

markets for a good many years. I have a hard fight there. I was pleased to take part in it in the Packers' Stockyards Act in 1920-1922. In we overcame opposition and passed it.

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THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1935

ENCOURAGEMENT—AND A CHALLENGE

"I think a lot of the Kansas Farmers Union and what it has done for this state by way of advancing agricultural interests. The work and influence of the Kansas Farmers Union must not be overlooked," was the substance of an oral statement made this week by Governor Alf Landon in his office in the state house at Topeka, in conversation with some Farmers Union leaders.

Governor Landon was not making this statement just to please the representatives of the Farmers Union who were calling on him. The statement was based on facts and on history. Without particularly intending to do so, the governor was summarizing what has been said hundreds of times by those who are in a position to note what has been going on.

The Kansas Farmers Union, being a militant organization for farmers and of the farmers' own making, has advanced the cause of agriculture immeasurably in this state which is primarily an agricultural state. In doing so, it has contributed to the making of a better state to live in.

Union Is Watched

The Kansas Farmers Union is being watched, not with passive interest but with intense, appraising interest. "What is the stand of the Farmers Union, and in this matter?" is a question often asked by law makers and others. And the answer to that question often makes quite a difference.

Now that we have reached a position of such influence, it is up to us to maintain that position. That position can be maintained for the Union only by one class of people—the farmers of Kansas.

Must Not Slip

If the farmers of Kansas allow the membership strength of the Kansas Farmers Union to slip too far, this position of influence may turn into a position subject to ridicule on the part of other classes and influences. "If your organization speaks for the Kansas farmers, why don't the Kansas farmers support it by membership more than they do?" is a pretty hard question to answer.

That puts it squarely up to the farmers themselves. Support for the farm organization can come from but one source. That source is the farm—the farm family. There is our challenge. Membership must be enlarged. That means that not only must each present member pay his dues for 1936, but that each present member must try with all his might and influence to get others to come into this farmers' farm organization and of their part.

Such movements must start with in your Local.

And since the success of your business association depends upon a strong Farmers Union sentiment and membership, all Farmers Union associations should lend every influence to increase the membership in surrounding Locals.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY JOHN VESECKY

BANKERS CAN LEARN SOMETHING

I read with very much interest the press reports on the National Bankers Convention which was held this week in New Orleans. I was very much pleased to note that while most of the big bankers of the country and practically all of the bankers in the east were opposing the new deal, still the bankers out in this agricultural district were, as a rule, supporting the AAA, especially the wheat and corn-hog programs.

I am indeed gratified to note that our bankers out in this territory, as a general rule, do not permit themselves to be dictated to by the big bankers and financial journals. Our bankers seem to realize more closely than they did a few years back, that their welfare and prosperity is so closely interwoven with that of the farmers that it is not possible for them to be prosperous without the farming industry also prospering.

They realize that if it were not for the aid the wheat farmers received through the wheat allotment program, the entire western half of this state, and as a matter of fact, the entire belt running from Texas to the northern boundary of the United States, would now either be a wilderness or one gigantic poorhouse where all the people would be depending on charity for subsistence. And, of course, under such conditions, no business, whether banking or any other kind, could exist.

Governments In Business

The Bankers Convention adopted a resolution urging the Government to withdraw from all kind of business, and especially from the banking field. The farmers do not have any quarrel with our bankers; we need them and they need us, but the big bankers in the east should first ascertain why it is that the Government is now in the banking business. If they will take time and look this matter up they will find it was in answer to popular demand that the Government went into the banking business.

First, the postal savings banks which they seem to oppose so strongly, were established by the Government in order to provide a safe, handy method for the laboring people, and in fact, all of us common folks, to put away our savings. The Federal Depositors Insurance partly removed one of the reasons for the establishment of the Postal Savings banks but the bankers themselves promptly supplied another reason by proposing unreasonable, and in many cases, discriminatory, service charges, which a small depositor cannot possibly afford to pay without losing not only all the income he might have on his savings, but also gradually wearing away his principal. If

the banks will remove these obstacles and continue to operate under the Federal Depositors Insurance, I am sure they will gradually bring all of the small savings, which are now deposited with the Postal Savings Banks, into regular banking channels.

The F. C. A. Set-Up

The big bankers seem to think that the Government should not have set up the Farm Credit Administration for financing farmer operations. This set-up was also created upon widespread public demand by the farmers to remedy evils which had gradually grown up in the lending of money on farm mortgages and the financing of the production needs of farmers. The mortgage companies and other lenders of money had gradually drifted into a system of not only collecting a high interest charge on farm mortgages, away out of proportion to the risk taken as compared to risks taken in commercial loans, but also of gradually increasing the commission charge made on the loans, until the farm loan business became one of the most lucrative side lines of the banks and loan companies.

To bring the interest rates more in line with commercial interest rates and also to enable the farmer borrowers to amortize their loans over a long period of years, the Federal Land Bank was created. Though the Federal Land Bank is not exactly what we wanted, it has rendered valuable service. We are fighting for and finally expect to gain a better system of farm mortgage financing through the adoption of the principles of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Act. But, regardless of what our banker friends in the east may say, the Federal Land Bank has done an immense lot of good, especially during the period when all of the loan companies and banks and insurance companies shut down on their real estate loans and made it practically impossible to borrow money anywhere except through the Government set-up.

I am not going to go further into this proposition of Government in business, especially the banking business, since, as I have said before, the Government went into the banking business upon the wide-spread demand of the people whom it is now serving in order to correct some injustice which had crept into the money lending business as operated by private enterprises; or, as was the case during the depression period, at the insistent call of the bankers themselves when they found themselves in a position where they could not exist unless the Government came in and helped them.

Millions and millions of dollars of government money were poured into the banking and business structure of this country in order to save it from total collapse and later to rehabilitate it and build it back to a fairly sound financial basis. It is queer that while these folks continue to point out the few hundreds of millions of dollars which the Government is spending to help the farmers, which after all, directly or indirectly flows into the coffers of the banks as payment on notes, etc., still not a word is said in criticism of the billions of dollars which not only this administration but the Hoover administration has been pouring into the business and financial institutions of this country to save them from ruin.

Like the Cow in the Mud

These financial wizards and so-called captains of industry somewhat remind me of the old Texas cows we used to have in Kansas during my boyhood days. In order to satisfy their greed and hunger for something green in the spring, they ventured too near the beds of quicksand and mud on which the earliest green grass used to grow. As a result, they would mire down into the mud, then lie there rolling their eyes and moaning for some one to pull them out. But, as soon as we trailed them out of the mud and helped them to get on their feet, they would turn around, give a loud bellow and chase us up the nearest tree, forgetting entirely the kindness we had done them, and forgetting that but for the help they received from us, they would have probably perished in the mud. That is exactly the attitude of some of those folks who are criticizing the Government for getting into business.

CAL WARD TOLD ABOUT NEW WORK IN LAST ADDRESS

(Continued from page one)

tal principles and policies when we started the Farmers Union.

Now, during the past six years, so far as the Government is concerned, we have tried several agriculture ventures. You all know that it has been no secret as to where I have stood on these. Any leader who did not take a stand on these issues, I do not believe he is worthy to be called a leader. The work I have done is history. It has been an open book. In the Republican administration, in the spring of 1929, the Kansas Farmers Union tried to go along with its farm policy. It was pretty much a failure, perhaps because, primarily of the lack of cooperation, but we sold wheat at 20c, hogs at 2c,

eggs at 6 and 7c a dozen, etc. We could not make it because the more we sold, the worse off we were. I told Herbert Hoover, then President, that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could not save agriculture because the farmers had too much credit already. The farmer needed a program and a price for his commodities that he could pay his debts with. You knew then and you know now that we were on record for certain things as an organization, but with prices we had had for several years, we could take away all the taxes and still you would go broke. We must have higher farm prices.

AAA Program Starts

Then came along the present administration and the AAA, but it did not spring up altogether during this administration. It had been brewing. Our farm leaders had sounded the note of warning all these years since 1920. We said something had to be done to balance agriculture in its favor. You knew then and you know now we could not go on the way we had been. This had been going on for several years. It was just that it seemed during this administration. No one claims it is perfect or that it will save our people unless we do certain things.

I have attended a lot of these farm conferences. It was impossible to get the farmers to get together during this administration. We were unable to dispose of our surplus as we had during the years previous to the war, during the war, or during the years immediately after the war. We had to think of something like production control.

As a pattern we thought of the industrialists. When they cannot sell their surplus, they reduce their output. That is, to some extent, applicable to agriculture. We will realize the nature stepped in elements of weather had a lot to do with it, but we were selling our wheat and everything else at those low prices. We believed American prices comparable to American standard of living, was what we should have. As long as the industrial east has protective tariff, agriculture out here is entitled to its equivalent; and we find that through the provisions of the new tariff act, some tax to provide a revenue to pay them the difference between the regular market and what the farmer is justly entitled to, is right.

Cost of Production

We have only scratched the surface of this thing. I have the highest regard for my opponents who have been on the other side of the issue. I give them credit for being sincere. I declare that fundamentally, the farmer is entitled to cost of production. I am not going to say one is. And if we cannot get all of what we want, we had better take a beginning. We were unable as individuals, but collectively, we were able to get some provisions in the plan of the AAA which has brought to this country millions of dollars, which has been a Godsend to Kansas during these drought years.

This farm program is not a political issue. It is an economic problem. I believe regardless of who the next President may be, the farmers of this nation are going to demand a farm program. They are not going to give up their present too-hold until somebody comes along and shows them they have something better.

I am going to be the same consistent fighter for you and for humanity that I have been in the past, whether it is with the Farmers Union, or what organization. We have other farm problems and we must unite and fight them out together.

It is only the last few years that Easterners realized that unless agriculture is put on its feet the whole country will topple and crumble. We fought hard and we have not yet heard discussed. We wanted cheaper interest rates. More security for the plain people of this country. I am in favor of equal opportunity. I am opposed to the concentration of wealth when it is concentrated and a few have it and the masses do not have it.

Social Security

So, I say we are ushering in a new day and we are going to have social security. The Resettlement Administration is striving to do that; to pick up the farmer who, perhaps through the fault of his own, finds himself unable to go further through the present agencies. It is the program to pick him up and make him a loan on a well defined farm management program. We give him the service that all of us have found to be beneficial to us.

The principles of cooperation help you to be a better citizen. The one great thing of the new day is that we are going to find out that our organization is finally going to reach the farmers of this country to the extent that we will join hands.

Our government has recognized the principles of cooperation and it never has before. In the Resettlement Administration, Washington is interested that we develop community and cooperative enterprises. Not only are we going to have our buying as well. We are sure that it is right. Business has capitalized on it and the farmers likewise should avail themselves of that right.

When it comes to the Farmers Union of Kansas, I want to say, I believe if we expect to hold our membership and increase our members, we are going to have to get away from the plan of voluntary dues payments, in some way or other, we are going to have to pay our dues and raise revenue to carry on the program of the organization. I hope the new president and new officials, whoever they are, will work these plans out.

We have talked group membership based on volume of business; in fact, our board passed a resolution favoring that, but we are at a loss whether we can go out to the cooperatives and sell them on that idea. Then, we have discussed the check-off system. Some of our associations have that provision in their by-laws, but are not living up to it. Some are

It is a shame that we have stockholders in our cooperatives representing about 40,000 of our Kansas farmers and yet we have only 7000 or 8000 or 9000 paying dues.

It occurs to me that if the business heads and the state officials could get together on this program we would have something that the stockholders, and have capital that would carry on this work and hold up our membership. You will all agree with me when I say the thing that talks is power, and to have power you have to have numbers. The Farmers Union of Kansas, if we only get together as we should, I believe instead of having 10,000 members we could have 40,000 or 50,000 members in the state of Kansas. We need them. In our state legislature we need them and when we go to Washington we need them.

I have enjoyed the work immensely. No one gets more joy out of meeting with friends than I do. I have been a joy to know all of you. During that six years, we have seen a good many of our members pass on. We have all grown older in years. That makes no difference because when we pass on from the stage of action, there are always others to take up our work. Methods may vary but principles are unalterable. If we are the men we ought to be we will have high regard for the feelings and opinions of others, even though they may not be parallel with ours. I hope I have contributed a little. My wishes are that with new leadership and lots of membership and development of cooperative activities.

I shall be one of you in attempting to cooperate and make that possible. I have been of the attitude we should be on the constructive side of any problem. It does not do much good to throw bricks and cast stones. I believe, in Kansas, we have gone forward. Farm Organizations, composed of the statewide cooperatives and the three major farm organizations, the Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Farmers Union, we have been together and assisted in the legislation over at Topeka which has been a help to the farmers, and we have obstructed legislation which would have been destructive to the farm. I plead and beg that we might have more loyalty to the cause, that we push forward with determination, that we do not stop until we have the farmers of this great country so organized that we can have something to say about the prices we are going to receive for our farm commodities.

It is a shame and disgrace to think in terms of going backward. During these hard years, some have said we should give up our conveniences, the auto, the radio, the electric appliances, give up all these conveniences we have. I am not going to give up my material and natural resources. Men are unemployed. Use our intelligence. If we had the proper distribution there would be a job for everybody and instead of giving up our autos, we could build additional good roads. We would clean out slums in cities, put electricity in farm homes, have all the conveniences. If I had proper control of our whole economic and social life and brains that would work together, I am sure we could bring this about. I am sure we could be happy.

My last word is, I thank you, and God bless you.

(At the close of Mr. Ward's address the audience rose to its feet, testifying in prolonged applause the high regard in which he is held by those who have worked with him in the Farmers Union these past years.)

CAPPER'S PROGRAM FITS THE PROGRAM OF FARMERS UNION

(Continued from page one)

The Packers-Stockyards Act, and from that time on the policy of this country was open public competitive markets. The law had not been in effect along that line, before the big packers began to devise plans and schemes to set up their own yards and markets. The result is we now have in Kansas City a private stock yards which handles and controls more hogs than come in from the public markets. It is not fair. If we are going to establish the open public markets they should all be made under Government supervision and regulation.

We got that bill out of Committee, and it is now before the Senate. You can help in its passage by urging your Senators and Congressmen to work for the passage of the Capper-Hop Bill. Speaking of Representative Clifford Hope, he has made a fine fighter on that side of the Congress.

Stop Imports

The next thing I have here is we must shut off these importations of farm products from the foreign countries. We must set up a program here, the idea of which is to control or restrict production. With that sort of program, it is foolish to go on permitting other foreign countries to ship in wheat, corn, butter, beef and all other things that come in competition with the American farmer. These imports have increased greatly in the last year. I am going to do what I can at Washington during the next session of Congress introducing or pushing a resolution or bill which will help in shutting off these importations from foreign countries.

We have apparently lost our foreign markets. That is discouraging to me. I do not see the remedy. I have not figured out just how we are going to recover these foreign markets, but it is a most discouraging situation and I have been studying it and I am going to keep working at it; and I believe some of us will devise a plan to give us encouragement along that line.

Tax Exempt Securities

Those measures I have just named

have more to do with the farm situation directly. Now, there are a few other things that should be done which will help the farm situation. I'll just name them and touch on them briefly.

I have listed next, "Stop issuing tax exempt securities." I have had a resolution in the Senate for four years which undertakes to remedy that situation. I have spent days and days digging up and studying information and plans for some sort of program that will correct it, and it seems the only way out is an amendment to the constitution.

Unemployment

Next I have the question of unemployment. Something like 9 or 10 million men are out of work. Many are worthy and deserve and are able to work and want to work and are trained to do something useful for their country. Some, perhaps, are not trying very hard to work, but I am concerned about those who want to work and have a right. We have a great many of them in the agricultural sections.

The sole system is a mistake, but I think we can spend our money and get more for it on money spent on local roads, farm to market roads and lakes and ponds and other things around here, that will be a help and benefit to everybody—farm folks and city people as well.

Another thing I have is, to curb monopolies. Give the little man a chance. Senator Borah has pressed that idea. There are still great combinations in this country that are taking advantage of the people and their activities should be curbed. We passed the holding company legislation, and I think that was a fine thing. I was proud to give that my support.

We have to slow up on reckless spending of money, and especially issuing more interest-bearing bonds. We are spending \$2.00 for every dollar we take in. There were about three billions of dollars appropriated in the last Congress that I voted against. I voted against the appropriation for more battle ships. I did not believe that was necessary.

Keep Out of War

Another plank I have here is to keep out of other peoples' wars. We passed the Neutrality Resolution. I am glad we are not in the League of Nations. I believe we would have been in all kinds of trouble if we had been tied up in some kind of league, as I think it is well we were out of it. If they insist on starting another war, it is their war and not our war. We are not going to get into it. We served notice to this gang that piled up millions of dollars profit in selling war supplies, we served notice that their gain is through. We omitted one thing, and I did my best to get a resolution there that would be the same with international bankers. I am opposed to the policy of protecting investments of international bankers in foreign countries. The fellow who supplies counting up to millions of dollars is the cause of most of our troubles.

Senator Frazier has introduced a bill which provides that before we enter that war we will submit to the people themselves a referendum and give them a chance to vote. If they want another war or not. For my part, I shall never vote to send American boys across the seas to take part in foreign wars.

On the AAA

I have not said anything about the AAA. I supported that bill. I want to give you my views on that question. I supported it and I think it has been very helpful here in Kansas, especially to the wheat growers and corn-hog growers. It is not perfect by any means. I always was opposed to the pig killing proposition. I do not think you can justify destroying of food stuffs when there are thousands of people who are starving for food. That part of it I do not like. The regulation idea I do not like. The AAA is the best thing we have up to this time. It has been helpful. It can in time, be strengthened and improved, I think.

hope it will be continued for another year at any rate. If it is continued, I want the changes to be made by the farmers themselves through their organizations. They are most concerned about it. It ought not to be a political issue. So far as I am concerned, it would not be adopted as a party measure at all.

We have made some progress but we cannot hope to have a prosperous nation until we have a prosperous agriculture. I have been working along that line. I have been working up this AAA. It is not a sectional legislation. This AAA, as I view it, an administration measure. It should not be called a political measure, but I think the sentiment of the west is very strong for it, and I found most of the farm groups coming to Washington would support it. With I find it is a sound, helpful measure. I am a supporter of it, regardless of politics.

I leave you with my heartiest good wishes. I wish for every one of you, and I want to say to your National President, I want him to feel as I know John Simpson felt, he can come to my office at any time and I will be glad to hear his views on any measures. He comes speaking for a great nation's farm organization which is entitled to have a hearing.

EVERSON LASHES FARMERS' FOES IN CONVENTION TALK

(Continued from page one)

given to understand, if the party was successful, that they would give us these two things.

According to the last census, the value of farm land has gone down 46.2 per cent since the previous census had been taken. They promised to drive the money changers out of the next session, but they have not done that. How many of you believe we should help the Democratic party to live up to their promise of agriculture? You have the power to make people live up to their promises. Let's do it.

Kansas Situation

In 19 states in this Union we had every Congressman with his name on the petition to bring the Frazier-Lemke Bill out to a vote. I take off my hat to you, Cal Ward, you had the support of your Congressmen and Senators in Washington as good as any state in the Union. It was splendid cooperation. Senator Capper



knows what the Farmers Union program is. He was delegated to have the honor to take the Farmers Union platform to insert it in the Congressional Record.

Now if you folks keep going down as you have been in the Farmers Union, you will soon get to a point where you won't have much influence over your Congressmen and Senators. They know if they do not have the loyal support of a great organization behind them they have to yield to the enemy. Your challenge is to keep Arthur Capper in Washington.

We have over 100 names on the Cost of Production petition. It is a fundamental business principle. We are trying to apply the same business principles to agriculture as business men do in their business. How long would a business man stay in business if he allowed you to fix the selling price of his products?

All Should Cooperate

The most effective weapon to fight your enemies is cooperation. We put the 'c' in cooperation. We are the real pioneers. We are going right down the road together. An not blanning you because you signed these AAA contracts. Let me give you this one advice, do not let anyone use you or your neighbor to fight against each other. I hope when you get mad enough to fight, get mad and fight the common enemy instead of fighting among yourselves. Competition is hard, cooperation is easy.

We have the problem of distribution. You are bringing about justice through your own organization and through cooperation. You are to have a real grass roots organization. The reason you signed the AAA contract is there is nothing else offered you. I do not blame you. You are bound by any rules that may have been made or will be made by the Secretary of Agriculture. It is either this or nothing. These checks are better than nothing but it is not a fair proposition.

Now, let's get down to cases. The national organization sent out a fair proposition. It is a fair proposition voting between the two plans. If you have only one proposition to vote on, it is not a fair vote. One thing I like about the Farmers Union, we do have a real viewpoint. It is a real educational program. You get together and exchange ideas and out of those ideas you formulate a program. It is from the grass roots. The Farmers Union, in my opinion is the greatest educational institution in America for the farmer.

STATE BOARD REPORT ASKED FOR A CLOSER COOPERATION OF ALL

(continued from page 1)

ly 140 live business associations doing in round figures 11 millions of dollars worth of business annually, and that 11 million dollars worth of business does not include the business done by the statewide activities, such as the Live Stock, Jobbing Association and others.

With the growing sentiment in various localities in favor of group membership, which we endorse in principle, but because of the varied local conditions we are unable to work a plan in detail, we favor and suggest that each Farmers Union business association where at all possible, assume the responsibility of state and county dues, which of course, includes the national dues; leaving the question of the collection of local dues to the locals themselves.

Your state Board fully realizes that the continuation of the Farmers Union policies depend, not only on the furthering of the Farmers Union principles today, but also in the future; and there is but one way in which this can be successfully accomplished, and that is by our joint work, which we were unable to carry out because of lack of funds.

While it may be said we spent money uselessly in the work we attempted in the past year, it is noticeable in the communities where the work met with local reception that good results were evidenced. We recommend the Locals exert every effort to keep alive the interest in the Junior work.

We are opposed to the sales tax in principle, especially with six and one half billions in intangibles in the state receiving every benefit and protection without contributing to its support. We favor a homestead exemption and a graduated land tax for the absentee landlord.

Your State Board reaffirms its position on the Frazier-Lemke refinancing plan; the cash payment of the soldiers adjusted compensation set forth in the Patman bill; and the Nye Sweeney bill which was introduced in the last session of Congress.

Your State Board solicits the best endeavors of every member of the Kansas Farmers Union to the end that the membership may be increased and the business of our statewide activities may serve every farmer in Kansas.

Signed,
Ross Palenske
B. E. Winchester
F. C. Gerstenberger
W. E. Roesch
J. P. Fengel.

Mr. Palenske made the motion that the report be adopted. Motion seconded and carried.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

Talbot Gives Good Advice To Kansas on Junior Work

Mention has been made in previous issues of the past Junior Department took in the recent state convention at Iowa, and of the big boost the Junior movement got because of the part taken. This week we want to take up the report of the talk given by C. C. Talbot, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, at the Wednesday evening Junior period at Iowa.

Mrs. Leona Dobson had given a fine report of the work done and of the possibilities of development of Junior work in Kansas. She had introduced the various Junior leaders, each of whom gave excellent short talks. Philip Rice of Conway Springs had rendered two popular vocal selections playing his own guitar accompaniment, and Esther Ekblad had impressed the convention with her fine delivery of her own four-minute talk. Mr. Talbot was then called upon.

"The Farm Bureau has 900,000 young folks in their youth program," said Mr. Talbot. "The Bureau knows what it is doing. It knows that it is building its membership and leadership for the future. The Farmers Union, if it continues, must do that very same thing—and is doing it. There is no reason why you folks here in Kansas cannot keep up with the procession. We must get the young folks interested, for they must carry on the work—the fight—after we are gone."

"You have had 30 years of the Farmers Union in the state of Kansas."

LEADERSHIP

(By R. J. Laubengayer, in November issue of the Salina Journal.) It is a cause for satisfaction and congratulation that the fine type of leadership that has marked the Kansas Farmers Union for so many years is to be continued. The tribute paid to Cal A. Ward as he retired as president of the organization was heartfelt and inspired by appreciation of his work and the same reason inspired the welcome to the man who is now taking over his work and responsibility, John Vesceky of Timken.

Cal Ward, as president of the Farmers Union, understanding thoroughly the agricultural problem, attacked that problem on sound lines. He was no mere theorist. He knew that when a problem is to be successfully attacked it must be by some plan that will stand up under severe test. But to secure a plan that can be developed and improved as experience points out the necessary additions or changes, it was first necessary that the farmer have a legislative start.

To Cal Ward goes considerable credit as a farm leader, in obtaining this legislative start for the farmer. As he has impressed farmers, as he has impressed business men who understood the farm problem in its relation to the prosperity of the country, so he impressed the agricultural department leaders as sessions and meetings were being held to develop a plan that would mean something more than the sympathy and kind words the farmer got in the past. Here was an economic question of major importance that must be met by sound business methods and not by play to radical elements or politicians. It must be something that would deal with the real problem and make it advantageous to cooperate in dealing with that problem. The problem was met in a thorough business-like manner. Mr. Ward always kept his feet on the ground.

A \$3.00 Local Library of Pamphlets

FARMERS UNION MATERIAL

We Live With Power and Machines, 48p, 15c, Elsie Olson, National Junior Chairman, Bijou Hills, S. D.
Money, Banking and Credit, 70p, 25c, Elsie Olson.
Junior Manual, mimeographed, 10c, Elsie Olson, or National Office.
Book of Plays, six, 25c, Gladys T. Edwards, Jamestown, N. D.
Farmers Union Poems, 25c, A. M. Kinney, Farmers Union, Salina, Kans.

COOPERATION

Cooperation Here and Abroad, 44p, 10c, Hugh J. Hughes.
Story of Toad Lane, 5c, Stuart Chase.
Both from Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Economic Foundation of World Peace, 25c, Kagawa (Japanese). Address, Friends of Jesus, 75 Kobinata Damachi 3 Chrome Koishiwaka, Tokyo, Japan.

AMERICAN PROBLEMS (Recommended for Juniors, adults, in order listed)
Where the Tall Corn Grows, 10c, E. H. Holman.
Machinery and Social Progress, 25c, E. H. Holman.
Both from Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Waste and Machine Age, 62p, 15c, Stuart Chase.
Poor Old Competition, 35p, 10c, Stuart Chase.
How America Lives, 62p, 15c, Harry Laidler.
The above from League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th St., New York City.
Myth of Rugged Individualism, 27p, 25c, Chas. A. Beard.
John Day Co., 386 4th ave., New York City.
Know America, 88p, 25c, Paul Douglas, Buti Lami Press, Chicago.
Recent Economic Changes and Their Meaning, 23p, 15c, Harold Clark.
Plenty, Can We Have It Without Sharing It? 25p, 15c, Harper 2 each.
Both from American Education Press, 40 S. 3rd St., Columbus, Ohio.

VOICE OF AGRICULTURE, by John A. Simpson, 75c. May be ordered from Oklahoma Farmers Union, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, or the national F. E. and C. U. of A. at Kankakee, Ill. Every local should have a copy.

WHERE TO GET MATERIAL

A Hand Book for Workers, Hilda Smith and Jean Carter.
(Every leader should have a copy.) Write to: Helen Herman, Administrative Assistant Workers Education, Walker Johnson Bldg., 1734 New York ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
American Education Press, 40 South 3rd st., Columbus, Ohio.
Affiliated Schools for Workers, 302 E. 35th st., New York City.
Forum Kits, W. M. C. A., 347 Madison ave., New York City, \$5.00 per year.
Federal Council of Churches, 109 E. 22nd st., New York City, weekly service, \$2 per year.
John Day Pamphlets, 25c, John Day Co., 386 4th ave., New York City.
League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th st., New York City.
National Crisis Service, 25c, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.
National Catholic Welfare Conference Pamphlets, 1312 Massachusetts ave., Washington, D. C.
Public Policy Pamphlets, 25c, University Press of Chicago.
Publications of Brookings Institute, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 167 W. 12th st., New York City.
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kankakee, Ill.

ments as experience and trial will show to be wise.

The Farmers Union is fortunate in its choice of such a leader to succeed Mr. Ward. He is out to double the organization's membership and to put behind sound agricultural legislation the strength that it deserves. The Farmers Union likewise is to be congratulated in retaining Floyd Lynn as secretary. Acting in an advisory capacity his work in that office has been highly valuable to the organization as well as to Cal Ward. The new president is fortunate in having available the sound and helpful advice of Lynn. The Farmers Union of Kansas has had fine leadership. It has revealed its determination to keep it.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: Is there any way for a man to get out of this new wheat program before the four-year period is up?

A: Yes. A contract signer may withdraw at the end of the contract for the first two years. To do this, he must file a notice of termination on a prescribed form not later than June 1, 1937.

Q: What can I do with my acreage under the four-year wheat contract?

A: Summer fallow it, seed it to soil-improving or erosion-preventing crops, use it for pasture, or plant trees on it. However, you must use the adjusted acreage in addition to the land you normally use for these purposes. For example, if you normally follow 10 acres of ground each year and you intend to summer fallow your adjusted acreage for the first year of the new wheat program, your compliance form must show that the total acreage in fallow on your farm is equal to the normal 110 acres plus the amount of adjusted acreage required by your wheat contract.

Q: What is the penalty for non-compliance under the new wheat program?

A: If the producer makes false statements in the contract or fails to comply with its terms, he can be required to refund any adjustment payments he has received, together with interest at 6 per cent and his share of the expenses of the local wheat production control association. In cases of non-compliance through over-seeding, the Secretary of Agriculture may direct the contract signer to dispose of any wheat produced in excess of that permitted to be grown on the farm under contract in any given contract year.

Q: I have purchased a tract of land which was part of a farm under the 1933-1935 wheat contract. How will my wheat base on this tract be determined?

A: The rules of the program provide that in a case where a farm has been subdivided into two or more separate parts, the allotment committee shall allocate the base wheat acreage and the farm allotment to each part as nearly as possible according to the ratio which the cultivated acreage of each part bears to the cultivated acreage of the entire farm. If the entire farm under contract last year contained 40 cultivated acres, for example, and the part which you have purchased contains 20 of those acres, you will be entitled to approximately 50 per cent of the wheat base.

NUTS ARE GOOD FOOD. BUT USE YOUR HEAD

There are plenty of nuts this fall. The total production of English walnuts, pecans, almonds, and filberts is about 39 per cent greater than last year, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Pecans make up about 88 million pounds of the total and English walnut and filbert are unusually large.

Nuts are concentrated foods. They contain little moisture and are high in protein and carbohydrates. They are especially high in fat. The way to use nuts, says the Bureau of Economics, is to supplement other foods with them, particularly foods lacking in richness, and to add nuts for flavor and texture, but not to serve them in large quantities. People used to think they could depend on nuts in place of meat and other animal proteins. The Bureau says that although nut proteins are of good quality, to get enough nut protein at a meal it would be necessary to eat too much fat along with it.

WE'RE READY



8667. Slenderizing Daytime Frock. Designed in Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 38 requires 4-58 yards of 39 inch fabric. Price 15c.
8670. Make This Smart Snow Suit. Designed in Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 4 requires 5-8 yard and 54 inch fabric for ski pants and 3-4 yard for jacket, and hat included in each. Price 15c.

Send orders to Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Of Interest to Women

LEMON CHEESE TART

One cup cottage cheese.
One-fourth teaspoon salt.
Two tablespoons cream.
One-fourth teaspoon nutmeg.
One teaspoon grated lemon peel.
One-half cup sugar.
One-fourth cup currants.
Press cheese through fine sieve, add salt, cream and seasonings. Beat sugar with eggs. Combine the two mixtures. Add currants washed and dredged with flour. Pour into unbaked shells, filling each about 2-3 full. Put into hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit) for about 5 minutes.

BAKED RHUBARB

Use two-thirds as much sugar as rhubarb. Place alternate layers of the unpeeled rhubarb, cut, and sugar in a buttered baking dish, having sugar on top. Add dots of butter and a bit of grated lemon rind or cinnamon. Bake slowly until the rhubarb is red.

TOMATO JELLY SALAD RINGS

Boil contents of two No. 2 cans tomatoes and two slices onion for five minutes, then press through a sieve. Add one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon sugar, a few drops Worcestershire sauce and one tablespoon lemon juice, bring to boiling, and dissolve in it two tablespoons gelatin which have been softened in one-fourth cup cold water. Let cool. Pour into eight small wet spring molds and let harden in refrigerator. Unmold on lettuce leaves. Fill centers with one cup diced celery, four large slices pineapple, finely diced, one diced banana and enough mayonnaise to moisten. Serves eight.

CHOCOLATE PIE

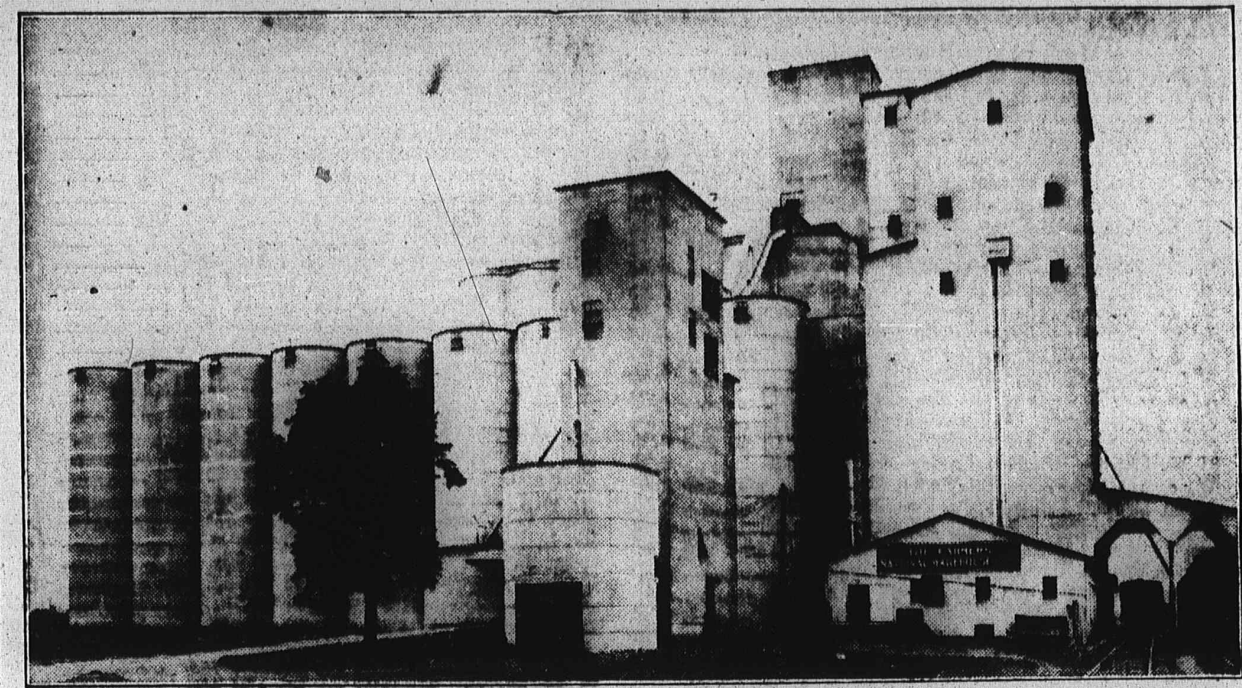
This is my favorite recipe for chocolate pie. The use of water instead of milk makes a much nicer flavored filling, we think.

1 cup of sugar
2 egg yolks
2 tablespoons of flour
1-3 cup of grated chocolate
1 teaspoon of salt
1 tablespoon of butter
1 cup of boiling water
Mix sugar, flour, salt and chocolate thoroughly, add the boiling water, and stir until smooth. Bring to a boil, add beaten egg yolks and but-
ter. Remove from fire and add one teaspoon of vanilla. Pour into a baked crust and use the egg whites for frosting.

JUNGLE STEW

This is good on a cold day. Wash 1½ cups of kidney beans (or pintos) and soak overnight. In the morning boil the beans 3 hours. Since 1 large onion and brown it in a frying pan with 4 tablespoons of drippings or vegetable fat. Add the fat and onions to the beans, and 2 cups of canned tomatoes, 1-2 cup macaroni (broken in small pieces) or ¼ cup of washed rice. Season to taste with salt and pepper and simmer gently

FARMERS NATIONAL TERMINAL AT FOSTORIA, OHIO



From time to time there will appear in the Kansas Union Farmer photographs of various terminals operated by the Farmers National Warehouse Corporation. These pictures are published through the courtesy of the Co-Op Reporter, edited by Jim Cummins, formerly of Kansas City and member of the Kansas Farmers Union. Keep these pictures, and after they are published you will then have a complete file of all the large terminals interested by the nation's largest grain cooperative. This picture shows the completed plant at Fostoria, Ohio, to which has just been added this year a 500,000-bushel storage addition. This fills a long

felt need in this area, providing for extra handling and doubling the storage capacity, which is now 1,100,000 bushels. The expanding cooperative membership and largely increased volume of grain in that section has necessitated for several years past the renting of extra terminal storage space in various Ohio markets. The added capacity at Fostoria will now be able to care for this definitely increased volume at greatly reduced cost through co-op facilities. The elevator is modern in all respects, has adequate processing machinery, among which is a 1,000-bushel-per-hour drier. It is also equipped with a modern truck dump for handling country deliveries. Fostoria is an ex-

cellent diversion point for the buying area from Buffalo to the Virginia Capes. Some of these placings are handled through the Baltimore office of Farmers National while a large volume of shipments flows through Buffalo and on into the northeastern area. We also own our office building at Fostoria. Thus, at this plant is housed our entire administrative and operating force. It is one of the most complete units in this respect owned by Farmers National. Altogether terminal storage capacity controlled by Farmers national now approximates 39,000,000 bushels, located strategically in most of the large producing areas of the nation.

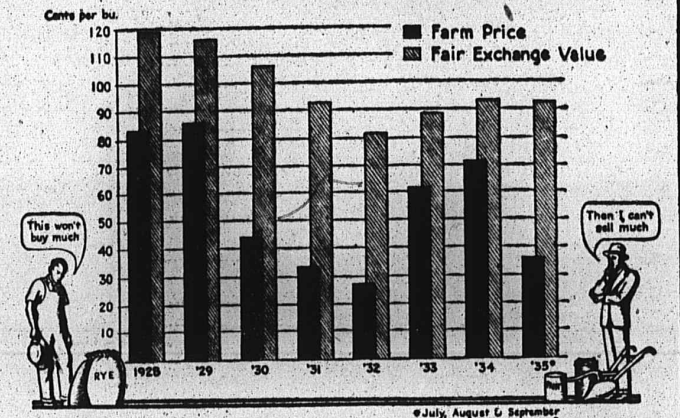
½ hour. Serve with toast or crackers.

RABBIT PIE

When you want to serve more people from one rabbit try this recipe, and do have some pickled beets in a dish about the size of a good soup bowl.

1 Rabbit
2 cups cooked Carrots
½ cup cooked Celery
3 Onions, chopped
1 cup canned Peas
Biscuit dough
2 tablespoons Bacon Fat
Heat bacon fat. Add onion. Cook until light brown. Remove onions. Brown the pieces of rabbit, which have been dipped in flour; add more fat if needed. Cover with boiling water. Cover, Simmer slowly until tender. Season with salt, pepper, and one bay leaf crushed fine. Remove rabbit. Thicken broth to suit your own taste. Cut the meat from the bones. Line a deep baking dish with short biscuit dough rolled rather thin. Fill with alternate layers of meat, carrots, celery, onions, and peas. Add broth. Cover top with biscuit dough. Brush with cream or rich milk. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) ten minutes. Continue baking in moderate oven (400° F.) twenty minutes.

Rye Prices Still Below Fair Exchange Value



THIS chart shows that the farm price of rye is still far below fair exchange value and explains why farmers want a rye adjustment program. The solid black bars in the chart show the farm price of rye, and the shaded bars show how much the price should have been for the farmer to have received fair exchange value. The fair exchange value of rye is a price enabling producers to buy the same quantity of manufactured articles with a bushel of rye as they did in 1910-14.

For July, August, and September of this year, rye farm prices have been very low again, and the difference between the farm price and fair-exchange value is nearly as great as it was in 1932 when farm prices were at the lowest level in many years. The rye program is intended to increase farm income from rye by adjusting supply and thus bringing about an improvement in price. The program also is expected to increase income through adjustment payments to producers. As the remarks of the two men shown in the chart indicate, the farmer can't buy much with his rye crop when the price is far below fair exchange value, and the businessman can't sell much if the farmer doesn't have money to buy manufactured goods.

RYE GROWERS TO HAVE AAA PROGRAM

Production adjustment contracts for rye are soon to be submitted for the approval of Kansas growers, according to advices from Washington, D. C. Although wheat acreage for export rye, Kansas is one of the 16 states which produce 90 per cent of the rye harvested as grain in the United States.

The adjustment program has been drawn up, AAA officials state, because rye producers are receiving far below returns for their crop. The average farm price of rye on September 15 was 36 1-2 cents a bushel, while the parity price or fair exchange value on that date was 92 cents. Rye production in the United States this year is estimated at 52 million bushels, as compared with 16 million last year, and the 1928-1932 five-year average of 39 million.

The carryover on July 1 was estimated at more than 11 million bushels, and supplies for the year are expected to be only slightly less than

64 million. Domestic requirements are approximately 32 million bushels annually.

The Kansas 1935 rye crop is estimated at 682,000 bushels, compared with 1934 crop of 176,000 and the 1928-1932 average of 231,000. The crop is grown in approximately 90 of the state's 105 counties, according to L. C. Williams, of the Kansas State College extension service, who is supervising arrangements for the Kansas rye sign-up.

The adjustment contract provides for payments to farmers in consideration for their adjusting their acreage of rye harvested as grain each year to 75 per cent of their average past acreage harvested for grain. Adjustment payments for the 1936 crop are to be at least 35 cents a bushel on each producer's farm allotment. This allotment will be 30 per cent of the average annual production determined for the base period, 1930 to 1935 inclusive. The rye program covers the same period as the new wheat adjustment program and will be administered locally by the county wheat associations.

NEW INTEREST WAS BORN AFTER REPORT OF PROGRESS HEARD

(Continued From Page One)

"Now, since we had the report of the state convention, a lot of them are interested again and would like to be reinstated."

Mr. Masinger goes on to say that it would be hard to get them back in if they had to pay their back dues. In this connection, it is well to state here that members who have been delinquent for two years are considered dropped, and may come in as new members by paying current dues only. Members, however, who have only been out one year, are asked to pay that year's back dues. They have been receiving the paper, the Kansas Union Farmer, during that time, and should be willing to pay dues for that time.

Mr. Masinger says further, "We hope to get a large bunch of young men to join, and to make our meetings more interesting than we had them for years."

"Our meetings for the last years were attended by only about 6 to 10. Last night, we had an attendance of about 50 prospective members, about fifty per cent of them young folks. Several of the young men gave short addresses, very well delivered and to the point. We also had a few selections of music rendered by a group of the young men. At the close of the meeting a committee was ap-

pointed to work out a program for the next meeting."

If a comment is in order, we want to say that Schoenchen Local No. 917 is going to come to the front this year. When the young men become sincerely interested as they apparently are in that Local, nothing can hold them back.

CORN MUFFINS

½ cup flour
½ cup corn meal
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar
1 egg
½ cup cold water
1 tablespoon fat, melted
Mix ingredients. Beat one minute. Half fill greased muffin pans and bake fifteen minutes in moderate oven.

The second stage in poultry improvement work has been designated "verified." A verified flock must meet all the requirements of an approved flock, and the females must be mated with males produced by flock matings of record of performance males and females. To qualify as a record of performance bird, a female must lay in trap nests 200 or more eggs that average 2 ounces each, and a male must come from a hen with a production of 225, or

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week ending November 15th, 1935

Joseph Baxter and Son—Clay Co Ks—4 str 812	10.00
R. E. Peterson—Linn Co Ks—23 str 1176	9.35
Lawrence Davis—Osage Co Ks—24 str 1071	9.00
A. A. Hills—Dickinson Co Ks—11 str, hfrs 792	8.85
Kelley, Branson—Butler Co Ks—39 str 1183	8.75
Peter Thowe—Wabunsee Co Ks—23 str 925	8.40
Craven Gr. Co—Marshall Co Ks—23 str 880	8.25
H. V. Williams—Lyon Co Ks—17 str 893	7.50
Earl Waggoner—Lafayette Co Mo—10 str 1083	7.00
W. E. Hammon—Coville Co Ks—27 str 841	6.75
W. O. Hammon—Coville Co Ks—19 str 925	6.00
W. E. Heitschmidt—Ellsworth Co Ks—8 str 711	6.00
L. W. Chandler—Sumner Co Ks—12 str 676	6.00
L. J. Flynn—Wyandotte Co Ks—22 str 752	5.90
Wm. Krug—Russell Co Ks—22 str 731	5.50
Ross and Son—Clay Co Mo—13 cows 1217	5.00
Roy Dawe—Pott. Co Ks—7 hfrs 658	4.75
Farmers Co-Op Assn—Thomas Co Ks—19 cs 958	4.75
C. F. Meyer—Ottawa Co Ks—18 hfrs 665	4.75
W. O. Heitschmidt—Ellsworth Co Ks—11 hfrs 676	4.60
H. E. Reese—Johnson Co Ks—34 hfrs 530	4.50
H. R. Breneman—Clay Co Mo—19 cows 950	4.50
Farmers Co-Op Assn—Thomas Co Ks—12 cows 908	4.00
Ben Souser—Wash. Co Ks—13 cows 967	4.00
Chas. Becker—Wash. Co Ks—7 cows 800	4.00
L. E. Prichard—Ray Co Mo—17 cows 1007	4.00
G. E. Centry—Clay Co Mo—26 cows 887	3.75
L. Rand—Johnson Co Mo—27 cows 860	3.50

SHEEP

Phil C. Lee—Jackson Co Mo—21 76	10.00
Kasper Reichert—Jefferson Co Ks—42 91	10.00
Roy Pernell—Grundy Co Mo—30 84	10.00
Frank Garrett—Osage Co Ks—19 76	10.00
L. F. Vauters—Osage Co Ks—16 80	10.00
N. E. Cragg—Henry Co Mo—5 82	10.00
Ethel H. Morrison—Johnson Co Ks—10 77	10.00
John Lynch—Osage Co Ks—16 81	10.00
L. C. Lemley—Grundy Co Mo—15 76	10.00
N. C. West—Linn Co Ks—123 80	10.00
Albert McConnell—Johnson Co Ks—59 81	10.00
Roy Clausen—Mitchell Co Ks—15 73	10.00
Jno H. P. Hohn—Lafayette Co Mo—32 68	10.00
Jack O'Mara—Miami Co Ks—17 81	10.00
F. C. Atwood—Linn Co Ks—26 90	10.00
J. R. Little—Cass Co Mo—8 82	10.00
James Hedges—Anderson Co Ks—9 82	10.00
Ed Fallman—Lafayette Co Mo—6 96	10.00
John Dickson—Franklin Co Ks—20 85	10.00
T. N. Garner—Osborne Co Ks—14 92	10.00
J. R. Clark—Wash. Co Ks—44 77	9.50
White and Oskins—Jackson Co Mo—8 90	9.50
Everett Fine—Osage Co Ks—8 76	9.50
Weathers Bros—Cass Co Mo—31 83	9.25
C. E. McFarren—Osage Co Ks—8 77	9.25
Smeed and Martin—Burns, Ore—150 59	8.00
C. E. Dixon—Osage Co Ks—27 70	7.50
N. E. Luthy—Osage Co Ks—20 62	7.50
C. E. West—Linn Co Ks—20 64	7.00
Roy Clausen—Mitchell Co Ks—6 66	7.00
Jno H. P. Hohn—Lafayette Co Mo—10 56	6.75
T. N. Garner—Osborne Co Ks—14 92	6.75
Smeed and Martin—Burns, Ore—49 81	6.50
Smeed and Martin—Burns, Ore—28 64	6.50
C. E. McFarren—Osage Co Ks—7 60	6.00
Smeed and Martin—Burns, Ore—110 10	6.00
Smeed and Martin—Burns, Ore—16 100	5.50
Smeed and Martin—Burns, Ore—120 111	5.00
T. N. Garner—Osborne Co Ks—31 99	4.60
Ed Fallman—Lafayette Co Mo—10 53	4.50
T. N. Garner—Osborne Co Ks—25 90	3.75
Smeed and Martin—Burns, Ore—20 98	3.00
J. M. Davis—Bourbon, Ks—99 87	2.85

100 Per Cent Locals

Below are listed, by counties, the Farmers Union Locals of Kansas which have, to date, reported and paid the dues of all members who were paid up for 1934. Watch the List Grow—and HELP IT GROW. See that your own Local gets on this list as soon as possible.

ANDERSON COUNTY— Liztown, 2064. Welda, 2054. Indian Creek 2050. Emerald, 2137.	ATCHEISON COUNTY— Madison, 1216. Cammins 1837.	BARTON COUNTY— Odin, 232.	BROWN COUNTY— Morrill, 1754. Carson 1035. Lone Star 942.	CLAY COUNTY— Broughton, 2173. Hays, 1130. Swanson, 1191. Wheeler, 1082. Wildside 511. Ross 1124. Olive Hill, 1120.	COFFEY COUNTY— Center, 2143. Olaty, 2146. Independent 2145. Weigand, 2121.	CRAWFORD COUNTY— Slifer 431. Mammouth 1714. Ozark, 639. Dumb Bell, 581.	CHASE COUNTY— Sixty Six 1907. Miller, 1927.	CHESTER COUNTY— Melrose 2059. Stony 2066.	COWLEY COUNTY— Science Valley 1946. Tisdale Bus Bee, 1986. South Bend 1561.	CLOUD COUNTY— Carmel, 1056. St. Joe 2182.	DICKINSON COUNTY— Navarre, 1853. Herington, 1063.	DOUGLAS COUNTY— Eight Mile 1211. Ellis County— Pfeifer, 1777. Stockrange, 1031.	ELLSWORTH COUNTY— Excelsior, 975. Shamel, 974. Little Wolf 1376. Franklin 1301. Pleasant Valley 984. Trivoli 1001. Radcliffe, 1000.	GOVE COUNTY— Park, 909.	FRANKLIN COUNTY— Pomona, 1742.	GEARY COUNTY— Moss Springs, 1901.	GRAHAM COUNTY— Morland Elevator 1822.	GOVE COUNTY— Hackberry 1392.
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GREENWOOD COUNTY— Summit, 1574. Lena Valley, 1538. South Verdigris, 1495.	JEWELL COUNTY— Rose Hill, 601. Star, 624.	JOHNSON COUNTY— Shannon, 1744. Pleasant View 1957. Summerfield 1955.	LABETTE COUNTY— Parsons 1304.	LINN COUNTY— Huckey, 2074.	LYON COUNTY— Allen, 1075.	LOGAN COUNTY— Page 1286.	MITCHELL COUNTY— Plumb Creek, 460.	MITCHELL COUNTY— Patrie Gem, 540. District No. Three, 777.	MARION COUNTY— Harmony, 196. Lost Springs, 385.	MIAMI COUNTY— Osage Valley 1683. Bellview 1192. Washington 1680. Rock Creek, 1810.	MARSHALL COUNTY— Lillis, 951. Richland, 968. Sunflower, 1051. Bremen 2122. Fairview 964. Midway 857. Sunrise 1238.	MCPHERSON COUNTY— Johnstown, 749. South Diamond, 1567. Castle Hill, 1344. Smoky Valley, 830.	NEMAH COUNTY— Eureka, 911. Korber, 914. Pleasant Hill, 1175. Downey 1127. Summit, 2111. Triumph, 1027.	NEOSHO COUNTY— Erie 562. Brogan, 226.	OSAGE COUNTY— Plum Creek, 1484. Kinneyville 1522. Union 1412.	OTTAWA COUNTY— Mc. Pleasant, 79. Grover, 193. Lakewood, 125. Summerfield, 1402.	OSBORNE COUNTY— Rose Valley, 257.	POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY— Olsburg, 1254.	PHILLIPS COUNTY— Gretna 634.	REPUBLIC COUNTY— District 99, 681. Lovewell, 2206.	RILEY COUNTY— Arbor, 1196. Grandview, 1214. Baldwin Creek 1380. Pleasant Hill, 1202. Crooked Creek, 1205. Fairview, 1207. Walsburg 1198. Lee, 1549. Rock Island, 1199.	RUSSELL COUNTY— East Wolf, 726. Center 766. Pioneer 250. Prairie Dale 870. Pleasant Valley 2208.
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Three Corners, 769.	ROCK COUNTY— Sunny Slope, 532.	Eureka 2207.	ELM CREEK 432.	RUSH COUNTY— Sand Creek, 504. Lone Star 917.	ILLINOIS 794.	SUNFLOWER, 1237.	SALINE COUNTY— Bavaria 1978.	SHERIDAN COUNTY— Eureka, 2199.	CORN VALLEY 2201.	SCOTT COUNTY— Modoc 2000.	SHAWNEE COUNTY— Sunbeam 1815. Elevation, 1916.	TREGO COUNTY— Silver Lake, 679.	THOMAS COUNTY— Sunflower, 1181.	WASHINGTON COUNTY— Kimeo, 516. Emmons 783. Liberty 1142. Hercyn, 1427.	WABANSEE COUNTY— Beman, 1903. Lone Cedar 1864. Pretty Creek 1652. Sunny Slope 1861. Hendricks Creek, 1841.	WOODSON COUNTY— Piqua, 2151.
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THE MONEY-CREDIT MONOPOLY

(Continued From Page One)

purpose of our forefathers to make secure our economic independence from the old world and our independence in our gates as well as from without. There was written into the Constitution that "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof." The money which the President of the Constitution that Andrew Jackson had in mind when he said—"If Congress has the right under the Constitution to issue paper money it was given to them to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or corporations."

The Hazard Circular of 1862. It may be well at this point to give the international bankers side of this story at least in part. Let us see what they think of the money power which they have bribed and coerced the Congress to surrender to them. It was in the year 1862 that a London Banker by the name of Hazard came to America and caused a secret circular to be sent to the bankers of this country saying: "Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England is for Capital to control labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling money. The great debt of the capitalist will see to it made out of war, must be used as a means of control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the Secretary of the treasury to make the recommendation to Congress. It will not do to

allow the greenback as it is called to circulate as money any length of time as we cannot control that."

It was about that time that Abraham Lincoln was struggling to thwart the vicious scheme of the foreign bankers and set up a money system as the constitution of the United States provided, London International-banker-controlled newspapers were then expressing great fear. The fear was that the United States would establish an honest money system and be forever free from the clutches of the international bankers.

The following article that was then taken from the London Times, it expresses the fear of the bankers that America might after all free herself from chattel, economic and financial slavery all at the same time. The London Times Article says—"If that mischievous policy, which has its origin in the North American Republic during the late war in that country should become indurated down to a fixture, then the Government will furnish its own money without cost. It will pay off its debts and be without debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history if the civilized Governments of the world. The brains and the wealth of the continent will go to North America. That Government must be destroyed or it will destroy every Monarchy on the face of the Globe."

After Lincoln was assassinated there seemed to be no further occasion at least for the time, to Destroy that North American Republic because it dared to "Furnish its own money at cost" and "Have all the Money Necessary to Carry on its Commerce" and "Become prosperous beyond precedent in the History of the Civilized Governments of the World." The international Bankers of that day are no different than the international bankers of our own day and age. The shyplocks of today regard it as a crime to permit the farmer and the laborer in this great country to become prosperous with an honest money system. There is no dispute among the wealthy and the money men if we had an honest money system enough money to do the money business that we would have in America enough prosperity to produce to capacity, to consume our production and pay the salaries of living that our resources and our manpower justify—which would be of course—the highest of any civilized nation on earth.

The Guernsey States. One of the clearest illustrations of a Government issuing its own paper money as a circulating medium of exchange is the story of the Guernsey "States" money which was at first issued on wealth created without the interference of bankers. The Guernsey "States" is the Parliament of the island of the same name located English Channel.

This baby-sized island had both English and French money in circulation but none of its own. There was no bank on the island. In times of depression it suffered with the mother country. In the depression during the early part of the eighteenth century the island suffered terribly. It had no money. Everything went to wreck and ruin.

During the panic there was a demand for a new market house where stalls could be rented to merchants and farmers. No one individual could finance it. The "States" tried to borrow on its bonds but no money could be secured either at home or abroad.

Finally the president of the Guernsey states brought before the parliament a plan of issuing money of their own. The market house would cost about 4000 pounds or \$20,000.00. While they had no money the brick maker had an overproduction of bricks, the farmer living just a little way from town having an overproduction of well seasoned lumber and other produce. Out of the time rock they could secure all the lime that they needed for even nature had an overproduction. A local dealer had all the other supplies which they needed. He also had an overproduction. They had carpenters, masons and painters in abundance with an overproduction of time on their hands. There was just one thing lacking—they had no money. So the President of the states proposed that new Government currency be provided and given to the brick maker for his bricks, to the cement man for his lime, to the farmer for his lumber, to the stone worker for his stone, to the merchant for his supplies, to the laborer for his labor.

On May 12th, 1820 it was so voted by the parliament of the Guernsey states. The condition being that all persons would accept the money and as the stalls were rented in the market house this money would finally be taken out of circulation being redeemed as the rent was paid.

The work started, the farmers sold their materials and hauled them in and received the government money in exchange. They went to the stores and bought goods and went home happy. The laborer did likewise, the stonekeeper accepted the money, he brought other kinds of farm produce and also paid his helpers. Business began to improve as the money began to circulate. As the money began to circulate the products of the farm and the products of labor began to circulate also. The people of the island soon found that they did not really have an overproduction. On October 12th, 1822 the market house was opened with a grand celebration. It cost a trifle over 21,000 dollars. It was estimated that the rental of the stalls would bring in about \$750.00 a year.

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and that with other revenue being added it would take about 12 years to redeem the money from circulation. The fact was that in five years from its opening the amount received from the rental of the markethouse was greater than the amount that had been estimated. It was a success. The markethouse was paid for in one fourth the time and not one penny went to money changers for interest.

At the jubilee meeting it was brought out and placed in a fireplace and burned. The money was gone, but a splendid markethouse free from debt stood there to testify to the wisdom, to the usefulness and soundness of the state's money. The state and its people began to understand. The states provided for another issue for roadwork, the money to be redeemed out of taxes. The people went to work building roads, still another issue of \$25,000.00 was made to pay off with state bonds which were then bearing a 4-2 per cent interest. The taxes that had been levied to pay the principal and interest of the bonds was applied to redeeming the currency, and paid off the bonds. In 1826 another issue of state currency to build schools and a college was created. It was through such public works and the payment of labor and materials that the money of the island were provided with the money to do the private business of the inhabitants of the island.

The money so issued was continuously redeemed through taxation. The international bankers could not stand to see those people enjoying prosperity. In 1829 the Guernsey Banking Company Ltd opened its doors. They began to subsidize, co-erce and bribe the members of the States parliament. The bankers went direct to the king and asked him to squelch the new money. The King referred it back to the state. In 1830 another new bank, the Commercial bank was organized. These two banks each demanded equal rights with the Guernsey Government to issue currency. The Government fought the banks in the states and finally on October 9th, 1836 these international banking houses had succeeded in corrupting the parliament of the people. The banks demanded \$75,000.00 in Government bonds, bearing interest, issued by the states to the banks. The banks used the seventy-five thousand dollars of interest bearing bonds as the basis for the banks' currency.

The new law and in addition the contract and agreement with the bankers denied the government the right to issue its own money. From that day on this the people of the island of Guernsey have been compelled to borrow their money into circulation from the banks. The government and the people that were once free from debt are now permanently in debt to the bankers and must remain so under the banker system. In order to have money in circulation to do their business. The international bankers operate in the same manner throughout the whole world. In the same manner the bank of England fastened on to the people of that nation. The Bank

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of France in like manner. The National bank Act was fastened on to the people of the United States for the same reason and in the same manner. The Federal Reserve Bank, privately owned, was fastened on the backs of the people of the United States for the purpose of keeping the government of the United States in perpetual debt to the bankers in order that we may have money in circulation outside the treasury and that the people of the United States would be in perpetual debt to the bankers in order to have money in circulation outside of the banking system.

This system of private banking and banker-controlled moneys and credits enables the money changers to control the wages of labor, the income of the farmer, and to create and continue panics, in spite of the efforts of a Government which has already surrendered to the bankers its power to restore prosperity.

The Government of the United States illegally and wrongfully and in violation of the Constitution surrendered to private bankers its currency-issuing powers. The Congress would then have power to restore prosperity to all the people of this Nation.

NEBRASKA MEN AND A W. RICKER AT CONVENTION

(Continued from page one)
no state line, except in our imaginations. Cooperation extends across state boundaries, he said. He spoke of the large number of Kansas Farmers Union members who cooperate with the Nebraska Farmers Union creameries. "We are proud of our Kansas cooperators, and appreciate the way they have stayed with us and the way they have helped the Nebraska group make a success of the cooperative creameries. The fact is, you Kansas folks have helped your-

selves while helping us. That's cooperation."

"We are having a little difficulty in paying creamery dividends back to some of our Kansas members," continued Mr. Larson. "Your Attorney General says we cannot set up earnings on cooperative business to apply toward the purchase of stock; and says we can pay back only to fully paid stockholders. There is something for you to have corrected at your next session of the legislature."

Chris Millius was the Nebraska speaker. He invited all Kansas members to attend the Nebraska meeting in January, and assured all a hearty welcome. "We like to get out and mingle with the people," he said. "We find that we are no different in Nebraska from you Kansas folks. As we know people better, we find our differences fade out. We can all work together for the common good of all; and let's do that."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETING
The regular quarterly meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held in Girard, Tuesday, November 26, 1935 at one p. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Each Local is earnestly requested to send its full quota of delegates and as many visiting members as possible. Lead the whole family in the old gas buggy, and let us all have a good, old-fashioned Farmers Union meeting.
George H. Hamm, President.
J. Henry Meyer, Secretary.

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AND MINIMIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF PROPERTY LOSS

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