutions?" (5) "Do you support drastic reduction of military and naval armaments by international agreement?" (6) "Should the United States join the League of Nations, avoiding all commitments to the use of armed force?"

The issuance of peace bonds at this time was determined upon by the National Council for Prevention of War, according to Frederick J. Libby, its executive secretary, because "while most of the American people are for peace and against war, only a comparative few thousands are doing anything practical about it. The organized peace movement is weaker than it ought to be in consequence. The peace bond is an opportunity for the hosts of men and women, young and old, that are in churches, clubs, and communities everywhere to do something practical to prevent another war."

"The billion dollars our government is spending this year for military purposes on the army and navy represent a tax of \$3.00 per head on every man, woman, and child in our country. The proposed million dollars for peace would be a contribution averaging less than a penny a person. But this million dollars injected in the peace movement right now will go toward building an adequate peace force to stem the drift towards war."

The National Council, according to Mr. Libby, occupies a middle-of-the-road position, cooperating neither with the Communist on the left nor with the advocates of "peace through preparedness" on the right.

FARMERS NATIONAL OPERATIONS TOLD IN ANNUAL MEET

Shows Loss for Year because of Short Crop, but Capital Stock Unimpaired and Various Savings Have Been Affected

HUFF IN REPORT

Hits at Imports and Recommends Import Control; also Asks for National Conference to Improve Understanding between Classes

Intelligent control of grain imports, when imports are needed, and proper distribution of the total domestic supply, when surplus and deficit areas are formed, are the central theme of the annual report of C. E. Huff, president of Farmers National Grain Corporation, at the annual meeting in Chicago on September 17.

Mr. Huff declared that not a single bushel of subsidized grain should be allowed to come in without levying and collecting a countervailing duty equal to the subsidy paid upon it by a foreign government, as provided in the amended agricultural adjustment act, "unless the importer arranges in advance for its distribution through the cooperative agency of domestic producers."

Much Grain Imported

"During the 1934 crop year," he continued, "83,000,000 bushels of grain were imported. Little or no need existed for it. Prices were not up to domestic parity. Such imports came in largely because an exporter from some other country, or a dealer within this country, misjudged the facts of supply and demand and believed profits would follow such transactions. Our price levels suffered from such imports, which, for the most part, were 'surplus' upon arrival."

"Some two and a half million bushels of foreign rye arrived last May. It was unwanted and still is largely unused. While it was unloading, American growers had making in their fields a crop of rye probably totaling 50,000,000 bushels. Domestic requirements normally do not exceed 20,000,000 bushels. On September 2, the price of Chicago December rye was exactly 50 per cent of the price of September 2, 1934."

"Imports under foreign subsidy by speculative traders produce utter havoc in our markets, even though the quantities seem unimportant to a compiler of statistics in Washington. If not needed, countervailing duties upon such grain should be imposed, regardless of the tender feelings of our trade diplomats who seem to believe that the exchange of polite notes is commerce. If they are needed, their distribution through the cooperative sales agency of domestic growers will protect both the grower and the public."

Opportunity to Control Imports

"The Canadian government recently created machinery for the control of wheat markets and price levels in the Dominion. This is an ideal opportunity is established for planned and reasonably controlled imports, to the extent that the importation of bread grains is necessary. Conversations between the Canadian grain board and its advisory committee, on the one hand; and the agricultural adjustment administration and United States grain board, on the other, should be had promptly. Growers and public on both sides of the line will benefit from such an arrangement, which will not prevent operations in imports by private firms, will put intelligent planning into what otherwise would be haphazard operations."

"United States growers look with jealous eyes upon their own market. They can produce all it needs and more. They believe in and support the present agricultural program, with orderly control and adjustments in production, but when drought and rust combine in successive seasons to reduce what normally would have been more than sufficient bread harvests to probably less than adequate ones, they do not want their domestic market subjected to hazards through unimpaired and speculative imports."

"At every point where AAA or relief agencies of the federal government touches domestic grain acquisition or distribution, it should be in cooperation with the growers' own agency, or through it. Any other method wastes and confuses and injures. This method alone will bring surplus and deficit areas together, at a minimum of cost, without impairing the income of producers of surpluses."

"Amendments to the agricultural adjustment act provide for import controls through quotas, and for the encouragement of producer-cooperatives. That control and that encouragement can be combined by some such method as is here suggested."

Reports on Operations

Turning to 1934-35 operations of the corporation, which ended June 30, 1935, Mr. Huff reported the loss, made public last month, amounted to \$24,735.81 on a volume handled amounting to slightly less than 90,000,000 bushels. He pointed out, however, that while the extreme drought of 1934 had reduced cereal production to the lowest level in 40 years, the handlings of the corporation were fully equal in percentage of the marketed crop to its previous handlings. No carrying charge on grain existed, he said. Deferred futures were lower than nearby deliv-

eries, and cash grains were above both.

Capital Stock Unimpaired
The capital stock of the corporation is listed in the report at \$993,200 and is unimpaired, he said. The surplus account, set out at \$105,492.07, and reserves at \$680,608.80. Employees numbering 700 are 474 less than two years ago, and the total payroll is less by \$1,009,572.24 a year than two years ago. These 700 employees, 309 of whom are regularly employed in warehousing, handled efficiently during August more than 18,000,000 bushels of grain. Readjustment is practically completed, Mr. Huff said. "Volume and earnings since July 1 have been fairly satisfactory," says the report, "but nearly all grains are at a premium over futures, which means hazardous operations from a profit standpoint. Net profits in a cooperative are not the main motive nor the greatest benefit, but they are soundly essential. Service to members under such conditions is even more important and necessary. We shall plan and hope for profits but we shall in the meantime try to make service to growers certain."

Debts Reduced
Owings to Farm Credit Administration were reduced during the year by \$574,850.56, bringing the total debt of the corporation to \$14,270,334.86 at June 30, and the total paid on the debt since 1932 to \$2,525,258.72, according to the report. Of the total remaining debt, the \$4,799,151.73 owing Farmers National from local and regional cooperatives, and pledged to Farm Credit Administration, "has been improved through careful attention and the generally (continued on page 2)

POTATO CONTROL ACT NOW RUNNING INTO DIFFICULTIES

Agricultural Adjustment Administration Is Holding a Hearing at Washington This Week to Find Out What to Do

MAKE VOLUNTARY?

Congress Failed to Provide Funds for Administration of Title II of Act; Potato Growers Asked to Attend Hearing

The widely discussed potato control act seems headed toward difficulties. In the first place, many are pointing out, it goes away beyond the original intentions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in that it forces a program upon farmers or producers whether they want it or not, or whether they choose to participate in it or not.

The wheat program has worked well, partly because it is a voluntary proposition as far as any farmer is concerned. The wheat program would not have worked at all—in America—if there had been a provision in it seeking to force all wheat growers into it whether they were willing, individually, or not.

The potato control act was passed by Congress at the last session. What motive may have been behind the passage of this act is a matter of question. Maybe it was to embarrass the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Certainly it will embarrass the AAA if that body tries to enforce it on the potato growers, especially without a lot of radical changes.

In the light of these facts, it is interesting to read the following release from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration:

Hearing on Potato Program
The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced that a hearing will be held on October 3, 1935, at 10 o'clock a. m. in room 2050, South Building, Department of Agriculture, to determine whether a potato program should be developed under Title 1 of the Potato Act of 1935. Title 1 of the Act is being made.

Among the questions to be considered at the hearing will be whether the establishment of a national allotment with or without benefit payments to producers would carry out the purposes of the Act.

Representative potato growers and others interested will be asked to attend the hearing on October 3.

Among other questions to be considered is whether the exercise of the power to provide for adjustment in acreage through agreements with producers or by other voluntary methods, and to provide for rental and benefit payments in connection with such agreements or other voluntary methods would carry out the purposes of the Potato Act.

The possibility of the use of marketing agreements for potatoes and the diversion of potatoes from normal channels of trade, or into by-products, will also be taken into consideration.

SENATOR CAPPER THINKS IMPORTS ARE TOO GREAT

Senior Senator of Kansas, Member of Farmers Union, Says American Farmers Need Better Protected Market

DROUTH NO ALIBI

Large Imports of Butter Allowed to Come in although U. S. Has Had No Shortage; Same True of Other Products

In a recent speech at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Senator Arthur Capper made some interesting remarks relative to agricultural situation. Senator Capper has been a member of the Kansas Farmers Union for a number of years and has voted faithfully for Farmers Union-sponsored measures in Congress. His Hutchinson remarks, in part, follow:

Kansas farmers are going along loyally with the Government in its crop control program. Accordingly they have the right to expect that the Government will go along as loyally with them.

Our crop control program under the AAA has now been in effect nearly two years. Yet in recent months American farmers have seen huge increases in shipments to foreign farm products to this country from Canada, South America and other countries.

We need a better protected market for American farmers. These enormous shipments of farm products have come to the United States at a time when the American farmer is doing his level best to cooperate with his government in controlling production. He is doing his part of the job efficiently and honestly.

That some of these imports of foreign farm products were due to last year's drought, is not an entirely valid alibi, or answer, it seems to me.

We have had a sufficient supply of wheat on hand in the United States all along, the Department of Agriculture tells us. But in the first half of this year, 12,178,000 bushels of foreign wheat were shipped here notwithstanding. That is more than twice as much as came in last year. There have been no actual shortage of butter in the United States. Yet more than 2½ million pounds of foreign butter have been shipped here in the first six months of the present year.

We have all the beef that the market will take at a fair return to the American producer. Yet more than 230,000 head of foreign cattle were shipped here the first six months of the present year. And so it goes clear down the list of the various trading staples produced on American farms. The figures in a parallel comparison read like this for the first six months of 1935 and 1934:

Cattle, 1935, 230,581 head; 1934, 81,229 head.
Wheat, 1935, 12,178,644 bushels; 1934, 5,605,523 bushels.
Oats, 1935, 10,054,861 bushels; 1934, 21,093 bushels.
Rye, 1935, 7,550,800 bushels; 1934, 3,943,222 bushels.
Barley, 1935, 4,404,284 bushels; 1934, 5,926 bushels.
Corn, 1935, 17,620,195 bushels; 1934, 152,387 bushels.
Pork, 1935, 3,076,934 pounds; 1934, 736,911 pounds.
Beef, 1935, 44,099,721 pounds; 1934, 16,211,131 pounds.
Butter, 1935, 21,500,146 pounds; 1934, 360,744 pounds.

Whatever allowances we make for such a showing; whatever the view we take of this situation, it does show an inconsistency which is coming to the front in the administration's policy towards the United States.

The plain fact is that with all our elaborate machinery to reserve the American market for farm products to the American producer, we should not be importing farm products from foreign countries to the United States.

EUROPEAN STARLING SEEMS NEW COUNTRY TO CONQUER

The European starling is taking a new territory. Starlings have been reported in North Dakota by a bird banding cooperator of the Bureau of Biological Survey in Fairmount N. Dakota.

Introduced at New York City in 1890, the starling of January 1923, was in every State from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The Biological Survey at that time believed the scarcity of suitable nesting sites in the Great Plains would retard the starling's westward advance. Bureau naturalists now believe that eventually the bird will extend its range at least to the Rocky Mountains and perhaps to the Pacific.

The starling is unpopular because it congregates in great numbers around homes and public buildings but it is not entirely an undesirable alien, according to the Biological Survey. As a destroyer of the Japanese beetle, the clover leaf weevil, May beetles, cutworms, grasshoppers, and other pests, it is even more energetic than many native birds.

Before the pullets are put into the poultry house, every attention should be given the house so the young birds may be put in a profitable winter season.

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1935

A REAL FARM PROGRAM

In these days in which various "farm programs," "farmers' programs," "agricultural policies," and the like are being proposed, developed and tried, it is easy for us to become confused in our minds as to the value of the programs. We hear some individuals and some groups assailing the same things that other individuals or groups are praising.

Take the case of the AAA, for example. Many of our best and most progressive Kansas farmers—farmers who believe in and practice the Farmers Union brand of cooperative organization—are thoroughly convinced that the wheat benefits and other benefits from other divisions of the AAA have been life-savers. On the other hand, many who live in other states, as well as some Kansans, seem to think the AAA is the "work of the devil." A lot of people all over the United States believe that some parts of the AAA are absolutely desirable while other parts of the AAA are undesirable and even unworkable.

Some people are so violently opposed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that they apparently see in it a greater enemy or menace to agriculture than they can see in the international bankers or the speculators and gamblers in farm products. It may be that they feel that way about the AAA because it is closer to them than are the real enemies, and being closer, they look bigger—just as the moon looks bigger to us than the stars which really are infinitely larger.

It just happens that the Kansas Farmers Union, in the last two state conventions, has taken the position that we endorse the principles of the AAA as an emergency program, maintaining the right to criticize any part of the program we might choose, or which fails to come up to the requirements of justice and common sense. This stand was arrived at through a majority vote of those who represent the entire membership.

Drastic Change Needed

Most farmers are ready to admit that something in the way of drastic change from the old order of things was badly needed, and is still badly needed. There is not a farmer, of course, who does not believe that farm products should sell at a price which, generally speaking, will give them cost of production or give them a chance, under ordinary circumstances, of making enough out of farming operations to come out even or to the good.

Every one knows that such has not been the case, except with a few items which did not reach a cost of production, or parity, price until mostly out of the farmers' hands.

The emergency programs have been necessary in order to relieve the bad situations. Some of them have actually prevented starvation or suffering in individual cases. But these emer-

gency programs cannot be expected to bring a permanent cure for agriculture's ills.

Need Permanent Program

It is too bad that agriculture ever got so sick as it is. It was because of fundamental wrongs committed or permitted by other classes and by ourselves that agriculture sunk to the present depths. A fundamental program correcting the fundamental wrongs is all that will put agriculture on its feet in permanent fashion.

That fundamental program involves the correction of the maldistribution of wealth, and the wresting of control of money and credit from the heartless international bankers, the money crowd—that non-wealth-producing outfit which knows no patriotism to any country. It involves restoring this power of control to the Congress of the United States, from whence it was stolen early in the game.

The Farmers Union program, bringing in its proposed banking legislation, the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill, immediate payment of the "bonus" with United States money, the elimination of gambling from among the handlers of farm products, and its many other proposed fundamental changes, would bring about the corrections needed. It would make agriculture well. It would restore the buying power to agriculture and thus would bring manufacturing back to life and give back millions of jobs to industrial workers.

Naturally, to bring about the adoption of the Farmers Union program, the farmers themselves must work for it. It will be the farmers themselves who bring this program about, if it is ever brought about. It is certain that if farmers do put their own program—the Farmers Union program—in effect, they will do it through organization.

That does not mean that simply having the Farmers Union will get the job done. It does mean, however, that if all farmers—or even most of them—support the Farmers Union by active, paid-up membership, they will have the organization needed to put the program into effect.

Until the goal is reached, we will have to have the emergency programs. Until we get together in our own organization in the necessary numbers, these emergency programs will continue to be needed.

When this country achieves the well balanced social structure which it may just as well have, those who produce the new wealth from the soil, and those who work in order that the wealth may be applied, will be in a position to enjoy their full measure of life liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

A Retarding Force

Mr. Farmer, as long as you remain out of your Farmers Union Local, you are doing your utmost to retard the realization of the Farmers Union program.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director
Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: What's the reason for holding a hearing in Washington to determine whether there's going to be another, corn-hog program. Aren't we farmers going to be allowed to vote on it like we have on the other programs?

A: If the hearing indicates a need for a corn-hog program, there will be a referendum at which the farmers can indicate whether or not they want an adjustment measure. The holding of hearings is a new adjustment procedure provided for in the recently adopted AAA amendments.

Q: Is the hearing open to the public? Can anybody attend who wants to?

A: Yes. Any interested person will be given an opportunity to appear. The hearing will start at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 28 in one of the Washington, D. C. hotels.

Q: My newspaper says that the "ever-normal granary" plan is contained in the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. What is it, and how is it going to affect my farm?

A: The basis of the ever-normal granary is the familiar idea of crop loans on commodities which can be stored without damage. The corn loans of 1933 and 1934 were examples of such loans. Farmers can take surpluses off the market for use in years of shortage. Under this plan, in bumper crop years the government would make loans at low rates of interest on farm products that could be stored on the farm or near the farm. In the next year, supplies were smaller and prices were higher, farmers could pay off the loans and sell the stored commodities. If prices stayed low, the farmers might choose not to repay the loans but instead to let the government take title to the stored commodities.

Q: I'm planning to sign one of the new wheat contracts, but it's evident that I won't have the contract before I've finished my wheat seeding. Can I safely go ahead and plant 95 per cent of what I think is going to be my base acreage?

A: You had best allow a safety margin of a few acres below the 95 per cent of your probable base. All base figures are, of course, subject to necessary adjustment, and it is very inconvenient to be over-seeded—even though unintentionally. After all, the AAA originally intended to permit planting of only 85 per cent of your base, so you are already 10 per cent ahead.

Q: Is it true that the AAA is requiring farmers to burn crops grown on "contracted acres?"

A: No. The AAA has never required the destruction of a single bushel of feed or of a single bushel of grain in Kansas. Farmers who have violated their wheat contracts by allowing grain to mature on the contracted acreage retired from wheat production are given the opportunity to comply with their contracts by donating to a local relief organization an amount of wheat equal to the average production for that many acres during that year. If they prefer to burn the crop produced, rather than to donate the wheat for relief use, we cannot prevent that. There seldom is any excuse for the contracted acreage having been seeded to a grain crop in the first place.

SUN MAY LOSE JOB AS CHIEF HAYMAKER

Sun drying of hay might become an obsolete farming practice in humid regions of the United States—if the cost of drying hay artificially can be reduced.

Artificial drying equipment may pay now where hay is produced in large amounts and for a special trade demanding hay with a very high vitamin A content, but for the average farmer such equipment is still too expensive. In tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture with Louisiana alfalfa, the cost of drying averaged from \$4.50 to \$8 a ton.

Dairy farmers became more interested in artificial hay drying after learning of the importance of vitamin A in feeding cattle. Dairy cattle particularly need this vitamin for growth and building resistance to disease, and producing a nutritious supply of milk. They will eat large quantities of artificially dried hay which insures good milk production and reduces or eliminates the need for expensive concentrated feed.

If the artificial drying is properly

done, the hay has a darker green color than if cured in the sun, and practically all the leaves will be saved. The loss of leaves in some sun-dried hays often reduces the protein content and impairs the palatability. The heat used to kill weed seeds. Agricultural engineers find green plants with small stems and leaves—such as meadow grasses, clovers, and alfalfa—dry more uniformly than plants with heavy stems such as soybeans and sorghums.

The first hay driers used coal as a fuel for generating heat. Later fuel oil was used and, in a few machines, electricity. The general plan now is to force heated air or hot flue gases through the hay. The revolving drum drier takes the freshly cut grass or legume feed in chopped form through the hot gases and air.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP 18 PER CENT BELOW AVG.

The first official estimate issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa places the 1935 wheat crop at 290,541,000 bushels, which is 5 per cent larger than the 1934 crop, but 18 per cent less than the average for the five years 1929-33 according to report by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Last year's crop, reduced by the drought, was 275,849,000 bushels compared with the 5-year average of 354,294,000 bushels.

This year's crop has been reduced by rust damage, principally in the southeastern parts of the wheat belt but in scattered patches elsewhere; and three-fifths of the entire wheat area has been affected. Rust damage also has been a serious factor, especially in central and northern sections of the wheat region, where yields in some instances were reduced 20 to 25 per cent, and some fields rendered unusable for cutting.

The area planted to wheat in Canada this year was 24,116,000 acres compared with 23,985,000 acres in 1934 and with the average of 25,936,000 acres for the five years 1929-33. Of the 1935 planting, 555,000 acres was winter wheat with an estimated production of 13,267,000 bushels and 23,561,000 acres was spring wheat with an estimated production of 277,274,000 bushels.

A guaranteed minimum price of 87.5 cents a bushel for the 1935 Canadian wheat crop was fixed on September 8. The Canadian Wheat Board Act, which became effective on July 5, 1935, authorizes a Government Board to buy wheat at the fixed minimum price whenever the trade will not or cannot take the wheat at or above the price. Producers may sell to the trade at prevailing market prices or sell to the Board at 87.5 cents per bushel with the possibility of receiving an additional payment at the end of the marketing season prorated on the basis of the amount and grade of wheat delivered to the Board, provided the Board makes a profit in disposing of its stocks.

On many Kansas farms, a flock of sheep will add to the farm income. Keeping a flock does not cost a great deal, either money or labor, and the return is made in the form of both mutton and wool. In addition, sheep are useful in cleaning up weeds that other kinds of live stock will not touch.

Sorghums to be put in the silo should be allowed to ripen somewhat put in too green, the silage will be too sour. The crop should be allowed to mature until the seed is not easy to crush between thumb and finger. If the crop becomes too dry or is frosted, water should be added as the material goes into the silo.

Brome grass is the best tame pasture or hay grass for the eastern half of Kansas. It is hardy, drought resistant, nutritious, and palatable for livestock. It makes a dense sod, controls weeds, and prevents erosion. The best time to plant it is in early September, using a well prepared seed-bed. When planted in the fall, it will provide light grazing during the following May.

Fall pigs, especially those farrowed early in September, should do as well as spring pigs. Conditions in Kansas are favorable for early fall pigs. They get a good start before cold weather, and they can be provided with an abundance of green feed. Thrifty fall pigs furnish a means of marketing the grain crop profitably.

POSSIBLE SOURCES FOR FREE MATERIAL

AAA Department Agriculture—Washington, D. C.
Affiliated Schools for Workers—302 E. 35th St., New York, N. Y.
Agricultural Experiment Station—Manhattan, Kansas.
American Educational Press—50 S. 3rd St., Columbus, Ohio.
American Federation Labor—New York, N. Y.
American Fruit Corporation—New Orleans, La.
American Library Association—520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Brookings Institute—Washington, D. C.
Brookwood Publications—Katonah, N. Y.
Blue Ribbon Books—386 9th Ave., N. Y. City, N. Y.
Consumer's Cooperative Association—N. Kansas City, Mo.
Federal Council of Churches—105 E. 22nd St., New York City, N. Y.
Foreign Policy Association—18 E. 41st St., New York City, N. Y.
Government Printing Office—Washington, D. C.
Hoover's Book—Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C.
John Day Company—386 4th Ave., N. Y. City, N. Y.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—1 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Midland Monthly Survey—New York City, N. Y.
New Republic Inc.—421 21st St., New York City, N. Y.
Ralph Snyder, Federal Loan Corporation, Wichita, Kansas.
Successful Farming—1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa.
Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, N. Y.
U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.
Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Neighborhood Notes

FROM A "NINETY-GENARIAN"

For a good many years, Frank Chapin of Winfield has written letters for publication in the Kansas Union Farmer. His views and appraisals are always respected and welcomed by the readers, for he has a wealth of experience behind his remarks seldom equalled. On the envelope in which his latest contribution was received he has written: "Sept. 20th, 1935-1945," indicating that he reached his ninetieth milestone on September 20th this year. Not many reach this age with the keen vision the ability to set down thoughts in clear cut fashion, or the forward looking viewpoint of this Kansas Farmer Union character. Following is his letter:

Thoughts on Farmers Union

It doesn't occur often in a lifetime when a ninety-genarian can have the privilege of noting events connected with his own life, as associated with present events; or to keep in memory all of these years. But just the same, we are constrained to speak a few words of congratulation to the hundreds and thousands of our order who have in the slightest degree helped to make this, the greatest and grandest organization conceived by man since the Declaration of Independence.

Nothing has been so far-reaching in its beneficial influence as has the Farmers Union. The years of its life have been turbulent and quite demoralizing, yet, today, it is more stable and militant than any other order of its class. To have made this record required the elements of statesmanship, far-seeing vision, honesty and sincerity of purpose, a real desire to see humanity elevated to a standard of prosperity in keeping with the advancement of the age. Not in our nation's history has there been a more insistent and consistent demand for the exercise of our best judgment, or most sincere desires for the uplift of moral and civic standards or the injection of righteousness in our every step upward to the higher demands of civilization.

It is not enough to legislate for the dollar alone but rather for the conservation of human life. What is Government and Organization for unless it fulfills these higher aspirations, these eternal virtues that alone remain? The earth and all its fullness was not designed for the speculator or the gambler in human enterprise, thus diverting into channels of prostitution self for selfish greed.

The Farmers Union was conceived in righteousness, that element that should be the one basic factor in every step of national progress. Never in all its history has this organization lost sight of this life-sustaining element, for it is only a step from this organization to the open door of the church, another association whose sole purpose is to make men better fit to live. Yes, to live; for just mere staying is not living.

To become a member of the Farmers Union, character and honesty are two factors most outstanding; for its members have all passed original inspection. Yes, with all precaution some with "cloven hoofs" have found their way into its precincts. These are sooner or later found out and prompt action is taken to remedy this evil. Today, after almost 40 years, the union stands a peer of any similar organization, not alone in honesty of purpose, but as well as accomplishment. So far its assailants have

FARMERS NATIONAL OPERATIONS TOLD IN ANNUAL MEET

(continued from page 1)
better conditions prevailing in agriculture. Relations with Farm Credit Administration are described as cordial and helpful, and "commercial banks are tending to us on a collateral and interest basis as favorable as that given to the soundest of private competitors."

Terminal Improvements

"Of the 391 country facilities owned by the corporation two years ago, there remain 180 at June 30," the report continues, "due to sales on a basis favorable to local cooperative associations. Terminal space has been increased at Enid, Okla., and Postville, Ohio, while the terminal at Leavenworth, Kan., was equipped for loading barges. Additional provisions were made for river handling in Illinois, and definite arrangements should be made at Omaha for river handlings within the next year. A smaller number of larger terminal plants, modern and well distributed, is our goal. Such plants afford cheaper insurance, lower operating costs, higher efficiency."

Commodity Exchange Bill

"The commodity exchange bill, which failed of passage at the last session of congress, has favored prospects of becoming a law at the next session," says the president of the national cooperative. "That should be made certain," he adds, "by early and concerted action from Maryland to Oregon and from Texas to the Dakotas. Such a bill is not a matter of abstract interest to Farmers National, but is vital to it and to all bona fide cooperatives."

After pointing out that specific exemption of the corporation from federal income tax had been tentatively established, Mr. Huff recommended that a committee be created from regional stockholders to go into the problem of getting federal income tax exemption for all grain-handling cooperatives. The fact that only a few hundred such groups in the United States have secured income tax exemption indicates grave defects in law or in regulations, or the absence of a well-thought-out program for accomplishing it, he declared.

Cooperative Self-Help

In urging self-help through cooperation rather than self-help through political action alone, Mr. Huff declared that "the best method of redistribution of wealth is fair and honest first distribution" achieved through producer and consumer cooperatives. "The two relat-

ed movements in cooperation, that of producers and of consumers, have a common purpose, the satisfaction of a definite concept of relationship. To build from both sides of the river at once the bridge over which the traffic of cooperative commerce is to pass, is ideal, provided there is common understanding on the part of the builders. Otherwise, both sections of the bridge end in the river."

For a National Conference
He recommended a national conference, participated in by producing and consuming groups, to work out a "basis for mutual understanding." He warned of the danger of allowing producers and consumers to be played against one another politically by those who exploit both groups.

The head of the national grain cooperative attacked the report made as of July, 1935, by the McNary committee; a committee created in 1932 to investigate the operations of the Federal Farm Board. "It is filled from beginning to end with misstatement of facts or misleading interpretations and inferences," he said. "He urged that Farmers National 'take no such thing passively,' and that the matter be called up for appropriate action at the next meeting of the National Committee of Farm Organizations."

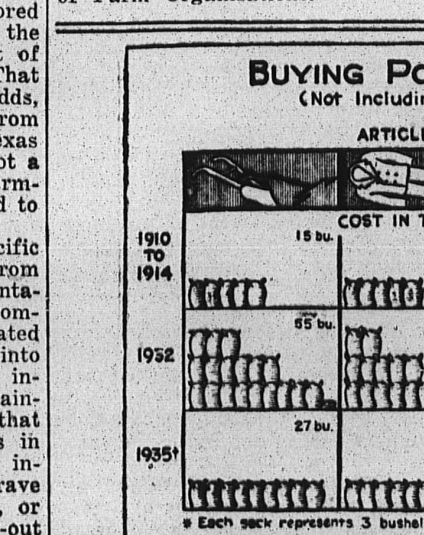
AS USUAL, MITCHELL COUNTY HAS INTERESTING MEETING
Largeness of a crowd is not always necessary for a good or interesting meeting, as was the case when the Mitchell County Farmers Union met at Cawker City, Sept. 18. The farmers cannot be censured very much for a lot of absences, owing to the wheat sowing season, when such regular attendants as Ross Strawn, and Mr. and Mrs. George Geiser are absent. One other very faithful member, Mr. Frank Paulsen, has missed several times, but ill health has been the cause and we are safe in saying for the whole county membership, they all wish for him a speedy recovery so he can attend the quarterly meetings.

The meeting was held in the Community Hall and after the good basket dinner the president, Mr. John Schulte, opened the meeting by having the minutes read while the Cawker City band under the leadership of Jimmy Searle gathered in. They gave five selections of music which were good and enjoyed very much by the crowd. The following program was then given:
Reading Miss Pearl Folgers

ed movements in cooperation, that of producers and of consumers, have a common purpose, the satisfaction of a definite concept of relationship. To build from both sides of the river at once the bridge over which the traffic of cooperative commerce is to pass, is ideal, provided there is common understanding on the part of the builders. Otherwise, both sections of the bridge end in the river."

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THE sacks of wheat show how higher wheat prices are giving farmers more purchasing power, even without counting the adjustment payments. They show that when wheat was at a fair exchange value before the war, 15 bushels would buy a plow. In the depth of the depression in 1932 it took 55 bushels to buy the same plow, but in 1935 a farmer could buy the same plow with the money from 27 bushels of wheat. The sacks of wheat in the other squares show the purchasing power of wheat in terms of a suit of clothes, paint, and barbed wire.

Tap dance Three Heinen Sisters Song—Grandfather's Clock

The roll was called with the response from eight locals. A summary of the Mitchell Co. organization, which is going to celebrate its 25th birthday Oct. 19, 1935, was given by the presiding secretary, The late Hon. John Tromble was its president and organizer.

The resolutions passed for the day were read by Mrs. May Muck. Mr. John Schulte was elected delegate to the state convention, and Wm. Carpenter, alternate. Mr. Ralph Chapman was given the rest of the time for a talk on Consumers Cooperative Movement.

A rising vote was taken to show the gratitude to the entertainers and committees for the effort they put forth to make it a success.

The meeting in December will be held in Beloit.
Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Co. Sec.

Resolutions

1. That we, the Mitchell County Farmers Union, wish to express our appreciation for the untiring efforts of Mr. Cal Ward, our State President, and we wish him success in his new work.

2. As this is the 25th anniversary of the organization of the Mitchell County Farmers Union, we pause in respect to the late Hon. John Tromble who was our first president and organizer; and we fully appreciate his efforts.

3. That we recommend all managers of the Farmers Union business activities attend the quarterly meetings and that they be active members of some Farmers Union Local.

4. That all business associations handle cooperative products.

5. That the above two resolutions be sent to each manager in the county by the county secretary.

6. That we, the Mitchell County Farmers Union, express our appreciation for the untiring efforts of Mr. C. E. Elder, who was manager for the past 12 years; and we welcome our new manager, Mr. John Schulte.

Signed:
Mrs. May Muck,
Fred Boehmer,
W. R. Carpenter.

OPEN MEETING AT PIONEER

Pioneer Local Farmers Union near Marquette, Kansas, is planning an open meeting at Fairview schoolhouse five miles northwest of Marquette on Thursday evening, October 3. Every one is invited to take part in the meeting or to listen to discussions on timely subjects. Wilfred Nelson, secretary of the Salina Production Credit Association, will give the program of production loans under the Farm Credit Administration. Floyd Lynn, state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, will also talk at the meeting.

OSAGE COUNTY MEETING

The Osage County Farmers Union will hold its quarterly meeting at Michigan Valley on the evening of October 1 at 8 o'clock. We urge all members to be present and to assist in disposing of such business as is necessary to come before the meeting, as well as to enjoy the program and a good social time.—Lloyd Nicoley, Secretary.

SELL STOCKERS AND FEEDERS?

The question of whether to sell stockers and feeders off grass now or to wait a while is uppermost in the minds of many cattlemen, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, KansasState College. Ordinarily, the quicker after August 1 these cattle are sold, the better. This year, however, a full grazing period on grass that already has been paid for seems likely to give a fair account of itself.

Replacement cattle are going back to the country but in smaller numbers than are likely a little later, when the final condition of the corn crop is known. Large numbers of cattle that went into Iowa last fall and again last spring have not been on feed. They were purchased with the idea of being sent back west. This has indicated, back there, that there are plenty of cattle, so the feeder has not worried much. The Kansas demand for replacement cattle is still waiting to see what sort of wheat pasture will be available.

The two facts just stated indicate a later demand. September and October are the turning points between old crop cattle and new crop cattle. Light cattle at Kansas City have been the higher in October about two out of three times since 1908. Thus, the risk in keeping the cattle on pasture the next spring is not so great, for good gains is not so great.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

JUNIORS PLAN TO BE IN IOLA AT CONVENTION

Important Places in State Convention Program to be Devoted to Juniors, Juveniles and Junior Leaders in Kansas

IMPORTANT WORK

Although Convention Comes on School Days, It Must be Remembered that this Work is Educational and Necessary

We are going to have an important place on the program of the state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union, Iola, for the Juniors and Juveniles, and for the Junior Leaders and all others interested in Junior Farmers Union work in Kansas.

Of course, the convention comes on school days, but it must be remembered that the Junior work is educational; so if it is possible for any Junior or Juvenile to get away and come with the folks to the convention, it will be time well spent.

The Kansas Farmers Union is much in need of young folks to help carry on the work, and to make sure of good leaders in a few years to come. These young folks can best begin getting their necessary training and understanding of Farmers Union affairs by attending a state convention.

This convention at Iola, on October 29, 30, 31 and November 1, will be the first one to have a definite portion of it devoted to Juniors, Juveniles and Junior Leaders. In a short time, definite announcement will be made as to just what part of the program will be devoted to the Junior work. Announcements also will be made as to just what the Leaders and the others will do on the program.

There are two important reasons for having the Juniors featured in the state convention program. One reason is the fact that it will be especially good for the Juniors, Juveniles and Leaders. It will be good for the Junior work. Another reason is the fact that we want the Farmers Union folks all over the state to see what the Juniors or the young folks can do.

In far too many places in the state, nothing has been done to develop a Junior program. If the folks from such places come and see what is going on with the Junior work in certain parts of the state, they will likely wake up to the possibilities in their own communities. Then we can have a real Junior program in Kansas.

So begin making plans to come to Iola to the state convention if it is at all possible. Nothing could be more important than developing a good Junior program. The Kansas Farmers Union needs it. The best way to develop the program is for the young folks to sit in on this state convention.

BEING GOOD SPORTS

In last week's report of the Junior Jamboree held recently at Manhattan mention was made of the fact that Miss Ruth Dobson placed first, in the opinion of the judges, in the reading contest, but that because she was related to one of the leaders, the first prize went to second place winner, and second prize went to third place winner.

The leader referred to as being a relative of Miss Dobson is, of course, Mrs. Leona Dobson. Mrs. Dobson is largely responsible for the success of the Junior Jamboree. She put in a lot of effort on it and deserves heaps of praise. Now, just to make the situation perfectly clear, the State Junior

IT'S FUN TO SEW



8524. Odorable Frock. Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1 3/4 yard of 35 inch fabric, with 13 1/2 yards of ribbon or 1 1/2 inch bias folds. Price 15c.

8519. Slendering Frock. Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 38 requires 4 3/4 yards of 35 inch fabric with 1 1/4 yard contrasting. Price 15c. Order from Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Leader wants to explain that the ruling mentioned above, to the effect that Ruth Dobson did not take the prize offered by reason of the decision of the judges but allowed it to go to the second place winner, was not a ruling of the judges. It was a ruling asked by Mrs. Dobson, and granted by the judges. Both Mrs. Dobson and her daughter were "good sports" in the matter, and their action was much appreciated by all concerned.

The whole thing was a display of a good "Farmers Union spirit," such as is developed in Junior Farmers Union work.

—Floyd Lynn, State Junior Leader

GRANDPA GUS LETTERS
Glen Elder, Kans., Sept. 21, 1935
Dear Granpa Gus:

I am sorry you feel lonely not getting many letters, so will see of my letter will cheer you a bit. I am 8 years old with a full fledged Farmers Union spirit, and like to read the letters you receive describing you. Now if I should guess it right give it to some other little boy or girl.

Today is Saturday and I wish you were here to eat chicken and oh, the smelliest goody pickles. But they are good if smell counts while they are heating.

Now, Grandpa Gus, I don't like the way some children describe you, for all grandpa's aren't homely and cross and smoke. I picture you as not so small both in height and width, good natured, especially to your grandchildren. You are fair complexioned, have no bad habits and are inclined to be a little bald, or maybe just a high forehead. That comes from worrying about your naughty grand children. Doesn't it, Grandpa Gus?

As ever, your wee granddaughter,
Katie Oplinger.

Dear Katie:

I'm sure glad you took pity on old Grandpa Gus and wrote that fine letter. Even if I just get one letter a week, if they are all as good as yours, or if they show that some youngster is thoughtful of others as you surely are, then I won't give up.

I can see that you really have a full fledged Farmers Union spirit. That is not surprising, for I know that any one in the Oplinger family at Glen Elder would naturally be pumped full of the Farmers Union spirit all the time.

You sure did make me get a hungry feeling when I read what you say about eating chicken, and those pickles smelling so scrumptious.

I am sending you a pin and making you a member of our club. I'll try to help you find a "twin" if you will write me another letter and tell me when your birthday is.

I must thank you for your kind opinion of me. Your description of me makes me feel good. I hope you won't be too badly disappointed when you see me.

Now Katie, I don't worry about "naughty grandchildren." Most of them are really not naughty, even though they may be a little bit mischievous now and then. I expect that most of the grandpas who try to give advice to naughty grandchildren were not angels themselves when they were kids.

Write me again, for I like to get your letters.

—Granpa Gus.

Allen, Kansas, Sept. 20, 1935
Dear Grandpa Gus:

How are you by now? I am just fine. I have had a lot of watermelon the last few days. Watermelon makes me fat. I have a little kitten and it stays around the barn, and it gets milk morning and night. I take him with me when I go after the horses so he gets a long ride. The horses are sometimes a long way off.

We have been hoeing our corn and kafir corn. We have a lot of cucumbers.

Did you ever tell who won the last lesson? I sure laughed when I saw those pictures of you. Ha, ha.

I am 12 years old now, since September third.

Yours truly,
Edward Frederiksen.

Dear Edward:
Hurrah for you, Edward. You didn't say anything about it in your good letter, but I found your picture fastened to the letter. It's a good picture and I am mighty well pleased. You look as though you could do a lot of hoeing and do a lot of chores and other work around the farm. You also look as though you can do a lot for the Farmers Union around Allen or where ever you may happen to be in a very few years. I am keeping your picture and I expect to hear a lot from you.

Irene Cox at Waverly got the last prize offered. We haven't had any lessons recently, but we want to get them started again soon.

I don't blame you for laughing at those pictures. So did I. Were you surprised to see the one you drew, in the paper?

Now I hope a lot of other youngsters do like you did and send me their pictures. I am always glad for you to write to me.—Grandpa Gus.

PHEASANT SHOOTING

A two-day season on cock pheasants has been proclaimed by the Kansas Fish and Game Commission in Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Rooks, Phillips, Graham, Sheridan, Thomas, Gove, Sherman, Wallace, Logan, Trego and Ellis counties.

A survey of game conditions in this district "reveals a sufficient number of these birds to justify a two-day season," says Fred L. Hans, state game warden.

The number of birds that may legally be killed during the season is limited to two cock birds daily. The two days are October 22 and 23, Tuesday and Wednesday.

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH RULES

1. The speech must be NOT LESS THAN FOUR NOR MORE THAN FIVE minutes in length.
2. Speeches are NOT to be memorized. Notes may be used.
3. WHO ARE ELIGIBLE—Juniors and Juveniles between the ages of 14 and 21, whose parents are paid up members of the Union.
4. TOPICS—Any topic of current interest, with special reference to Agriculture—Cooperation, the Money Question or World Peace.
5. JUDGING POINTS—The speeches will be judged thus:

Subject Matter	50
Delivery	30
Poise	20

Subject Matter—Is it of current interest and national interest? Is it so arranged that it has a clear introduction and an effective climax? Are the most important points stressed and the minor details omitted?

Delivery—The pitch of the voice—can it be heard? Are the words clearly enunciated? Is proper expression given sentences? Poise—The appearance on the platform—easy or tense? Is there evidence of stage fright? Does the appearance of the speaker express confidence in his topic?

Of Interest to Women

VEGETABLE GARDEN WORK IN THE FALL

Spinach Is Best In Fall; Get In Late To Hold Germination Until Spring. Plant Multiplier Onions

While most of the flowering annuals can be sown this fall to good advantage, not so much can be done in the vegetable garden except put the soil in shape. A good spading, turning in compost or manure, is the best move that can be made for next spring's vegetable planting. The perennial vegetables, asparagus and rhubarb as well as multiplier onions can be planted to excellent advantage this fall.

Spinach is the early spring vegetable that may be planted in advance of the season to advantage. Prepare the bed and scatter the seed in the rows as late as possible and dodge from ground. The idea is to get the seed sown so late that it will not germinate until next spring but will be ready to sprout as soon as the first favorable weather swells the germ in the seed.

Spinach must do all its growing in cool weather. The earlier it can be started the better and longer the crop. So fall sowing is a real advantage. Mulch the bed well after the seed is sown and remove the mulch early next spring, as soon as the ground starts to thaw. There is no use planting the old-fashioned small-leaf spinach. The modern inventions in the spinach life are so far superior, both in size of leaf and quality, that it is a foolish waste of space and time to bother with any but the newer sorts, mostly of Danish origin. It is more heat resistant and less prone to race up to seed at the slightest suspicion of warm weather.

Multiplier, or potato onions as they are sometimes called, give the first young onions in spring. A few bulbs put in this fall will give you a crop before the onion sets can get into action. They are perfectly hardy.

The asparagus bed may be set this fall, getting two-year-old plants from dealers. The main requisite is deep, rich soil for asparagus and ample room for each hill, giving the plants three feet of space each way. Rhubarb roots should be set out now. Half a dozen plants will be sufficient to provide an ample supply for the average family.

CABBAGE AU GRATIN

3 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1 1/2 cups milk
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon paprika
1/2 teaspoon celery salt
3 cups cooked cabbage
1-3 cup grated cheese

Melt butter and add flour. When blended, add milk. Cook until thick, creamy sauce forms. Stir constantly. Add seasonings and cabbage. Pour into buttered shallow baking pans. Sprinkle with cheese and bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. Serve in dish in which baked.

To boil cabbage, chop or shred it, place in 4 cups boiling water, add 1/2 teaspoon salt and boil quickly 10 minutes in uncovered pan. Drain and use.

MAKE JELLIED APPLES
Jellied apples add variety to the stock of canned fruits put up each fall. Jonathan apples are peeled and cored and a layer of the fruit is placed in a pan. Over the apples is poured a syrup made by boiling two cups of sugar in two cups of water. The pan is set over a slow fire until

the apples are cooked through. They then are placed in a sterilized jar and the syrup is boiled down and poured over them while still at boiling heat. Three tablespoons of cinnamon dried and 1/4 teaspoon of red coloring added to the syrup will give the apples flavor and a beautiful red color.

SOUTHERN FRIED CHICKEN

Start cooking chicken 30 to 35 minutes before serving time. Roll chicken cut in pieces in flour. Lay pieces of chicken in 1-3 cut butter heated to bubbling in frying pan, and brown until golden on all sides, watching the process carefully. Add salt, about 1 1/2 teaspoons, and pepper if desired. Add 1 cup boiling water; cover and cook at a moderate rate until water evaporates. Turn up the flame and cook just enough to crisp the surface. Make milk gravy with fat and residue left in pan.

SPICED GRAPE BUTTER

Wash grapes, remove stems, separate the pulp from the skins and let stand over night. Heat pulp to boiling point and drain through colander. Add the skins to pulp and to each five pints of fruit add five cups brown sugar and one-half teaspoon of cloves and one of cinnamon. Boil the mixture one hour, add one cup cider vinegar and continue boiling until mixture is thick. Stir constantly to prevent burning. Pack into clean, hot jars and seal immediately.

PICKLED SWEET PEPPERS

Many people find sweet red pepper pickle a tempting dish for poor appetites. Wash the peppers thoroughly and wipe dry. Cut a slice from the stem end, remove the seeds and cut into thin strips. Scald well, drop into ice water to crisp, and drain. Pack the prepared peppers into a sterilized glass jar and fill to overflowing with a sirup of vinegar and sugar, made in proportions of one cup of sugar to two cups of vinegar, and seal tightly.

SCALLOPED BEETS WITH CHEESE

Put two cups sliced cooked beets into a greased baking dish. Pour over them a sauce made by melting two tablespoons fat, blending in three tablespoons flour and stirring in one and one-fourth cups water, juice of two lemons and one-fourth cup of vinegar until thick and smooth. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and one-fourth cup grated cheese. Bake in a hot oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) about fifteen minutes.

FRUIT COBBLER

1 1/2 quarts berries or 1 1/4 quarts sliced peaches or tart apples.
Sugar
3 tablespoons butter.
1 1/2 cups pastry flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 1/2 teaspoons salt
4 tablespoons butter
2-3 cup milk.

Put fruit into a buttered deep pie dish (11 1/2 inches in diameter). Add sugar sparingly for tartness is highly desirable. Dot butter over top. Sift flour, measure, and resift with baking powder and salt. Cut or rub the 4 tablespoons butter into the flour until the consistency is that of small peas. Add milk; stir until flour is just dampened. Toss dough onto floured board and knead quickly for 1/2 minute. Shape dough and roll lightly out into shape of baking dish. Lift to top of fruit, making several gashes. Brush surface over with melted butter. Bake at 400 degrees F. until crust is thoroughly done and fruit is soft. Yield: 4 to 5 servings.

The Greatest Need Today of the

Farmers Union

is

More Members

The greatest need of farmers today is

MORE ORGANIZATION

The only way out of the difficulty is for the present members to get more of their neighbors to join with them, through the Kansas Farmers Union, in the organized fight for better social and economic conditions for farmers.

The only fighting class organization established and maintained entirely by the farming class, the Farmers Union fights free-handed for the class to which and for which it is responsible.

Keep up your membership in the

Kansas Farmers Union

IF—

every member of the Kansas Farmers Union who reads this would voluntarily make himself or herself personally responsible for just

One More Member

THEN OUR 1935 MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED.

When our membership problem is solved, most of our other problems will just about solve themselves.

Wheat Adjustment Safeguards Wheat Income

- HIGHLIGHTS OF WHEAT ADJUSTMENT
- 1 Adjusts Production to Demand
 - 2 Increases Farm Purchasing Power
 - 3 Provides Adequate Supplies
 - 4 Encourages Sound Farm Practices
 - 5 Is Based on Voluntary Cooperation



THIS chart shows how the Agricultural Adjustment Administration wheat program has safeguarded wheat farmers' income. For 1932 when there was no program, cash income to farmers from wheat was \$196,000,000. For 1934 higher prices and adjustment payments brought a cash income of \$391,000,000. The wheat program seeks: (1) to produce wheat for available markets; (2) to increase farm purchasing power; (3) to produce adequate supplies at all times for domestic use; (4) to encourage sound farming through diversion of land to soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops; and (5) to make voluntary cooperation more profitable to farmers than non-cooperation.

