

According to a article in the July number of the Farm Holiday News, written by Wentworth, S. D. date line, Mrs. Minnie Larson, 70-year-old widow, at the request of the Minnehaha County Farmers Union, began a test case which may have an important bearing on similar suits in the future. In this test case, title, to have her mortgage reduced from \$16,000 to 6,400, on the ground that in 1920 corporations had been allowed to break

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, 1872

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

John Simpson, President, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Henry Jamison, Vice President, Omaha, Neb.
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Kankakee, Ill.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. P. Lambertson, Fairview, Kansas
Joe Plummer, Akron, Colorado
E. H. Everson, Yankton, South Dakota
H. C. Rogers, Indianola, Iowa
Fritz Schultheiss, Prairie Farm, Wisconsin

KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President, Salina, Kansas
M. L. Beckman, Vice President, Clay Center, Kansas
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Salina, Kansas
John Frost, Conductor, Blue Rapids, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper, Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

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

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—1140 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas, O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakarusa, Kansas, T. M. Turman, Mgr.

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

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

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 205, Farmers Union Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 208 Farmers Union Bldg.

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 215; Farmers Union Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1933

DON'T FORGET THE FARMERS UNION

These are crowded days for the minds of most of us. A multiplicity of events are taking place. A swarm of new ideas envelopes us. Headlines in the daily papers scream about codes, NRA, farm relief, kidnapping and possible antidotes, world conferences, developments in aviation, in business and in the sciences; markets, inflation, 3.2 beer, public works—and a thousand other things.

We are in a swirl of readjustment. We are judging many things as much by how we think they will work out as by how other things have worked out before them. Indeed, many things are without precedent, and any opinion we form must necessarily be based on ideas that are problematical rather than on facts that are established.

When we are guided only by these new ideas, we are in the position of a ship's captain sailing on an uncharted sea. However, we do not have to be in this position, for there are many fundamental facts which exist today in as substantial form as ever. We can use these fundamentals as guides to our actions, and as fixed points by which we may chart our various courses.

For instance, the American home will always be a steady influence which will mold our national life. No matter what influences we may encounter in the later years of our lives, the influence which carries over from our home lives and our home environments will still be apparent and effective. What we have been and what we have been taught while still under the protection of the parental roof cannot be cast aside like a dirty or worn-out shirt and replaced entirely by something new and different. We are dealing with something which is fundamental.

By the same token, we cannot afford to allow this tide of new thoughts and untold actions to cause us, as farmers, to forget what we have learned about the strength to be had through organization. We cannot afford to cast aside what we have learned about cooperation, and the benefits so derived.

The Farmers Union stands as a beacon light which will show us all the proper course to follow and pursue. In times such as we are going through, we need this beacon light more keenly than ever.

New Plans Will Work

We believe that most of the new plans evolved, fashioned to bring this nation out of the mire of the depression which has all but shriveled us up, are good, workable plans. We had to have something different, because we have found ourselves in a situation which is different from anything we

ever before experienced. We simply had to sail on uncharted seas, to a great extent.

Depend on Organization

One significant feature about all these new plans, however, is the fact that their success and workability depends on cooperation—the very foundation upon which our organization stands. Organization, and the need of organization, are found woven throughout the entire fabric and structure of the program for national recovery.

The objective of the program is so apparent and so obvious that the people are likely to believe this objective—namely, recovery—can be attained by the use of shortcuts and makeshifts. Recovery from this depression is so much to be desired that some of us are likely to reach for it too fast. We are likely to throw caution to the winds and disregard those landmarks which should guide our actions and influence our course.

Better had we to proceed on solid footing, making our advantages and progress sure and secure as we go along.

With this thought in mind, we plead with the farmers of Kansas not to forget the necessity of having and maintaining a fighting, solid organization such as they have, or can have, in the Kansas Farmers Union.

In your rush, Kansas farmers, to take advantage of the cash benefits coming by way of the domestic allotment features of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, do not forget the fact that organization made these benefits possible. Do not reach for rest and slip from the solid footing afforded by membership in the Kansas Farmers Union. Do not trample underfoot, in your rush to reach that plane of recovery, the agency which is helping to make recovery possible, and which will be needed in the months and years to come to maintain whatever advantages you acquire. Maintain your Farmers Union membership, no matter what happens.

What It Has Meant

The Farmers Union certainly has demonstrated its usefulness. It has demonstrated that through the united strength which it gives to farmers, our farmers can obtain the things they deserve and must have. The Farmers Union has been a good guide to follow. Its leadership is helping agriculture to reach the plane to which it has sought to climb.

The most obscure farmer in the land may have advantages because of Farmers Union influence, which he could not have begun to suspect were in existence if he had no organization working for his best interests. If he had no organization, he would be nothing more than a slave, and with

no prospect of improving his position. The Farmers Union is a protecting arm thrown about him to shield him from the vicious attacks of the classes and influences which would destroy his independence. The hand on this protecting arm grips a sword with which it can lash out at this venomous horde when pressed too closely.

Don't Destroy It

The Farmers Union represents a living, breathing brotherhood among farmers. What, then, should be the feeling of a man who would attempt to destroy this brotherhood? Should a man's conscience not smite him if, by his actions or by his inaction, this protecting arm, this brotherhood, this leadership leading to better farm conditions, this militant organization fighting for farmers' rights, becomes endangered?

Perhaps a farmer might justify his failure to identify himself with the Farmers Union, and might justify, in his own mind, his failure to support it, by saying that he is doing nothing to impede it. Such justification will not hold, however. Every farmer who has the opportunity to join the Farmers Union and who does not join is doing more to cripple the Farmers Union than can be done by the avowed enemies of the organization, working from the outside. He is weakening the organization, so it cannot so effectively withstand the attacks made by the enemies. He is lessening its power to win for the farmer the things which the farmer should have.

Begin at Foundation

Then let us keep the Farmers Union in mind throughout all this mad struggle to get back on our feet. Let us build it up, build up its membership strength, so that we can more surely obtain and keep the advantages which are being opened up for us as a class of common American people.

The place to begin—and to keep at work—is in the local. Influence your own neighbors to join with you and with your neighbors who are already members. Not far away is our state convention. Our membership must be built up before that time. Right now—regardless of the time of the convention—your organization needs your support.

May your organization depend on you for your sincere help?

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

President Roosevelt went on the air the other night, and in conformity with his usual manner of doing things, told the people of the whole United States what to do. His speech did not include a lot of preliminaries; but at once, in a forceful manner, he begged the cooperation of every employer, as well as of those who are employed, to accept his plan.

His plan, in a nut shell, was shorter hours per week for those who are already employed, and to put more people at work to take up the slack to carry on general business recovery. He emphasized that there should be no cutting of salaries, and indicated that in many instances wages and salaries should be raised.

Upon receiving this program from the President, all business concerns everywhere began to seek out what it would mean to their own individual cases. It is clearly evident that it means that most businesses will have a larger pay roll at the end of the month. The next question involved is, how will business meet the additional pay roll? This question is not easy to answer, but based upon what we think is practical theory, we believe the plan will work.

Purchasing Power Must Come to Consuming Public

For example, the automobile company can stand a heavier pay roll if it can sell more automobiles. It can sell more automobiles if somebody will buy them. These additional men, taken back to work under this National Recovery Program, will have money to make their payments on an automobile. When people buy more automobiles it means it will take more tires, more gasoline, more steel production, more paint, and various other things.

The point the writer is trying to make is that this Roosevelt recovery plan will stand up if we lift it and build it uniformly and advisedly. All lines of business and industry must come up together.

The next question asked is, why must we do more business and why must more money be involved? The answer is: to maintain the American standard of living. If you are going to ride in automobiles and if the farmers are to operate tractors; if we are to continue to make public improvements, build roads, lakes, etc., in addition to feeding and clothing our

families and sending our children to school and college, and above all, paying the debts of the country, we have to lift ourselves out of this disparagement along lines which President Roosevelt suggests.

President Roosevelt May Have To Make Another Speech

If the damnable racketeers and gamblers of the country insist on following the course they have pursued recently, as it applies to stocks and grain manipulations and padding dealers like many manufacturers and dealers are doing today, then President Roosevelt should get on the air again and demand that these unethical and damnable practices be stopped.

The writer wants the President of the United States to go through with this thing. I know there are literally millions of people in the United States who feel the same way about it.

Occasionally some one will advance the line of thought or theory that the farmer had just as well content himself with 30c or 40c wheat, 3c hogs, 10c eggs and 15c butter fat, and so on. That everybody will have to quit using automobiles, and all the other conveniences of life that have come to our American people in the past 20 years. In my judgment, this line of thought is not only silly but next to ridiculous. I am of the opinion that if our people have developed enough intelligence to bring to our nation all of these things, there can and must be a national program worked out whereby we can continue to enjoy them.

The American people just aren't going backward. We will not go on foot and wear wooden shoes. Therefore, let's keep what we have and get more, and join hands in this great recovery program.

Farmers Union Must Keep Step

The Farmers Union has not only a statewide reputation but has a national reputation, and we must keep it. Your leaders from the various states are vigorously and militantly fighting the battles of you farmers. We are not only fighting, but occasionally we win; and when we win, not only the members of the Farmers Union are beneficiaries, but every other farmer as well. In the recent national legislation which gave us the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan, however, we have one example wherein only those who get out and push will be the recipients of its benefits. There are entirely too many farmers who just simply want to ride.

Probably fifty thousand men and women are reading our paper. If you are, you do know something about the struggle all of us are having. A farm organization is no good, and will sooner or later be of no service, unless it is backed and supported by large numbers of farmers. You know President Roosevelt says that every business ought to display the honor badge which you will see exhibited all over the country in a very short time. We are saying that every farmer ought to wear the honor badge with the inscription, "We do our part."

Be Ready to Help with Drive

Farmers of Kansas and members of the Farmers Union, we want you to get whole heartedly and squarely back of your own organization now. Our state convention is just three months away. The state office is going to do all it can to help you carry on a profitable drive within your local and county. This drive must be consummated before the state convention. It must not fail. It is up to you and me, whether or not it will fail.

The future of the American farmer rests upon the success of organization. Presently in the columns of this paper you will read of suggestions as to how to carry on this membership drive. We want every person who is interested, not in the Farmers Union simply because of its name, but in the real dirt farmers of the country and their success, to get ready for this drive; and when the iron is hot, be ready to hit.

THE STATUS OF CIDER UNDER THE NEW LAW

While the Act passed at the recent session of Congress legalizing 3.2 per cent beer places a tax of \$5.00 per barrel upon fermented fruit juices containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol, this provision does not apply to pure apple cider. The word "fermented" is important in this connection. Hard cider contains from 2 to 8 per cent alcohol and could not be legally sold without being taxed.

The Eighteenth Amendment as interpreted by the Volstead Act, it was illegal to manufacture, transport or sell any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol. This applied to apple cider as well as to any other beverage. The status of cider is not changed under the new legislation enacted by Congress, except that it would be legal to sell cider containing not more than 3.2 per cent alcohol by obtaining a permit and paying the tax of \$5.00 per barrel.

CAPPER SEES BETTER TIMES FOR THE WEST

Says with the New Deal We Will Have a Fairer, More Equitable Distribution of Wealth, with Kansas and Middle West Better Off

NO MORE PANICS

In a recent address given in Topeka, Senator Arthur Capper told of the new deal which is to bring the West into the power and influence it deserves.

"Where are we going to bring up; where are we going to land, after this shake-up we are having?" is a question which the Senator is asked every day, he said. He said the best and truest answer to that question is that in the new times which are to be the product of this development, there is to come a better day for the common man in the United States than we have ever had before. "That is my hope," he said. "And that means a better day for the common man truly prosperous United States than we have ever known."

The Senator pointed out that one of the most striking and remarkable facts of our national existence is that our system of government has again proved its stability in some of the most trying times that many of us have ever known. He continued:

"During three of the most critical years, perhaps, in world history in modern times, when red revolution and counter revolution, has swept almost every country on the globe, there has been less popular disorder in the United States than has ever been known in such a time of national and international distress. There is nothing better I can point to, it seems to me, that speaks so well for our system of government and for the intelligence and level-headed common sense of the people of the United States, than their behavior during this time of great anxiety and world unrest."

"We have been going through a revolution the last three years, but it has been orderly and bloodless and peaceful, as befitted a sane and sensible people, and constructive instead of destructive."

"We have taken our troubles in hand in the constitutional way. By opposing them in this way we shall end them instead of making them worse. The country should be united. I am doing my best to help the President; he has the responsibility and we should support him. This of all times, is no time to play politics."

"Events of the present time had their roots back in the 19th Century. These events constitute a long step forward, an epochal step, in a gradual process of evolution. In the 14 years I have been going to Washington, I have been working and voting continually for this square-deal, new-deal, program. My aim has been to bring about fairer, wholesomere, better conditions for the average American, the common man, and his home-making wife. They have always been and always will be the backbone of the nation. These 'homes of the nation' are indeed 'its strongest fortresses.'"

"The time is coming when four fifths of the wealth of the American people will not be held by 4 per cent of the people who will not get their very own, one-fifth to one-sixth of the national income. I think we are going to have a fairer and more general distribution of national wealth and income in the future."

"Great wealth is justified only when it is used to keep men employed at living wages, at a living profit to the business or industry employing men. That is the essence of both the square deal and the new deal. To start us on the right road we now have to have some government supervision and control of prices, profits, wages and working conditions. I don't believe we are likely to go too far in this. There is some danger we may not go far enough."

"Banks are to be better supervised. It will not be ethical nor lawful, by the time we get the job finished, for the corporation directors to gamble in the stock market in shares of companies they are supposed to control in the interest of the stockholders and bondholders."

"Best of all the West is to come into its own. In the past the Government has unduly favored Eastern financial interests which had too much control over the wealth of the country. Wall Street's financiers, have steadily drained the banks of Main Street. Too much of the country's credit and money, too much Western money, is tied up in New York. This has been the cause of more than one panic."

"The Federal Reserve law was enacted to prevent this centralizing of the country's financial resources in New York. But in 1929 the Federal Reserve Board permitted the gambling bankers of Wall Street to drain the country banks dry and to use these funds, amounting to more than 2 billions of dollars, in the biggest gambling game in Wall Street since the world ever saw. And we had another panic. This draining of the West's funds and this country's working reserves in 1929, had much to do with bringing on the depression in the United States."

"In the future this situation is to be changed considerably—and for the better. I have hopes we shall foster no more panics."

"The West is now to have its place in the sun of national economics. This is the same West from whom the gentlemen in New York, who do pay in millions of dollars annually, derive a large share of their profits, as do likewise the 200 great corporations which have approximately 67,000 million dollars of assets. The West, last, is to benefit more directly from great wealth. It has so steadily created and conferred elsewhere."

WARD PLEADS FOR UNITED SUPPORT OF ALL CLASSES

(continued from page 1)

that he always praises his own activities and condemns what others are doing.

Our people with more years of intelligence and better understanding are coming more and more to the conclusion that after all the teaching of the lowly Nazarene, the man of Galilee, is the only true and right course to follow.

In this connection, I want to say that today is no time for bickering over politics of a partisan or political nature. If a man is drowning what does he care about who rescues him, whether it is a Baptist, or a Methodist? If tens of millions of our citizens are unemployed in this United States and if literally millions of farmers are unable to pay their debts and get along, what do they care about the politics of those who are at the head of our state and national governments?

The thing these unemployed are interested in is that they may be put back to work at an honest wage so they can provide for their families, send their children to school and pay their debts. And, you farmers who are listening in, you are interested in a price for the things you grow like wheat and hogs and cattle etc., that will bring you in enough money so you can make the payment on your mortgage and pay your interest and taxes and have enough money to buy a new automobile when the old one wears out, and to clothe your family in a manner that makes you proud of them when you go out among your friends.

As I speak tonight I know there are thousands under the sound of my voice who are discouraged. So far you have been fighting a losing game. You are wondering if conditions ever will get better. Those of you who are out of work are wondering if you ever can get a job again. I want to say to you good people from all the various classes over the state of Kansas that your leaders who represent you, not all of them, but the most of them—have this broader view of our social and economic life and are joining hands in a strong line of defense against those things which cause distress, suffering and want.

I would not be loyal, neither would I be patriotic to my country, if I did not say that the Governor of our fair state, and all his subordinates, are engaged in this righteous warfare. Again, I would not be worthy in any manner to be classed with those who pose as the leaders of various groups of society if I did not commend and congratulate the President of the United States in his vigorous, emphatic and courageous battle against the destroying elements that have crushed our people under the strong arm of the mighty interests that have not the common good of our people at heart.

Conditions Must Improve

President Roosevelt and the Congress of the United States have attacked this deplorable condition which exists and which, if not checked, will as sure as we are here tonight, bring social upheaval and disaster.

No people or nation, as Lincoln said, can go on half slave and half free. It is not my purpose tonight to speculate or to advance views as to the cause of conditions as we find them in America today; it is my challenge and my responsibility to roll up my sleeves and join hands with every constructive force that is trying to solve this problem.

President Roosevelt in his speech Monday night stated "that for many years the two great barriers to a normal prosperity have been low farm prices and creeping paralysis of employment, and that these factors have cut the purchasing power of the country in half."

Plans Beginning to Work

We all know the President's promised action and as a result the last Congress passed the Farm and Industrial Recovery Acts. I played my part representing the Farmers Union of Kansas in the working out and the passing of the Farm Bill. I was sold on the idea that the farm bill which sought to raise the prices of the things the farmer has to sell would be a failure and its purposes would be defeated unless there was a national industrial recovery program that would put millions back to work and give them some buying power to purchase the products of the farmer on this higher price level basis.

Both of these gigantic programs are beginning to work. We are getting ready in Kansas at the present time to give to the wheat farmers 25 or 30 million of dollars this fall if they want it and if they will cooperate. We are starting plans to reach the hog and corn farmer as well as the dairyman. I know there are a lot of "doubt Thomases" sticking around the edges, but I tonight will concur in the statement that President Roosevelt made that this farm recovery bill will work if we will quit our back-biting and quibbling and accept it.

When I say that, I know there are some knotty problems involved in this whole set-up, but by your help, my farmer friends, we will solve them. To the business men and to the manufacturers and industrialists of Kansas, I want to beg of you to accept President Roosevelt's plan and new deal as it relates to your business. You will sign the pledge with President Roosevelt to assist in absorbing the unemployed at shorter hours and higher wages you will not only be doing the patriotic duty for your country but you will be doing the thing that will avert a social revolution. The causes of this unemployment situation are not so complicated or difficult to understand.

You good people know that for the past 15 or 20 years we have been going through an inventive age. Broad-gauged machinery and equipment on every farm and in every place of business and in every factory have displaced literally multiplied thousands of our people who work.

In other words, we have only so much work to do in this nation and we have so many people, and if we are to get along, we must spread out this work among all the people who are able and willing to work; and we

cannot solve this problem, as I have said many times by a program of cutting salaries and wages.

If a man must work fewer hours he must have more for the hours he does work; if he is to pay his debts and if our nation is to maintain its present standard of living. When some of these problems are solved through the possibilities of the Farm Adjustment Act and the Industrial Recovery Act, we will not only have helped our people in ways and manners which are represented by money, but the most important thing is we will have lifted and strengthened the morale of the people of this nation which make up our great commonwealth.

We have changed their mental attitude. They no longer are headed toward communism, bolshevism and socialism, but with new courage and new hope they go on in the spirit of America, under the Stars and Stripes and our great program of Democracy, equal rights, protection and security. This must be the aim and goal of every American citizen and every honest leader who speaks for the people whom he represents.

Must Cooperate

As I speak tonight I think of the words of President Roosevelt the other evening when he said, "that this is no time for discord or dispute. It is time for patience, understanding and cooperation." As a farm leader I now come to the farmers of Kansas and ask you to apply the same principles that were contained in President Roosevelt's speech when he asked the nation to cooperate in order to bring us out of this depression and that you apply this same principle to the Farmers Union.

If the farmers of America are to save themselves and their posterity they absolutely must join hands and cooperate. The Farmers Union will succeed if you want it to. The other farm organizations will do likewise. With the dawning of a new day and better times ahead, even though it may seem slow, there is absolutely no justifiable reason why farmers in mass do not join their organizations. The cost is nothing compared with the results obtained and with the security it brings to our American farmers.

DEEP TEST WELL DRILLING NOW AT A CRITICAL STAGE

(continued from page 1)

The interest of the oil industry right now is centered on the deep test well. The Farmers Union is interested in this well lies in the fact that if a good producer is obtained, the Farmers Union Royalty Co. will be greatly benefited, since this acreage is pooled in the Royalty company. Incidentally the Kansas Farmers Union has acquired holdings in the Flag Oil Co., and that company is interested jointly with the Royalty company.

The "oil payments plan" has no direct connection with the Farmers Union, nor with the Royalty company. The plan mentioned is a perfectly legitimate plan whereby those who choose must invest money in oil, if and when it is produced, from this wells are being drilled. It is clearly understood that if the well is not a producer, or if production is not obtained off this eighty acre tract of particular 80 acres in which the land, then the investor will have lost his or her money invested. However, it is also understood that if production is obtained in paying quantities, then the oil, which has been assigned to G. E. Creitz as trustee, will be the property of those who have invested this money on the basis of ten cents per barrel, or on the basis of a dollar's worth for fifteen cents, according to the investor's previously stated preference. Indications seem to favor the discovery of good production, and it is certainly to be hoped that final developments turn out as good as the indications now are. These oil payments still may be purchased, and will be available until the well is brought in. They are available to any one who cares to make this speculation. If the well is brought in by Sunday, as now seems probable, the payments would not be available after that date.

BUTTER MARKET PLAN SOON READY FOR HEARING

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been advised by the butter planning committee, selected at the Washington dairy conference on June 26, that a proposed agreement for the stabilization of prices and conditions within the butter industry will soon be ready to present to the Administration, together with application for a hearing before the Secretary of Agriculture. At least 10 days' advance notice of the time and place of such proposed hearing will be issued when the butter planning committee files its application at Washington.

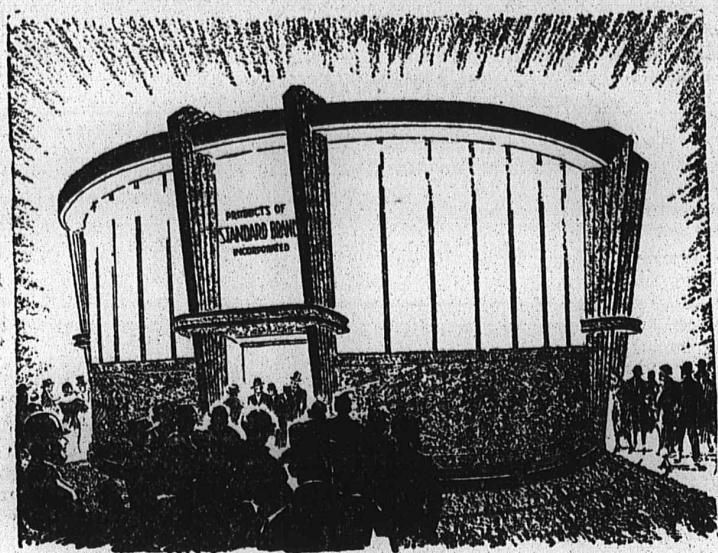
The butter planning committee met at Chicago on July 11 with representatives of producers and other creamery and trade interests to discuss the preliminary outline of the butter agreement, with H. C. Thayer representing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The committee indicated that few objections to the establishment of some agreement for butter were made at the Chicago conference, the main discussion being upon modifications of the original plan.

The butter planning committee consists of the following persons representing both producers and the trade, with N. R. Clark, Chicago, chairman.

For the producers—John Brandt, Land O' Lakes Creamery, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. H. Reichtel, Iowa Cooperative Butter Manufacturers' Association, Waterloo, Iowa; U. M. Dickie, Consolidated Dairy Products Co., Seattle, Wash.; P. L. Betts, Dairy and Poultry Cooperative, Inc., Chicago; and C. W. Hibbert, Challenge Cream and Butter Association, Los Angeles, Calif. For the trade—Clinton Haskell, Chicago; Carl Kent, Kansas City; Max Harding and Charles Clark, Omaha, Neb.



Food At The Fair



ONE of the most interesting food exhibits at the Century Progress International Exposition in Chicago is that of Standard Brands Incorporated. The large and impressive circular building erected by this Corporation is modernistic in design, to conform with the architectural plan of the entire exposition, and is housed in a central location in the Agricultural Building.

The keynote of this striking exhibit is the vast and efficient delivery system of this Corporation which insures the delivery of its products in the freshest possible state to the consumer. This is shown in a relief frieze, encircling the lower part of the building, which portrays the various modes of rapid transportation. A circular relief map showing the strategic position of the Corporation's factories and agencies in the United States and Canada is also included.

The Corporation is making use of an unusual method of display

to feature its products. These displays called "dioramas," consist of pictures in three dimensions, with the foreground modeled in perspective, so that it blends in unity with a painted background, thus giving an illusion of distance. Some of the subjects treated this way are: Pasture at work in his laboratory, a tea plantation, the Corporation's Peasbush factory, modern coffee delivery and others.

The history of baking is portrayed on the upper half of the interior wall space. This is done by means of exceptionally well executed mural paintings directly on gold teck, tracing the art of baking from primitive man to present practices.

The Corporation also has another exhibit, located in the Hall of Science. This is scientific in nature, dealing with such subjects as yeast growth, vitamins, and other contributions of research, and other contributions of science to the making of better foods.

SWISS STEAK WITH TOMATO

3 tablespoons flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper
1 pound lean beef
1 tablespoon melted suet
1 cup hot tomatoes
Sift flour with salt and pepper and pound thoroughly into steak. Sear steak in suet in heavy pan. Add tomatoes. Cover and simmer 2 hours or until meat is very tender. Add water as needed.

HARVARD BEETS, SERVING SIX

3 cups diced cooked beets
1/2 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
1-3 cup vinegar
1/2 cup water
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
Mix sugar and flour. Add vinegar, water, butter, salt and paprika. Cook until sauce thickens a little. Add hot cooked beets and simmer five minutes.

CARROTS AND RICE

One and one-half cups shredded raw carrots.
One tablespoon chopped onion
One cup cooked rice
One cup grated American cheese
Salt, pepper
One egg, beaten
Parboil the carrots for five minutes in boiling salted water; drain well. Mix with remaining ingredients, reserving 1-4 cup of grated cheese to sprinkle over the top when placed in a buttered casserole. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, about 30 minutes.

Loganberry Jelly

4 cups (2 lbs.) crushed fruit
7 1/2 cups (3 3/4 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin
To prepare juice, crush thoroughly or grind about 3 quarts ripe berries. Place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Huckleberry Jam

4 1/2 cups (2 1/4 lbs.) prepared fruit
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin
To prepare fruit, crush about 2 quarts fully ripe berries. Add juice of 1 lemon.
Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 2 minutes. Remove from fire and stir in fruit pectin. Skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 22 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

GERMAN STYLE BEETS

Another good beet—sauté with breaded veal cutlet and browned potato—is German style beets cooked this way. Wash and boil twelve medium beets till tender. Plunge them into cold water, rub off skins and slice thin. Then brown three tablespoons butter and one tablespoon flour. Stir in one-third cup stock or bouillon, add one teaspoon salt, a few grains of ground clove, one teaspoon ground caraway seed, one teaspoon minced onion. Bring to a boil. Then add one tablespoon sugar and one-third cup of vinegar. Put in the beets, simmer a few minutes. Then add three tablespoons sour cream. Serve very hot.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week ending July 26, 1933

BUTTER

This writer was again, last week, unable to get out a letter on account of being tied up in committee work in connection with getting out the butter code under which it is expected we will have to operate in compliance with the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and other special work that came up, so that it has been some time since we have reviewed the market.

Since our last letter, we have again had a wild market, not only in Butter and Eggs, but all commodities as well as Stocks. It seems that certain speculative interests apparently being able to draw the general public into the markets, swept them upward with a cyclonic advance, wheat and other grains advancing from 15 to 20 per cent in a few days. Then bear raids were staged and the markets again swept downward catching thousands of unwary speculators who had purchased at or near the top, and in many cases selling them out without even giving them a chance to put up margins to at least partly protect themselves. It is said that the "sucker public" was again fleeced to the tune of millions of dollars.

This writer is one who would be glad to try marketing the farmers' products without the so-called aid of these gambling exchanges, and would like to see the Government close them permanently.

Butter and Eggs were swept along with other commodities; however, neither reached the proportions shown by some of the others, and the extreme swing from top to bottom was not so great. The top reached for Extra Butter in the spot market was 25 1/2 cents, and the extreme so far on the down side, has been 22 cents or a range of 3 1/2 cents. Other grades in about the same proportion. On the Futures market, the extreme range was from 27-68 cents to 23-28 cents or 4 1/2 cents, the same being the November option.

There has been some legitimate reason for Butter to react some from the high point as based on conditions that formerly regulated price swings. We refer to the statistical position of the market. The Government report on Storage holdings as of July 1st, showed a total of 108,405,000 pounds as against 84,269,000 last year and five year average of 88,335,000 pounds. The daily reports on the ten chief markets have shown an increase of

WE MANUFACTURE—Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

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



most days since the first of the month so that it is expected that the Storage holdings will be even greater on August 1st on a comparative basis than was the case July 1st. Consumption is also reported off sharply since the retail price of Butter went above 80 cents per pound on the recent advance, and Cleomargarine sales rapidly increasing.

EGGS
What has been said about Butter holds, in the main, true of Eggs so far as the results of the blowing up of the recent boom markets are concerned.

The statistics, however, on Eggs is rapidly more bearish as the storage holdings on July 1st was 9,866,000 cases as against 6,339,000 on same date last year, or in round numbers just about one third more which is considered a very heavy load and that such holdings will continue to hold eggs down to a relatively low figure as compared to other farm commodities, unless the dis-proportion in relation to feed prices and Eggs result in a marked reduction in production. There is some expectation that such will be the case at least with the large producers who buy most of the feeds used.

Chickens become heavily infested with tapeworms by feeding on flies or dung beetles. Thus all steps taken to destroy the breeding places of the insects do much to prevent infestation. Frequent removal of droppings is one such step.

Harvest of summer apples should begin as soon as the fruits are large enough to be used economically. About three or four pickings should be made, the last coming before the apples have commenced to show the yellow color. "Pick early and sell quick," applies to summer apples.

SIMPSON DEMANDS BASE ALL TAX ON ABILITY TO PAY

(continued from page 1)
tax the people to pay interest for signing it." They look sober and solemn and say that is the only sound system. They look sober and solemn and say that for Uncle Sam to sign his own money run off the printing presses and not pay interest is unsound.

The Government paying the bankers interest is costing the taxpayers a billion dollars a year. The Farmers Union is absolutely opposed to the Government issuing any more interest bearing bonds and is in favor of paying the bonds already issued with non-interest bearing currency signed by this Government and made full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

You farmers listening in, if you believe in the National Farmers Union, write E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois, and find out how you may organize a Local of the Farmers Union in your neighborhood.

Good Reports

The National Secretary tells me that the first Local of the Farmers Union ever organized in Arizona came in the other day. He tells me that in response to my last appeal many farmers have joined the Local established in unorganized states. He also tells me new Locals are coming in almost daily.

I have a letter from R. V. Gittings of Parker, Kansas, stating that right after my talk last month they made a house to house canvass in his community with an increase in the Local of one hundred per cent in membership.

The reports from state secretaries show that the membership has paid up better the last sixty days than any part of this year. Reports from states where we have had no Union in the past, but which have been self-organizing since the first of January indicate their membership is increasing.

Since my radio talk the fourth Saturday in June, Georgia, Florida, California, Texas, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania have sent in dues for members. Some sent in for a few members and some for a large number of members.

Just yesterday, the National Secretary's office at Kankakee, Illinois received an application for a charter from Paw Paw, Michigan. Eighty-five dues paying members signed this application. They are to have a big meeting in Paw Paw next Monday night. The National Secretary, E. E. Kennedy, will be with them.

In response to my June radio talk, more than five hundred farmers wrote asking how they could organize Locals in their neighborhood. More than four thousand people in towns and cities were asking for copies of the discussion. I want to thank those who responded so liberally with their offers of help. It has made possible, at least for the present, for the continuation of publication and distribution of these talks.

The fourth Saturday in August at this same hour I shall discuss the Constitution of the United States and

the proceedings of the Convention that prepared and presented it to the several states. It may be interesting to know that James Madison prepared the minutes and they were kept a secret for nearly fifty years. They were published during President Jackson's administration and just about a hundred years ago now. I do not believe one home in a hundred thousand has a copy of Madison's Journal of the Federal Constitution. At the Convention of 1789, Make arrangements for your radio parties for the fourth Saturday in August which is the twenty-sixth. The hour is 12:30 to 1:30 Eastern Standard Time.

Organize
There is a fine old man, Ninety-four years old, his name is Dornblaser. He used to live at Cleburne, Texas, but now lives in Iowa. We members of the Farmers Union over the United States call him "Uncle Dorn."

He has been a lecturer and an organizer in the Farmers Union ever since it started, thirty-one years ago next September. Uncle Dorn has lectured and organized Locals in more states in the United States than any other man in the Farmers Union. He always attends the Annual Meeting of the National Farmers Union. At the Annual Meeting held in Topeka, Kansas, in 1921, Uncle Dorn was there and had his wife with him. They were out on their honeymoon; they had been married just sixty years. Children annoy Brother Dornblaser. You will know this when I tell you that he and his wife just reared eighteen of their own, and when they were up and gone, adopted and reared five more. I tell you this in order that you may know the manner of man Uncle Dorn is.

He always comes to our Annual Meetings and we always have him talk to us and he speaks out of the richness of the experience of his years. At the meeting held in 1922 at Lynchburg, Virginia, among other things that Uncle Dorn told us of his own experience was this:

He said that when he was a little boy he was very timid. In that respect he was much different from little boys of today. Also, he said, as a little boy he was trained in the old-fashioned principle, that what is put on your plate, little boys these days know nothing of that old-fashioned principle. Uncle Dorn said that by the time he was seven years old he was so well grounded in that principle that if he had any more to eat on his plate he would eat it and ask no questions. He told us that when he was about seven years old a neighbor boy invited him to Thanksgiving dinner. He went early in the morning and the children played hard all forenoon. When dinner was called they went to the house as hungry as a bunch of kids as ever existed in spite of his timidity, he pushed in with the rest of the children and down at the side of the table allotted to him.

While the preacher was asking the blessing, he was looking out of the corner of one eye at the things on the table and he never saw so many goodies in all his life. There was candy, nuts, fruit, cakes, pies, jellies, jams, preserves, and everything that would delight a hungry boy's heart, but just as the preacher said, "Amen," he saw a big dish of green peas in the center of the table and feeling came over him that something was going to happen to spoil his dinner, because he absolutely detested greens and could hardly eat them at all.

The preacher had no more than said, "Amen," when the good woman of the house picked up the dish of greens and started right at his plate with two heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her he did not like greens and did not want them, and being trained to eat what was put on his plate he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoonsful. He was too timid to tell her that he did not want them or in the evening he trained to eat what was put on his plate, he started in to slowly put down that second helping of greens. They were almost making him sick, but in looking at the things on the table, they looked good, and he started in to eat that helping of greens. He said he got to looking at things on the table and they looked so good that he wanted to get to them in a hurry and he commenced putting those greens down with both hands. There was where he made a mistake, because he finished before anyone else. The good woman of the house noticed it and picking up the dish gave him two more heaping tablespoons

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during the week of July 24th to July 28th by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

L O Grier—Anderson Co Ks—6 hogs, 261	4.55
John H. Driskill—Linn Co Ks—20 hogs, 149	4.55
Chas. Graves—Cedar Co Mo—16 hogs, 208	4.55
Paul McCollum—Sullivan Co Mo—22 hogs, 215	4.55
G W Michael—Coffey Co Ks—5 hogs, 186	4.55
Harold Houtz—Republic Co Ks—15 hogs, 206	4.40
Homer Smith—Lafayette Co Mo—14 hogs, 220	4.40
Carney Barr—Allen Co Ks—21 hogs, 224	4.40
Forcy Stowell—Pottawatomie Co Ks—11 hogs, 272	4.40
Henry Newland—Clay Co Mo—6 hogs, 248	4.40
Henry Stump—Ray Co Mo—24 hogs, 233	4.40
Finley Greer—Osgood Co Ks—18 hogs, 225	4.40
R W Sturdy—Osgood Co Ks—18 hogs, 225	4.40
Everett Baker—Coffey Co Ks—19 hogs, 193	4.40
P M Cox—Anderson Co Ks—3 hogs, 195	4.35
Paul C. Singer—Sedgewick Co Ks—14 hogs, 225	4.35
A R Handley—Republic Co Ks—5 hogs, 193	4.35
Joe Hemme—Jefferson Co Ks—18 hogs, 246	4.35
F W Sonner—Grundy Co Mo—18 hogs, 224	4.35
George Kent—Sullivan Co Mo—51 hogs, 227	4.35
Emil Jaderberg—Dickinson Co Ks—15 hogs, 208	4.35
John H. Holte—Pottawatomie Co Ks—15 hogs, 230	4.35
Farmers U. Coop Assn—Furnas Co Neb—20 hogs, 230	4.35
Chas. Weaver—Livingston Co Mo—16 hogs, 206	4.30
R J Evans—Coffey Co Ks—19 hogs, 193	4.30
W H Banning—Douglas Co Ks—7 hogs, 188	4.30
Will Hartner—Clay Co Mo—14 hogs, 252	4.30
Paul Brown—Osgood Co Ks—18 hogs, 252	4.30
Frank Ashcraft—Lafayette Co Mo—21 hogs, 233	4.30
R P Houghland—Clay Co Mo—17 hogs, 221	4.30
Palmer Ship. Assn—Washington Co Ks—68 hogs, 226	4.25
H H Willenbring—Henry Co Mo—11 hogs, 258	4.25
W C Morse—St. Louis Co Mo—11 hogs, 258	4.25
W C Claunch—Greenwood Co Ks—11 hogs, 235	4.25
Otis Ewing—Livingston Co Mo—18 hogs, 235	4.25
Harold O'Neill—Pottawatomie Co Ks—16 hogs, 187	4.25
Ray Lee—Miami Co Ks—4 hogs, 202	4.25
Ed L. Heston—Clay Co Mo—14 hogs, 248	4.25
Henry Schmidt—Miami Co Ks—7 hogs, 248	4.25
John L. Fort—Miami Co Ks—3 hogs, 249	4.25
R N Throckmold—Douglas Co Ks—15 hogs, 223	4.25
John Young—Clay Co Mo—8 hogs, 218	4.25
Elmer Sellin—Geary Co Ks—5 hogs, 206	4.25
Ralph Everett—Johnson Co Ks—5 hogs, 206	4.25
A L Sump—Clay Co Ks—21 hogs, 249	4.25
Ed H. Sanders—Lafayette Co Mo—18 hogs, 218	4.25
Joe Hemme—Jefferson Co Ks—18 hogs, 243	4.25
Geo. Vols—Miami Co Ks—18 hogs, 243	4.25
Art Ringel—Wabunsee Co Ks—15 hogs, 194	4.20
Will Griffith—Clay Co Ks—15 hogs, 214	4.20
F U Ship Assn—Wabunsee Co Ks—15 hogs, 245	4.20
Henry Sleever—Riley Co Ks—33 hogs, 223	4.20
Finley Greer—Ray Co Mo—5 hogs, 240	4.20
Jacob A. Hise—Lyon Co Ks—15 hogs, 224	4.20
J W Montague—Osgood Co Ks—17 hogs, 226	4.20
Homer Smith—Lafayette Co Mo—13 hogs, 236	4.20
L J Taylor—Dickinson Co Ks—6 hogs, 233	4.15
Far. Coop Assn—Loran Co Ks—8 hogs, 173	4.15
Arthur Frede—Lafayette Co Mo—6 hogs, 188	4.15
C P McCain—Lafayette Co Mo—6 hogs, 188	4.15
C P Myers—Johnson Co Ks—16 hogs, 201	4.15
R A Evans—Henry Co Mo—6 hogs, 190	4.15
John H. Holte—Miami Co Ks—17 hogs, 183	4.15
Osgood Ship. Assn—Sullivan Co Mo—30 hogs, 193	4.15
Art Ringel—Wabunsee Co Ks—14 hogs, 186	4.15
E E Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—15 hogs, 181	4.15
Tom Foulds—Lafayette Co Mo—18 hogs, 256	4.15
Raymond Ehler—Wichita Co Ks—15 hogs, 177	4.15
Far. Coop Mkt. Assn—Thayer Co Neb—14 hogs, 188	4.10
Geo. Smith—Coffey Co Ks—9 hogs, 166	4.10
H A Prothe—Miami Co Ks—9 hogs, 180	4.10
Fred Prothe—Miami Co Ks—27 hogs, 258	4.10
Guy Mohr—Johnson Co Ks—15 hogs, 223	4.10
Henry Burt—Washington Co Ks—19 hogs, 223	4.10
J D Harts—Wabunsee Co Ks—8 hogs, 293	4.10
T D Wilcox—Reynolds Co Mo—20 hogs, 243	4.10
Roy Lave—Allen Co Ks—15 hogs, 215	4.10
Linon Streeter—Geary Co Ks—10 hogs, 281	4.10
Julius Vahrenberg—Lafayette Co Mo—5 hogs, 244	4.10
John H. Meyers—Osgood Co Ks—12 hogs, 172	4.10
Tom Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—21 hogs, 187	4.05
John Raby—Osgood Co Ks—6 hogs, 186	4.05
Clay Gase—Grundy Co Mo—8 hogs, 186	4.05
C O Anderson—Riley Co Ks—5 hogs, 186	4.05
P K Hammond—Greenwood Co Ks—23 lights, 180	4.00
R Pratt—Linn Co Ks—5 hogs, 182	4.00
J V Gordon—Nemaha Co Ks—26 hogs, 181	4.00
Rediff and Sons—Lafayette Co Mo—20 hogs, 156	4.00
J P DeMoss—Lafayette Co Mo—20 hogs, 156	4.00
C P Coy—Coffey Co Ks—9 hogs, 172	4.00
F U Ship Assn—Furnas Co Neb—24 hogs, 179	4.00
Far. Coop Assn—Loran Co Ks—6 hogs, 194	3.90
Art Ringel—Wabunsee Co Ks—15 hogs, 172	3.90
P H Cox—Anderson Co Ks—9 hogs, 334	3.85
L O Grier—Anderson Co Ks—5 hogs, 358	3.85
D L Merwin—Franklin Co Ks—12 hogs, 162	3.85
Ernest Rehlh—Chase Co Ks—5 hogs, 282	3.85
Ed Stoll—Lafayette Co Mo—6 hogs, 373	3.85
Wm. Budger—Osgood Co Ks—9 hogs, 174	3.85
C C Gerstenberger—Douglas Co Ks—10 hogs, 181	3.75
W A Turner—Johnson Co Ks—12 lights, 170	3.75
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—3 hogs, 150	3.75
W H Fisher—Franklin Co Ks—4 hogs, 315	3.70
Dennis Cawker & Co—Osburn Co Ks—9 hogs, 347	3.65
Palmer L. S. S. A—Washington Co Ks—9 hogs, 347	3.65
Henry Sleever—Riley Co Ks—33 hogs, 1	3.60
Frankfort P. U. S. A—Marshall Co Ks—6 hogs, 286	3.60
W S Boehm—Johnson Co Ks—5 hogs, 320	3.60
Farmers Coop Assn—Loran Co Ks—8 hogs, 205	3.50
Palmer L. S. S. A—Washington Co Ks—14 hogs, 205	3.50
H D Simmons—Jackson Co Mo—6 hogs, 138	3.50
Osgood Ship Assn—Sullivan Co Mo—20 hogs, 156	3.50
H A Preston—Osgood Co Ks—9 hogs, 166	3.50
Geo. Smith—Coffey Co Ks—9 hogs, 138	3.50
R J Rietter—Lafayette Co Mo—12 hogs, 314	3.50
Farmers Coop Assn—Loran Co Ks—11 hogs, 144	3.50
R J Jones—Dickinson Co Ks—6 hogs, 144	3.50
A V McKenny—Douglas Co Ks—2 hogs, 490	3.50
Frankfort P. U. S. A—Marshall Co Ks—5 hogs, 460	3.45
Art Ringel—Wabunsee Co Ks—7 hogs, 160	3.45
H R Falk—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 hogs, 468	3.45
Ed Stoll—Lafayette Co Mo—11 hogs, 469	3.45
Edmond Hadaller—Lafayette Co Mo—12 hogs, 135	3.45

Henry Schmidt—Miami Co Ks—8 hogs, 140 3.25
 Farmers C M A—Thayer Co Neb—14 hogs, 135 3.00
 Osgood Ship Assn—Sullivan Co Mo—6 pigs, 130 3.00
 Harold O'Neill—Pottawatomie Co Ks—18 hogs, 138 3.00
 R L Billings—Linn Co Mo—11 hogs, 134 3.00
 B H Weckel—Woodson Co Ks—13 pigs, 120 2.75
 Farmers Coop Assn—Loran Co Ks—11 pigs, 120 2.75
 W P Porter—Woodson Co Ks—12 hogs, 62 2.75
 Henry Sleever—Riley Co Ks—9 hogs, 133 2.75
 Frankfort P. U. S. A—Marshall Co Ks—6 pigs, 128 2.75
 Lyons and Collins—Osgood Co Ks—5 thin, 226 2.50
 W P Porter—Woodson Co Ks—7 hogs, 65 2.50
 T J Taylor—Dickinson Co Ks—4 hogs, 122 2.00

A L Beale—Lafayette Co Mo—23 sheep, 44 7.75
 Albert McConnell—Johnson Co Ks—24 sheep, 74 7.50
 W E Shilling—Anderson Co Ks—11 sheep, 71 7.50
 Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—13 sheep, 73 7.50
 C J Fridley—Henry Co Mo—8 sheep, 77 7.50
 Walter Chastain—Henry Co Mo—11 sheep, 71 7.50
 Raymond Thomas—Henry Co Mo—13 sheep, 79 7.50
 Emma Coop Elev. Co—Lafayette Co Mo—13 sheep, 79 7.50
 W G Moore—Henry Co Mo—15 sheep, 71 7.50
 H B Jankel—Geary Co Ks—15 sheep, 66 7.50
 F U S A—Osburn Co Ks—24 sheep, 66 7.50
 Vernon Bates—Ray Co Mo—3 sheep, 70 7.50
 J J Malory—Franklin Co Ks—12 sheep, 70 7.50
 D H Hull—Henry Co Mo—18 sheep, 58 7.50
 G S Wehmeyer—Henry Co Mo—6 sheep, 70 7.50
 R W Sturdy—Osgood Co Ks—24 sheep, 87 7.50
 J R Huch—Johnson Co Ks—9 sheep, 87 7.50
 M A Hull—Henry Co Mo—7 sheep, 75 7.50
 H B Rose—St. Louis Co Mo—19 sheep, 65 7.50
 Don P Page Mgr.—Grundy Co Mo—19 sheep, 74 7.50
 Osgood Ship Assn—Sullivan Co Mo—19 sheep, 74 7.50
 L Street—Geary Co Ks—16 sheep, 71 7.50
 W S Baker—Anderson Co Ks—13 sheep, 73 7.50
 Howard Gerstenberger—Anderson Co Ks—6 sheep, 75 7.50
 Geo. Hulse—Douglas Co Ks—12 sheep, 72 7.50
 T F Pace—Miami Co Ks—6 sheep, 72 7.50
 A. Agnew—Henry Co Mo—6 sheep, 73 7.50
 Paul Schubert—Barton Co Mo—10 sheep, 64 7.25
 Mack Bros.—Grundy Co Mo—12 sheep, 65 7.25
 J R Huch—Miami Co Ks—10 sheep, 71 7.25
 Owen Hummberg—Miami Co Ks—8 sheep, 62 7.00
 Mrs. Mary Puthoff—Henry Co Mo—8 sheep, 60 6.75
 Mrs. Mary Puthoff—Bourbon Co Ks—15 sheep, 63 6.75
 L H Snider—Bourbon Co Ks—5 sheep, 68 6.50
 Albert Clausen—Crawford Co Ks—11 sheep, 61 6.50
 C A Wolf—Linn Co Mo—11 sheep, 61 6.50
 E N Hulse—Gove Co Ks—10 sheep, 65 6.50
 Harold Wilcoxson—Johnson Co Ks—4 sheep, 65 6.25
 L L Beale—Lafayette Co Mo—4 sheep, 65 6.25
 Sam Steffell and Son—Norton Co Ks—66 sheep, 60 6.00
 W G Wood—Linn Co Mo—23 sheep, 58 6.00
 Emma Coop Elev. Co—Chawford Co Mo—21 sheep, 58 6.00
 W W Crookshank—Linn Co Mo—14 sheep, 59 6.25
 W G Douglas—Lafayette Co Mo—14 sheep, 59 6.25
 H M Lamborn—Leavenworth Co Ks—7 sheep, 61 4.50
 T F Asee—Henry Co Mo—5 sheep, 57 4.00
 T H Pace—Miami Co Ks—21 sheep, 57 4.00
 Jacob Christ—Henry Co Mo—10 sheep, 58 4.00
 C D Hull—Henry Co Mo—5 sheep, 58 4.00
 C H Hulse—Douglas Co Ks—5 sheep, 58 4.00
 Mack Bros.—Grundy Co Mo—7 sheep, 58 4.00
 Jerome Farley—Franklin Co Ks—5 sheep, 64 4.00
 L L Malory—Franklin Co Ks—5 sheep, 64 4.00
 W S Baker—Anderson Co Ks—17 sheep, 124 4.00
 Sam Steffell—Anderson Co Ks—5 sheep, 124 4.00
 W S Baker—Anderson Co Ks—14 sheep, 50 1.00
 H M Lamborn—Leavenworth Co Ks—14 sheep, 50 1.00

Governor Landon has announced a tentative plan to control state banks that will be placed before the special session of the legislature. The governor proposes a new state banking board of nine members to elect a commissioner, control receiverships, and designate approved correspondent banks and depositories. Five of the board members would be bankers, not more than four of them would be nominated by bankers. Four of the members would be representatives of industry and agriculture. The governor proposes a similar plan for the control of life insurance companies.

A new drive to collect cigarette taxes and lighten gasoline tax collections is being launched by A. W. Logan, director of the department of inspections and registration. Methods of assisting and receiving assistance from Nebraska were considered at a conference with Cornhusker representatives. During the week two trucks were arrested and each fined \$25 for violations of the gasoline tax law. The director issued a plan to all cigarette smokers, asking that they be urged to put stamps on all packages.

Abstracts of taxable property in each county are being received with extreme promptness by the state tax commission. Members of the commission have announced that the receipt of abstracts is almost 30 days ahead of last year. Late last week 102 counties had furnished completed abstracts. Sumner, Sheridan and Riley counties were the only ones that had not finished their reports. The abstracts will be checked and the state levy made as soon as possible.

BETTER TRUCK-IN FACILITIES PROVIDED IN K. C. STOCKYARDS

According to an announcement recently made by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, the facilities for loading and unloading of cattle and hogs brought in or taken out of trucks will be relocated in order to better handle the steadily increasing volume of truck-in business. The new facilities will be enlarged in order to handle a greater volume more readily than has been possible heretofore. The new loading and unloading chutes will be constructed adjacent to the hog house and cattle yards, which will greatly facilitate the handling of trucks containing both cattle and hogs, says the announcement. The announcement continues: "The truck-in facilities for sheep were enlarged about two years ago and are now conveniently arranged adjoining the sheep house. Unloading is done directly into the sales division, contemplated for cattle and hogs. The new improvement, insofar as the Stock Yards Company is concerned, is in line with their general policy to give the best possible service to patrons of the market."

91,355,136 BUSHELS KANSAS' ALLOTMENT

Secretary Wallace has announced wheat production allotments totaling 456,198,588 bushels in 42 states and 2,533 counties as the basis on which benefit payments will be made to farmers under the voluntary domestic allotment plan put in force by farm administrators.

The allotment in each case was the estimated proportion of the five-year average production in the United States, 1928 to 1932, inclusive, that Wallace estimated would be needed for domestic consumption and on which the processing tax of 30 cents a bushel will be levied.

The national figure represented 54 per cent of the five-year average production of 844,812,200 bushels.

Wallace said the minimum payments to be made to farmers on each bushel of their allotments, when the county allotments are broken into grower allotments, would be 28 cents a bushel. This would total \$127,000,000 if 100 per cent of the farmers signed agreements to reduce their acreage under the plan.

Wallace said the contract farmers will be asked to sign, starting late in August, would provide that they receive an initial payment of 20 cents a bushel on their allotment as early as this fall as possible. A second payment of eight cents a bushel will be made next spring when proof has been presented that they have reduced their acreage as required.

A farmer signing a contract in order to become eligible to payments must agree to reduce his acreage up to 20 per cent of the land on which he harvests wheat next year under the amount he harvested during the five years, 1928 to 1932.

Wallace said that within a few days he would proclaim the percentage of acreage reduction to be required of farmers in order to qualify for benefit payments of up to \$136,000,000 under the voluntary domestic allotment plan. Previously, he had announced that he would require an acreage reduction up to a maximum of 20 per cent. Contract signing will start next month.

Kansas' allotment will amount to 91,355,136 bushels.

Many farmers in south-central Kansas now growing Turkey, Kanred, or Blackhull should plant at least a part of their wheat acreage to Tenmarq this fall. Tenmarq is a new variety developed by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan by crossing a hard red winter wheat similar to Kaured with Marquis, the most widely grown hard red spring wheat in the north-central states and Canada. Tenmarq has stiffer straw than the old varieties of hard red winter wheat and produces high yields of grain of excellent milling quality. Tenmarq is less hardy than Blackhull but is as winter-hardy as Turkey and Kanred and should not be planted in northwestern Kansas.

When selecting ewes that will be retained for the breeding flock, particular attention should be given to their lambs. The best measure of a ewe's value is the kind of lambs she produces, and his is a good time to check over the ewes and their lambs with this in mind. Very old ewes as well as the poor breeders should go to market.

"In the new facilities under way the Stock Yards Company feels that ample provision is being made for future growth, as the new plan will permit of further expansion should it be found necessary."

Two Minute Talks About Direct Selling of Live Stock

Being a series of short, straight-from-the-shoulder, discourses on the evils of selling live stock direct to packers, thus getting away from the price-lifting influences of selling through a commission firm on the competitive market.

In early Roman times it was a capital crime for any one to intercept shipments of food products between producer and the markets for the purpose of controlling the supply or influencing the prices.

Today in America a small group of large packers have for several years been extending this practice to their direct purchase of hogs. Clearly this is designed to enable them to control a sufficient supply of hogs so they may refrain in whole or in part from actively bidding in the competitive live stock markets.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at the Kansas City Stock Yards stands squarely for unhampered competition between the buyers of your live stock. If you would get the best results patronize them by shipping cooperatively and selling to competitive bidders.

Kansas Producers might well learn a valuable lesson from their Nebraska neighbors. A few years ago packers became quite active in establishing Direct buying stations in Nebraska.

Conditions became very bad, and the producers seemed helpless to remedy them. Suddenly the Attorney General of the state launched an investigation to see what facts could be developed. Whether or not the rumors were true, it was a fact that it was a true terror given under oath that all buying points of the packers were closed overnight.

Now what prompted this sudden resolution to discontinue this direct buying in Nebraska? Could it be that they feared the investigation would show they were "aiding" the producers? Draw your own conclusions.

While we await further action why not help yourselves by shipping and selling cooperatively through the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City?

Our Fathers Were Traders—They Knew the Art of "SWAPPING"

They valued the competitive factor in trade. They patronized and promoted public markets in order that they could derive the benefits of competition.

The buying side as well as the producing side knows the importance of competition in price making.

Therefore the buying side directs its efforts to get supplies outside of competitive channels.

It buys in order to reduce competition. The more direct the lower the price.

Official records show that direct hog sales in the past eighteen months were the largest ever known and the price level the lowest ever recorded in any similar period.

OUR FATHERS WERE WISE They would not put up with direct selling—a one buying system.

They went where competition was maintained. Our fathers never had eighteen consecutive months of such low prices as have prevailed recently.

THEY SOLD ON THE OPEN COMPETITIVE MARKET

COOPERATIVE MARKETING NOTES

Notes gathered from hither and yon, but applicable to YOUR farm or community.

Kipling's lines of an earlier day describing Americans as those "Who flout the laws they make, Who make the laws they flout," come to mind in observing the scurry for regulation of grain trading which followed the recent debacle in the grain markets, anti-climaxing a sensationally rapid rise. Attracted by the solid and well founded advance in grain values during the spring and early summer, which was thoroughly justified by current crop outlook and business conditions, the get-rich-quick boys both in the organized grain trade and in the speculative element of the general public, bought grain futures in great volume. This produced a dazzling rise which was suddenly followed by a stunning drop. Result, the speculative public is out with added experience and a headache.

Drastic trading restrictions were imposed, to avoid more panic market days. The rule, suspended last fall at the insistence of the organized grain trade, by which traders carrying a large volume of future contracts be reported daily to the Federal Grain Futures Administration, was reinstated.

Many permanent regulatory measures are in prospect, calculated to mitigate the evils of a similar market condition or to prevent its recurrence.

Strangely enough, the officials of the organized grain trade are found not only eagerly agreeing to this drastic cleaning of the grain business but proclaiming that they thought up the ideas and urged them to the Secretary of Agriculture during the week-end following the hysterical market in which wheat broke 30 cents in two days.

These are the same gentlemen who for years bitterly opposed any all government measures for grain trade regulation, shouted from the house tops the desirability of "broad, free, open, liquid markets," and have fought through the Supreme Court of the United States every federal

CAPITOL COMMENTS (By Special Topeka Correspondent)

Hog and Corn Problems

Agricultural attention is now centered in plans for control of the corn and hog crop. Corn and hogs are so intimately associated in the American scheme of agriculture that both must be considered in any plan for the control of corn production. Of hogs, as of wheat, the American farmer for generations has produced more than the American people consume. Hence, pork and lard appear as important exports in the business annals of the nation over a long term of years marking the expansion of American agriculture, just as wheat and flour have been dependable items of export. During recent years, however, wheat exports have disappeared largely from our foreign trade balance sheets. Likewise, pork and lard exports have fallen off sadly in volume. Our former good customers have done in respect to pork and lard as they have with wheat, turned their attention nationally to producing their own supplies and buying what they must in the cheapest markets to be found.

Tariff barriers which foster hog production in foreign countries, wide use of large substitutes, discriminating trade agreements—these and other factors account for our dwindling export trade in corn marketed via the pork and lard route.

As with wheat, to sell hog products abroad we must sell cheaper than the American farmer can produce. This condition creates the necessity for reducing corn production so that the domestic market for pork will consume the hog supply or at least so that any surplus or export shall be somewhat near the volume of possible foreign outlet.

Granted, this is a complicated problem, yet progress is apparent in its solution. Meanwhile, the domestic market outlet for corn has been materially broadened by opening the Mississippi Valley to cheap water transportation. Farmers' National Grain Corporation last winter pioneered in the use of this economical water highway by selling large tonnages of corn from Illinois, Missouri and Iowa and other Mississippi Valley states to buyers on the Pacific Coast whose increased use of corn was made possible by the fact of low water rates all the way.

Sam Wilson, recently appointed federal director of the re-employment service in Kansas, has been called to a conference of Midwestern directors in Kansas City this week. W. Frank Persons, Director of United States Employment Service, issued the call. The set-up and plan for reemploying Kansas unemployed on federal public works will probably be developed soon after the Kansas City meeting. Workers on all projects financed through the federal public works act will be placed through the reemployment service. Contracts for road building on federal funds will include specifications as to what bureaus are to furnish the labor force.

Assistant bank receivers in Kansas will receive letters this week from state bank commissioners instructing them to assist farmers in securing loans through the Farm Credit Administration. Where failed banks hold farm paper secured by first mortgages on land, every effort will be made to get farm mortgage loans from the federal government. As the government loans are obtained, it will speed up liquidation of banks in receivership. All farm mortgage loans are made through the federal land banks and the land bank commissioner. Graves Shull represents the land bank commissioner in the district which includes Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. He makes his offices with and operates through the Federal Land Bank of Wichita.

Peaceful relations between Kansas and Nebraska in dealing with each others trucks were at least temporarily reestablished. Following a conference of the two states' representatives at Topeka reciprocity arrangements were reached. Although rumors from Nebraska indicated that the agreement was rejected by the Cornhusker governor, no official word was received in Kansas. Late in the week, Kansas inspectors were instructed to follow the agreement until notified otherwise. The new interstate rules allowed Nebraska farmers to haul their own products without fee. Trucks hauling farm products for hire were exempted from paying registration fees, and merchants and tradesmen hauling their own goods were exempted from all fees if they remained within a 25-mile radius.

Raids, trials and jury acquittals on

The Deep Test Well Is Almost Completed

In all probability, the Farmers Union Royalty Deep Test well near Lindsborg will be completed by Sunday, August 6. Drillers are ready to punch into the Wilcox sand and on into the Siliceous Lime if necessary. Everything points to good production.

This, therefore, may be your last chance to buy oil production in this field. Any one who intends to invest in this good chance to purchase oil under these conditions must act quickly.

Many members of The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company have already purchased oil, if, as, and when produced from this property, at ten cents a barrel. Others have bought \$100.00 worth at fifteen cents on the dollar. This is a cracking good speculation with two tests now drilling and action every moment.

Think of it! A chance on a shallow test in a few days, and deep pay sands a little deeper any one or more of which might produce a gusher.

Don't be too late. Send your order at once.

All orders should be mailed to

G. E. CREITZ, Trustee
Farmers' Union Insurance Bldg.,
 SALINA, KANSAS