



The Kansas Union Farmer

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EVERSON URGED FARMERS TO GET INTO THE UNION

Had Ridicule and Satire for Present Government Aid Program and for Leaders, in Manhattan Speech Friday Afternoon

FIRST TIME IN STATE

Made Effective Plea for Kansas Farmers to Join Farmers Union as Best Way to Accomplish Aims of Millitant Farm Organization

E. H. Everson of St. Charles, S. Dak., president of the National Farmers Union, made his initial appearance in Kansas last Friday afternoon in the City Park at Manhattan. The meeting was sponsored by the Riley County Farmers Union, and was attended by some 500 men and women. A number of Farmers Union members attended from neighboring counties.

Mr. Everson, a capable speaker who holds his audience well, spoke in the interests of legislation sponsored by the Farmers Union and included in the adopted program of the National Farmers Union which he heads by virtue of having been vice-president at the death of the president, John A. Simpson.

Many of Mr. Everson's arguments were constructive efforts to line up farmers with their own militant organization, the Farmers Union, which was the only organization, he pointed out, present at Washington and working militantly for the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill as well as for the farm mortgage bill of the same name, which finally became a law.

"Nothing Against Wallace" Mr. Everson was vigorous in advocating the passage of the legislation, sponsored by the Farmers Union, known as cost-of-production legislation. He attacked the present farm program, punctuating his remarks with ridicule which he heaped upon Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and his "killing" of the act to increase foreign trade.

He said he "had nothing against" Wallace, but said the secretary of agriculture just doesn't understand the farm problem. He also directed a great deal of ridicule upon under-secretary of agriculture, Rexford G. Tugwell.

Mr. Everson has no sympathy for the crop reduction program now in effect. He sees no surplus production, and cites the fact that many are hungry, or will go hungry. He criticized the NRA, and said that every time he sees a blue eagle he thinks it should have a looking glass before it so it can see what is going on behind it.

Although Mr. Everson claims he has no personal dislike for other farm organizations than the Farmers Union, he said members of them should insist that their leaders and legislative representatives be "for the farmers" instead of being dominated by other class interests.

Made Effective Appeal When Mr. Everson finished making fun of the government's efforts to help agriculture through present setups and plans, and when he was through with his satire and ridicule, he devoted his time to an effective appeal to farmers to organize in the Union in order to be able to cope with their real enemies who are the speculators in farm products and the manipulators of the nation's monetary wealth, including the international bankers and other holders of great wealth who came originally from the farmers and laborers.

He said the farmer had been deflated after the war by the calling of his notes, which forced his crops on the markets at prices well below par, he said. Then, it was discovered that these Liberty Bonds had been "gobbled up" by the money powers.

The money powers, then, had their surplus invested in tax free bonds, so that the cost of the war was being borne through the creation of new wealth, most of which comes from the soil at the hands of the farmer. The taxes, or most of the load to carry. He has a great debt burden, he said. That is why the farmer must have his debts lightened, and why he must receive cost of production legislation.

The enactment of the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium amendment to the bankruptcy act is the accomplishment of part of the program, said Mr. Everson. It gives the farmer a virtual 5-year breathing spell, which will keep him on his own land until he can get legislation which will assure him of a price for his products equal to the cost of production, plus a reasonable profit.

The best way to enforce farmers' demands, said the National Union president, is for him to join his own class organization, the Farmers Union. He declared this fight for the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill will be renewed vigorously when congress meets again.

Others Spoke Briefly John Graham, president of the Riley County Farmers Union, presided at the Everson meeting. M. L. Beckman of Clay Center, when introduced, responded with a tirade against the Farm Bureau and the Agricultural College, but did not devote his time to discussion of actual Farmers Union affairs.

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, was present and was introduced first. Like Mr. Beckman, who followed him, he did not talk of things included in the Farmers Union

program, but reserved that for the principal speaker. He extended greetings to the crowd, and said he was glad for an opportunity to listen to the new national president.

Randolph Carpenter, Congressman from the Fourth district, was last on the program with a brief speech in which he told of some of the actions of the late Congress.

A number of officers of surrounding county Unions were on the platform during the speaking.

BREAK HOLD OF THE MONOPOLIES URGES WALLACE

Secretary of Agriculture Says Taking away of Tariff Protection would Do More than Anti-Trust Legislation to Halt Monopolies

Declares Processing Taxes Must be Maintained in Order to Continue Farm Relief through Present Government Channels

Speaking before the American Institute of Cooperation in Madison, Wisconsin Wednesday evening, July 11, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace defended the Administration farm program, pointed out progress made, and said tariff reductions probably could do more to break the hold of monopolies than has ever been done by anti-trust legislation.

"Tariff-protected monopolies," he said, "should certainly be among the first interests to be sacrificed in the making of reciprocal trade agreements under the new tariff legislation."

Assails Opponents Wallace also assailed opponents of the processing taxes and said "the packers have taken up theology in their campaign against the farm administration." He quoted a report of a representative of a large Chicago packing firm had attempted to persuade farmers the Lord had sent the drought as punishment for "killing little pigs" and withholding "God-given land from cultivation."

Long an advocate of lower tariffs, Wallace took the position American growers could be helped through a judicious use of the reciprocal tariff act to increase foreign trade.

He authorized the president to negotiate trade agreements with foreign countries and to raise or lower existing duties 50 per cent.

Without mentioning any products by name, he talked at length of advantages to be gained by a lowering of levies in the monopoly field.

"We have in America," Secretary Wallace said, "a number of tariff-protected monopolies, cases in which the tariff duty is higher than would be necessary to enable the domestic producer to meet foreign competition."

Such duties have enabled the monopolists to maintain prices at unduly high levels and to restrict output—by drouth, one large western city under military rule account of strikes another southwestern city of 1,500,000 population with 750,000 on relief rolls.

"With the public mind in its present condition, with 10 million still unemployed, with prices of farm products near or below cost of production, with banks not making loans, with massed debts totaling 250 billion dollars, and with the total annual tax burden in excess of 15 billion dollars, what American producer would represent all interests dare favor or suggest stabilization of the dollar at its present value? No such act could be more than temporary. Our people cannot possibly pay existing obligations with present high valued dollars."

Don't Hit to Pound We dare not tie our dollar to the English pound because England's interests are not identical with ours. Our people must control their own money, England is the creditor end of the British Empire just as Wall Street, which you represent, is the creditor end of the United States.

"But England has been worse than Wall Street in abandoning fetter worship of a fixed weight of gold and changing her price of gold almost every day for nearly three years to meet changing conditions."

"England long ago helped arrange for her agricultural and raw material producing areas a price of gold from \$42 to more than \$50 an ounce. Consequently those countries have recovered much farther than we. Their producers receive higher income in their national currencies and have higher purchasing power without destroying crops or restricting production."

Today the Australian pound, for example, is \$4. To give our producers the same income that Australian farmers enjoy would require our gold price to be raised from \$35 to Australia's price of \$42. To give our farmers and other producers a money in-

ASK BIG BANKER WHY HE MEDDLES WITH OUR MONEY

Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma Brings Harrison of New York Federal Reserve Bank to Task for Usurping Congressional Powers

Money Power Would Stabilize Our Dollar at its Present Value, thus Permanently Affecting Farmers with Low Purchasing Power

George L. Harris, international banker and governor general of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, recently went to Basle, Switzerland, according to press reports, for the purpose of discussing with European Central Banks renewed proposal to stabilize the United States dollar with England's pound or to enter an agreement to tie it to a fixed weight of gold.

Just what business this international banker has and what authority he works under, in meddling with an affair which is constitutionally delegated to Congress, formed the basis of a cablegram which Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma sent to Mr. Harrison, under date of July 8, 1934.

Farmers Union members, who believe international bankers have had too much to do with fixing prices of farm products, will be glad to read Senator Thomas' telegram, the body of which follows:

"Press dispatches from Basle, London and New York affirm that you and other American bankers are abroad for the purpose of discussing with European Central Banks a renewed proposal to stabilize our dollar with England's pound or to enter an agreement to tie it to a fixed weight of gold."

"Because the commodity gold exchange now for 150 per cent more of other basic commodities than in 1926 and we have increased our dollar price of gold only 69 per cent we have a dollar so deflationary that to stabilize it now and would mean continuing disastrous effects."

"A recent chart by the National Industrial Conference Board shows our present dollar at \$35 an ounce for gold bought from 47 to 65 per cent more of basic commodities than the dollar bought in 1926. Thereby our farmers and other basic producers are being sold at a loss of 15 to 25 per cent."

"Other particulars of the report show the following July 1 conditions: Winter wheat, 394,000,000 bushels, compared with 400,357,000 a month ago, 351,030,000 last year, and 632,061,000 the 5-year average."

"Spring wheat, 89,400,000 bushels, compared with 176,383,000 last year and 254,000,000 the 5-year average. Oats, 568,000,000 bushels, compared with 722,485,000 last year, and 1,187,000,000 the 5-year average."

"Barley, 125,000,000 bushels, compared with 156,104,000 last year, and 270,000,000 the 5-year average. Rye, 17,200,000 bushels, compared with 18,755,000 a month ago, 21,184,000 last year, and 40,950,000 the 5-year average."

"Corn, 6,000,000 bushels, compared with 6,785,000 last year, and 18,700,000 the 5-year average. Rice, 35,000,000 bushels, compared with 35,619,000 last year and 43,700,000 the 5-year average."

"Hay (tame) 52,000,000 tons, compared with 65,852,000 last year and 72,300,000 the 5-year average. Stocks on farms July 1 were reported as follows: Corn, 470,355,000 bushels, compared with 627,998,000 a year ago."

"Wheat, 60,995,000 bushels, compared with 81,187,000 a year ago. Oats, 107,580,000 bushels, compared with 204,384,000 a year ago. MORE WHEAT IN KANSAS

The Kansas report indicates, according to July 1 conditions, a wheat crop of 23,000,000 above the 1933 yield of 57,452,000 bushels. The 1927-31 average production was 175,876,000 bushels. The drouth has hit the corn crop to such an extent that a production of only 73,444,000 bushels is expected. This compared to the 1933 yield of 80,431,000 bushels, and to the 1927-31 average production of 137,000,000 bushels."

Hay and Feed Crops Short In addition to short wheat and corn crops, another unusually short hay crop is in prospect and the acreage of spring sown grains is smaller than the small area harvested last year, with indications production

(continued on page 4)

come equivalent to that enjoyed in sterling area countries, our dollar would have to stand at \$6.08 to \$7 to the English pound. Every 6 cents under \$6.08 means a 1 per cent straightjacket of disadvantage for American agriculture.

Banker Dictation Destructive "Our people, at a cost in income alone of 127 billion dollars and a still greater depreciation in capital assets, have learned from this depression how unwise and destructive has been banker dictation of monetary policy."

You, Mr. Harrison, as head of the New York Federal Reserve Bank which has exercised a dominating influence over the entire Federal Reserve System and the United States Treasury, led New York influences in counseling the deflationary policy of the Hoover administration. Your policy has been to keep unchanged or as low as possible the dollar price of gold while the purchasing power of gold increased two and one half times in five years, or faster than ever before in economic history. Thereby you created deflation and brought needless, tragic destruction on our country. You ignored the example of wiser financial leadership in many other countries which released their peoples through raising the price of gold early and high enough to correspond with its increased value."

"It was your personal fate, through lack of understanding of monetary forces, to be the central figure in the world's greatest, most inexcusable and most costly tragedy of financial leadership. I ask by what right do you now presume to initiate even a par-

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DRY WEATHER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DWINDLED CROPS

Wheat of U. S. Down to 483,662,000 Bushels According to Report of July 1 Conditions, with Corn Production at 2,113,000,000

Expect 80,266,000 Bushels Wheat in Kansas, which is increase of 23,000,000 over 1933 Production; Kansas Corn Short

Although the July 1 condition of the United States wheat crop as reported by the department of agriculture, indicates a short crop for the country as a whole, the Kansas report shows practically the same figures as were forecast in the June report, with 80,266,000 bushels as the estimated yield.

The government report for the United States wheat crop, July 1, indicated a production of 483,662,000 bushels, while the corn crop is estimated at 2,113,000,000 bushels. Other particulars of the report show the following July 1 conditions: Winter wheat, 394,000,000 bushels, compared with 400,357,000 a month ago, 351,030,000 last year, and 632,061,000 the 5-year average."

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GRAIN TRADE TO CHALLENGE RIGHT OF COOPERATIVES

Speculators Against Legislation which Gives Cooperatives Full Trading Privileges, and Line up for Defeat of Bill

Old Line Trade Brings Charges Against Farmers National as Soon as Congress Adjourns, But Cooperation Goes on

Farmers cooperatives doing business on commodity exchanges will not fare very well, if the leading private grain interests connected with the Chicago Board of Trade have their way with the proposed legislation which was known in the last congress as the Commodity Exchange Bill (H.R. 8829), and which proposed important amendments to the Grain Futures Act, under which grain exchanges operate.

This legislation had the support and backing of farm organizations and farm cooperatives, but had the enmity of the old line grain trade. The bill had among its provisions one which would have definitely established and safeguarded the rights of farmer cooperatives on commodity exchanges, eliminating excessive speculative transactions and their menace to commodity values.

Prior to the time the cooperatives sought to include this legislation in the Commodity Exchange Bill, they had tried to include the provisions in the drafting of the Code for Grain Exchanges. The old line grain trade at that time opposed the provisions favorable to cooperatives on the ground that they were legislative rather than code matters. On their elimination from the Code, cooperatives sought and obtained their inclusion in the Commodity Exchange Bill.

"Cooperatives 'Have No Right' The private grain trade again challenges the rights of cooperatives to full trading privileges in the organized market places. They bring this challenge out in their announcement of plans for extensive warfare, to be directed according to the press, 'chiefly against enactment of the Commodity Exchange Bill.'"

It is stated that this campaign is to be backed by "three big associations of grain interests allied with the Board of Trade," including "the Association of Grain Commission Merchants, the Cash Grain Association and the Grain Traders' Association." "First, it is the intention to obtain backing of all interests indirectly as well as directly dependent upon the grain trade. This includes 'milling organizations and railroads.'"

"The second step will be to inaugurate an extensive educational campaign through newspaper and other advertising."

"Thirdly, a committee of three representative leaders will be selected to represent the combined groups in dealing with political interests."

It is stated that "the proposed campaign will be carried out by private subscription of members of the various trade groups."

Thus, once again, the battle lines are marked out and farmers' organizations know who their opponents will be when the struggle is renewed in the next Congress. Farmers' organizations have no giant sluff funds for propaganda and political wire pulling. But the purpose and intent of this grain trade campaign should be made clear to every grain farmer and to the membership of every farmer organization. It is to defeat the development of farmer marketing, to shut cooperatives off the commodity exchanges and to subject them to every possible disadvantage in the marketing of their commodities through their own facilities. Farmer organizations everywhere should recognize the imperative necessity that the legislation embodied in H. R. 8829 be enacted at the next session of the Congress.

Congress Adjourns; Charges are Filed During the course of hearings in Washington last April on the Commodity Exchange Bill, C. E. Huff, president of Farmers' National Union, corporate being unable to attend, urged Chairman Jones, of the House Committee, in part as follows:

"I invite your attention and that of the committee to the extreme importance to grain producers and their cooperatives of enacting these amendments now before your committee will fail of enactment. If, however, these proposals should not be enacted into law, and if, following adjournment, these or other charges of the Chicago Board of Trade should be brought to a decision unfavorable to Farmers National, it would again probably take us two years to vindicate our position in the courts and to re-establish market privileges wrongfully denied us. Meantime nearly 300,000 organized growers would suffer very substantial loss for lack of protection proposed in amendments now before you."

"During the same hearing, Wendell Berge, special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States

clearly foreseeing what might happen in the event the legislation failed, told the Committee:

"It is quite possible for a Board of Trade, under the cumbersome procedure now existing, effectively to defeat the purpose of section 5c (of the Grain Futures Act, establishing the rights of cooperatives on Exchanges) by successfully raising new charges of unlawful conduct against a cooperative association, thereby keeping such association out indefinitely while (continued on page 4)

TELLS HOW USE FRAZIER-LEMKE MORATORIUM LAW

Detailed Explanation of Application of New Amendment to Bankruptcy Act is Given by National Secretary E. E. Kennedy

WHO ARE ELIGIBLE

Points Out Fact that Farmers Union Takes Full Credit for Passage of Law which Protects Farmers until Refinancing Law Passes

An expansion of the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium law as passed by the last congress in its closing sessions, is contained in an article written and prepared by Edward E. Kennedy, National Farmers Union secretary. Mr. Kennedy informs the Kansas Union Farmer that he is receiving a tremendous volume of mail asking about the new Moratorium law, and he asks that we publish his letter which explains, in detail, how to go about making use of the new law.

The Farmers Union takes full credit for getting this law passed, says Mr. Kennedy, because the Union was the only organized group represented in Washington demanding a moratorium on farm foreclosures. Mr. Kennedy's letter, directed to the membership of the Farmers Union, under date of July 11, follows:

Farm Mortgage Moratorium Law The Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act has now become the law of the land as the President signed this Bill on June 26th, 1934.

Resolution No. 12, passed by the Annual Convention of 1933 of the National Union is as follows: "We demand immediate National Moratorium on farm foreclosures until such time as the government provides adequate refinancing—such as the Frazier Bill."

Your representatives in Washington in conformity with the National Farmers Union legislative program did all in their power to secure passage of the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill. It was only through tireless and unremitting efforts that we secured the 145 signatures to the Frazier-Lemke bill petition to get this bill to the Senate floor for passage by the House for a vote, during this session of Congress. The vote on the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill was prevented by political trickery and treachery."

It was shortly before this that your representatives decided to secure the passage of the Amendment to the Bankruptcy Act sponsored by Congressman Lemke and Senator Frazier in order that in case the Frazier-Lemke bill failed to pass, a moratorium be enacted to save farmers from foreclosure with the National program. This bill was passed in the dying hours of the Congress and signed by the President ten days later.

This bill must not be regarded as a solution of the farmers' problems. It is an instrument of law, placed in the farmers' hands with which he can vary favorable proceedings against his farm, his home or his personal property for a period of five or six years by a legal process. It is an instrument in the farmers' hands which he can use to compel the creditors to scale the debts to the reasonable and fair value of the property and retain the possession, use and benefit of it for a period of five or six years, either on a basis of 1 per cent interest on the new appraised value and two payments of 2 1/2 per cent each on the principal, the 2nd and 3rd year and 5 per cent the fourth and the fifth year, the balance coming due the 6th year, or to purchase at the appraised value at any time during the 5 year period.

This is an emergency measure, a conservation measure, a measure to protect the ownership of farm, homes and personal property in the hands of the farmer—to deny for six years the right of creditor interests to secure title and ownership of any more of our food producing lands. It is a measure to prevent any further casualties in our fighting forces of farmers. It is a measure to compel the creditor interests who have forced this panic and deflation on the American farmer to gracefully accept a share of the penalties. It denies to the creditor interests the privileges of destroying any further the spirit, the manhood, the courage of our farmers as has been their policy."

The war the Farmers Union has waged under the leadership of the National Farmers Union cost of production bill is not over. It has just begun in dead earnest. This measure enables us to conserve our resources for the hardest fight the Farmers Union has ever waged to secure the adoption of the program of the National Farmers Union as determined by the National Convention of 1933.

The Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium bill is in no sense an amendment, a substitute or a modification of the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill, which provides for 1 1/2 per cent interest to refinance farm mortgage debts. The Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act is a farm mortgage foreclosure moratorium only.

Since the passage of this law I have received thousands of letters from farmers in virtually every state of the Union asking how they may take advantage of the law to prevent the foreclosure or sale of their farms, homes or property. I find it humanly impossible to handle each

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EMERGENCY PLAN OF CATTLE BUYING STARTS IN KANSAS

Thirteen of the 21 Primary Drouth Relief Counties in State are Organized, and Actual Buying Started on 4 of Them

IN MEAD COUNTY

Sales Started in Haskell, Finney and Kearny, but in Other Drouth Counties Actual Buying has Not Yet Begun

Organization for the buying of cattle under the Emergency Cattle Purchase Plan has been completed in 13 of the 21 primary drouth relief counties of Kansas, and buying is actually being carried on in 4 of those counties.

Buying of cattle began in Meade County on July 7. Up to Friday evening, more than 725 cattle had been purchased in the county. According to A. D. Weber, temporary supervisor of distribution of relief cattle purchases, shipment of 746 cattle from Meade county had been ordered. Farmers there have listed 2,472 cattle for sale to the government.

Other counties reporting sales already started are Haskell with 105; Finney with 280, and Kearney with 890.

Counties which have been organized but in which selling has not started because of the small number of cattle listed are as follows: Clark, Ford, Gray, Logan, Morton, Seward, Graham, Stevens, and Wallace. Morton County expects to start sales July 16 or 17 and Seward and Stevens on July 18.

CATTLEMAN WHO HAS FULL-FED STEERS NEARLY READY TO MARKET IS EVIDENTLY IN A FAVORABLE POSITION TO MAKE SOME MONEY, PARTICULARLY IF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF CATTLE IS LOW, SAYS VANCE M. RUCKER, EXTENSION MARKETING SPECIALIST, KANSAS STATE COLLEGE.

The price of fat steers weighing less than 1,100 pounds tends to be steady or higher during July. Eighteen times since 1908, the top price for steers of this weight has been higher in early August than in early July. In only five ears has it been lower.

Heavy steers show a similar trend. The top price during the first 10 days of August has been higher than the top for the first days of July 18 times during the past 26 years. The advance in each of these 18 years was at least \$1 a hundredweight. In the eight years when the price declined, the average decline was about 50 cents a hundredweight.

This indicates that the feeder has a three-to-one chance for higher prices on 1,100-pound steers and a slightly better prospect for higher prices for the heavier animals. The feeder who fed grain last winter and put his steers on grass this summer with the intention of full-feeding them for the fall market will find this a good time to start the feeding period.

JACKRABBITS EATING WEST KANSAS CROPS

Reports coming from sun-parched western Kansas counties indicate that droves of jackrabbits are coming in from Colorado and eating the crops of Kansas farmers who are having their hands full fighting the drouth. These jackrabbits are coming from areas where their food supplies have already been exhausted. They are weak and weary when they arrive, but are able to devour almost any kind of vegetation which has been able to withstand the drouth thus far. Their appetites are matched only with the appetites of native "jacks" of which there seems to be no dearth of supply.

One report put out recently is that jackrabbits invaded a 200-acre field of corn, and ate all the young corn from 60 rows, amounting to approximately 12 acres. Another report is that they cleaned up a 5-acre field of alfalfa. Farmers from Wichita county say the "jacks" are ruining hundreds of acres of their crops.

Gove county is reported to have paid out \$3,000 in bounties last year for 60,000 pairs of jackrabbit ears at 5 cents a pair. This is expensive riddance, so farmers have turned to the task of finding a better and cheaper way to reduce the rabbit population. Some one has figured out that it costs a dollar or more to let a jackrabbit live, 20 cents to shoot him, but he can be killed with strychnin for less than half a cent.

E. G. Kelley, who has had a lot of experience in the Kansas State College killing and eradicating insect pests, is supervising a campaign to destroy the rabbits by the use of strychnin mixed with salt. It is explained that jackrabbits have a peculiar fondness for salt. At about a half cent per head, these rabbits can be fed this poison. They never bother after that. The poisoned salt is placed in salt-licks so prepared that they can be used only by rabbits.

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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, JULY 19, 1934

KNOW OUR FRIENDS—AND FOES

Farmers Union members, like all farmers, have several things to guard against, and not the least of them is the tendency to fight each other instead of fighting the common enemy.

Farmers, as American citizens are supposed to have the right to their own opinions. Farmers, being human, cannot all see alike on the various questions that affect their welfare as a whole.

However, since the advent of better educational facilities, better methods of travel, and improved means of obtaining information, virtually all farmers see alike on fundamental issues and principles. For instance, practically all farmers now see the need of organizing into class conscious groups, in order to accomplish that which cannot be accomplished as individuals.

Too small a percentage of farmers actually support such organizations in their own class, but most of them admit the advisability of doing so.

A certain class of people do not want farmers to organize. This class and its members get along best when there is no organized opposition to their program of exploiting the producers of wealth. They have gotten along so well that they have usurped the wealth of this entire nation, centralizing it into the hands of a few who care nothing about the welfare of the producing masses.

This class of wealth usurpers formerly depended on a general attitude of unconcern on the part of farmers, in order to go ahead with their program of exploitation. Now, however, farmers are deeply concerned. They have informed themselves, and have learned that they have strength and influence as a class. They have been self-educated to the point that they realize the stark injustice of producing wealth for others to play with, while they, themselves, are forced to live just about as the domineering majority wants them to live.

Spreading Dissension

Since farmers have developed this attitude of concern, and since they are learning the desirability of organization, as exemplified by the Farmers Union, the domineering class is seeking new ways to keep farmers, as a class, under its thumb. Breeding dissension among the ranks of farmers, thus preventing complete organization, has been and is the most effective means the enemies of organized agriculture can employ.

Let us look, for a moment, at what is being done to sow seeds of dissension among farmers. One of the main methods used is to cause farmers and members of different farm organizations to fight each other. That is one of the many things, as stated previously, which farmers must guard against.

The enemies of organized agriculture no doubt feel quite safe and

comfortable as long as they can get reports to the effect that farmers get up before audiences of other farmers and tear into some other farm organization, almost forgetting to mention the real enemies of agriculture. The idea is built up in the minds of the audiences that the other farm organization is the outfit they must "go out and get."

Also, when a farmer, speaking to a group of farmers as a representative of a farm organization, spends much of his time ripping into the government or some department of government and its leaders, all but forgetting to expose the real enemies of agriculture, those enemies have a feeling of security.

Unite Against Real Enemies

The time will never arrive when all groups of farmers will see these problems alike. That does not mean that the farmers in either group are crooked. But they must bury their differences to the extent that they can fight unitedly against the real enemies of organized agriculture.

Naturally, we believe, the Farmers Union is the best organization through which we can accomplish our ends. It certainly is the most militant, and its program includes real help to farmers. Yet, the energy spent by a Farmers Union member beating others in his organization because they do not agree with him in every particular, is energy which had better be expended along with the efforts of all his fellow farmers in a concentrated attack on those interests who are recognized as the real enemies of his class organization.

Distrusting Your Brother

Most of us have known men who sacrificed, worked hard, and did everything possible to help the cause of the Farmers Union. These men are earnest and sincere, and honest in their convictions. However, not everything they have done or tried to do has gained the approval of others who, no doubt, are as sincere as they are.

There seems to be a tendency for us, in cases such as that mentioned in the preceding paragraph, to become impatient with our brother who does not believe exactly the same as we do. Sometimes, that impatience, if not guarded or if not mixed with common sense, develops into a hatred or distrust. Following such a development in the mind, that brother who is the object of this hatred or distrust looms up in the mind of the one who distrusts him to such an extent that he appears a worse enemy than the real enemy of agriculture whom both should be unitedly fighting.

Let us guard against things of this sort. Let us all get into the Farmers Union, and let us all realize that the basic principles are right and worthy of our best efforts. Let us not be side-tracked in our attacks on the

enemies of organized agriculture. Let us not waste our time and effort fighting each other. Let us put in our time fighting for our rights as a class of people.

We can do this best together. We can get together effectively only in our organization. Let us support the Farmers Union, and remember "In union there is strength."

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

WORKING TOWARD COST OF PRODUCTION

In these times of distress farm leaders have friends and foes. The writer is no exception to this rule. The paramount issue before the farmers of Kansas today is agricultural recovery. We are all agreed on that. There is a diversity of opinion as to the methods to bring about this recovery. Because of this diversity of opinion, harsh things are said sometimes, dissension is created and recovery is obstructed.

I received a letter the other day from a certain individual charging me with being disloyal to the state Farmers Union and the national program. I am sure this letter was written in the heat of passion and without giving heed to real facts. This letter was written after the correspondent had listened to a speech which ridiculed and attacked the policies and personnel of the Agricultural Administration. Bearing this in mind, under such circumstances, I am inclined to be wholly charitable to any one of this frame of mind when he has only listened to one side of the subject.

Let's make a few observations. I have no brief for any administrator or leader connected with our agricultural program. I am perfectly free to exercise my own mind and to have my own opinion. I firmly believe that it is unfair to our people to sway their minds and their thinking simply because of personal dislikes and prejudices. I have taken the stand in constructive support to the national administration and the Agricultural department on the basis of common good obtained and benefits received by all.

I stand ready at any and all times to cooperate with any and every program. If every farmer who belongs to the Farmers Union will cooperate along this line, some time we will get somewhere. If we continue to find fault and tear down we prolong the agony of the farmer.

I have had something to do with the AAA program and I am proud of it. We must not slacken our efforts for the benefit of the farmer until we have brought him out of his unfortunate condition and have given him real cost of production. The past year we have witnessed the first time that our Government has ever come to the rescue of the farmer. With all the weak spots in the program and with the inequities that should not be, a program has been worked out which has poured and will continue to pour millions of dollars into the farmers' pockets.

The principle upon which the processors' tax was set up is sound. The consumer should pay it. It costs the consumer no more to pay the processors' tax on a loaf of bread or a pair of overalls, in order that the farmer may have cost of production, than it would if he were paying the farmer cost of production based upon the general price levels for farm commodities at our markets. Therefore, through the processors' tax our government raises funds to pay these millions of dollars back to our farmers, and there is no hangover to it. We pay as we go and it does not add additional tax burden upon any one.

Benefits Are Blessings

I was in sections of the state last week where, because of the drought, the wheat of certain counties did not average more than two or three bushels. Groups of these farmers came to me and frankly stated that were it not for the benefits they were to receive, they could see no way possible of putting out another crop and having a few dollars left to live on. Every conscientious thinker should look with pity on our unfortunate farmers. We should appreciate, as they do, any help that has been made possible for them through co-operating agencies.

Too Technical

Right now there is a lot of confusion about the corn-hog program. It is pretty much of a mess and I admit it. It has been unfortunate that the packers and processors were allowed to run rampant and take at least the major part of the processors' tax off the farmer. Farm organizations should never slacken their efforts until, by legislative action, we have brought the packers under subjection and stopped their wholesale program of exploitation.

In the corn-hog program we believe that many counties have not received fair quotas. I have always contended that our county committees were men of average intelligence and

of honesty. I am convinced beyond a doubt that they have used every available precaution that no farmer was allowed to cheat. Based upon this principle they have gone forward and have pared the farmers down, and the result has been that some farmers have been asked to take a lower quota than that which they knew they were justly entitled to. Of course, this is unfair to such farmers. I have insisted that our Government should not be too technical in this regard.

As President Roosevelt has said, "The success of this program depends upon the willingness of the farmer to cooperate." We are using all our influence to expedite the completion of these contracts and the paying of the cash benefits.

We have authentic information that within a week or ten days the majority of the Kansas counties will have completed their work and that the reports will have gone forward to Washington and we will continue to insist that prompt payment shall be made.

Work Closely Together

The challenge that comes to the Farmers Union, both state and national, is that we bridge the gap of dissension and get more closely together. The National Farmers Union has in its power—and we believe it will take advantage of it—to be on the job in a constructive way, to further develop our agricultural program, and work out our economic problems so that farmers may receive cost of production and be privileged to stay on their farms with interest rates low enough that they can pay their obligations and look forward with hope and confidence.

The Farmers Union and other farm organizations are recognized as never before in our halls of government. Whether we continue to be effective in worth-while things depends upon our willingness to support our organization. In hard times, as well as in good times, we need a strong organization. We ask every local group and every member throughout the state to build up your membership the next few months so that we can report substantial gains at our state and national conventions, and be in a position to make ourselves more effective in the future.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

H. Umberger, Director
Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: What is the object of the program to purchase cattle in drought areas?

A: First, to remove cattle from drought areas where there is insufficient feed or water to conduct the removal in such a way as to assist the owner in obtaining some income from these cattle. Second, to utilize cattle purchased under the plan for relief purposes, either as canned beef or subsistence herds.

Q: From where does the money come to carry on this plan?

A: Funds available for the cattle purchase program have been allotted from appropriations made for the eradication of diseased animals and to reduce the existing surplus. Congress recently voted additional funds for direct drought relief, but these have not yet been available.

Q: How are emergency counties chosen?

A: A special committee of the United States Department of Agriculture designates counties as emergency. This designation is based on special reports from the weather bureau, bureau of crop estimates, and recommendations from the various state drought relief directors.

Q: What are some of the services rendered by the Drought Relief Service?

A: The State Drought Relief Service is authorized to buy cattle for the account of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Any, or all, of the cattle in an emergency county may be thus purchased at stipulated prices provided the respective owners and lien holders wish to sell. The drought service is also authorized to sign, through its agents, freight exemption certificates entitling farmers to special rate reductions on specified live stock feeds shipped into both emergency and secondary drought counties.

Q: Where must the owner deliver cattle sold to the AAA under the cattle purchase plan?

A: Cattle must be delivered to the designated local railroad shipping point. All shipping and marketing charges from the point of loading will be paid by the government. In all cases, cattle must be shipped by rail.

Q: May an owner accept only the purchase payment and thus avoid the necessity of agreeing to cooperate in any future cattle adjustment plan which may be put into operation by the adjustment administration?

A: No. All producers selling cattle under the drought relief plan must agree to cooperate in any future plans pursuant to the adjustment act.

THE WAY OUT

Frank Horrell of Vinland, Kansas, recently read a poem written by a city man, and this poem purported to show that the farmers got themselves into this depression, and could, if they would get themselves out. Mr. Horrell, being somewhat of a rime himself, and knowing a great deal more about the farmers' plight than did the writer of the original verses, set about to tell the practical side of it—with this result:

In times of depression, when business is slow
And everyone seems to be blue,
We still keep on trying to carry the load;

We all try the best thing to do:
One city man worried, and cudgeled his brain
On pulling us out of the hole;
He figured—and pondered—and heaved a great sigh—
And thus he unbursed his soul:

"O why should the farmer be down in the dumps,
And wear a face clouded with gloom? The 70's and 80's and 90's were worse. For grousing they really had room. They turned the old brindle cow out on the range
And, riding, they sat on a board; For breakfast, and dinner, and supper, 'twas mush
And also they drank from a gourd.

"The farmer's to blame for this terrible mess.
He sits in his palace and smokes; He roams day and night in his new limousine.
He spends all the time with "the folks."
He hurries to town with his eggs and his cream,
And, say, do you know how he howls O'er prices received for the products he sells?
It's funny, the way that he growls.

"Tomatoes and apples, and peaches, and spuds—
He buys them all down at the store With money received from his good Uncle Sam.
And still he is yelling for more. His living he gets out of bottles and jugs,
Tins cans, and a big paper sack. That money received on his wheat and his hogs,
I think he should give it all back.

"And politics, science, religion, and art,
The fashions and musical strains Reveal, and recovery, the taxes and such,
He should leave to the people with brains.
And now, my dear farmer, in closing, Keep cool,
Be calm and do keep on your shirt; Go raise a nice garden and can up a cow.
Stay home, and keep digging the dirt."

Some people, we fancy, on reading these lines
May put on an Irishman's smile; They know by experience of life on the farm.
He's missing the mark by a mile. He's wrong again, in a practical way. With honest intentions, no doubt, The folly of giving to others advice On things we know nothing about.
Frank Horrell.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

EVERSON AT MANHATTAN

The following very good report of the Riley County Farmers Union meeting in Manhattan, addressed by the president of the National Farmers Union, was sent to this paper by Peter O. Hawkins, from Waterville, Kansas:

The Farmers Union all-day picnic came off as per schedule, July 13, at 2 p. m., with a large crowd of Union members in attendance. Mr. J. W. Graham, president of the Riley Co. Union was chairman. Several presidents and secretaries of adjoining counties were present; also our Kansas State Union president, Mr. Cal Ward, Congressman Carpenter, and other prominent Union members.

The City Mayor, Harold Westgate, issued a welcome to all visitors who came to Manhattan that day, and hoped we would all enjoy our stay while in the city. Mr. M. L. Beckman of Clay Center gave an interesting talk on the corn and hog reduction plan under the AAA program, and Rev. Holman of Manhattan gave a talk to the voters in general, urging them to vote so as to keep Kansas from repeal of the prohibition laws now on the statutes.

Mr. E. H. Everson of South Dakota, our National President, was introduced and received a glad hand from the audience. After a few jolly remarks he launched into a fine speech on the issues of the day, and those that are before our farmers today. Mr. Everson had before him facts, figures, and clippings from the daily papers, also records of proceedings in Congress and evidence given to investigating committees in Washington and other cities.

The Speaker read records of evidence by the Gen. Secretary of Farm Bureau given in Washington, where a sum of money would be given said Bureau if it would help certain large corporations in the East assist them to get their Legislative Bills through, and passed in Congress in the last Session.

He gave citation and read clippings from daily papers on speeches made by Secretary Henry Wallace in South Dakota on June 4 and on June 8, 1934, telling farm folks how much better prices they were getting now than a year ago, and that the better conditions were produced chiefly by the AAA, NRA, and other acts to relieve or assist agriculture; but Mr. Wallace did not think of Mother Nature taking a hand in reducing the surplus of wheat, corn, and pigs.

Mr. Everson said there was no need for reduction in food supplies, but to place it in storage as an insurance against the years of smaller crops,

when we would have a reserve to fall back on. He said he did all he could to get the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium Bill to pass in Congress, and to get the President's signature to it. Mr. Everson is a forceful speaker, of a pleasing personality, and his plain statements of facts are convincing. We were glad to have our National Farmers Union President with us the afternoon of July 13, at our county seat, and location of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Peter O. Hawkins.

LIBERTY LOCAL MEETING

Liberty Local Farmers Union members and several visitors held their regular meeting July 6 at the Star schoolhouse northeast of Waterville, Kansas.

The house was called to order by the president. After the usual routine of business John Tommer explained the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium bill. Fred Peterson gave a splendid report of the county meeting held at Blue Rapids June 5.

We enjoyed a splendid program under the leadership of Imogene Tommer.

At the close of the meeting H. B. McCord, assisted by Mrs. Arthur Green, served ice tea, sandwiches, and cookies. The remainder of the evening was spent visiting.

We adjourned to meet July 20 at the Liberty schoolhouse.

Gertrude Tommer and Doris Peterson are the program committee.

Your reporter is the eats committee and she wishes to state we will have ice cream and cake at the next meeting at the Star schoolhouse, August 3. We are planning on having a speaker at this meeting, so please don't forget the date.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

BELLEVILLE PICNIC, AUGUST 1

Belleville, Kans., 7-11-34

Dear Cooperators:

On Wednesday, August 1, we will hold an all day picnic jointly with the Farm Bureau. We will have a ball game, horse shoe pitching, music and speaking at our Fair Grounds with basket dinner, etc.

I want to see many from adjoining counties present. It's just before primary election and we desire to demonstrate to all candidates that there is a huge farm problem. So whether a member of Farmers Union or Farm Bureau in this or any other county you are invited to help swell the crowd.

Many things need attention in regard to the farm problem. Let's get together and help solve them. The F. U. leads the way in cooperating marketing, one of our principal issues.

Come. Bring your friends.

JUDD E. SHIPPS.

IT'S MIGHTY HOT

Kansas is in the relentless grip of hot, dry weather—weather that dries up our corn and other crops, destroys our pastures, and evaporates our stock water supplies. Some parts of Kansas are burned almost to a crisp, while others, being more fortunate right at this time, are holding out temporarily against the parching sun.

A common expression is, "Oh, it'll rain some time; it always has." Kansas farmers thus express their in-born hopefulness, and their ability to "take it."

Kansas farmers will come out of this drouth, finally, with colors flying as usual. They do not give up easily. The old settlers, those men and women who came out here as pioneers in a new, raw country, fought with the elements, endured drouths and floods—and won. That fighting spirit is still in the blood of those who are now carrying on.

Times and experiences like the present serve to teach us, more emphatically than before, the necessity of banding together for our mutual protection and advancement as farmers. We are still looked to as the ones who must feed and clothe the people of this great nation. Events which have taken place have shoved us into the spotlight. The whole nation realizes the importance—the necessity—of a farm population equipped with its well deserved buying power. The nation has been brought to realize, over the frantic protests of selfish, short-sighted men who wish to dominate the entire wealth and monetary system of the country, that farmers must be given a chance equal to that of any other class.

To take advantage of this situation, and in the face of a national drouth, we must be organized into an effective union of farmers. This union of farmers must, of course, be supported from within, by the farmers themselves.

The Farmers Union fills the bill.

Therefore, every farmer should join and support

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Of Interest to Women

APPLE CHEESE BISCUITS

Mix and sift two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon soda and one teaspoon salt. Cut in three tablespoons shortening, and add one beaten egg, one-half cup canned apple sauce and one-fourth cup thick sour milk mixed together. Pat out on a floured board, cut into small biscuits and place in pans. Sprinkle with grated cheese, and bake in a hot oven, for 40 degrees, for ten to twelve minutes. This makes about sixteen medium sized biscuits.

CURRIED POTATOES

If you grow weary of fried potatoes, try curried ones. It is a pleasing way to make use of the left-over potatoes. Put 4 tablespoons of bacon fat in a skillet. When the fat is hot add 4 tablespoons of finely chopped onion, and cook until the onions turn yellow. Then add 6 boiled potatoes that have been sliced and let them cook a few minutes. Then add 3/4 cupful liquid in which a chicken has been stewed, 1-4 teaspoonful vinegar, and 1/2 teaspoonful curry powder. Simmer until the liquid has been absorbed by the potatoes. Garnish with finely chopped parsley and serve piping hot.

SALMON BALLS

2 cups mashed potatoes
1 cup salmon, flaked
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1 egg or 2 yolks
1-8 teaspoon celery salt
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1/2 cup flour

Mix potatoes, salmon, seasonings and egg. Shape into balls one and one-half inches in diameter. Roll in flour and fry in deep hot fat until well browned. Serve hot with royal sauce.

Soft Ginger Cookies

1 cup of sugar
1 cup of fat
1 cup of molasses
1 cup of sour milk
1 egg
1/2 teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of soda
4 teaspoons of combination baking powder

1 teaspoon of cinnamon
3 teaspoons of ginger
5 cups of flour

Cream fat and sugar. Add egg, molasses and soda dissolved in sour milk. Sift together flour, baking powder, spices and salt. Mix well. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a greased pan. Bake for fifteen to fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

FOR A FINE DESSERT

Butterscotch Rice Filling Filled with Apricots. Boil one-half cup rice three minutes in salted water, drain and add to two cups scalded milk. Cover and cook in double boiler until almost tender. Melt together one tablespoon butter and two-thirds cup brown sugar until thick, add to rice and continue cooking until the rice is very tender and the mixture thick. Add two slightly beaten egg yolks, cook one minute longer and pour into a buttered ring mold. When set and cold turn out onto a plate. Meanwhile, boil one-half cup sugar with the contents of a No. 2 can of apricots for three or four minutes, chill and fill the center of the rice ring. Serve plain or with plain or whipped cream. Serves eight.

SUNSHINE SALAD

1 cup of finely shredded cabbage
1 cup of ground raw carrots
1 cup of finely chopped unpeeled apples

1 teaspoon of minced onion
1 teaspoon of sugar
1-4 teaspoon of celery salt
2 tablespoons of lemon juice
3 tablespoons of orange juice.

All ingredients should be crispy cool. Toss lightly together and serve at once. This is as good as it sounds.

RAGOUT OF LAMB WITH PEAS

Cut one pound of stewing lamb in pieces for serving, dredge with flour and brown with two sliced onions in droppings. Add three cups water and two teaspoons salt, and simmer for two hours, covered. Add the contents of an 8-ounce can of peas, two potatoes cut in small cubes or balls and one-half cup canned tomatoes. Cook until potatoes are very tender, uncover. Thicken liquid very slightly with flour, season if necessary and serve. Serves four.

TOMATO SAUCE

2 cups cooked tomatoes
1 slice onion
3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
Salt
Pepper

Cook the onion and tomato together for 15 minutes. Melt the butter, add flour, and when these are well blended, add tomatoes. Bring to the boiling point and serve with left-over meat.

BEEFSTEAK PIE

2 pounds round or chuck steak
1 large onion, sliced
2 tablespoons lard
2 cups diced potatoes
1 egg
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper

Rich pastry or biscuit dough

Cut the steak into small pieces and brown them, together with the sliced onion, in hot lard. Cover with hot water and simmer for 30 minutes. Then add the diced potatoes and cook about 45 minutes longer, or until the potatoes are done. Thicken with flour and butter creamed together, and cover with a thin crust of biscuit dough or pie crust and bake in a moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) until the biscuit dough or pie crust is nicely browned.

Vegetables such as carrots or turnips are sometimes added to the beefsteak pie.

BANANA FRITTERS

1 1/2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 egg
3/4 cup milk
1 tablespoon sugar
1 cup sliced bananas

Mix flour, baking powder, salt, egg, milk, sugar. Beat well. Add bananas and drop from a spoon into deep hot fat. Fry 5 minutes, turning with fork to allow even browning. Remove to tissue paper, drain well.

TOMATOES BAKED WITH SAUSAGE

Cut firm ripe tomatoes in halves crosswise. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and sugar. Place thin sausage cake on each. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) 30 minutes.

GOOSEBERRY JAM

8 cups gooseberries
1 cup water
8 cups sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon cloves
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon lemon juice

Carefully select berries and remove stems. Add rest of ingredients, cook slowly and stir frequently until the mixture becomes thick and jelly-like. Pour into sterilized jars, when cool, seal with melted paraffin.

OATMEAL COOKIES

2-3 cup fat
1 1/2 cup dark brown sugar
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1-2 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon cloves
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped prunes
1-3 cup nuts
2 cups oatmeal
2 cups flour

1 teaspoon soda

Cream fat and sugar. Add eggs and milk. Beat well. Add rest of ingredients. Drop portions from end of spoon onto greased baking sheets. Flatten with broadside of knife. Bake 12 minutes in moderate oven.

QUICK RYE BREAD

1 egg, beat well
Add—
1-4 cupful of sugar
1-2 Cupful of Molasses
1 cupful of sour milk
1 teaspoonful of salt

Sift Together—
1 3-4 cupfuls of Rye flour
1 cupful of White flour
1 teaspoon of soda

Add wet ingredients to dry and mix until dry ones are moistened, turn in to a well-greased bread pan or muffin pans. Bake in moderate oven 44 minutes for loaf, 20 minutes for muffins.

MACARONI

Everyone serves macaroni, but few realize how delicious Italian macaroni can be. Cook 1 package macaroni in plenty of salted water. Drain and rinse with hot water. Make a sauce by cooking together in three tablespoons of butter, 1 onion chopped fine, 1 green pepper minced fine and 2 cupfuls finely mashed cooked tomatoes. Salt and pepper to taste. Cook slowly for several minutes until the vegetables are well done. Prepare enough grated cheese to fill a measuring cup. Put alternate layers of macaroni sauce and cheese in an oiled baking dish, and heat in a moderate oven for about 10 minutes before serving.

CARROT PICKLES

Select your carrots, wash and scrape but do not slice.
Boil salt water until tender but not mushy.
Pour off water and cover with spiced vinegar, to which has been added one-half cup of sugar to two cups cider vinegar. A handful of seedless raisins gives a pleasing flavor.
Serve these pickles the same as beet pickles, or with the beet pickles. They are attractive and delicious.

RAISIN YEAST CAKE

1 cup of yeast sponge
1 cup of brown sugar
2-3 cup of thick sour cream
2-1/4 cups of flour
1 teaspoon of soda
1 teaspoon of combination baking powder
1 lemon, grated rind and juice

2 eggs, well beaten
1 1/2 cups of seeded raisins
1 teaspoon of cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon each of cloves, nutmeg and allspice

Add sugar to sponge and beat hard. Add beaten eggs, beat again. Add sour cream in which the soda has been dissolved. Add the flour, sifted with the baking powder. Bake in layers or in a loaf in a moderate oven. Frost if desired.

DESSERT SALAD

2 large oranges
2 slices of pineapple, diced
2 marshmallows, quartered
1-2 cup of broken nut meats
2-3 cup of strawberries, halved

Lettuce

Cut oranges in two; remove pulp carefully, leaving shell clean. Mix pineapple, marshmallows, nuts and strawberries with orange pulp. Fill orange cups, cover with cream mayonnaise and garnish with nuts. Serve on lettuce.

DRIED BEEF IN CHEESE SAUCE ON TOAST

Make a cheese sauce of three tablespoons butter, three tablespoons flour, two cups of diluted evaporated milk and half cup of grated cheese, and season to taste with salt and pepper. Meanwhile, pour boiling water over half a pound of dried beef, drain at once and pull apart into small pieces, discarding any white stringy portions. Add to the cheese sauce, and serve on toast. Serve six.

CASSEROLE OF PORK CHOPS AND POTATOES

4 or 5 medium sized potatoes
1 tablespoon flour
Salt, pepper
2 tablespoons butter

2 to 3 cups milk
4 or 5 large pork chops

Pare the potatoes and cut them in thin slices. Arrange a layer of potatoes in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with a little flour, salt and pepper, and dot with butter. Continue until all the potatoes have been used. Add milk until the potatoes are almost covered. Brown the chops on both sides in a skillet, and place them on top of the potatoes. Cover the casserole and bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees Fahrenheit) for about an hour, or until the potatoes are tender. Remove the cover for the last fifteen minutes of baking.

NORWEGIAN FRUIT SOUP

1-4 pound prunes
6 cups water
2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
1 stick cinnamon
1-2 cup seedless raisins
1-2 cup diced apple
1-4 cup sugar
1 lemon sliced

Simmer prunes gently in water until they begin to plump. Add remaining ingredients and simmer 30 minutes. May be served hot or cold, as soup or dessert.

HORSERADISH CREAM

3 tablespoons grated horseradish
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon butter
1-2 tablespoon sugar

Blend flour and butter but do not brown. Season with paprika, sugar and onion juice and add to the meat stock or water to thicken. Moist. Cook slowly. Add the cream gradually, stirring to prevent lumping. When thickened add the horseradish and continue cooking about five minutes.

It takes early preparation of the soil to insure a good seedbed for August seeding of alfalfa. R. L. Throckmorton, department of agronomy, Kansas State College, says that on heavy soils, early shallow cultivation, followed by working at intervals to destroy all weeds and volunteer grain and to form a firm seedbed by August 15 is the most dependable method of preparation. He suggests that sandy soils or soils that are quite loose may be prepared by early disking instead of plowing.

Stripping after machine milking should probably be recommended as a safety factor, says W. H. Riddell, dairy department, Kansas State College, but he reports that recent tests at the Iowa Experiment Station showed no change in fat percentage and no serious cases of mastitis among the unstripped cows. Incidentally, the tests showed that massaging the udder or pulling down on the teat cups during the last few minutes of milking decreased the stripplings as much as 55 per cent.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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DEAD ANIMALS removed free. Tell Central charge toll call to us if animals good condition. Salina Rendering Works, Phone 360, Salina Kansas. tf-c

BALDWIN PARLOR GRAND PIANO like new, half price. Finest to be had. Also small grand very cheap. Write Mayfield Music Co. Hutchinson Kansas

Foals should be left at the barn when the mares are working, states F. W. Bell, department of animal husbandry, Kansas State College. The common practice of allowing the foal to follow the mare while she is in harness is bad, he says, because it makes a nuisance out of the foal and also exposes him to possibly injury. A foal this is six weeks old should be eating grain, and will be perfectly content when left alone in a box stall.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

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

Allen County

Fairview 2154.
Silver Leaf 2156.

Anderson County

Emerald, 2137

Brown County

Carson 1035

Chase County

Bazaar 1926.

Clay County

Broughton 2173

Olive Hill, 1120.

Pleasant View 592.

Ross 1124.

Swanson 1191.

Wheeler 1082.

Graham County

Hill City 2174.

Cloud County

Carroll 1056.

Wilcox, 2203

Coffey County

Independent 2145.

Sunny Side 2144.

Wolf Creek 1878.

Crawford County

Monmouth 1714.

Walnut Grove 1308.

Cherokee County

Melrose 2059 (reorganized)

Stony 2066.

Cowley County

South Bend, 1561.

Tisdale Busy Bee 1986.

Douglas County

Pleasant Valley 552.

Dickinson County

Herington 1063.

Ellsworth County

Burnmaster 943.

Cass Ridge 1038.

Excelsior 975.

Franklin 1301.

Ellis County

Excelsior 906.

Munior 881.

Pfeiffer 1777.

Smoky Hill (reorganized) 890

Stock Range 1057.

Sunny Knoll 2131.

Victoria 1584.

Franklin County

Columbia 1233.

Sand Creek 1220.

Geary County

Goose Creek 1391.

Moss Springs 1901.

Greenwood County

Hobo 1497.

Johnson County

Harmony 1830.

Lyon County

Admire 1255.

Lincoln County

Dew Drop 454.

Linn County

Goodrich 2090.

Marshall County

Barrett 1071.

Fairview 964.

Marshall Center 1349 (reorganized)

Unrise 1235.

Miami County

Bellyview 1192.

Block 1768 (reorganized)

Jingo 1737.

Washington, 1680

McPherson County

Castle Hill 1344.

Groveland 1685.

Northside 1061.

Pioneer 656 (reorganized)

Smoky Valley 830.

Smoky Hill 882.

South Diamond 1567.

Marion County

Harmony 196.

Lincolnton 404.

Prairie View 2105.

Mitchell County

Labon Creek 479.

Prairie Gem, 540.

Nemaha County

Downy 1127.

Hunt 1107.

Kelly 1253.

Summitt 2111.

Stratton 2198 (new)

Triumph, 1027.

Norton County

Mt. Pleasant 956.

Ness County

Nevada 1782 (reorganized)

Pride 1780.

Osborne County

Corinth 261.

Portis 348.

Ottawa County

Grover 108.

Osage County

Plum Creek 1484.

Pottawatomie County

Arispie 2197 (new).

Lone Tree 2196 (new).

Pleasant View 1843 (reorganized).

Phillips County

Gretna 654.

Townline 559.

Republic County

Agenda 2202 (new).

J. M. GAUME, M. D.

Salina, Kansas

Specialist in Proctology

(Diseases of the Rectum)

PILES treated without the knife

Rupture and Varicose Veins

treated with medicine,

no confinement.

Write for Booklet or Come to

Office for Examination

Office 134 N. 8th Phone 3505

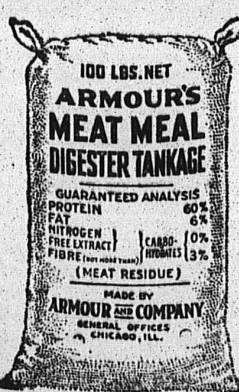
YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY

to market your dairy products
COOPERATIVELY
through the facilities of the

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kans.

Wakeeney, Kans.



Meat Scraps Tankage

Armour's and Morris' trade mark on a bag of tankage, meat scrap or bone meal assures you that every bag is FRESH—made of government inspected material—thoroughly analyzed and contains the GUARANTEED amount of protein—digestible protein. See your Farmers Union Store or Elevator for these high quality products. They are reasonably priced.

PATRONIZE YOUR NEW FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE WAREHOUSE

Second and Reynolds, Kansas City, Kansas

(Near the Stock Yards)

Warehouse Phone—Harrison 6244

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

354 Board of Trade Building

Telephone Victor 5781

Kansas City, Mo.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c

Credentia blank..... 10 for 5c

Demit blank.....15 for 10c

Local Secy's Receipt Books .25c

Farmers Union Buttons 25c

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

Postage and Labor

WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN

Farmers Union Song Leaflets,
Secretary's Minute Books50c
Business Manuals, now used
instead of Ritual, each 5c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c
Ladies Auxiliary Pins50c
per dozen10c

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

The shingles were charred, but the house was saved!



"I hear your barn burned the other day."

"Yes, and I wouldn't have a roof over my head if it hadn't been for the telephone. I called Dave and he got busy on the line and rounded up a bunch of men in a hurry. They saved the house, but the shingles were charred—it came that near burning!"

This conversation shows how closely a farmer near Crawfordville, Iowa,

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Scott Bros—Pawnee Co Nebr—21 steers 1171	7.50
S. M. Mitchell—Franklin Co Ks—5 steers 920	7.10
Pete Boquin—Lyon Co Ks—20 steers 926	7.00
Virgil Schwartz—Osage Co Ks—16 steers 1108	7.00
Pete Boquin—Lyon Co Ks—5 steers 1200	7.00
M. A. Holt—McPherson Co Ks—41 steers 945	6.50
M. J. Cokerly—Lane Co Ks—39 steers 758	6.35
Aug Koelsch—Miami Co Ks—5 steers 894	6.25
Willis R. Loch—Pawnee Co Nebr—20 steers 1068	6.25
W. H. Mills—Osage Co Ks—6 sts, hfs 718	6.00
Peter Thowse Jr—Wabaunsee Co Ks—12 steers 890	5.75
Horace Thompson Est—Waba. Co Ks—36 hfs 704	5.75
Peter Thowse Jr—Wabaunsee Co Ks—19 hfs 617	5.50
L. B. Henderson—Washington Co Ks—24 sts 904	5.50
J. L. Myers—Johnson Co Mo—5 steers 984	5.75
A. T. McIntyre—Elk Co Ks—27 steers 1037	5.50
Chas Green—Linn Co Ks—8 sts, hfs 552	5.50
Joe Hunt—Johnson Co Mo—4 hfs 742	5.35
John Rotman—Mitchell Co Ks—6 sts, hfs 595	5.25
Bob Steele—Wabaunsee Co Ks—5 sts, hfs 440	5.00
Will Florence—Riley Co Ks—10 steers 466	4.75
Wakeney S A—Trego Co Ks—11 calves 319	4.50
Geo Kent—Clay Co Ks—9 steers 434	4.25
Wakeney S A—Trego Co Ks—17 calves 238	4.00
Alta Vista S A—Washington Co Ks—3 cows 995	3.50
L. A. Hendrick—Wabaunsee Co Ks—4 heifers 715	3.50
W. E. Dickinson—Osborne Co Ks—5 cows 1116	3.35
Bowley Bros—Clay Co Ks—6 steers 1108	3.25
Chas Stevenson—Marshall Co Ks—6 steers 556	3.00
T. A. Gordon—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 cows 1103	3.00
W. D. Owens—Lare Co Ks—16 cows 1132	3.00
Will LaHosh—Osborne Co Ks—3 cows 1293	3.00
J. F. Winston—Johnson Co Ks—5 cows 1142	3.00
Geo Rahn—Cherokee Co Ks—14 steers 672	2.90
J. C. Dean—Chautauk, Okla—17 steers 635	2.90
W. B. Pringle—Chase Co Ks—4 cows 975	2.50
John E. Kuhn—Dickinson Co Ks—3 cows 1020	2.50
Alex Denels—Marion Co Ks—9 cows 1102	2.50
W. E. Hammon—Hardy, Okla—16 cows 1035	2.25
C. L. Mason—Livingston Co Ks—5 cows 865	2.00
J. C. Dean—Chautauk, Okla—10 heifers 635	2.00
Will Wachs—Ellsworth Co Ks—14 cows 686	1.80
Geo Rahn—Coville Co Ks—16 cows 725	1.25
Geo Kent—Clay Co Ks—14 cows 793	1.25
A. L. Arrington—Rooks Co Ks—5 cows 774	1.25

SHEEP

N. H. Hill—Grundy Co Mo—20 60	7.50
Guy Fletcher—Henry Co Mo—12 81	7.50
Lewis Smith—Lafayette Co Mo—12 83	7.50
Will LaRosh—Osborne Co Ks—31 70	7.50
Cliff Good—Osborne Co Ks—14 77	7.50
Albert Hoewert—Osborne Co Ks—15 85	7.50
Nick Heitschmidt—Osborne Co Ks—17 77	7.50
Al McDaniel—Russell Co Ks—35 77	7.50
Wallace Seaman—Osborne Co Ks—7 70	7.50
W. H. Sherman—Cedar Co Mo—13 48	4.00
Chas Grove—Cedar Co Mo—6 49	7.50
J. A. Budd—Cedar Co Mo—7 72	7.50
Raymond Brown—Osage Co Ks—9 71	7.50
Fred J. Magierfeldt—Osage Co Ks—6 71	7.50
E. L. McCann, Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—41 69	4.00
E. L. McCann, Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—5 60	4.00
H. A. Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—8 76	7.75
J. R. Loughridge—Osage Co Ks—21 73	7.75
R. M. Sharp—Sullivan Co Mo—12 60	7.75
Ray Good—Sullivan Co Mo—6 65	4.00
Edd Davis—Wabaunsee Co Ks—6 75	8.00
C. J. Steel—Woodson Co Ks—13 68	8.00
John Hodgson—Linn Co Ks—5 66	8.00
Geo Wehmeyer—Henry Co Mo—10 71	8.00
Frank Bishop—Marshall Co Ks—45 76	8.00
Frank Bishop—Marshall Co Ks—15 71	8.00
L. E. Webber—Lafayette Co Mo—30 71	8.00
Fred Scovill—Miami Co Ks—8 76	8.00
Guy Moberly—Grundy Co Mo—10 56	8.00
Earl Heifer—Osage Co Ks—18 89	8.00
W. B. Collins—Grundy Co Mo—10 69	8.00
Dee Newton—Lafayette Co Mo—8 72	8.00
Harry Chaney—Hickory Co Mo—6 60	8.00
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—9 67	7.35
D. R. Ring—Johnson Co Mo—15 93	7.35
John W. Pierce—Cass Co Mo—8 71	6.50
W. M. Taylor—Sullivan Co Mo—32 60	6.50
Merle Weide—Neosho Co Ks—6 73	4.20
L. M. Smith—Sullivan Co Ks—7 70	7.25
Russell Elliott—Neosho Co Ks—8 87	5.25
Arthur Weide—Neosho Co Ks—18 75	7.35
Henry Gnadl—Wabaunsee Co Ks—5 74	7.00
Emma Co-Op Elev. Co—Lafayette Co Ks—10 87	7.00
Emma Co-Op Elev. Co—Lafayette Co Ks—15 80	7.00
Emma Co-Op Elev. Co—Laf. Co Ks—7 81	7.00
Frank Tucker—Linn Co Mo—11 66	7.00
Frank Tucker—Linn Co Mo—5 58	4.00
Chas Van Vack—Cass Co Mo—11 76	4.00
J. H. Sarge—Linn Co Mo—6 63	5.50
Geo Heinecker—Barton Co Mo—17 80	7.00

HOGS

J. J. Schiffman—Linn Co Ks—14 240	4.50
R. M. Harlan—Linn Co Ks—10 292	4.50
G. L. Nelson—Marshall Co Ks—6 2250	4.15
J. A. Keating—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 403	3.75
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—7 231	2.00
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—6 3 cows—246	3.75
Walker Johns—Lyon Co Ks—20 232	4.45
Anton E. Peterson—Clay Co Ks—23 236	4.40
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—25 235	4.40
John H. Myers—Nemaha Co Ks—40 313	4.45
Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—23 thin 233	4.00
Albert Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—23 236	4.50
A. Elson—Johnson Co Ks—6 356	4.40
G. A. Swenson—Clay Co Ks—6 251	4.50
The Thomas Farms—Linn Co Ks—5 496	4.40
Joe Hemme—Jefferson Co Ks—11 240	4.45
Rouland Bros—Osage Co Ks—1 249	4.55
J. S. Barnes—Cass Co Mo—21 257	4.50
Frank Satter—Clay Co Ks—22 258	4.55
Goemann Bros—Clay Co Ks—27 301	4.55
John Otto—Mitchell Co Ks—3 355	4.55
J. F. Seary—Grundy Co Mo—6 246	4.55

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy & Poultry Cooperatives
Inc.

Butter

The butter market, while not showing any great change from the opening, has been a nervous one all through the week. Extra firsts opened at 23 1/4c, advanced to 23 3/4c, then on the 10th going back to 23c, making a right about face movement on the 11th, coming back to 23 1/4c. Standard firsts in the same way, opened at 22 3/4c, down to 22 1/4c and back to 22 3/4c. 89 score opened at 22c, down to 21 1/4c, closing at 22 1/4c. 88 score cars opened at 21 1/4c, up to 21 3/4c, down 1/4c and then back to 21 1/4c at the close.

It is said that the sharp advance on the 11th, following the equally sharp break on the 10th, was due to the very bullish Government report coming out after the close of trading on the 10th on grains. It is expected that the shortage of grain will effect the feed situation this coming winter, which in turn effected the demand for butter to go into storage at present and resulted in the sharp upturn on the closing day of the week. The reports of general rains over a large portion of the territory earlier in the week coupled with rather liberal receipts was the cause for the weakness which developed in the slump on the 10th of which shows how nervous and unstable the markets are at the present time.

Eggs

The egg market worked a little higher on the top grades during the week. Extra firsts opened at 14 1/4c, advanced to 14 3/4c, and jumped 1/2c on the 11th to 15 1/4c. Fresh firsts opened at 14c, closing at 15c up 1c. Current receipts opened at 12 3/4c, advanced to 13c, and then to 13 1/4c. Directs were 11 1/2c all week advancing 1/2c on the last day to 12c. Checks were 11c until the last day when they graded advanced 1/2c closing at 11 1/2c.

—B. L. Betts.

We are continuing the article prepared by Frederick C. Howe entitled "The Most Complete Agricultural Recovery in History."

A Comparison with America

"Let us compare what the farmer has done for himself in Denmark with what has been done to the farmer in the United States by our commercialized distributive system. The statistics of spreads and margins which are available are inadequate. They do, however, give the approximate cost of the processing and distribution of our commodities."

"Dr. Frederick V. Waugh, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in address before the American Farm Economic Association in Philadelphia last December, quoted an estimate that the total marketing bill of the United States for the year 1929 was \$27,000,000,000. This estimate is made up as follows:

Cost of operating retail stores \$14,000,000,000

Cost of operating wholesale houses 6,000,000,000

Light Butchers 170 to 229 Lbs

Chas Chambers—Geary Co Ks—26 190	4.35
Lloyd Dunlap—Marshall Co Ks—8 211	4.50
A. J. Keating—Pottawatomie Co Ks—7 187	4.00
Martin Flegenbaum—Lafayette Co Mo—14 202	4.45
Fred Cox—Linn Co Ks—1 213	4.50
H. T. Norton—Greenwood Co Ks—12 190	4.50
Thomas Cockraw—Linn Co Ks—5 226	4.50
Cw Miller, W. J. Stewart—Mar. Co Ks—5 180	4.25
Farmers Union S A—Thomas Co Ks—25 190	4.45
Wakeney S A—Trego Co Ks—29 224	4.45
R. L. Parks—Henry Co Mo—10 184	4.35
W. C. Maree—St. Clair Co Mo—1 175	4.35
Roy Sadder—Henry Co Mo—18 194	4.40
Wes Beine—Woodson Co Ks—5 190	4.40
Russell Elliott—Woodson Co Ks—6 180	4.45
Quinter Co-Op L S—Gove Co Ks—13 180	4.25
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—24 198	4.35
Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—15 185	4.20
A. M. Arnett—Marshall Co Ks—6 175	4.25
J. J. Christian—Henry Co Mo—8 178	4.25
L. B. Christian—Henry Co Mo—6 195	4.30
H. D. Gander—Bates Co Mo—28 176	3.75
A. J. Hildebrand—Douglas Co Ks—41 207	4.45
Elmer Person—Bates Co Mo—10 184	4.15
John Greenwald—St. Clair Co Mo—12 170	4.15
C. A. Hofford—Lyon Co Ks—6 208	4.35
A. R. Kleitzing—Lyon Co Ks—5 170	3.50
Walsburg F U S A—Riley Co Ks—54 204	4.35
Fred Potts—Riley Co Ks—9 204	4.35
Frankfort F U S A—Marshall Co Ks—23 218	4.15
Frankfort F U S A—Marshall Co Ks—10 171	3.50
Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—30 211	4.50
Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—16 191	4.15
Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—15 plain 193	4.00
Albert Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—7 202	4.25
Geo Wuerfel—Anderson Co Ks—10 190	4.20
L. M. Martz—Beates Co Mo—30 206	4.00
V. R. Miller—Franklin Co Ks—10 175	4.00
Clarence Benson—Carroll Co Mo—11 171	4.00
Harry G Ritzel—Harshall Co Ks—8 201	4.45
Dean Stutzman—Lafayette Co Mo—8 196	4.40
Cliff Hannah—Jefferson Co Ks—5 184	4.00
C. B. Bowman—Livingston Co Mo—11 218	4.00
C. R. Cramer—Riley Co Ks—38 227	4.50
W. H. Grasty—Linn Co Ks—23 215	4.50
Tabor Edmunds—Jefferson Co Ks—6 2126	4.45
Frank Hatcher—Sullivan Co Ks—18 178	4.40
Paul Grimm—Miami Co Ks—13 226	4.50
Phillips Odette—Cloud Co Ks—13 226	4.50
Jeff Donaldson—Clay Co Mo—15 216	4.50
C. O. Wichstrom—Riley Co Ks—14 174	3.75
Carl P. Brannock—Jackson Co Mo—18 207	4.35
L. J. Wegman—Pottawatomie Co Ks—28 207	4.35
C. A. Myers—Franklin Co Ks—20 203	4.30
John Rotman—Mitchell Co Ks—12 204	4.45
F. U. Co-Op S A—Marshall Co Ks—12 204	4.45
F. U. Co-Op S A—Marshall Co Ks—12 191	4.35
Carl Pelot—Lafayette Co Mo—15 216	3.85
Gordon Erickson—Marshall Co Ks—7 190	3.75
Wm. Flynn—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 176	3.75
A. S. Lee—Osage Co Ks—17 202	4.50
J. C. Cooper—Craw Co Ks—8 197	4.50
Floyd Calvin—Coffey Co Ks—8 198	4.35
Ebin Smith—Davies Co Mo—5 172	4.25
A. B. Drawbaugh—Carroll Co Mo—8 200	4.25
Arthur Krueger—Lafayette Co Mo—27 193	4.50
John Schnackenberg—Lafayette Co Mo—7 191	4.50
Charlie Fuller—Cloud Co Ks—10 219	3.00
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—13 213	4.50
Sherman Young—Wabaunsee Co Ks—6 206	4.55
H. L. Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—18 201	4.55
H. L. Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—18 201	4.55

Light Lights—130 to 169 Lbs

Adolph Sedivy—Marshall Co Ks—8 141	2.75
Gas Olson—Riley Co Ks—6 131	1.50
Geo Herron—Riley Co Ks—9 146	2.75
David H Evans—Livingston Co Mo—12 150	3.25
Farmers U S A—Thomas Co Ks—10 158	4.20
Farmers U S A—Thomas Co Ks—17 150	4.00
Farmers U S A—Thomas Co Ks—7 4 pigs 134	3.50
A Magnuson—Osage Co Ks—12 155	3.00
J. R. Ewing—Henry Co Mo—12 150	3.75
Victor Good—Grundy Co Mo—5 168	4.00
E. Robinson—Miami Co Ks—7 thin 167	4.00
Ed Gates—Davies Co Mo—1 160	3.15
Ed Fiedt—Lafayette Co Mo—7 161	3.00
Roy Simmons—Henry Co Mo—7 162	3.00
Harvey Hettenbach—Dickinson Co Ks—5 137	2.75
Frankfort F U S A—Marshall Co Ks—7 145	2.50
Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—10 160	3.00
John L. Johns—Johnson Co Mo—10 158	3.25
Harley Williams—Sullivan Co Mo—5 164	3.50
John Rundle and Son—Clay Co Ks—12 155	3.75
Gordon Erickson—Marshall Co Ks—5 142	2.00
August Apprill—Lafayette Co Mo—12 160	3.65
Horace Jones—Riley Co Ks—11 thin 115	3.25
James Herndon—St. Clair Co Mo—7 150	3.50
Tabor Edmunds—Jefferson Co Ks—17 153	3.50
C. H. Ayers—Vernon Co Mo—13 164	3.75
G. L. Lytle—Franklin Co Ks—17 152	3.25

Pigs 130 Lbs. Down

Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—12 118	2.00
Bert Fisher—Clay Co Ks—8 129	1.75
Leo Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—18 129	2.50
August Apprill—Lafayette Co Mo—6 123	2.00
W. E. Martin—Henry Co Mo—8 115	2.00
Robt Chambers—Leavenworth Co Ks—14 112	2.00
Roy Raxrode—Linn Co Ks—5 124	2.25
W. A. Walters—Miami Co Ks—7 104	2.00
Adolph Sedivy—Marshall Co Ks—10 113	2.00
Gas Olson—Riley Co Ks—24 97	2.00
Harry Bartels—Lafayette Co Mo—11 110	2.00
J. R. Ewing—Henry Co Mo—5 112	2.00
G. F. Hutchinson—Livingston Co Mo—17 140	1.75

SOWS

Wakeney S A—Trego Co Ks—9 358	3.65
Farmers U S A—Thomas Co Ks—3 302	8.75
Frankfort F U S A—Marshall Co Ks—12 325	4.60
Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—16 238	3.75
J. G. Frizzell—Livingston Co Mo—4 275	3.00
F. U. Co-Op S A—Marshall Co Ks—15 324	3.75
F. U. S A—Marshall Co Ks—10 34	3.50
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—9 389	3.75

Manufacturers' cost of selling

selling	3,000,000,000
Freight transportation	4,000,000,000
Total	\$27,000,000,000

"According to this estimate, almost one third of the income of the United States in 1929 was used to pay for marketing goods. Dr. Waugh says that this "estimate is certainly conservative."

"Taking the five major types of farm products of the country, comprising 75 per cent of the total value of foods consumed, a rough estimate shows that the value received by the producer in 1929 was 40 percent of the total retail value of \$19,021,000,000. In other words, the farmers received \$7,566,000,000 while the consumers paid \$19,021,000,000 for the finished products."

"In recent years the farmers' share of the consumers' dollar has been going less and less. For instance, in the case of 14 important foodstuffs it is estimated that in 1929 the corresponding figures were 38 cents and 62 cents; in 1932, 33 cents and 67 cents; in March 1933, 31 cents and 69 cents. Adjustment Administration reversed this drift to some extent. In November 1933 the farmer got 36 cents of the consumers' dollar, while the distributor and processor got 64 cents."

"Put another way, typical monthly purchases per family, of 14 important foods, cost \$26.11 in 1929. Of this the farmer received \$12.40, while the processor and distributor received \$13.71."

"In 1932 the average cost of these foods was \$16.78, of which the farm-

er received \$5.54 and the processor and distributor received \$11.24.

"As to dairy products, the farmer received 52 cents of the consumers' dollar in 1929, while he received but 37 cents in 1932, and 38 cents in 1933."

"As to wheat products, the farmer in 1929 received 28 cents of the consumers' dollar, while in 1933 he received but 17 cents."

"As to meats, the farmer received 53 cents of the consumers' dollar in 1929, 35 cents in 1932 and 38 cents in 1933."

"In this exhibit of these two nations we have two different approaches to the problem of the farmer. In one nation the farmer is his own processor, his own manufacturer, his own distributor, his own sales agent. Agriculture is a self-contained industry, like the steel trust. In the other exhibit, the farmer entrusts to others the processing, the manufacturing, the distribution, and the selling of his products."

"Now, it is an interesting statistical fact that the gross income of the farmer in 1933 was almost exactly the same as the gross income of the factory employees. They are apparently an underlying principle in this parallel. Factory wages and farm income go hand in hand. If, therefore, we can increase the farmer's income by absorbing and the consumer of the costs which now go to the distributor, we can confidently expect an increase in factory pay rolls as well. If agriculture in America could make a self-contained industry, and if the costs of agriculture could be increased in amount, the pay envelope of the factory employee might be increased by a like sum."

The Lesson of Democracy

"There are many lessons which this little country offers which cannot be described. They can only be felt. There are likewise many things which give comfort to those who despair of the political State being other than an agency of privileged interests which use it for their own ends. Denmark has demonstrated the fact that civilization can be controlled in the interest of all the people; that by cooperative efforts and the control of the State in the interest of all classes, poverty can be ended, economic security can be guaranteed, and want and fear can be expelled from the mind of the citizen. In other countries constitute the "forgotten" classes or the submerged tenth."

"Special interests use the State to gain privileges for themselves; privileges which of necessity involve burdens which must be borne by others. These privileges are economic; they involve a stranglehold; usually a stranglehold on the political State as well as the economic instruments which the State controls. The State for good; for good not to the few but good to the whole, and Denmark has ended that hopeless merged life which is the lot of millions of the Western world. It is the State's use of its own instrumentalities for the well-being of all its people that makes this little country stand out in the contemporary world."

"There is no individualism in Denmark; all but complete individualism an individualism that finds the game free from favors and opportunities open to all on something like equal terms. Each one has the right to do as he pleases, and he is willing to equip himself for the opportunity he can have a little farm provided for him, equipped and ready for use. He acquires this little farm by his own character on the one hand and, on the other hand, by community credit which is generously extended to him. No longer need he be an oppressed tenant."

"Tenancy, as a matter of fact, has been all but extinct in this little country, a country, too, which a few generations ago was still largely in the possession of great landowners whose properties had descended to them from feudal times. This widespread distribution of land ownership is the essence of Danish democracy. It expresses the courage and self-reliance of the people. For they work for themselves rather than for another. Each one has the right to do as he pleases, and he is willing to equip himself for the opportunity he can have a little farm provided for him, equipped and ready for use. He acquires this little farm by his own character on the one hand and, on the other hand, by community credit which is generously extended to him. No longer need he be an oppressed tenant."