

THE KANSAS FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XXVIII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1935

NUMBER 25

NATIONAL UNION REAFFIRMED ITS STAND ON ISSUES

Thirty-first Annual Convention of National Farmers Union at Kankakee, Ill., was Harmonious Affair this Year

KANSAS WAS PRESENT

All Officers Re-elected; Crowds Were Smaller this Year than Last; Juniors Had Important Part in Convention

The two-day session of the thirty-first annual convention of the National Farmers Union, held Tuesday and Wednesday, November 19 and 20, at Kankakee, Illinois, marked one of the most harmonious of recent Farmers Union conventions. All officers were re-elected, including the five members of the board. The officers are: E. H. Everson, St. Charles, South Dakota, president; C. N. Rogers, Indianola, Iowa, vice president; E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois, secretary-treasurer; and the directors: Joe Plummer, Akron, Colorado; John C. Epp, Canby, Minn.; J. M. Graves, Perkins, Okla.; George A. Nelson, Milltown, Wis.; and W. C. Irby, Jacksonville, Ala.

The convention went on record as reaffirming its former stand on most economic questions of the day. Among the most outstanding resolutions adopted were those demanding passage of the Frazier-Lemke reorganization bill, cost of production legislation looking to assurance of peace, a bill demanding control of packers in direct buying operations, better banking and credit laws, and others. The complete resolutions will be published as soon as a copy can be obtained from National headquarters.

The attendance this year at Kankakee was much smaller than last year at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, although the sessions were held, which the sessions were held, was quite well filled most of the time. The Juniors and those interested in developing Junior Farmers Union activities met in a large room in Hotel Kankakee. Something was going on in the Junior department most of the entire time of the convention.

Representatives from Kansas

A. M. Kinney of Huron and E. A. Crall of Erie were the regular Kansas Farmers Union delegates. They were accompanied to the convention by John Vesceky, president, and Floyd Lynn, secretary, of the Kansas Union. The four drove up Monday, November 18. Others from Kansas included Mr. and Mrs. L. Beckman, Fritz Meenan and E. J. Mail, all of Clay Center, and the one Junior representative from Kansas, Vincent Larson of Leonardville. Mr. Crall was chosen to serve on the committee on organization and cooperation. Mr. Kinney was on the credentials committee and on the resolutions committee. Mr. Vesceky was appointed as one of the judges in the Juniors' essay contest. Mr. Lynn served on the newspaper and publicity committee and on the Junior Activities committee.

Good Entertainment
Top-notch entertainment was furnished at intervals throughout the convention, much of it by the male chorus from South Dakota, and much by the Illinois Corn Crackers. A group of Farmers Union folks under the direction of Chester Graham, state secretary of the Michigan Farmers Union, put on a number of Danish folk dances which were much enjoyed. This folk dance was a part of the Junior program.

Broadcast on B. C.
The annual addresses by president E. H. Everson and secretary E. E. Kennedy were delivered Tuesday forenoon, and were broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network. The address of Tuesday afternoon was that by Milo Reno, Congressman Wm. Lemke of North Dakota spoke in the evening. Congressman Sam Messingale, Oklahoma, co-author of the Messingale-Thomas cost of production bill, was the outstanding speaker Wednesday forenoon.

The Juniors' Part
The Juniors practically took over the program Wednesday afternoon. Winners of the essay contest and of the four-minute speaking contest were called upon to deliver or read their entry to the audience. The various Junior leaders of the different states were introduced by Mrs. Elsie Olson, National Farmers Union Junior leader. At the close of the Junior program, Mrs. Olson, who is

leaving the work in connection with the National Farmers Union, was presented with a beautiful traveling case, which was the gift of the Juniors.

A parade was held Tuesday evening along the streets of Kankakee. Various states and a number of different Locals and County Unions had entries, many of which were effective and interesting.

Election of officers came Wednesday night, following the final adoption of the reports of committees. The Kansas delegates will prepare a report on the convention, a summary of which will be printed in the Kansas Union Farmer according to the constitution and by-laws. The resolutions and other details will be published in an early issue, as soon as copies are prepared and sent out by the National office.

BREATHING SPELL (From Rural Electrification Administration)

The Rural Electrification Administration, young nephew of Uncle Sam, is instrumental in fulfilling the prophecy of one of the world's greatest electrical geniuses.

Thomas A. Edison, before his death predicted a "breathing spell" in electrical invention that would give the world a chance to develop the marvels that it has acquired. In the preface of a book written by his friend, Ernest Greenwood, Edison wrote: "I am an old man now, I have lived to see the street car, the elevator, the electrified railroad, and the automobile, the phonograph, the motion picture, the radio, the airplane, and the beginning of television. It seems today to many, as it seemed to most men and women in 1882, that no great forward steps remain to be taken."

"It may be that the next forty years will not produce inventions of such revolutionary character. Progress has been made so rapid that we may require a breathing spell in which to consolidate our gains, and develop present inventions to their full capacity. But of one thing I am more positive than I was even forty years ago—the electrical development of America has only well begun."

The hull, the breathing spell in which to consolidate our gains, to develop these inventions and to expand the use of electricity, is here. While moving picture technicians are working feverishly on color and sound photography, railroad companies are busily constructing new miles of electrified track and revolutionizing train construction. Television is being swiftly, if silently, improved. Even the familiar old street car is taking on dashing new lines."

Yet nearly ninety per cent of our farm population is without the benefits and advantages of electricity. To this less favored group, electricity must seem a friend only to the city dweller. To him it brings rapid transportation, communication and amusement. For him it washes and irons; it sweeps and sews; it runs his factories and lights his cities; it cooks his food and brings him an inexhaustible supply of clean, running water, what the farmer and his family still struggle the difficult paths of their forefathers.

Men of vision see that this gap between the city and the country must be bridged for the benefit of all. President Roosevelt and Congress have laid the foundation stone of the span in creating the Rural Electrification Administration, whose purpose is to assist in the extension of electric service to agricultural areas where it is badly needed. The REA will lend money at low interest rates for the extension of power lines where practical projects are submitted. Write to Washington, D. C. for further information.

In the words of Edison "the electrical development of America has only well begun."

YESECKY IN MEETINGS

Following is a schedule of meetings of President John Vesceky during the first week in December.

Tuesday, December 3, 1:30 p. m.—Gove County meeting, Grinnell.
December 3, 8 p. m.—Grainfield.
Wednesday, December 4, 8 p. m.—Quinter.

Thursday, December 5, Voda Local, Big Creek Hall, Wakeke.
Saturday, December 7, 10 a. m.—annual meeting Ellsworth County Farmers Union, Ellsworth.

TOO MANY TENANTS

More than 50 per cent of the land of Kansas is farmed by tenants. The 1935 census shows 19 million acres to be so operated. In 1934, owners operated 12 million acres, and farmers who owned part and rented part of their land operated 16 million acres. Much of Kansas agriculture's future depends upon satisfactory relations between tenants and their landlords, says W. E. Grimes, agricultural economist, K. S. A. C.

SOLD PIES AND LUNCHEONS

Moss Springs Local No. 1901, near Alva, recently held a meeting at which pies and hot lunches were sold. They did very well with their sales of eats and had a good time and a good attendance, reports Fred Crowell, secretary.

LOCALS TO VOTE ON AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

For Information of Membership, the Three Proposed Amendments to Approved by the Recent State Convention, Are Published Here

VOTE BY BALLOTS

Necessary Blanks to be Sent Out to Each Local for Action According to Provisions of Constitution and By-Laws

The three proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Kansas Farmers Union which will be considered and voted on by the various Locals within the next few weeks, are as follows:

1. Amend the constitution and by-laws by adding a new section, designated as Section 7, Article V, Division C (page 37), entitled such section, "Membership of Employees," which shall be worded as follows: "All employees of any or all local, county and state-wide Farmers Union business institutions must be paid-up, dues paying members of the Kansas Farmers Union, and must continue to be dues-paying members during any subsequent year of employment."

2. Amend the constitution and by-laws by adding this sentence to section 2, entitled "Election of Delegates," Articles I, Division B (page 6, line 17), following the word "representation": "such delegate to be a member in good standing in the Kansas Farmers Union, and a stockholder or member of the association which he or she may represent."

3. Section 1, Article IV, Division C (page 35): Amend by inserting, at the end of the section, the following: "Provided that in families wherein two or more adult dues-paying members reside in the same home, only one of those members shall be required to pay the full membership dues, and that the additional member or members may have 50 cents deducted from their dues as above stipulated, and shall not, therefore, receive the state paper."

The last amendment, or Number 3, was offered in addition to the report of the committee, but was approved by the convention. According to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, these amendments must be submitted to the Locals for ratification or rejection. Each Local will be furnished with a blank ballot containing the proposed amendments. Each amendment will be voted on separately by the Locals and each Local secretary shall state in the provided blank the number of votes for and against each proposed amendment. The results are to be sent to the state secretary, and the state board finally determined by actual count, whether each amendment is approved.

A year ago, after the 1934 amendments had all been ratified or rejected, new and revised copies of the constitution and by-laws were printed. They are for sale at the state office, at 5 cents per copy. Each member is urged to secure a copy, in order to be fully informed.

SMALL HOG RALLY COMING?

The first 10 days of December may witness a small rally in hog prices over the last few days of November, but no large rally should be expected in the near future, thinks Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

Prices have rallied from the low point of late October, but the low in this swing of the market probably has not yet been made. The trend since August has been normal, although a leveling down of the whole hog price structure has occurred in the first 15 days of November. Usually a little stronger than either the last 10 days of October or the first 10 days of December.

With a little rally in hog prices and corn prices working lower, there would be a tendency to hold back marketing until heavier weights were reached. Should this tendency gain the momentum of which there is some indication, the now could be made in late January or February. This is likely to happen unless more hogs are moved between now and Christmas.

If business conditions continue to improve as they have in the past 60 days, the accumulation of hog supply may be offset, allowing the owner to sell for more money after Christmas than before.

It still seems advisable to sell without trying for extra heavy weights if the hogs are ready. A program of selling pigs as bred girls also seems advisable. If the hogs are carried past Christmas, it seems advisable to arrange the feeding program so the animals may be carried to March 10 to 15 before selling.

Write to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, Kansas City, for latest market information.

The spores and germs of plant diseases are merely seeds by which diseases live from one season to the next. These disease seeds germinate just as do the seeds of higher plant life when the new season's moisture and temperature conditions become favorable. Knowledge of how to eliminate these organisms is necessary to control plant diseases.

ELECTIONS COMING

December is the month in which Locals and County Unions take care of the matter of election of officers for the ensuing year. Many meetings are being announced, together with the information that election of officers will form part of the business at hand. It is well to have large representations if membership attend these meetings. Then, the selection of officers represents the choice of the membership.

Another thing: A good member will not object to being chosen to fill an office or to perform tasks for the Locals.

LADIES AUXILIARY NAMES OFFICERS AT STATE CONVENTION

Mrs. M. L. Beckman, Clay Center, is President; Mrs. J. C. Orr, Conway Springs, Vice President; Mrs. Alquist, Clay, Secretary

SHOW MUCH INTEREST

One New Local Organized During Year; Organization Discussed Plans for Work during Coming Year; Look for Reports

The following report of the activities of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Kansas Farmers Union was received late last week from Mrs. Everett Alquist, Clay Center, the new state secretary of the organization. The Kansas Union Farmer will be glad to have reports from the Ladies' Auxiliary, and will publish them at any time. Mrs. Alquist's report follows:

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Farmers Union was held at the Kelley Hotel in Iowa, October 31, at 2 p. m. with a large number of members and visitors present. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. M. L. Beckman of Clay Center, president; Mrs. J. C. Orr, of Conway Springs, vice-president, and Mrs. Everett Alquist of Clay Center, as secretary-treasurer.

One new local auxiliary at Conway Springs was organized during the past year. Discussions of carrying on the auxiliary work took place and many helpful suggestions were made and much interest was shown.

FARM GROUPS INCREASING USE OF "BANK FOR CO-OPS"

Loan commitments by the Wichita Bank for Co-Operatives for October totaled \$314,867.89—another good month for this unit of the Farm Credit Administration of the Ninth District.

"With this kind of a month to help us," said President Ralph Snyder, "we have some 'Triple A' figures of our own, which we don't mind offering for inspection. What we call our 'Triple A' are 'Applications,' 'Approvals' and 'Advances.' From organization to date these items now read as follows: 'Applications for loans, \$3,800,917.64; 'Approvals of loan applications, \$2,684,221.82."

"Advances on loan commitments made, \$1,750,095.00. "We have some 'Triple A' figures of our own, which we don't mind offering for inspection. What we call our 'Triple A' are 'Applications,' 'Approvals' and 'Advances.' From organization to date these items now read as follows: 'Applications for loans, \$3,800,917.64; 'Approvals of loan applications, \$2,684,221.82."

"Even though the principle of farm Credit Administration financing—'money at cost' for the cooperating members—enables us to offer a remarkably low interest rate just now, we are finding appreciation of the fact that the adaptability, reliability and sound cooperative business practices which characterize Bank for Co-Operatives' financing, are most important. Interest rates will go up as times become more prosperous. Right now they are remarkably low—four, three or two per cent, depending on the type of loan."

MEMBER DIES SUDDENLY

I. D. Rhodes, member of Johnstown Local No. 749 near McPherson, died suddenly on Monday, November 25. He was stricken while at work in the field, death following in a short time. His Local met that night and voted to send flowers, and adopted resolutions of sympathy. The resolutions will appear in this paper at a later date. Mr. Rhodes was a middle aged man and had apparently been in good health up to the moment of the sudden attack. His family, neighbors and friends deeply mourn his passing.

A good home-mixed mash for laying hens can be prepared by grinding together 100 pounds each of corn, wheat, and oats and mixing this with 75 pounds of meat scrap, 45 pounds of ground alfalfa hay (fourth or fifth cutting), and 5 pounds of salt. With this, each 100 hens should receive daily 10 to 14 pounds of scratch grain composed of 200 pounds of shelled corn, kafir, or milo and 200 pounds of wheat.

OKLAHOMA MEN GAVE ADDRESSES IN CONVENTION

State Secretary Z. H. Lawter and C. H. Hyde of Alva were Welcome Visitors at State Meeting in Iowa

FORGING AHEAD

Oklahoma Union Has Business Associations and Insurance Working Right in With State Office, and Making Headway

The Kansas Farmers Union was glad to welcome two outstanding leaders of the Oklahoma Farmers Union at the Iowa convention recently. Z. H. Lawter, state secretary, and C. H. Hyde, Alva, Oklahoma, were both present and both were called on to speak briefly. The Kansas and Oklahoma Unions have always been friendly, and such talks as were given by these two gentlemen do much to perpetuate that friendly feeling.

Mr. Lawter spoke first. He said he has attended many Kansas Union conventions. He reported that his organization is making progress right along. "I have consistently sat on the money barrel," said Mr. Lawter. "We have a fine reserve built up, and we are expanding from time to time. Now we are building an addition to our warehouse. Our business activities and the state office are under one roof in Oklahoma, and the state officers are the governing officers of the business association."

Mr. Lawter reported that he has been secretary of the Oklahoma Union for 18 years. He said the finances of the organization are in fine shape, with no debts owed to any one. He continued: "We have losses in our Insurance Company and we pay losses just as quickly as it is humanly possible. We take a check along when we go to examine the loss, and when we go to right now. We are rather old-fashioned in our method of operation but we still operate like the Farmers Union was started. Our local secretaries are the business agents for the Farmers Union. The local committee adjusts and takes care of any small loss, that is, anything under \$25.00."

Mr. Lawter discussed economic conditions briefly: "Money is a medium of exchange based on our production, which enables us to transact business. It is based on the wealth. With the same farms, the same banks, the same factories, we have the same basic wealth on which to issue money. Our program is to issue greenbacks and not bonds. Give the tax payers 100 cents on the dollar. We are making wonderful progress, but we have to go further. 98 per cent of the people had 95 per cent of wealth in 1976. In 1934, 2 per cent who produced no new wealth had 80 per cent of the wealth of this country. 98 per cent of the folks who produced all the new wealth owned 19 per cent of the wealth of this country. Something is wrong with our economic system. We need a cooperative commonwealth like they have in Denmark. Every man is entitled to own the land he tills. Let's have what is rightfully ours."

"I want to invite you all to attend the next Farmers Union convention in Oklahoma, on the 3rd Tuesday in January. Visit us in Oklahoma City. Come and see our new home."

Mr. Lawter was followed by Mr. Hyde, who is always popular with Kansas audiences. "I never lived in Kansas," said Mr. Hyde, "but I am a sort of brother-in-law of Kansas. My wife, whom I lived with for 38 years, was a Kansas girl; so that makes me a brother-in-law."

Mr. Hyde called attention to the reputation Kansas has built up. "You don't realize what a good reputation you have," he said. "Now, I raise wheat. I had 134 varieties last year and 180 varieties this year. When any one comes to see seed wheat, I tell them it is just as good as Kansas wheat, and I make the sale."

Mr. Hyde reminded the Kansas delegates that the Kansas Union is not making satisfactory progress. "You are to blame," he said. "You have it within your power to make the fellows who are using your name to be Farmers Union and then they do not support it. There probably is not any institution in Kansas started on which your state Farmers Union did not spend a lot of money and effort to start. You are like a family. You raise them up, give them an education and then they started, and then they forget where they got their start. The Kansas Farmers Union started the cooperatives. They cannot last unless there is a class organization fighting their battles. There is nothing ever secured for the benefit of agriculture except what the farmers' class organization got for it."

"If you had a million dollars what would you do with it? Do you know how much a million dollars is, I figured it out once, and it would take you 685 years, working every day of each year, and laying by \$4.00 each day. Say you've had 2 million dollars in benefits in Kansas. Do you know that money would pay the dues of every farmer in Kansas for 90 years? Now get busy."

"Kansas, it seems to me, is the

kindergarten to raise up cooperative leaders. You take the lead in a lot of things. You had John Trouble and Clarence Brasted. Then, you had Clarence Huff who was your President and he was National President, and is now head of the big cooperative grain corporation. Then, you had Cal Ward, and now he is helping out the farmers in four states instead of just Kansas.

"I'm for the AAA. This is the first time I ever sold agricultural products where I got some advantage of the tariff. In 1932 when I sold wheat at 25c I could not see where we got the benefit of the 42c tariff. Now, our price of wheat is almost 42c above the world price. The same is true on our meat and mine is almost the full amount of the tariff above the wheat price. Anything that helps us, that is (continued on page 2)

WHEAT CONTRACT DEADLINE

November 30 will be the final date for farmers to sign applications for the 1936-37 wheat adjustment contract, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced. Educational meetings and preparations for the signing of applications have been under way for the last two months in the majority of the wheat counties.

Information received from field workers indicates that the amount of commercial acreage under contract in the Great Plains areas will be maintained or increased, but that some reduction is likely in the acreage placed under contract in eastern States. Any reduction in the East is expected to result from small growers of wheat dropping out of the program. Many of these producers, for whom wheat is a minor crop, co-operated in the original program to receive the surplus, but now that the carryover is near normal again, participation in the program would have comparatively little effect on their income or production. No conclusive reports on the progress of the sign-up are available in Washington yet.

In the new contracts, the allotments of producers are being adjusted to correct, where necessary, the allotments made under the first contract. As a part of the procedure, the average county yield method, which was widely used in the western States in the first program, is being superseded by what is known as the "estimated yield" method.

Under the new method, the county average yield in which the more efficient farmers received, in effect, smaller allotments than they were entitled to in order that everybody might use the average yield as the basis for the allotment. The signing of an application is the first step a farmer takes in placing his wheat land under contract. Between the time he signs his application and the time the final contract is ready, there are several other steps. These are as follows:

1. The county allotment committee. Here all the applications which have been received from farmers are checked, and the estimated yields from the various areas are compared. Where the estimated yields in one territory are unreasonably out of line with the rest of a county, adjustments are made by the county committee. The county committee totals the acreage and production figures reported by farmers on their applications. The summary reports of the applications are sent to the State Grain Board in the State concerned.

2. The State Grain Boards, which supervise the next step in the making of the allotments and contracts, are composed of from one to three farmers, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, one representative of the State Extension Service, and an agricultural statistician. These boards will serve only during the period in which contracts are being signed and checked, and acreage and production allotments to cover the applications made from each county are made by the State Board. If the applications from a county total more acres and production than the available information indicates is available for that county, the State Board informs the county committee of this fact and allots only the quota to that county way the facts warrant. The State Board does not adjust individual contracts, but leaves this up to the county allotment committee.

3. After a county receives its quota from the State Board, it makes any adjustments necessary, and the final stage is reached. The actual contracts are then prepared for the signature of the farmer. If a farmer is dissatisfied with his contract in the final form, he is not required to sign it. The contracts are to be checked (continued on page 2)

NEEDY FARMERS GET WINTER AID IN RESETTLEMENT

Bitter Truth Is that Thousands of Farmers in Kansas and States to North Face Winter Months without Subsistence Needs

WORK OUT DETAILS

Subsistence Grants Estimated to Average \$17 to \$20 per Month; Ultimate Goal Not Relief, but to End Relief

Thousands of farm families in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, are either destitute or have such low incomes that they are not in condition to face the coming severe winter months. This condition is undoubtedly inexcusable. It should not and would not exist if farmers generally had been given an even break in the economic plan of things. In other words the Farmers Union plan is not yet in effect, and farmers are and have been at the mercy of those in a position to juggle the relative values of farms and farm products.

But the condition is here. That is the stark truth, and it must be dealt with as such. We are faced with an emergency, so emergency measures must be employed. Perhaps some of these emergency measures will lead to permanent measures which will be applicable after farmers have fought their way to an even level with other classes.

Such a measure is the Resettlement Administration. Necessity has brot it into existence. Its value no doubt will be permanent, and it will continue in some form even after present tragic conditions have been relieved.

Of special interest, viewed in this light, is the following release which has come recently from the office of Cal A. Ward, former president of the Kansas Farmers Union and now the regional director of Rural Resettlement in the region covering Kansas, Nebraska, South and North Dakota:

Aid to Needy Farmers
Destitute and low income farm families, facing the severe winter months without subsistence needs, will be cared for temporarily by the Resettlement Administration. The announcement, made recently by regional resettlement officials, means more than 43,500 families in the states of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas will be given subsistence grants pending the development of WPA and RA projects through which work relief may be extended.

Cal A. Ward, regional director of Rural Resettlement, revealed the part his agency would play in rendering assistance to a portion of farm needy in his region, emphasizing the ultimate goal of Resettlement as "not relief—but rehabilitation to end relief in rural areas."

"We believe," said Mr. Ward, "that the farmer worthy of the name is anxious to get back on his own feet and be again the independent upstanding person he was eight years ago. It is our aim to help him reach that goal through preparation of budgeted farm management plans backed by adequate federal loans. A person qualifying under that classification is known as a Standard Rehabilitation case."

"But what of the thousands of farmers who cannot qualify as standard clients?" he was asked. "What of the people who need help desperately and don't come under that classification. Up to the limit of available funds a portion of the farmers of this class will be given temporary assistance through the winter months. Others, where WPA projects are available will be given work through that agency. Still others will find employment in development projects of the Resettlement Administration."

In nearly all counties, the Regional Director said, County Advisory Committees of three members will be appointed to pass upon applications. Fixed quotas will be allotted to each county, depending on need and available funds, and the local committee will determine the amount of subsistence each farm family will receive. Subsidized grants will average \$17 to \$20 per month, it was estimated. Applications of farmers classed as "Emergency Rehabilitation cases"—those who are in need of help now but are not under the budgeted farm plan loan—will be received at Central Application Bureaus, formerly state and county relief agencies. They will then be certified to the proper agency which may be WPA, Resettlement or other state, county or federal agencies, depending upon the group to which the applicant properly belongs.

Coincidental with the announcement the Regional Director revealed funds are now available for the first month's payment and once the county machinery is set in motion subsistence checks will be issued rapidly. "These funds are available for only destitute and low income farm families in need of public aid, the granting of which cannot be deferred without some great human suffering," the Resettlement official said.

"The Resettlement Administration" he pointed out, "already had 350,000 farm families on rehabilitation rolls (continued on page 2)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

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.

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President, St. Charles, South Dakota
C. N. Rogers, vice president, Indianapolis, Iowa
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Kankakee, Ill.

KANSAS OFFICIALS

John Vesecky, President, Salina, Kansas
John Frost, Vice President, Blue Rapids, Kansas
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor, Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper, Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Ross Palenske, Alma, Kansas
B. E. Winchester, Stafford, Kansas
John Fengel, Lincolnville, Kansas
F. C. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound, Kansas
Wm. E. Roesch, Quinter, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Kansas. H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas. Wallace, Kansas. N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkive, Manager, Wichita Branch.

W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas. W. J. Spencer, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 303, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas. Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Bldg.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas. Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 310, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe, President
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1935

BEING MILITANT AND BEING CANTANKEROUS

"To strive for harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves."

The above quotation is from the preamble of the constitution of the National Farmers Union, and is made a part of the Kansas Farmers Union constitution and by-laws.

We feel that a discussion of this particular part of our Farmers Union policy is timely just now. It fits right in with the sentiment universally expressed at Christmas time, year after year. No sentiment was ever printed on a Christmas greeting card that fitted the situation better than this little paragraph.

Christmas is not here yet; but it isn't so very far away. Thanksgiving is here, now, however, and this paragraph is timely in that respect. The fact that we, in the Farmers Union, are getting closer to the application of the sentiment expressed is ample reason for thanksgiving.

Attitude Improving

To one who observed the general attitude of the Farmers Union members at the recent state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union, and who observed just as closely the attitude of the members who attended the convention of the National Farmers Union held last week in Kankakee, it would seem that we are making rapid progress toward the goal of harmony and good will and brotherly love.

We hope it is not our imagination which prompts us to say that there has been less evidence of personal hatreds and animosities this year than last, showing up in the conventions. We actually believe that as a great class of people, we are getting nearer to a harmonious pursuit of a unified program.

And won't it be a great day when we can all go down the road together, solidly backing a great program for the betterment of agriculture, for betterment of the common people, and, therefore, for the great betterment of the nation as a whole.

Will Still Argue

This does not mean that any one looks for the day when each of us in the Farmers Union will be able to see all questions, all problems, in the same identical light. The day will never come when farmers can get together and never have an argument. That is unnatural. Each is entitled to his own opinion. But there is such a thing as being charitable toward the views of others. There is such a thing as admitting in our own minds that, after all, the other man has a perfect right to his own opinions. Then there is such a thing as putting our opinions and our ideas together, and arriving at a composite opinion. When we do that, and when each is striving to reach the same common goal, we call it a program of policies.

The Farmers Union, through the

years, has attained such a program of policies. When we get sufficient membership together, we can surely attain the realization of our program.

Avoiding Personal Attacks

Another evident improvement along this same line is found in the fact that the leaders of the Farmers Union are gradually getting away from trying to make progress by making bitter personal attacks on people. It is always popular to single out a leader and attack him, using ridicule and satire to make that leader or person look ridiculous. It is always popular—for a little while. But too much ridicule is like too much salt, or too much sugar; it finally spoils the whole dish.

In getting away from this policy of personal attacks on individuals who happen to head a group or movement, the Farmers Union is finding more time to work constructively for the building up of its own good program. It is the opinion of many that when the Farmers Union swings into action which is constructive (and it is doing that now) it will find it has many additional men and women in its ranks.

Of course, it is perfectly all right to pause, and give certain individuals an occasional spanking; but, as was aptly said by a delegate to the recent convention of the National Farmers Union, "We should pause once in a while, at least, and turn his face up and see what it looks like."

We Are Militant

The Farmers Union is known as a militant farm organization. We are all proud of the Farmers Union because it is militant. We must keep it militant; but we must avoid allowing it to become cantankerous. There is a big difference. The man who wants to fight all the time because he doesn't like his neighbors, or doesn't agree with them, is cantankerous. The man who is willing to fight for principles or for any worthy motive is militant.

Plenty to Fight For

The Farmers Union has plenty to fight for that is worthy. It has plenty to strive to accomplish. It must be militant and fearless—and undominated by outside forces—if it is to reach its goal. But if it spends too much time snarling at those with whom it does not agree, it is likely to lose sight of its real goal—and it is likely to lose the respect and support of those with whom it should be friendly.

Our real enemies are certain classes, groups or systems instead of individuals. Our enemy forces are, of course, headed by certain individuals. But if our enemies can make us concentrate our fire on these individuals, they make us lose our effectiveness in our fight against wrong principles or systems. Naturally, we are tempted to fight the individuals. We have done that in too many cases, and it has not helped our cause.

Now, however, it seems that we are on the right track. The tendency

seems to be to fight for principles rather than against individuals. Following this policy, which is plainly laid out for us in our preamble of the organization, we should make renewed progress.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE BY JOHN VESECKY

A THANKSGIVING MESSAGE

As this is Thanksgiving week, I will make my message a Thanksgiving message.

At first thought, we farmers may think we have nothing to be thankful for. But, let us not be too fast in making up our minds that we do not enjoy any blessings for which we should return thanks. People as a rule do not realize their blessings until they lose them. They are apt to grumble at conditions which, in a few years, might appear to them as exceptionally good and desirable.

Our Country a Blessing

In the first place, we should give thanks for our country. No matter how much we grumble about our country, still, take it all in all, the United States is not one of the best countries, but is THE best country in the whole world. There may be other countries which are better in one thing or another, but taking it all in all—the land, the climate, the government—the conditions under which we live, not just temporarily but through the whole stretch of years, are better for the common man in the United States than they are in any other country in the world.

I have in mind two brothers who came from Germany to this country. They made good here; accumulated considerable fortune. But when Kansas passed the first bone-dry law cutting them off from their supply of beer, one of the brothers became dissatisfied and said, "This is a dickens of a country where a person can not have enough liberty to drink what he wants to drink." He decided to go back to Germany.

In the first year after he arrived there the war broke out. He wanted to get back here but could not; so finally his brother received a letter from him saying, "For God's sake, brother, help me to get out of this country. If you help me get back to Kansas, I will be satisfied to drink water all the rest of my life; only do something to get me back to the good old United States."

I have given you this incident to show you that while we may think that, at a long distance, other countries are better than our own, experience in those countries will show us that the United States is the best. It is good enough for us.

Thankful for Government

Another thing we should be thankful for is our government and the administration now in control. Regardless of whether you are a Democrat or a Republican, the government belongs to all of us, equally, and we must acknowledge the fact that the administration—Congress and the President—have finally realized that a prosperous agriculture is necessary to the prosperity of the country as a whole. Also, that in order to regain prosperity and build up business, it is necessary first to reestablish agriculture on a firm basis and increase the farmer's buying power by increasing the income which he receives for his toil.

Improve the AAA

There may be and probably are many things which the administration has done that are wrong and ought to be remedied. The AAA is far from being perfect but I am sure the majority of the honest, clear thinking farmers of our country will agree with me that it has done a wonderful amount of good during these last three hard years. With certain changes in control and an amplification of the price basis provision which will bring it up to actual cost of production figures, it can and will bring our farming industry on a level with the other great industries of this country.

In working for changes in the AAA and discussing the principles involved in farm legislation, we must always keep in mind that the Agricultural Adjustment Act should not be considered as a partisan or political act in the strict sense of the word since both democrats and republicans in Congress voted for the legislation and helped build it up. It is strictly an economic question which calls on the sound constructive judgment of all parties, and of both agriculture and industry, to be properly solved. It will never be properly solved until agriculture gains its rightful position of equality with all other industries.

Thankful for Union

The third, and one of the most important things, for which we farmers should be thankful is the greatest farm organization, the Farmers Union. There is no other farm organization in the United States which has for as long a time and has as consistently and militantly fought for the good of the farmers as the Farmers Union. Ever since its

organization, over 30 years ago, it has stood for a broad comprehensive program which, if enacted into legislation would have prevented the calamity of 1929-1932.

We should be thankful for the leadership which we have enjoyed in both the state and national Farmers Union; for the unselfish devotion to duty and good of the farmers of the men who have sacrificed their very lives that all of us farmers should have a fair and square deal.

We are apt to criticize the leaders and belittle their accomplishments, but I dare say there is not a piece of constructive legislation affecting farm interests on either our state or national statute books that does not directly owe its enactment to farm organization influence and, in a large measure, to the influence and work of the Farmers Union.

So, in remembering all of these things which we have to be thankful for, do not forget to supplement your thankfulness with a determination to be loyal to your organization; to back up its leadership and do all you can to further the interests of the farmers of the state of Kansas and of all the good people in this United States of America.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director, Kansas State College Extension Service
Q: For how many years will the new corn-hog adjustment program run, and when will the contracts be ready for signing?

A: The new corn-hog program will run for two years, 1936 and 1937. The details of the contract are being drawn up now, following a conference in Washington of representative corn-hog farmers and AAA officials, but it may be 30, or more, days before the contract will be made public in its final form.

Q: When will the first adjustment payment checks be issued under the four-year wheat contract?

A: Payments will be made after proof of compliance has been submitted. That means that the first 1936 payment will be issued as soon as possible after the 1936 proof of compliance has been submitted. The second 1936 payment will be paid in the summer of 1937 when proof of compliance has been accepted on the 1937 wheat crop.

Q: Is the value of our agricultural exports still decreasing?

A: No. Although the volume of agricultural exports is very low, their value is above that of 1932-33. The value of our agricultural exports for 1932-33 was a little more than \$694 million dollars, while the value for 1934-35 is more than \$684 million.

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

A: You can plant erosion-preventing or soil-improving crops on the adjusted acreage; you can summer fallow it or simply leave it idle; you may use it to produce a pasture crop or you may devote it to forest tree or shelterbelt plantings.

Q: Will volunteer wheat be included in determining compliance with the new wheat contracts?

A: Yes. Volunteer or self-seeded wheat harvested for grain will be regarded as though actually seeded for grain. If cut for hay before it matures, it will not be included.

Q: Can I name a creditor as beneficiary on my wheat contract?

A: No.

Q: What are the requirements for eligibility for the 1935 corn loan?

A: You must be a corn-hog contract signer. Your corn must be husked and stored in the ear in cribs that will permit proper storage for a period of two successive years. And your corn must be of such a quality that it would grade No. 2 or better. The grade requirement under the two previous loan programs was No. 4. Government officials felt that it was desirable to have only the better grade corn for future needs and to feed the lower grade corn as promptly as possible so as to prevent spoilage.

WHEAT CONTRACT DEADLINE

(continued from page 1)
in the States before acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The first adjustment payments under the new contracts will be payable next August after proof of compliance with the terms of the contract. The preparatory meetings in connection with the sign-up have taken place at different times in different sections, depending upon the status of the farmer's crops, upon the status of other campaigns, such as the corn-hog referendum, and upon other factors. It is expected that considerable time will be required for the checking and tabulating of the applications and for any adjustments which may be required.

Under the new contract, cooperating farmers for 1936 will plant 95 percent of the average acreage allotted to them as compared with 90 percent in 1935 and 85 percent in 1934. The contract provides that benefit payments are to be determined upon the basis of the average difference between farm and parity price during the marketing season.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its wheat outlook report estimates that approximately 66 million acres will be planted to wheat for the 1936 crop and that production from this on an average basis would be 825 million bushels. An average or larger crop would tend to put the United States on a wheat exporting price basis, the outlook report says.

Neighborhood Notes

DISTRICT COOPERATIVE ALL-DAY MEETINGS ARE SCHEDULED IN DECEMBER

A series of district cooperative all-day meetings are to be held in Kansas and Nebraska during the 2nd and 3rd week of December. Roy M. Green, Agricultural Economist, Farm Credit Administration, is to be one of the principal speakers at all of these meetings.

Merle H. Howard, general manager, Equity Union Grain Co., will speak at the Nebraska meetings, and C. E. Steward, field representative of Farmers National Grain Corporation, will speak at all of the meetings held during the first week. George E. Hendricks, University of Nebraska, will also speak at the Nebraska meetings.

Vance M. Rucker, Extension Economist, Marketing, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, has spent several years working with cooperative elevators through the state of Kansas, will bring valuable messages.

It is planned that each meeting will be interesting as well as instructive. The lunch hours will be spent in renewing acquaintances and in making new friends, as well as in eating the lunches prepared by local church women. Such gatherings do much to spread the cooperative movement.

All directors and managers in these territories are urged to attend at least one of these meetings, as the problems to be discussed will be of special interest to those responsible for the successful management of a cooperative.

The meetings are scheduled for the following places on the dates specified: December 9, Holton, Kansas; December 10, Beatrice, Neb.; December 11, McCook, Neb.; December 12, Colby, Kansas; December 13, Hays, Kansas; December 17, Beloit, December 18, Salina; December 19, Winfield, and December 20, Iola.

LIBERTY LOCAL HAS INTERESTING MEETING

Well, folks, Liberty Local 782 of Marshall county, enjoyed another splendid meeting at the Liberty School house on Friday evening, November 15.

The meeting was called to order by President John Tommer. Secretary Artie Mape read the minutes of the last meeting.

We then heard a splendid report of the State convention given by Mr. Frank Musil. It was Mr. Musil's first time to attend a state convention. He says it was well worth his time and expense and he wished more members could attend these state conventions.

Mr. Clay Ingman, manager of the Co-Op Oil Company at Barnes, Kansas, who also attended the State convention, was a welcome visitor at our meeting. He gave a brief report of the State convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Stenesch, Mr. and Mrs. Lavin Sawin and Miss Isabelle Sawin, all of Barnes, Kansas were also visitors.

Mr. Stenesch is a popular Junior Leader of Washington county. She gave a fine talk, which was both interesting and educational. We hope all these fine folks will meet with us again, sometime in the future.

Delegates were elected to attend the quarterly meeting at Bremen, Kansas, on December 3. They were: Ed Dettmer, Martin, Bonin, Frank Musil, Ben Organbright.

The girls of Liberty Local presented us with the following program: Recitation—Benetta Organbright. Songs—H. B. McCord.

Reading—Catherine Tommer. Recitation—Harley Dettmer. Reading—Dorothy Mape.

Music—"Acquainted" and guitar" Miss Musil and H. B. McCord.

Following the program, we all enjoyed plenty of sandwiches, cake and coffee served by Miss Maxine Littlebridge and Mrs. Arthur Mape.

Our next meeting which is the last one in 1935, will be held December 20. Election of officers will take place. A Christmas program with a Christmas tree and Santa Claus will treat the children on this occasion.

The girls of Liberty Local presented us with the following program: Recitation—Benetta Organbright. Songs—H. B. McCord.

Reading—Catherine Tommer. Recitation—Harley Dettmer. Reading—Dorothy Mape.

Music—"Acquainted" and guitar" Miss Musil and H. B. McCord.

Following the program, we all enjoyed plenty of sandwiches, cake and coffee served by Miss Maxine Littlebridge and Mrs. Arthur Mape.

Our next meeting which is the last one in 1935, will be held December 20. Election of officers will take place. A Christmas program with a Christmas tree and Santa Claus will treat the children on this occasion.

The girls of Liberty Local presented us with the following program: Recitation—Benetta Organbright. Songs—H. B. McCord.

Reading—Catherine Tommer. Recitation—Harley Dettmer. Reading—Dorothy Mape.

Music—"Acquainted" and guitar" Miss Musil and H. B. McCord.

Following the program, we all enjoyed plenty of sandwiches, cake and coffee served by Miss Maxine Littlebridge and Mrs. Arthur Mape.

Our next meeting which is the last one in 1935, will be held December 20. Election of officers will take place. A Christmas program with a Christmas tree and Santa Claus will treat the children on this occasion.

The girls of Liberty Local presented us with the following program: Recitation—Benetta Organbright. Songs—H. B. McCord.

Reading—Catherine Tommer. Recitation—Harley Dettmer. Reading—Dorothy Mape.

Music—"Acquainted" and guitar" Miss Musil and H. B. McCord.

Following the program, we all enjoyed plenty of sandwiches, cake and coffee served by Miss Maxine Littlebridge and Mrs. Arthur Mape.

A GOOD TIME AND GOOD MEETING AT PLEASANT VIEW

Last Thursday I was very pleasantly surprised to receive an invitation to meet that night with Pleasant View Local 880 northwest of Washington and give a report of the State Convention at Iola, where I had the pleasure of representing the Washington County Farmers Union as delegate. I was pleased to report the proceedings and accomplishments of that fine State meeting. I was accompanied by Mrs. Combaw and Anton Peterson.

On arrival we, as usual, found a household of those fine one-hundred per cent Farmers Union members congregated, some 70 to 80 strong. This is the local where Hanshaw is president and Barbour is secretary. You always find a warm, brotherly welcome by all. We much enjoyed their local meeting and then a wonderful program of exceptional talent consisting of music, singing, readings and plays.

The time was close approaching midnight when we all departed for home. Thanks for invitation and entertainment.

Dan H. Combaw, Co. Sec.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY (Ellis County)

Whereas, our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called from our midst one of our member sisters, Mrs. Thelma Erbert, wife of our Brother, Jie Erbert Sr., and mother of Brothers Englebert and Bernard Erbert;

Be it resolved that the members of Excelsior Local 606 extend our sympathy to the entire bereaved family. And be it also resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local, one be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, a copy be sent to the bereaved husband, Brother Jie Erbert Sr., and one each to the brothers Englebert and Bernard Erbert and their families.

A precious one from us has gone; A voice we loved is stilled. A place is vacant in our Local. Which never can be filled.

Committee on Resolutions: Fred King, Ben Weigel

WHO IS THE FARMERS UNION? I shall neither paint you a picture of the Farmers Union with wings sprouting on its shoulders, nor with horns and cloven hoof.

You can get the truest picture of the Farmers Union by holding up a mirror before its members including yourself.

The Farmers Union is, no better and no worse than its members. It is endowed with the same frailties of human nature, with which you and I are endowed. It has the same potentiality which you and I have, of sinking to the lowest depths of degradation and yet it is endowed, as you and I are endowed with that peculiar something—something which can not be expressed in words, that peculiar something which enables us to rise to heights undreamed of, if we will put our mind, our heart, and our soul into a sincere and determined effort to convert our ideals into a living, breathing reality.

J. Henry Meyer, Girard, Kansas.

FAIRVIEW MAKES PLANS Chapman, Kans., November 18, 1935 The Kansas Union Farmer.

Fairview Local No. 1897 broadcast—Calling all members.

On Friday evening, November 22, Fairview Local will hold the first of its winter frolics, consisting of a program and refreshments.

Beginning in December, our regular schedule of meetings will be on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. On the first Tuesday, business; and on the third Tuesday, social meetings.

I want to call special attention to the December 3 meeting, as this is the night for election of officers. We will also have a report of our delegate to the state meeting.

(Note: The editor of the Kansas Union Farmer regrets that this notice did not appear in last week's issue, in order that the November 22 meeting could reach the readers in time. However, the paper was printed a little early last week on account of the fact that the editor had to leave Sunday for the National Farmers Union convention.)

MUST ALL PULL TOGETHER Pleasanton, Kansas, November 17, 1935.

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir: You will find enclosed a money order to pay my dues for 1935. It is a little late, but is better than never.

I think all of us should try to pull together. In order to get the money to pay up, I gathered pecans and sold them at 5 cents per pound. I think that if you would pay a little more attention to the money power it would be a whole lot better, as there is where the whole trouble is. The AAA to my way of thinking is a grand failure. I might say that the way you fight for the AAA, that you are in the right church but seated in the wrong pew.

Respectfully, H. E. Butts, Boicourt Local No. 2104.

WASHINGTON COUNTY NOTICE The Washington County Farmers Union quarterly meeting will be held in the court room in Washington, Kansas, Tuesday, December 3, at 1 o'clock.

All Locals please send delegates. Business to transact includes election of officers and other important business.

A. C. Hansen, president, Dan H. Combaw, secretary.

SNIPER CREEK GOING STRONG Just a few lines to let you know Snipe Creek Local, near Beatrice, is still going strong. We had a big meeting last Friday evening. We had the usual business meeting and election of county delegates. Then we had a report on the State Annual meeting by George B. C. Ruffner and George Scholtz. These reports were enjoyed by all. Then Mr. Scholtz gave a talk on the 3rd meeting held in Seneca, as the Co-Op Association at Beatrice is going in the oil and gas business. After discussion on oil and gas, a delicious luncheon was served.

The next meeting will be Friday evening, December 13. We will have election of officers and a report of the county meeting. All folks interested in the Farmers Union are invited to meet with us any time. Visitors are always welcome.

Geo. Rombeck, Secy.-Treas.

MARSHALL TO ELECT The regular quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Bremen, Tuesday, December 3, commencing at 11 o'clock. All Locals should make an effort to send delegates to this meeting as the annual election of officers will be held. Please come early so we can start the meeting on time, as there will be considerable business to transact.

O. W. Dam, Secretary



Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

VINCENT LARSON BRINGS HONOR TO KANSAS JUNIORS

Only Kansas Entry in Contests at National Farmers Union Convention at Kankakee Placed Fourth

ESSAY IS PUBLISHED

Leonardville Young Man Receives Bronze Medal; Made Excellent Showing in Spite of This Being His First Attempt

The Kansas Farmers Union folks have every reason to feel proud of the Kansas entry in the essay contest among the Junior and Juvenile National Farmers Union convention in Kankakee last week. Vincent Larson of Leonardville entered this contest, and placed fourth in a field of seven contestants. Judges said there was very little difference between the first four or five winners, and that all seven essays were exceptionally good.

Vincent brought honor to Kansas in no small way, even though this was his first attempt, and the first time Kansas has entered in the contests. He was awarded a bronze medal. He placed above states which had been entered in various previous contests.

Here is Vincent Larson's essay:

Living with Power and Machines

Let's pause for a minute to consider the world of today. We find that we have in this world of ours, electric lights, automobiles, railroads, factories, radios, telephones and thousands of other modern improvements which were unknown when the United States came into existence. In fact, if we look back only ten or fifteen years, we readily notice that the world has changed a lot in that short period of time. I think we will have to admit that the invention and use of machines to work for us has made possible this more rapid progress.

But as we look at all these modern improvements, we also notice millions of people who are unemployed and living on government relief or, perhaps wandering where they can find a meal is coming from. Alongside of these we see millions of farmers who have lost their farms through foreclosure or are having as much difficulty in making a living as their ancestors did before the age of machines. Looking a little farther we see a few big capitalists who own most of the wealth of the nation. Immediately this question enters our minds: "Has the use of Power and Machines brought more blessings than evils?" Let's look into this.

As we look back into history, we find that previous to the Industrial Revolution, people were largely self-sufficient. Their chief problem was to produce the bare necessities of life for their use, since they did not have machines and were unable to do their work swiftly and efficiently. Gradually primitive people learned new and better ways of doing things, but it was not until the 18th century when the Industrial Revolution began in England and the Machine Age was ushered in, that serious new problems were created. With the invention of the steam engine in 1776, machine production began in earnest. The hand workers were unable to compete with the machines so they were obliged to go to work in the factories for wages. People were no longer self-sufficient because the machines brought specialization.

It was now possible to make goods in much greater quantities than previously, so the owners of machines began producing for profit rather than for use. The pay given the workers and the producers of raw material was not equal to the value of the goods they created, so they did not have the money to buy back as much goods as they made. Consequently surplus accumulated. The English capitalists, however, were at first able to export the surplus and receive gold and silver in payment for the goods they created. This profit system started concentration of wealth in the hands of the machine owners and brought poverty to the workers.

The laborers depended on wages for their living and the factory owners wanted money with which to expand and buy better machinery. The world suddenly became dependent upon money so banking naturally grew up with machines. There was not enough gold and silver to meet this increasing need for money. However, the first English bankers had already learned that they could loan pieces of paper on which was stated that the bearer could call for gold at any time. They also knew that receipts for gold stored with them were often used instead of money, and that they could lend in receipts to five or ten times the value of the gold in their possession because the holders at the same time. At this period bank notes were made legal money by the king of England. He also granted the bankers the right to issue paper promises to pay in gold secured by government bonds and to use these money. From this start has grown the banking system of today. The bankers were now able to loan credit money to the merchants and factory owners making possible the rapid development of industry.

The Industrial Revolution spread from England to America although England attempted to make the colonies buy all their manufactured goods from her by imposing sales taxes on goods brought into the colonies from foreign countries other than England. The colonies rebelled and won their independence. However, it was a short lived victory over exploitation, for soon the United States had a group of first class exploiters of her

own. Through a tariff for the protection of industry the farmers were forced to buy their manufactured goods in a protected home market and sell their own products wherever they could get rid of them on an unprotected market. This was a losing game for the farmers; but then to add insult to injury the National Bank Act was passed in 1863, which gave bankers the right to issue bank notes and bank credit to be used as checking accounts. This gave the bankers the power to make depressions through inflation and deflation of credit.

Coming down to the present time we find that the farmer receives a low price for his products, while the consumer has to pay a much higher price when he buys the farmer's products after they have been processed. The farmer is no longer able to deal directly with his customers and receive 100 per cent of the consumer's dollar, as he did during the days of barter. Machines have crowded thousands of people out of the producing end of business and they have stepped into the distributing end of business. As middlemen they have gotten in between the producer and the consumer and take a large percentage of the consumer's dollar even though many of them add no value to the goods they handle. In fact, the farmer who raises the wheat gets only 12 cents of the consumer's dollar, while the middlemen get the remainder.

Capitalism was born of credit and machines and nourished on profit and interest. Through this system production facilities have been constantly increased by the use of more and better machines. The ability to consume has been constantly decreased, because the capitalists have been cornering the money at the expense of the masses leaving them without purchasing power.

Under this capitalistic regime, 95 per cent of what we use as money is really debts. There is not enough real money in the world with which to do business, so the people have to borrow credit money, which the bankers are allowed to issue, putting up their property as security. It is impossible to pay the interest and principal on this debt money since it is needed to carry on business. We have more debts than all the property in the nation is worth, and the yearly interest on these debts is more than all the new wealth each year. All the new money is borrowed into circulation, except newly mined gold. It is easy to see that this system ends in confiscation of all wealth and property by the financiers.

Previous to the 20th century, machines had not lightened labor although they had speeded up production. When men learned to harness electrical power, making possible automatic processes we can have almost unlimited production, but the people who use the machines have no control. Consequently they cannot buy, and production is slowed down or stopped. If production is not balanced by consumption, production must cease.

Corporations came into being because it requires several men to set up a business to furnish the money for building factories and equipping them with machinery. These corporations held the profits and the investors than partnerships. In partnerships, if the business went into debt and didn't have enough to pay out, the partners had to pay it. In corporations the investors were all held liable for the debts of the business. As these corporations grew in size they undersold and bought out the small businesses which competed with them, then hiked their prices and watched the profits roll in. Many people thought that, in order to pass around the profits of these corporations, everyone should own stock in them. This idea met with the favor of the corporation owners. They issued shares of stock to the public and held the business. Much has been said and done in an effort to control corporations and trusts, but they continue to become more powerful.

Machines have brought concentration of wealth to the few, and poverty to the masses. (1 per cent of the people own 59 per cent of the national wealth). Machines have made it possible for the financiers to get control of about everything, over a comparatively short period of time while millions live on a subsistence basis.

Because of this shall we abandon machines? Shall we try to return to the days of yore, and attempt to be self-sufficient? Shall we quit using our automobiles, radios and farm machinery? Shall we try to make our own shoes and clothing and build our fires without matches? Or how far shall we go back, and do you think the coal ever stop going backward if we started?

No, I don't think we ought to go backward or that we should stand around, growl at the capitalists and wish that we could return to the "good old days." Instead, we need to put our energy into the fight to correct the evils which have grown up during the power and machine age.

Few people drive their old worn out automobiles, get along without bathtubs, wear threadbare clothes or go hungry because they want to. Neither do factory operators shut down their factories, or merchants have a slow turnover of goods, because they want to. So we have begun to see the light.

The question is, how shall we decentralize wealth and bring together supply and demand so that all may enjoy the plenty which we can produce?

It would be hopeless to wait for the capitalists to acknowledge they have too much of the wealth, and redistribute it. A revolutionary overthrow should be used only as a last resort. The best way is to adopt the National Farmers Union legislative

program: redistribute wealth through taxation; return to Congress the power to issue money and credit where it constitutionally belongs; pass the Frazier-Lenke Farm Loan bill to make it possible for the farmers to own the land which they use; give the farmers cost of production on that part of their crops consumed domestically; conscript wealth as well as soldiers in time of war.

Capitalism is crumbling: With what kind of system shall we replace it? We need to get back to the old idea of producing for use rather than for profit. People produced for use in the tool age because they owned their tools. Likewise goods can be produced for use in the machine age if the people own the machines—cooperatively.

The only good way to do this, is to adopt the cooperative system which was originated in Toad Lane, England, by the Rochdale Pioneers in 1844. Under this system the people voluntarily join together to do all their business for their mutual benefit. Unnecessary wastes such as speculation and advertising are eliminated. They have no idle factories and machines, no vacant wholesale or retail stores because they were all built to supply a known demand. Cooperation has proved its worth in the countries of northern and western Europe where the people have been able to break through the high standard of living and a much better distribution of wealth.

Science, power and machines have given us the ingredients for a comfortable and happy civilization. Are we going to be afraid and remain in the wilderness of decaying capitalism? Or, are we going to think things through and go forward to a new and better order of civilization?

Of Interest to Women

SPECIAL MERINGUE

Whites 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 6 tablespoons powdered sugar, few grains of salt.

Beat whites of eggs with lemon juice until stiff and dry. Fold in sugar and salt, adding about 2 tablespoons at a time. Pile on pie or pudding and bake 15 minutes in a slow oven (300 degrees F.). The lemon juice flavors the meringue and also helps to harden the albumen, making a firm meringue.

PRUNE CAKE

One-half cup of butter
One cup of granulated sugar
One-half cup of milk
1 teaspoon of cinnamon
Two cups of flour
One cup of mashed and stoned prunes

Two eggs
One-half cup of prune juice
One-half teaspoon of allspice
One level teaspoon of soda
One-half teaspoon of lemon extract.
The prunes should be cooked very soft, but without sweetening. Cook in very little water, to keep the flavor. Mash finely. Cream butter and sugar and combine with the

prunes. Sift the spices with the flour and add the prune juice and the milk. Beat eggs and add the soda dissolved in a tablespoon of warm water. Bake in three layers.

Make filling and frosting as follows: Melt one-half pound of marshmallows in a double boiler. Cook to a soft ball one cup of sugar and divide fourths of a cup of water. Beat the white of an egg stiff and turn the hot syrup over it, beating all the time. Then add the melted marshmallows and a teaspoon of orange or lemon extract.

This is a very delicious cake and keeps moist and full of flavor for a long time.

CABBAGE ROLLS

6 large cabbage leaves
1½ teaspoons salt
2 pounds chopped beef
2 tablespoons onion
1 onion chopped

Make patties of the meat, well seasoned and mixed with the onion. Wrap each patty in a cabbage leaf and tie securely with string. Place in casserole and partly cover with water and the fat. Cover and steam until meat and cabbage are done. Make a gravy of the remaining liquid and pour over the rolls after removing the string.

MOLDED CABBAGE SALAD

Two tablespoons gelatine
One-fourth cup cold water
Two cups hot water
6 tablespoons vinegar
3 tablespoons sugar
Gren vegetable coloring
3 cups of cabbage, shredded
1 teaspoon salt

Soften gelatine in cold water. Dissolve in hot water. Add vinegar and sugar and until sugar is dissolved. Tie a delicate green. Cook lukewarm. Put cabbage in a ring mold and sprinkle it with salt. Pour gelatine mixture over it; chill. Serve garnished with lettuce and with mayonnaise in center of the ring.

MARSHMALLOW SOUFFLE

One-half pound of marshmallows
One tablespoon of gelatine
Four egg whites
Four tablespoons of sugar
One teaspoon of vanilla
One-half cup of marshmallow cherries
One-half cup of chopped walnut meats

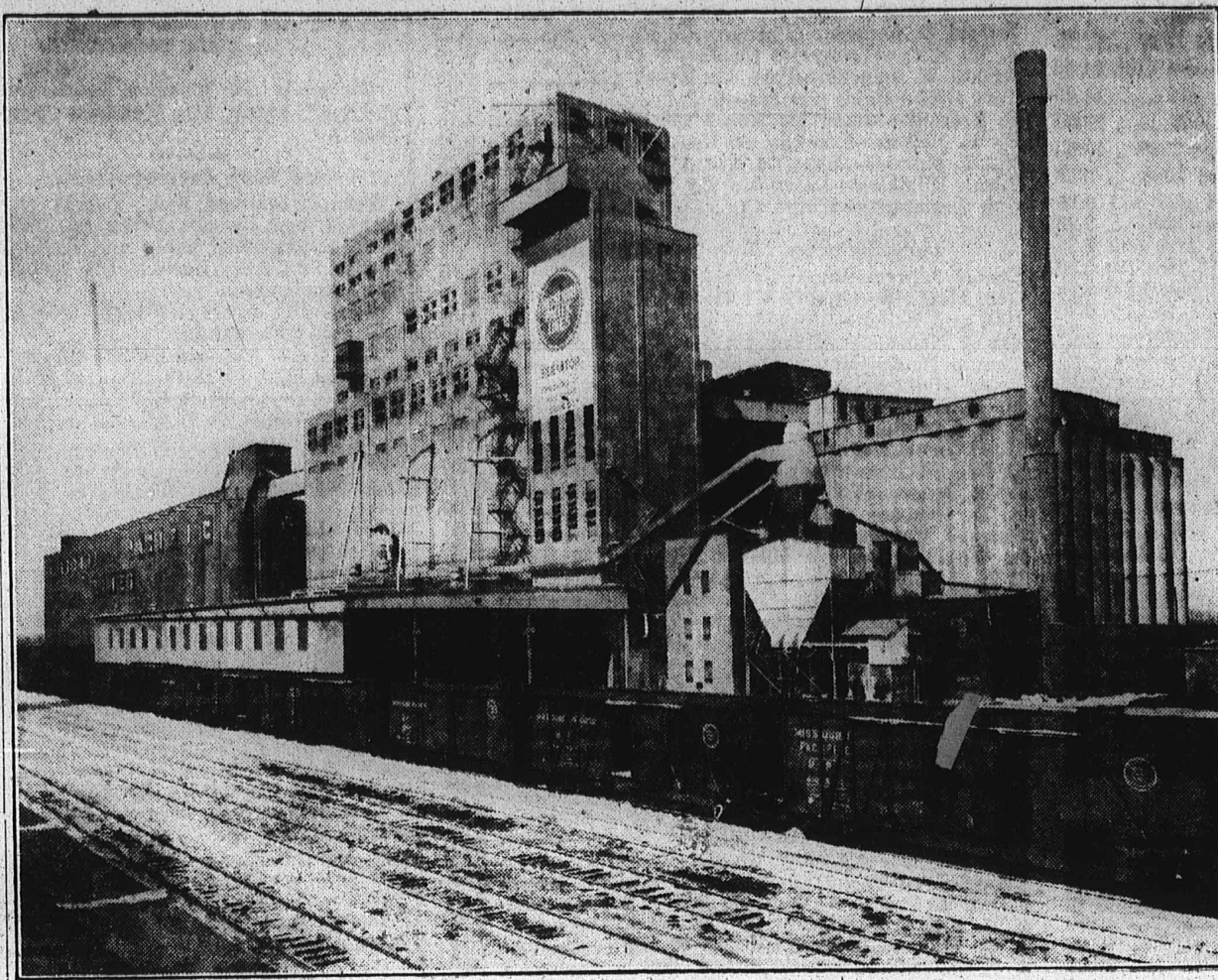
Soak the gelatine in one-half cup of cold water and then dissolve by setting over hot water. Sift the quartered marshmallows over hot water (double boiler). Beat the egg whites stiff, add the sugar gradually and then the vanilla. Add the dissolved gelatine, softened marshmallows and beat until partly set. Pour one-half of the mixture into a dish to mold and put on the cherries cut in pieces. Color the other one-half pink, add chopped nuts, and pour over the white portion in the dish. Chill, unmold and serve with whipped cream or boiled custard.

PORK SHOULDER ROAST

Wipe the shoulder with a damp cloth, rub the surface with salt and pepper, and spread prepared mustard over the surface. With a knife make small slits in the meat and insert bits of clove garlic. Place in a roasting pan, sear at 500 degrees Fahrenheit for twenty to thirty minutes, add one-fourth water for each pound of meat, place in an oven having a temperature of 275 to 325 degrees Fahrenheit and allow thirty minutes per pound for a roasting period. If the meat is not brown enough, raise the oven temperature during the last twenty minutes of baking.

Remove meat from pan and skim off most of the fat, leaving two tablespoons fat for each cup of gravy to be made. Add one and one-half tablespoons flour for each cup and mix the fat and flour to form a smooth paste; brown if desired, add liquid, and stir constantly until thickened.

A MODERN PROCESSING PLANT OPERATED BY FARMERS



The 6,000,000-bushel Kansas-Missouri elevator in Kansas City, Mo., leased by Farmers National Grain Corporation from the Missouri Pacific Railroad company, is the largest in one terminal unit operated by the cooperative. In addition to its sectional storage advantages, it is equipped with the most modern grain handling machinery. A Diesel switch engine belonging to the elevator handles the movement of cars in and out, and an electric car dump unloads

cars in from five to seven minutes with the aid of not more than two or three men. The car dump, and the Zeleny thermometer system, by which the temperature of grain in any one of its many tanks can be told accurately every five feet in depth, are the two wonders of this modern house which catch and hold the interest of the scores of visitors who are shown through it each year. There is also machinery for washing dirty, smutty wheat! machinery for

clipping, drying and scouring grain, and innumerable belts, 42 inches wide, on which grain from one to 16 spouts may be emptied at one time in mixing or blending grain to meet the requirements of the mill trade. One who has never seen the inside of a modern terminal can look forward with interest and pleasure to a visit at this plant, and you are cordially invited to look it over when you're in Kansas City.

FARM CHATS ABOUT ELECTRICITY

By Polly Power

The business of helping to extend electricity to farm families who are without it becomes inspiring after chats with farm women to whom it means so much.

Recently I stopped at the Moore farm, in Maryland, not far from Washington. Two hundred odd acres of gently rolling land, with the white house perched on top of a little knoll like a crown.

Two of the children were playing about. I think there are four of them altogether, but the clean clothes piled in the basket beside the electric mangle, where Mrs. Moore was working, would make one believe that there must be a baker's dozen.

Mr. Moore died about two years ago, leaving his wife to carry on. She still looks rather dazed and bewildered, but is managing the place very well.

We got to talking about the vicissitudes of life and how hard they are to take, sometimes, and Mrs. Moore said:

"When my husband died, I just didn't see how I could go on. I knew very little about running the farm, always been so busy with the children and the house."

"Fortunately, we had the place electrified about four years ago, and it has made a great difference in the work. I just didn't know how we ever managed before, and I am sure I couldn't manage by myself without it. The electric stove, the refrigerator, the vacuum cleaner and the washer are all God-sends with all these children to look after."

Just then one of the two little boys,

GRANDPA GUS LETTERS

252 South Tenth,
Salina, Kansas,
November 25, 1935.

Dear Grandpa Gus:

Perhaps you would like to hear a little bit about me. You know you can stop reading if I talk too much about myself. I am thirteen and I have light hair and light green eyes toning to blue. I am about five feet seven inches tall. I go to the Junior High School called Roosevelt. I'm in the eighth grade. We have nine compulsory subjects and one elective subject. We have a choice of three, art, orchestra and music (vocal music) and I take music. Well, enough said about myself.

I have a brother, Don, who is seven. He is in the third grade. He is my only brother and I have no sisters. Would you find me a pen pal somewhere in Kansas?

Yours truly,
Helen Jayne Lynn.

Dear Helen Jayne:
Your letter is quite interesting, for I happen to know your family quite well. Your father has been acting as state Junior Leader for the Farmers Union for some time, and I see him just about every day. I see your mother, and Don and you, quite often too. I am leaving the "pen pal" idea up to those who may read this answer to your letter. I am sure there are many juveniles who will be glad to write to you. Now, you be sure to answer them promptly. You did not tell the date of your birthday, but I happen to know it is May 22. However, I understand your "pen pal" may be any one, whether you "win" or not. The idea is yours, and it sounds as though it might work out in good shape. Write again—Grandpa Gus.

who were hopping up and down like jumping beans, on the porch outside the window said:

"Mama, what is she talking about?"

"She is just saying what a good boy you are," answered patient Mrs. Moore, "now run along and play."

She laughed and continued:

"Sometimes it scares me to think that I have to bring them up by myself, but to get back to electricity, things are not so difficult now. It saves a great deal of work on the farm. It does simplify things. We sell a lot of milk here you know, and the electric milker and refrigerating system, that we had put in, the dairy isn't hard to run and it pays well. I have a good man to look after it which relieves me of the responsibility."

"Sometimes I have thought that perhaps I should move to the city, but this is a good secure home for the children, and I couldn't give it up. The land is valuable at one hundred dollars an acre, but since we have improved it (you should have seen this house when we came here, it was a sight) and put in electricity, I don't believe I'd sell it for five hundred an acre—in fact, I just wouldn't give it up for anything."

So many people feel that way about the country, but want city comforts. I thought to myself, Surely the Rural Electrification Administration, taking electricity to so many more farms, is going to make a lot of people happier.

The REA is ready to help public bodies, groups of farmers, or private companies, in extending rural electric power lines. It will make long term loans at low interest rates whenever a proposed project is practicable. Full information will be sent upon request to the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C.

A little face popped in at the window again:

"Mama, What is she saying now?" "I am saying," I volunteered, "that I must be going so that your mother can get back to her ironing."

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 Daimachi 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 Leech.
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, Hilde 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, 105 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 Series, 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.

FOR BUSY DAYS



8640. For Busy Days.

Designed in Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 30 requires 3 7-8 yards of 35 inch material with short sleeves, and 4 yards with long sleeves, plus 1/2 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

8408. Adorable Frock.
Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 5-8 yard of 39 inch fabric for jumper and 1 1-3 yard for blouse. Price 15c.

Send orders to
Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

PAGE FOUR

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 22, 1935

J. H. Shaver—Atchinson Co Ks—22 str 1047	11.25
Howard Woodbury—Osage Co Ks—38 steers 1108	11.00
J. H. Shaver—Atchinson Co Ks—29 str 997	11.00
N. F. Thome—Shawnee Co Ks—14 str 1005	11.00
Howard Woodbury—Osage Co Ks—17 str 1187	10.00
R. E. Peterson—Coffey Co Ks—27 steers 1090	9.50
Jones and Sedgwick—Coffey Co Ks—24 str 827	9.25
Chas. Schlobahn—Coffey Co Ks—32 str 1206	9.25
Jones and Sedgwick—Coffey Co Ks—25 str 890	9.25
J. D. Martin and Son—Douglas Co Ks—16 hrs 769	9.00
V. E. Oman—Riley Co Ks—3 str 945	8.75
T. R. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—27 str 902	8.25
V. E. Oman—Riley Co Ks—17 str 902	8.25
J. T. Smith—Ray Co Mo—37 hrs 802	7.75
Alvin Richter—Marion Co Ks—22 str 1136	7.75
W. N. Oles—Chase Co Ks—19 str 1114	7.50
John Benigar—St. Clair Co Mo—8 hrs 707	7.35
R. D. Mochman—Osage Co Ks—14 hrs 707	7.35
T. R. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—43 hrs 665	6.35
Mrs. L. Bourdeau—Thomas Co Ks—14 str 1070	6.25
M. R. Evans—Son—Coffey Co Ks—43 hrs 667	6.10
W. Chatham—Putnam Co Mo—6 hrs 438	6.00
C. A. Kraus—Wabunsee Co Ks—14 hrs 385	5.75
C. A. Kraus—Wabunsee Co Ks—27 hrs 301	5.50
O. M. Madison—Osage Co Ks—27 str 818	5.50
A. H. Glesner—Rush Co Ks—16 str 561	5.50
H. B. Branson—Johnson Co Ks—17 cows 1082	4.75
Ross and Son—Clay Co Mo—14 hrs 601	4.25
C. V. Fisher—Wabunsee Co Ks—22 str 992	4.00
C. C. Pritchard—Johnson Co Mo—25 cows 812	4.00
C. V. Fisher—Wabunsee Co Ks—10 cows 812	4.00
J. H. Wimer—Ray Co Mo—17 hrs 872	3.85
L. E. Shearer—Wyandotte Co Ks—31 cows 802	3.25

SHEEP

D. W. Chaney—Johnson Co Ks—6 95	10.60
J. F. Walker—Henry Co Mo—19 76	10.50
W. O. Donner—Davies Co Mo—24 92	10.50
H. D. Treaster—Mitchell Co Ks—24 79	10.50
Clark Kinney—Osage Co Ks—37 89	10.50
M. T. Carrico—Mitchell Co Ks—22 71	10.35
Alpha Dryden—Livingston Co Mo—15 83	10.35
Philip Weidell—Saline Co Mo—8 86	10.35
Mrs. Ella Kembell—Bates Co Mo—6 93	10.25
Victor Berry—Sullivan Co Mo—20 76	10.25
W. M. Lyons—Wash. Co Ks—37 78	10.00
Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—7 81	10.00
Elmer Derr—Rush Co Ks—10 85	10.00
Ralph Collins—Grundy Co Mo—10 82	10.00
C. C. Collins—Grundy Co Mo—10 82	10.00
Ralph Collins—Grundy Co Mo—47 83	10.00
Murphy and Smeed—Caldwell, Idaho—60 91	10.00
Harold Mooney—Linn Co Mo—16 73	9.75
M. F. Utley—Linn Co Mo—23 73	9.75
Murphy and Smeed—Caldwell, Idaho—52 74	7.75
Albert Temple—Lafayette Co Mo—16 80	7.50
M. T. Carrico—Mitchell Co Ks—8 63	7.00
H. D. Treaster—Mitchell Co Ks—10 72	7.00
C. J. Gleason—Douglas Co Ks—9 58	7.00
Elmer Derr—Rush Co Ks—9 58	7.00
Philip Weidell—Saline Co Mo—5 74	7.00
Victor Berry—Sullivan Co Mo—5 58	7.00
M. F. Utley—Linn Co Ks—16 58	6.75
C. J. Gleason—Douglas Co Ks—5 46	5.00

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 Listown, 2064. Welda, 2054. Indian Creek 2050. Emerald, 2137.	ATCHISON COUNTY Madison, 1216. Cummins 1837.	BARTON COUNTY Olin, 233.	BROWN COUNTY Morrill, 1754. Carson 1035. Lone Star 942.	CLAY COUNTY Broughton, 2173. Hays, 1130. Swanson, 1191. Wheeler, 1082. Millside 511. Ross 1224. Olive Hill, 1120.	COFFEY COUNTY Center, 2143. Oleary, 2146. Independent 2145. Weigand, 2121.	CRAWFORD COUNTY Slifer 431. Monmouth 1714. Ozark, 699. Dumb Bell, 581.	CHASE COUNTY Sixty Six 1907. Miller, 1929.	CHEROKEE COUNTY Melrose 2059. Sumner 2066.	COWLEY COUNTY Science Valley 1946. Tisdale Busy Bee, 1936. South Bend 1561.	CLOUD COUNTY Carmel, 1056. St. Joe 2152.	DICKINSON COUNTY Navarre, 1853. Herington, 1063.	DOUGLAS COUNTY Eight Mile, 1211.	ELLIS COUNTY Pleasant, 1777. Stockbridge, 1031.	ELLSWORTH COUNTY Excelsior, 975. Shamel, 974. Little Wolf 1376. Franklin 1301. Pleasant Valley 984. Trivoli 1001. Raddiffe, 1000.	GOVE COUNTY Park, 909.	FRANKLIN COUNTY Pomona, 1742.	GEARY COUNTY Moss Springs, 1901.	GRAHAM COUNTY Morland Elevator 1822.	GOVE COUNTY Hackberry 1892.	GREENWOOD COUNTY Summit, 1574. Lena Valley, 1538. South Verdigris, 1493.	JEWELL COUNTY Rose Hill, 601. Steele, 424.
--	---	------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	----------------------------------	---	--	--	---------------------------------------	--	---

Murphy and Smeed—Caldwell, Idaho 41 136 5.00
Murphy and Smeed—Caldwell, Idaho 44 135 4.50

HOGS

Heavy Butchers—230 Pounds and Up	
Harold E. Atchison—Franklin Co Ks—13 248	9.40
J. W. Riley—Lafayette Co Mo—7 231	9.40
Arthur F. Johnson—Pott. Co Ks—7 272	9.20
Tom Gibb—Bates Co Mo—9 241	9.20
R. Brocker—Miami Co Ks—9 255	9.20
W. H. Nelson—Franklin Co Ks—243 235	9.20
W. H. Nelson—Linn Co Ks—9 253	9.20
Frank Ellmaker—Lafayette Co Mo—18 240	9.20
Gus Arzberger—Miami Co Ks—7 240	9.05

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Pounds Avgs.

Ernest Alpert—Miami Co Ks—5 204	9.40
Geo. Hatfield—Grundy Co Mo—14 225	9.40
Hall and Beller—Wyandotte Co Ks—8 212	9.40
Frank Ellett—Anderson Co Ks—12 212	9.40
Clinton S. A.—Henry Co Mo—30 196	9.40
Peter Holtz—Miami Co Ks—10 189	9.35
M. D. Axtell—Anderson Co Ks—18 183	9.40
L. C. Cleveland—Mg. St. Clair Co Mo—16 205	9.20
L. C. Cleveland—Mg. St. Clair Co Mo—16 205	9.20
O. W. Brown—Republic Co Ks—7 224	9.20
T. W. Adkins—Henry Co Mo—5 226	9.20
A. A. Brown—Cedar Co Mo—7 195	9.20
R. D. Cooper—Osborne Co Ks—13 190	9.20
Howard Martz—Bates Co Mo—18 187	9.20
A. Blaser—Bates Co Mo—18 187	9.20
T. N. Veatch—Grundy Co Mo—14 221	9.20
J. I. Schiffman—Linn Co Ks—14 228	9.20
H. B. Day—Lafayette Co Ks—10 186	9.20
Joseph Goetz—Franklin Co Ks—12 210	9.20
Mrs. Delsie Hunzicker—Franklin Co Ks—7 204	9.20
O. H. White—Ray Co Mo—17 172	9.20
Ira Ash—Jackson Co Ks—45 201	9.20
W. O. Donner—Davies Co Mo—18 185	9.20
Robt. Viar—Morris Co Ks—11 203	9.20
Floyd Jones—Coffey Co Ks—13 215	9.20
Gilbert Moraine—Miami Co Ks—6 201	9.20
Alva Stryker—Marshall Co Ks—29 214	9.20
Arthur Walker—Lafayette Co Mo—12 188	9.15
Walter McCulley—Grundy Co Mo—20 176	9.15
M. J. Kephart—Johnson Co Mo—20 176	9.15
C. W. Miller—Marshall Co Ks—23 172	9.15
E. H. Hildner—Henry Co Mo—6 180	9.00
Miss Mary Case—Carroll Co Mo—9 176	9.00
William Townson—Vernon Co Mo—5 186	9.00
J. A. Wilcoxson—Lafayette Co Mo—11 187	9.00
Bernie Dowell—Livingston Co Mo—9 186	9.00

PIGS, AND LIGHT LIGHTS

Albert Adams—Ray Co Mo—30 146	9.00
Reuben Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 168	9.10
W. S. Catlin—Johnson Co Ks—10 165	9.10
Elmer Luse—Lafayette Co Mo—20 164	9.05
Walton Allen—Barton Co Mo—11 129	9.05
T. E. Hewitt—Crawford Co Ks—30 126	9.00
W. H. Griffiths—Clay Co Ks—6 115	8.85
W. E. Tool—Smith Co Ks—6 115	8.85
J. F. Walford—Henry Co Ks—30 126	8.85
H. B. Pauley—Putnam Co Mo—21 110	8.75
A. F. Debrick—Miami Co Ks—24 124	8.75
John Ogle—Cedar Co Mo—6 113	8.50
John Tomlin—Carroll Co Mo—8 111	8.50
Clarence Young—Allen Co Ks—5 110	8.50
W. L. Mason—Bourbon Co Ks—12 104	8.15

JOHNSON COUNTY

Sharon, 1744.

Pleasant View 1957.

Summerfield 1955.

LABETTE COUNTY

Parsons 1304.

LINN COUNTY

Buckeye 2074.

LYON COUNTY

Allen, 1075.

Admiral 1055.

LOLAN COUNTY

Page 1286.

MITCHELL COUNTY

Plumb Creek, 460.

MITCHELL COUNTY

Prairie Gem, 540.

District No. Three, 777.

Mulberry 1060.

Hillsdale, 492.

MARION COUNTY

Harmony, 196.

Lost Springs, 385.

MIAMI COUNTY

Osage Valley 1683.

Bellevue 1182.

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, 839.

NEMAH COUNTY

Eureka, 911.

Korber, 914.

Pleasant Hill, 1175.

Summery 1127.

Sunmitt, 2111.

Triumph, 1027.

NEOSHO COUNTY

Erie 562.

Brogan, 226.

OSAGE COUNTY

Plum Creek, 1484.

Kinneyville 1522.

Union 1412.

OTTAWA COUNTY

Mt. Pleasant, 79.

Grover, 108.

Lakeview, 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, 1106.

Grandview, 1214.

Baldwin Creek 1380.

Pleasant Hill, 1202.

Crooked Creek, 1205.

Fairview, 1207.

Walshburg 1198.

Lee, 1549.

Rock Island, 1199.

RUSSELL COUNTY

Last Wolf, 726.

Center 765.

Pioneer 250.

Prairie Dale 370.

Pleasant Valley 2208.

Three Corners, 769.

ROOKS COUNTY

Sunny Side, 532.

Eureka 2207.

Elm Creek 432.

Sard Creek, 804.

Done Star 517.

Illino, 754.

SALINE COUNTY

Bavaria 1978.

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Bechnie, 974.

bushel of wheat will make 47 pounds at 10c. That is \$4.70 per bushel, or 1 1-2c a pound makes 90c a bushel. I maintain you will get cost of production when you put the finished article on the consumer's table.

Yours respectfully,

Anten

(Below is the "packing house proposition" which Mr. Peterson mentions.)

Need Coop Packing Plant.

Spread between live weight and dressed meat values, February, 1935, in U. S. inspected plants and Eastern Market, 2,408,826 hogs in the report, 8,017 condemned.

215.29 lbs. average weight live at 8.08 per 100—\$17.35

100.74 lbs. average weight dressed, 30.00 lbs loins at 18.1c \$5.43

28.00 lbs shoulders at 15.7c 4.40

24.00 lbs bacon at 22.6c 5.02

32.00 lbs hams at 17.8c 5.70

25.00 lbs fat at 10.2c 2.55

21.74 lbs miscel. at .09c 1.96

160.74 lbs Meat \$26.28

Average cost per hog \$17.35

Ave meat income per hog 26.28

Gross profit per hog from sale of meat \$8.93

Gross profit from U. S. inspected packing plants month of February, 1935, deducting condemned hogs as total loss, \$21,300,129.42

In addition to this income there is the income from by-products made from 54,555 lbs of offal, hair, hoof, head, blood, viscera etc., per hog.

This comparison was made from statistics from the U. S. D. A. Crops and Market Reports. Prices of hogs and pork products were the average price for the month of February 1935. Receipts were those of all U. S. inspected plants.

Food For Thought

Washington County is in the center of the principal hog producing area of Kansas. 277,500 hogs were produced in Smith, Jewell, Republic, Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, and Brown counties out of 1,363,200 in 105 Kansas counties. 7 counties produced 20 per cent of the hogs in Kansas.

A cooperative packing plant located in Washington County could draw eventually on all this territory. Further, Highways will develop future industry. Washington county is on U. S. 36, K 15 and 9, and is between U. S. 77 and 81 north and south. No packing plants of any kind are between Topeka, Salina and Lincoln, Nebraska.

A cooperative packing plant processing 10,000 hogs annually would have \$80,000 gross profit to employ help, pay for property, interest, taxes and supplies. Counting 300 working days per year this plant would have to process an average of only 33 hogs daily. How big would the plant need to be? How many men would have to be employed? Who is smart enough and courageous enough to organize a cooperative packing plant?

The point is: There is sufficient spread between live and dressed weights to give a small plant a break. Low taxes, cheap labor, close to both supplies and consumers and the fact that butchering and curing pork is not a patented process, but something every farmer and farmer's son knows about—and could learn expertly. Why should not the producer of meat prepare it for market and market it?

This is only food for thought—not an exhaustive study. But with the experience Washington County has had with managing cooperative enterprises and the strategic location with respect to hog production I believe it is solid food for thought.

—Submitted by Anton Peterson.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.