



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



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CONFIDENCE REPLACING OLD WORRY

Real "Farm Relief" Where Adjustment Checks Have Come to Kansas Communities; No Question About Whether It Will Work

WHERE DID IT START

Many Agencies and Organizations Helped Put it into Effect, but Actual Start Was Made within Ranks of Farmers Themselves

For some years, the phrase "farm relief" has been commonly heard. What constitutes farm relief—or what would constitute it—has been the subject of countless discussions and debates, throughout the entire nation. As the subject became the main point of conversation—almost equal to the weather as a topic—people became familiar with a lot of new points. It was found, for instance, that "farm relief" meant more than simple relief for farmers who were having a hard time. It grew to mean relief from a faulty national condition, brought on by poor and dishonest distribution of wealth which is produced principally by farmers.

So many "farm relief" plans were offered that it was hard to distinguish between those plans which really were intended to help and those which were offered, apparently, to increase the confusion.

When the United States government finally got behind a plan which had been promulgated by farmers themselves, basically, there were many who shook their heads and said "It can't be done." This is a plan which seeks to elevate farming to a parity with those industries which do business above cost of production.

But the plan is working! After years of talk and more talk, we now have the opportunity to see the form of "farm relief" actually at work. Any one who wants to see this plan working, drop in at some county seat Kansas town where the wheat checks have arrived. There, one can see and appreciate the real meaning of the word "relief."

The farmer has obtained relief from those haunting fears that he cannot retain title to his land because of defaulting interest or taxes. Relief is brought to him in copious measure when he no longer has to refuse all those requests coming from his bank. The farmer is relieved from unpleasant pressure from his creditors.

Payment—Not a Dole
The farmer has gone before his county wheat allotment board and has received his check which is not in any sense a dole. It is a payment to him upon his fulfilling his first agreement to cooperate with the United States government. It is a payment which he has doubly earned. It simply is a start which has been made toward receiving cost of production, plus a profit, which is something any reasonable man has a perfect right to expect. This money has long been due the farmer—and now he has it, at least part of it.

This farm relief measure is working out just as it is supposed to. It is giving relief to the farmers first, and to virtually all business as well. The first service of this money is performed for farmers. What it does is to give the whole structure of farming a new basis. It is a fair indication of what it will do for the entire nation, when the plan is followed out to its conclusion. This will have been accomplished when all farm commodities are included in this parity plan—after that the whole structure of farming has been elevated to a parity with those industries which do business for more than cost of production.

How Did It Start
This new farm relief which has enthroned confidence in communities which had known nothing but dark despair for months; which has placed cheerful smiles on the faces of farmers where worried frowns had been in sole possession for a long time; which has caused hope and determination to replace dismay, had to have a starting point. It did not just happen along. What was behind it?

Your county wheat allotment board helped it along, and did a good job of it. Your county agent had a big part to play. Your extension department, your newspapers, your progressive citizens, all had something to do with this program. It was discussed, in some pulpits and in many school rooms. But it did not start with your county wheat board. It did not start with your county agent, nor your leading citizens or local institutions. You'll have to go further back than that, to find what started this thing. It did not even have its start with government leaders, though they have deserved a great deal of credit for putting it through. It did not start with any political party.

It started at the "grass roots" of America. It started at the cross roads. It started in the school houses over this country where farmers, banded together under the banner and charter

of the Farmers Union, have met to discuss what is good for America, from an organized agricultural standpoint.

Owes Much to Farmers Union
Specifically, this farm relief plan was possible each and every day, in its present form, by the Kansas Farmers Union leadership. In fact, it is readily admitted that had it not been for the Kansas Farmers Union leadership, the cash payments to Kansas farmers this winter would have fallen short by some ten or twelve million dollars of what the total will actually be.

The Farmers Union of Kansas has been the butt of severe criticism because of the stand taken in defense of this plan which is now providing its worth so effectively. The organization has worked in the face of discouraging odds to see the plan put into effect.

The Kansas Farmers Union has taken the lead in making this plan available for Kansas farmers. County agents have helped, but their help has been incidental and should certainly be expected from those appointed to serve farmers—or pay. After all, the Farmers Union has placed this form of relief in the hands of the agents, in the hands of the committees, the leading citizens and local institutions. Each has done his part well.

This fact must be remembered, however: The organization which has been militant and which has done more to make this plan—this relief—available than any other organization, must not be forgotten in the mad rush to enjoy the benefits of this relief.

Farmers, as a class, are good sports. It does not seem even probable that they will fail to rally to the support of the Farmers Union at this time.

SPEED PAYMENT HOG-CORN PLAN

A Rider Will Make It Possible to Pay Before All Corrections Are Made

Washington, Dec. 19.—A plan to reduce by several weeks the time required for arranging payment of the first corn and hog reduction checks, is announced by Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section of the agricultural adjustment administration.

Under this plan, the method of handling the contract will be simplified by means of a "rider" sheet which may be substituted for two of the regular contract sections. The contracting producer will sign the "rider" under which he agrees in advance to accept any corrections and adjustments in his production figures as may be found necessary by the community committee and the county allotment committee.

In other words, the contracting producer authorizes the allotment committee to make adjustments in his figures without submitting the contract to him for a second signature. Approval and acceptance, as is necessary in the case of contracts handled in the usual manner.

After the county allotment committee, in collaboration with the state statistician, has made the preliminary adjustments and corrections, signed contracts carrying the "rider" can be forwarded at once to the secretary of agriculture for acceptance. First corn and hog reduction payments to the producer who signed the "rider" can be made promptly.

Later, the community committees and the county allotment committees will make a final check of all producers' figures against available statistics of the United States department of agriculture. If it is necessary to bring the aggregate report for the county into line with federal statistics on corn acreage and hog production, a final adjustment will be made, pro rata, among all producers' figures. If payment under contracts carrying "riders," made on the basis of preliminary adjusted figures, are out of line with the final adjusted figures, later payments can be reduced accordingly.

"The main thing about this plan," explained Dr. Black, "is that it permits payment at an earlier date than could otherwise be arranged. It is recognized that in spite of every effort to hurry the procedure, a complete and thorough check-up may take as much as several months. Therefore, the administration proposes to make first payments to producers who sign the 'rider' on the basis of a careful preliminary check-up of their individual records and to let the final check-up carry over for awhile. 'The individual producer can take his choice as to how he wants his contract handled. All contracts, regardless of how handled, will be subject to careful check and adjustment by the county allotment committee, but payment on those handled without the 'rider' cannot be made until after a complete check-up.'

BETTER BUY CORN NOW

By Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College

The feeder who has corn to buy would be doing well to secure his needs within the next 30 or 40 days, since the seasonal low for corn should be reached soon according to all present indications.

This prediction is based on the visible supply of corn which is now nearly twice as large as at this season last year, the harvest of a short corn crop now underway, and the loaning policy of the Government of 45 cents per bushel on the farm, which will aid in keeping distressed corn off the market for awhile.

CHECK MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS TO GET ST. JOE REBATE

Member Live Stock Shippers May Be Disqualified to Receive Patronage Refund if Does Not Paid at Kansas Union Office

NOT MUCH TIME LEFT

Cooperative at South St. Joseph is One of Leading Houses of its Kind; Kansas Farmers Union Furnishes Much of Business Volume

Kansas live stock producers of the north and east counties of the state have as usual, furnished a large portion of the volume of business handled by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of South St. Joseph, Mo., during 1933. This great cooperative firm will, as usual, pay back a very healthy patronage dividend. Indications are that last year's amount or percentage will be surpassed this year. This means that a large number of Kansas farmers will receive big patronage dividend checks—provided, they are paid up for 1933 in the Kansas Farmers Union.

All Kansas Farmers Union members who have been patronizing the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of South St. Joseph at any time during the year, should check up with their local secretaries and make sure that their dues are paid for 1933. Otherwise they may find themselves in a position where they will be denied payment of patronage dividends which may be much larger than the amount of the annual Farmers Union dues—\$2.75 to the Local.

Farmers are reminded that only a few days remain in which this matter may be attended to before 1934 dues become payable. The list of shippers, who are listed as members entitled to patronage dividends from this firm, is sent each year to the office of the state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union. Those whose dues have not been paid for 1933 will have to be taken off the list, or adjustment made admitting such members to full paid up membership for the year of 1933.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, of which the Farmers Union of Kansas is a member, is one of the most successful cooperative live stock marketing firms of the middle west. C. F. Schwab is the manager. The Kansas Farmers Union as a member of the cooperative, has been in the lead for the past few years in the matter of furnishing the largest volume of cooperative business for the firm. This automatically places the Kansas Union in position to receive the share of the non-member profits, apportioned to the various state wide farm organizations which hold membership. Very appropriately, this money goes into the educational fund to carry on further cooperative education, and is divided between the state office and counties from which the business originates.

Check up on that 1933 membership, and if in arrears, hasten to get in good standing.

WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

The current schedule for the regular Farmers Union 15-minute broadcast periods over WIBW, Capper Publications Radio Station in Topeka made possible each Thursday evening through the courtesy of the Capper Publications station management, includes the following:

December 21, F. U. State Office.
December 28, Union Oil Co.
These programs begin at 7:30 p.m. Members and friends are urged to listen in.

STATE UNION RESPONSIBLE FOR WEEKLY WIBW PROGRAM

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. Gives Detailed Market Report Each Day at Noon; Form Habit of Listening to WIBW

The schedule for Farmers Union radio programs over WIBW, Capper Publications broadcasting station in Topeka, has not been worked out beyond the end of this month, or this year. However, the schedule will soon be worked out to announcements can be made in the Kansas Union Farmer in advance of the times allotted to various Farmers Union activities.

In the meantime, the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union will be responsible for each week's broadcast period. These periods begin at 7:30 o'clock each Thursday evening. The Topeka radio station has been cooperating with the Kansas Farmers Union for a number of years. Through the courtesy of this station, the Farmers Union has been able to reach thousands of farmers with its message of cooperation, who otherwise would never have heard it.

Each day at 12:25, noon, WIBW gives a live stock market report which is furnished by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City. Actual sales are usually quoted. It is a valuable program to listen to. The station repeats this program again in the evening. Get in the habit of listening to WIBW.

WARD CALLED TO WASHINGTON

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has been called to Washington to participate in a conference among farm leaders relative to some administrative policies and desirable amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act now being considered.

The request came from Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and asked that Mr. Ward be in Washington on Friday, December 22 for the conference. Mr. Ward will speak in Beloit on Wednesday, December 20, before leaving for Washington.

EXCUSE OUR ERRORS

In rather muffled tones, the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer asks the kind indulgence of critical readers, who, no doubt, will be able to find many shortcomings in the paper this week. The only difference between the shortcomings this week and the ones found every week, is the fact that we now have an alibi. Here it is, for whatever it's worth: We had our tonsils yanked out last Thursday.

THE Christmas Wish of the Kansas Farmers Union

is that all shall be happy in the privilege of making others happy.

After all, for downright happiness, not one of us would want to get a grasp on all the good things of life and prevent others from sharing these good things with us. We have found that happiness comes from sharing with others, making them happy, and helping them make still others happy.

That's why we are all glad when more of our neighbors join the Farmers Union. We know they are going to like it. We know they are going to receive benefits—that they will be happy and in a position to make others happy.

So, there's a fine little sentiment for us to keep in mind when we greet each other, during this holiday season, with:

"A Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year!"

CORN-HOG PROGRAM GETS GOOD START OVER THIS STATE

Large Number of Appointments Approved for Temporary County Committees, Who Will Help With Loans and Other Duties

LONDON GETS BLANKS

Farmers Union Membership Quite Well Represented in List of Approved Temporary Committees; Program Means More Millions to State

Action is becoming more vigorous each day in Kansas, looking to the successful administration of the corn-hog adjustment program which will mean millions of dollars to come to Kansas farmers who are willing to cooperate with the government in this program.

Governor Alf Landon has received a few copies of the corn loan blanks, and is seeing to it that the loan feature, made available in connection with the hog-corn program, shall not lag behind. He is taking an active part in the program.

The state committee has been meeting in Manhattan, and has approved a number of temporary county committees for several of the leading corn and hog counties of Kansas. The state committee is headed by Henry W. Behrens of Lyndon; director H. Umberger of the Kansas state college extension service, and E. E. Hodgson of Little River.

It will be the duty of the temporary county committees to assist in making corn loans, and to help to set up the county corn-hog adjustment organizations. A glance at the list of temporary county committees already approved shows that, as usual, the Farmers Union membership is quite well represented. County committees already approved are as follows:

Washington County—
C. G. Steele, Barnes, chairman.
John T. Martin, Hanover.
A. C. Hanson, Greenleaf.
Nemaha County—
L. A. Thompson, Centralia, chairman.
Adolph Larcher, Sabetha.
Pat Donohue, Centralia.

Marshall County—
G. A. Howell, Manhattan, chairman.
Harry Craigie, Vliets.
Walter Johannes, Marysville.
Cloud County—
Paul Frederickson, Concordia, chairman.

R. H. Hanson, Jamestown.
Francis Raleigh, Clyde.
Woodson County—
John Wille, Piqua, chairman.
Wm. Black, Toronto.

Wilson County—
C. E. Hall, New Albany, chairman.
Wm. Lamb, Fredonia.
Frank Kimball, Neodesha.
Coffey County—
John Evans, Burlington, chairman.
Henry Hatch, Gridley.
Earl Bunge, Waverly.

Anderson County—
Roy Moody, Greeley, chairman.

H. S. Ayres, Mount Ida.
J. O. Adams, Kincaid.
Douglas County—
J. W. Anderson, Lone Star, chairman.
Paul Brune, Lawrence.
A. E. Preston, Baldwin.

Linn County—
Harry Clark, Boicourt, chairman.
H. A. Caddy, Parker.
Elmer McGee, Blue Mound.
Osage County—
August Dietrick, Carbondale, chairman.
Luther Williams, Osage City.
L. D. Coffman, Overbrook.

Miami County—
Charles Haynes, Beagle, chairman.
Fred Russell, Paola.
Ross O'Connor, Wellsville.
Franklin County—
Joe Heckman, Ottawa, chairman.
Fred Fellmague, Princeton.
A. S. Hill, Ottawa.

Shawnee County—
Henry Fress, Hayti, chairman.
J. H. Foltz, Wakarusa.
William Corbett, Topeka.

Johnson County—
W. S. Catlin, Olathe, chairman.
C. A. Gordon, Eudora.
T. M. Benton, Olathe.

Allen County—
Walter Strong, Moran, chairman.
Will Ling, Iola.
E. R. Ladd, Humboldt.

Crawford County—
Robt. M. Thompson, Pittsburg.
Irvin H. Bolze, Walnut, chairman.
W. H. Peel, Cherokee.

Bourbon County—
Joe O'Bryan, Helper, chairman.
Frank Connor, Garland.
Earl Stewart, Fulton.

Cheyenne County—
T. G. Wilkins, McDonald, chairman.
Tobe Walters, St. Francis.
Arnold Magley, Bird City.

Rawlins County—
Henry Rogers, Atwood, chairman.
H. L. Ryan, Gem.
Lee Latta, McDonald.

Sheridan County—
Edgar Williams, Jennings, chairman.
Wm. Meisinger, Tascio.
Cass Breedin, Quinter.

Jackson County—
Roy Wills, Denison, chairman.
Elmer Johnson, Netawaka.
Floyd Reynolds, Holton.

Leavenworth County—
Max Plimmer, Jaxbalo, chairman.
O. O. Browning, Linwood.
Harry Heim, Lovemont.

Smith County—
Herbert H. Smith, Smith Center, chairman.
John L. Campbell, Smith Center.
Emmett Womer, Bellaire.

Jewell County—
Frank Roosevelt, Burr Oak, chairman.
Joe McDill, Jewell.
C. L. Myers, Hardy, Nebraska.

Wyandotte County—
Walter Crossen, Bonner Springs, chairman.
John Hastings, Basehor.
E. J. Brune, Bethel.

Jefferson County—
B. F. Abney, Grantville, chairman.
Guy Baker, Ozawie.
Henry Madorin, Valley Falls.

Atchison County—
H. A. McLenon, Moravia, chairman.
C. J. Epeck, Nortonville.
Harry Schrader, Farmington.

Clay County—
W. B. Chestnut, Clay Center, chairman.
C. O. Stewart, Clay Center.
E. J. Mall, Clay Center.

Harper County—
Claude E. Meade, Anthony, chairman.
C. H. Hostetler, Harper.
Hall Blankinship, Hazelton.

Norton County—
R. E. Archibald, Almenna, chairman.
John Hickert, Clayton.
Arthur Hahn, Norton.

Decatur County—
Andy Harger, Danberry, Nebraska, chairman.
H. C. Vavoch, Oberlin.
Victor Morton, Oberlin.

Thomas County—
E. D. Hustoe, Rexford, chairman.
A. Boeka, Colby.
Fred Carpenter, Levant.

Brown County—
R. E. Wilson, Hiawatha, chairman.
T. J. Gaynor, Powhattan.
John Swartz, Everest.

SHUCK CORN FOR FAMILY
OF A MEMBER WHO DIED

Neighbors of H. E. Waters, Killed in Farm Accident Recently, Near Stafford, Perform Acts of Kindness

H. E. Waters, influential and well beloved member of the Livingston Local Farmers Union in Stafford county, was recently killed in an accident on the farm. His death was a shock to the entire community, and his leadership in the Farmers Union will be sadly missed.

About eighty of his neighbors met at the home of his family, on Tuesday, December 12, to honor his memory by acts of kindness. About fifty men and thirty women were present. The men shucked the corn, hauled feed, and did many other things which could be done, according to a report from W. W. Gillispie, corresponding secretary of Livingston Local No. 1984.

Mr. Gillispie continues his report by telling of the membership drive which the Local held some time back. Several new members were received, he says. He continues: "Most of the farmers have received their wheat allotment checks, and have a kindly feeling for what the Farmers Union has done for the farmers' cause, and are showing their appreciation by joining the Union."

JOHN FIELDS IS RELIEVED OF JOB LAND BANK HEAD

President Roosevelt Hears Oklahoma Financier was Too Conservative in Policies of Institution Designed to Help Farmers

MAY APPOINT SHULL

Kansas Farmers Union in Convention Had Called Attention to Unsatisfactory Manner Federal Land Bank Had Been Operating

John Fields has been notified by United States governmental officials that he is to be replaced as president of the Federal Land Bank at Wichita. Mr. Fields was told of the plans to replace him, following the meeting, on December 15, of a large number of outstanding men connected with and interested in the farm credit administration. This meeting was held in Wichita, and was attended and addressed by William L. Myers, Albert S. Goss and others. Mr. Myers has lately succeeded Henry Morganthau, Jr., as governor of the farm credit administration, and Mr. Goss is land bank commissioner.

Mr. Fields' dismissal from his post as head of the Federal Land Bank, serving Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, follows a great deal of complaint coming from farmers and farm organizations, based on the apparent inability of Mr. Fields to realize his head an organization existing for the purpose of making emergency loans and loans to distressed farmers.

Mr. Fields was never accused of not being a shrewd business man, but it was often said of him that he was "a hard-headed business man." A thought commonly expressed was that farmers who really needed loans could not get them through the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, and that any one who could give a statement good enough to get a loan was well enough "fixed" that he did not need to borrow any money through such an institution.

Mr. Myers of the farm credit administration evidently got his instructions from Washington just a short time before notifying Mr. Fields that his services would be no longer needed, because Mr. Myers just had named Fields as temporary head of the two new farm credit agencies which have just been set up in Wichita. Mr. Fields, in a statement made Saturday night, December 16, said it had been told to him that President Roosevelt desired someone else be president of the Land Bank of Wichita. "In his statement, he also said, 'My successor will be designated by the farm credit administration, to be confirmed at the next meeting of the bank's directors, January 10, 1934. Applicants for the job should write to Albert S. Goss, land bank commissioner, Washington.'

Mr. Fields came to Wichita in 1926 from Oklahoma City, as vice president of the federal land bank. He became president April 1, 1929.

C. G. Shull, recently named assistant to Fields, is commonly spoken of as the likely successor to Fields.

The ousting of Mr. Fields brings to mind the fact that the Kansas Farmers Union, in the annual meeting last October in Lawrence, criticized the way in which the land bank was being operated.

TO THE MEMBERSHIP

I desire to call your attention to the Farmers' Union Hour over National Broadcasting Company's hook-up the fourth Saturday in December, which is December 23. It will be from 11:30 to 12:30 central standard time. I shall be broadcasting a presentation of the National Farmers' Union legislative program unanimously adopted at the annual convention held in Omaha, Nebraska, November 20, 21, and 22.

Do what you can to get farmers who are not members to join.

John A. Simpson.

Alfalfa hay is a valuable addition to the ration, according to investigation work that has been conducted during recent years in attempting to determine the value of alfalfa hay in a ration for fattening hogs. The tests also show very clearly that alfalfa hay alone as a supplement to corn or other grains for hog feeding is decidedly inadequate.

Unless the work is done by experts who have adequate equipment, it does not pay to move large trees. Such trees are so slow in recovering that small ones transplanted at the same time will usually overtake them in size and always excel them in form and beauty. Deciduous shade trees 6 to 10 feet in height and fruit trees 1 or 2 years of age are best for planting in Kansas.

A farm inventory is helpful in studying the financial progress of the farm business, says Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, K. S. A. C. Such an inventory is a detailed list of all farm property and debts with values assigned. It should be taken on January 1, or as near to that date as possible. Many farmers are finding such records of value in securing credit, in checking up on the property owned by them, and in determining financial progress.

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1933

CHRISTMAS AND COOPERATION

Hundreds of years ago, the Christ Child was born, in a lowly manger, in Bethlehem. On next Monday, Christmas, we celebrate the anniversary of this holy birth. This is done throughout Christendom.

As the Christ brought peace and good will to men, so we seek to get back on that basis, as nearly as we can, with each recurrence of Christmas. Of course, we never should depart from this basis—but it seems that we do.

The Farmers Union is founded on principles of brotherly love and cooperation—the principle of being willing and ready to help each other. If a man is a real good Farmers Union member, and stays that way throughout the year, he does not have far to come back to the principles which we accept as those of the Child who was born on Christmas day hundreds of years ago.

Nothing ever has been discovered or thought out which would take the place of the principles of Christianity. Many organizations of great influence have been set up, and without exception, if they really are successful, and of lasting qualities, their foundations are borrowed from the Christian religion. If men had never departed from Christian principles in the first place, these organizations would not be needed. The service these organizations perform, including the Farmers Union, amounts to an attempt to bring men and women more nearly in line with the original teachings of Him who was born on that Holy Night.

But facing facts as we find them, we see a clear need for these organizations. Men have departed from Christian principles. The Farmers Union is based upon cooperation, which means helping the other fellow and working together. This is a true Christian principle.

The Farmers Union exists for farmers. It asks the government of a Christian nation to protect its members and potential members from the forces of evil. It asks the government to help it maintain its stand against those who would oppress the farmers of this nation, against those who would steal that wealth which is produced on the farms. It asks its own members to cooperate one with another in the matter of marketing the products of the farms; thus, by their own cooperative efforts, to prevent the plunderers and exploiters from

living, without effort on their own part, off the fat of the land. The Kansas Farmers Union has shown its willingness to cooperate with the government in its sincere efforts to improve the lot of the American farmer. It believes this is an act entirely in keeping with the teaching: "Peace on earth, good will toward men." The Kansas Farmers Union believes that in the long run, the application of these Christian teachings and cooperative principles will win out. It recommends that its members work with that which is good; and that in so doing, we will find that the matter of working against that which is bad will take care of itself.

The blessed privilege of giving has, quite naturally, grown up with the celebration or observance of Christmas. It is the opposite of taking away by force. Taking away by force is associated with evil.

The matter of being of service to our fellow men lines right up with the privilege and the practice of giving. Being of voluntary service is exactly the opposite of demanding that others serve you. Being of service is the application of a Christian principle. The practice of slavery is anything but that.

With all these Christian and cooperative principles in mind, it is no wonder that Christmas always means much to the good members of the Farmers Union. It is no wonder that Christmas this year has a deeper meaning than ever within the Kansas Farmers Union. The Kansas Farmers Union is seeing some of its cooperative efforts bringing forth abundant fruit. It is seeing farmers and farmers' families made happy because they can now pay their debts, and can enter into the life of their communities in the way they should. The Kansas Farmers Union is happy because of the opportunity to go ahead in further endeavors to help those for whom it exists—the farmers of this great state. It is happy to have been of service to farmers in hundreds of matters. It is glad to be of what service it can in the way of getting the great cooperative hog-corn plan to work, for it believes this plan holds possibilities of helping countless Kansas farmers who could not well receive benefits from the wheat plan. Perhaps neither the wheat plan nor the hog-corn plan is perfect. But either is worth accepting until we can, by cooperation, work out something better.

It is particularly significant that the New Year begins the

next week after Christmas. Most of us have responded to the better things which accompany Christmas and Christmas observance, and thus have our own houses in good order—ready to start out on a bright new year.

This can be—and is—just as true with the Kansas Farmers Union as it is with individuals. We are winding up a good year. Our cooperative marketing and cooperative business institutions are, generally speaking, in good shape. Cooperative effort again has justified its being. We have had a good year as far as results with our lawmakers is concerned. We have seen our efforts bring good times to thousands of farmers. We have been able, through legislative accomplishments, to save millions of dollars for our own kind of people.

In other words, this should be a grand Christmas for the Kansas Farmers Union. We feel right about what we have done and tried to do. Therefore, we should be in great shape to start into the new year, with great possibilities ahead of us.

Long live the spirit of Christmas—which is the true spirit of cooperation!

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



Still the battle goes merrily on between the parasites and producers. Between those who labor to produce the real wealth of the country and the crowd who seek to control and gamble in that wealth without adding anything to it.

When one stops to think about it, it is the privileged class who are now obstructing both in states and the Nation, reform in the interest of the producers. It is the big bankers who have been granted the privileges of controlling money and credit who are now busy drawing a herring across the trail of the President's financial reform plans.

They stop at nothing to mystify and mislead the somewhat uninformed public by such expressions as "sound money," "credit of the Government," "dangers of inflation," "hoarding press money," "depreciated dollar," etc., etc., all of which is utter nonsense and they know it. Anything to retain their grip and keep control of business and prices.

Who is it that makes all the trouble in our state legislatures and Congress but the privileged corporations? Hiring the ablest attorneys to do the heavy lobbying and slipping jokers into bills to suit their corporate masters—obstructing legislation and coining catch phrases to mislead the gullible.

The great body of wealth producers of the U. S. are neither Socialists, Communists nor revolutionists, but the time is near at hand when in self-defense and for the public good, as special privileges will have to be abolished. All charters to public utilities and transportation companies, banks, oil, and other natural monopolies will have to be cancelled before there is anything like peace and dependable prosperity for the average citizen.

The very essence of our American Government is individualism. The registration now going on in Italy, Germany and Russia is utterly impossible here. It is contrary to the genius of Americanism but that same Americanism will not quietly be still and be trampled on, robbed and bulldozed by special privileged corporations.

What can best be done by the individual citizen should be left to him; likewise what can best be done by the several States or the Nations should be apportioned to them. Those things that are inherently natural monopolies will to preserve our civilization have to be taken over and controlled by Government. Likewise intrastate utilities by states. This is in no sense the socialism of down-trodden Europe. To the contrary, it is for the preservation of individual property rights so dear to the average American.

Under our present system citizen property rights are speedily disappearing. Special privileged corporations are bleeding the country white. Private property is being swallowed up in the maw of corporate machines and hastening the despairing philosophy of Karl Marx.

Our brightest young county agents are being picked up by big insurance companies to manage their now great landed estates taken over by mortgage foreclosure. The cream of our young people have become employees of the great public utility corporations and their mouths closed as to independent thought or action. The ablest

attorneys are hired to help them evade the laws. The daily press are scared or badgered or bought to serve the great corporate powers.

The utter disregard of common honesty by big banking institutions as exposed by the Senate banking committee should warn the country of the great danger of special privilege. The very soul of America is being corrupted and despoiled. Our great monied and utility masters are taunting us farmers and workers with being socialistic. If the country is ever driven into the despair of socialism, it will be they themselves that will do it.

We have been too long silent. The time is here and now for action. The very foundations of our Government are being undermined. The past can't be recalled, but the present and future is in our hands. Let us proceed to reclaim our lost estate and save our Government from the plunderers and freebooters.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING NOTES

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

Patronage Dividends
Patronage dividends, whether paid in cash or in a form, such as stock, that increases the patron's opportunity to collect profits from his investment in cooperative marketing and purchasing machinery, represent the tangible savings that accrue to farmers through organization. Cooperative associations are specifically organized for the "mutual benefit" of their members, which translated, means that savings made by volume purchases of farm supplies, and profits earned by control of volume and ordered merchandising of farm products, belong to those who participate in the setting up and maintenance of the cooperative machinery.

Patronage dividends and stock dividends may or may not represent the major item of benefit to members of cooperative associations. In most cases it is likely that they do not. Major benefits of cooperative organizations, and especially marketing cooperatives whose activities extend beyond the local point, include reduction of buying margins, increased bargaining power, and beneficial influence on price levels, all of which are gained by the farmer producer only through organization. Nevertheless, patronage dividends represent the difference between what the farmer producer receives for his commodity when he markets through his own machinery and collects the profits of the marketing operations, and that which he receives when he turns his commodity over to the private trader and surrenders all further interest in it.

The legality of patronage dividends has been consistently upheld. From producers, and particularly those who maintain their cooperative associations, were vitally interested in the recent executive order of President Roosevelt prohibiting the impairment of persons' civil liberties, the establishment of the various codes under which the business of the country is to operate. They will be interested, too, in noting whence comes the opposition to the continued payment of patronage dividends by farmers' cooperatives.

The National Grain Journal describes itself as "devoted to the interests of the grain trade" and its mission as to "uphold the rights of the regular dealers." It is the regular dealers who are to buy grain from farmers as cheaply as possible, handle it as often as a profit can be taken from it, and sell it, finally, for the highest price the consumer can be induced to pay. It is no great surprise, then, that the current issue of the National Grain Journal saying, with reference to the President's order:

"Grain, coal, oil and other service trades have been unable to adjust a fair code of practices as long as certain groups have an advantage through law. It is contended that if a margin of profit for servicing any commodity is fixed any company entitled to hand back part of the margin would have an unfair advantage over the others."

We have had much to say about this unfair competition in past issues. It is evident the government cannot introduce a fair code of practices as long as it safe-guards and abets the very thing that denies fairness. It is the fact that President Roosevelt did not consult it, or at least failed to give weight to its viewpoint, the National Grain Journal now admits that the President's program is certain to fall short. It says:

"It appears to us that if the Administration would ask its citizens to 'clean house' it is up to it to set the example and thus show the way. The United States is supposed to be one huge cooperative existing within it is a violation of the rights of all." All of which probably will be heartily endorsed by other grain traders, but in spite of which farmers will continue to build and maintain cooperatives and cooperatives will continue to pay patronage dividends and in other ways operate for "the mutual benefit" of their members.

Money and Prices
The United States Chamber of Commerce declares war on President Roosevelt's monetary policy! Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, the Bank of England's representative in the President's group of advisers on financial matters, resigns to ally himself with the dissenters, because he finds himself opposed to the depreciation of the dollar through gold purchases! The President is reported to have received with resignation with "satisfaction" rather than dismay! Henry Morgenthau, Jr., becomes chief of the treasury, a move which is regarded as strengthening the President's hand! So the lines form between those who

Buying Power of Hogs

Articles Farmers Buy

1914

1920

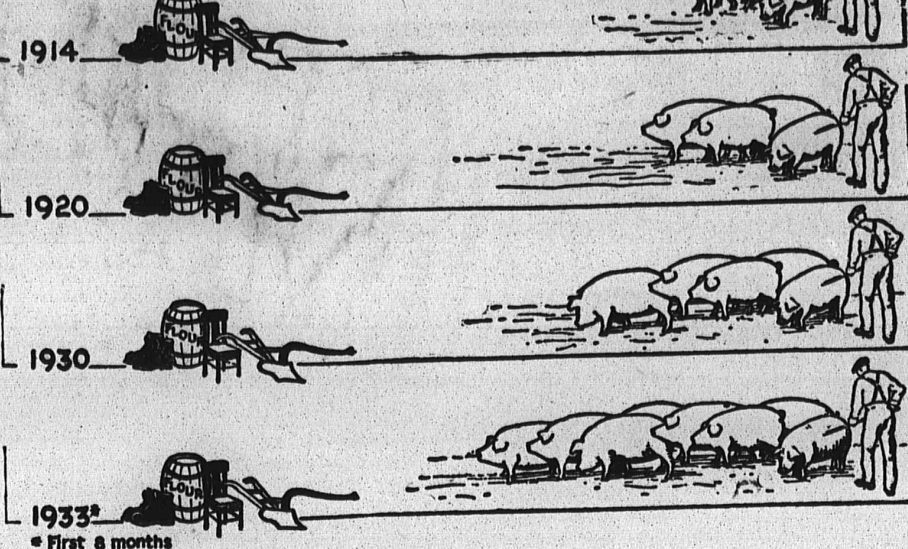
1930

1933

First 6 months

Cost in Terms of Hogs

(100 pounds each)



Based on the fair exchange relationship with prices of things farmers buy, hogs during the past decade have had materially less purchasing power than they had in the pre-war period. In 1933, it took about eight hogs to buy what three hogs would buy in the 1914-14 period as indicated above. In the same number of dollars with thirty-cent reduction in hog supply) the purchasing power of hogs has been on a general downward trend.

In 1932, the fair exchange value of hogs was \$7.75 per hundredweight. The prices of things farmers buy averaged slightly above their prewar level. But the actual farm price of hogs in 1932 was only \$3.47 per hundredweight, or \$4.28 below fair exchange value.

Fair exchange value means the pre-war price for hogs only when the price of things farmers buy is at the pre-war level. If the prices of things farmers buy become double their pre-war level, then the fair exchange value will be double the prewar price of hogs.

The corn-hog production adjustment program under the Agricultural Act seeks to raise hog prices to the current fair exchange value. This may be done by bringing production into better balance with the most profitable demand through a reduction in 1934 of 25 per cent in hog production and 20 per cent in corn acreage.

You can't get along among yourselves. We do not need more brands of farm organizations. We need fewer, but more closely knit, organizations. Our state organization discontinued keeping an organizer in the field, due to lack of funds. Other states did likewise. Yet we find new organizations cropping up with organizers, salaried presidents and secretaries, etc.

Would it not be better for the farmers to get behind one organization, have a good president and secretary and one or more speakers who can educate the uninformed, assist in the upbuilding and organization work? All I ask any farmer to do is to acquaint himself with facts about the Farmers Union Program and its activities. Then, if he can stay out of it or find it necessary for more than one farm organization in the state or nation, I'll promise never again to ask another man to join the Farmers Union.

We need numbers; we need cooperation. We don't need a few, who seek to destroy the results of those years of honest effort put forth by hundreds of good farmers. Thank God for one thing—those who destroy are in the minority, and probably won't get much damage done. It's so easy to see through flimsy material.

In closing, I desire to extend to all a most merry Christmas; health and prosperity in abundance for 1934. —J. E. Shippy.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Allen county)

In memory of Mr. C. E. James who departed from this life Monday night, October 30, 1933.

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst, a faithful Union member and beloved brother.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Silver Leaf Local No. 2156 do hereby extend to our sister, Mrs. C. E. James and family our most sincere sympathy in their great sorrow, and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be

sent to the sorrowing family one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy written on the minutes of our next meeting.
F. W. Murray,
Ben Grieve,
Chas. H. Wray.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL MEETS AND PREPARES FOR DRIVE

Fairview Farmers Union Local No. 2154, Allen county, near LaHarpe, held its regular monthly meeting at Fairview school house December 13. After the business meeting, election of officers followed, and the following were elected: Stanley Harris, president; Charles L. Stewart, vice president; Roy Love, secretary-treasurer; Ed McVey, conductor, and George W. Teague, doorkeeper. Mrs. Charles L. Stewart is reporter.

A petition against direct shipping of hogs was signed by every member present. A short program was given as follows: Reading, L. D. Johnson; reading, Junita Love; tap dancing, by Ruth Jean Smith and Betty Jean Pierce. Refreshments of cake, coffee and sandwiches were served to 45. We are looking forward to our membership drive which the county Union is putting on. We hope to do as well, if not better than last year. The county members are glad that Mr. Ward was reelected as our president, and we hope to have him at one of our meetings in the near future.

—Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Reporter, school house southwest of LaHarpe on December 2. An enthusiastic crowd attended and the following officers were elected: Perry Abbott, president; John Roedel, vice president; Mrs. John Page, secretary-treasurer; Charles Wray, conductor; Ed McVey, doorkeeper, and the executive committee is composed of the following: Mrs. Whay, Mrs. Roedel and Chas. Stewart.

A membership campaign was planned, to end the last day of January. One point will be given for old members paying dues by that time, and new members will be counted as five

(continued on page 4)

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

SHIPPERS' LETTER

Belleville, Kan., Dec. 17, 1933

Dear Cooperators:
Some time has passed since I last wrote you, and not much change in conditions. One thing in particular stands out conspicuously, and that is the continued spread in the prices of farm commodities and of the things our farmers purchase.

I understand from a harness dealer that harness sets are up \$10 per set. True, hides are somewhat higher, but how many hides does the average farmer have? I am also told that farm machinery is up 10 to 20 per cent.

It has been my contention that we in our own communities could do much to remedy some of our ills. In the very near future I am getting together a group of good representative farmers, to go into the proposition of home remedy farm relief. Science has made wonderful advances in the past few years; however, many good old fashioned remedies still work. One good old fashioned thing that will stand up in many tests is common "horse sense."

Of all speeches I have ever heard, and they have been many in the past few years, but few have really carried a message of helplessness. I, too, attended the Farmers Union National convention at Omaha. I heard many talented speakers; but for good old hard facts and sound cooperative reasoning, the report of H. G. Keeney, ex-national vice president, and the radio speech of Mr. Rickier, were indeed outstanding.

One is either a cooperators and constructive, or he is not a cooperators and is destructive. No outside influences can break a cooperative movement, but when inside influences go rampant, and want to make personal gains, the argument of those who wish to have with us is, "What's the use?"

COMPETITION

IS PRODUCERS' MOST VALUABLE MARKET ASSET

It Originates Price Advances.
It Insures The Highest Net Returns.
It Establishes Fair Values Arrived At By Bids From Many Sources.

SOME PRODUCERS

Do not realize that by selling direct they not only lower the price on their own live stock but by supplying buyers' needs direct they reduce competition at the public markets where the buying basis is established, thereby lowering the price to all producers.

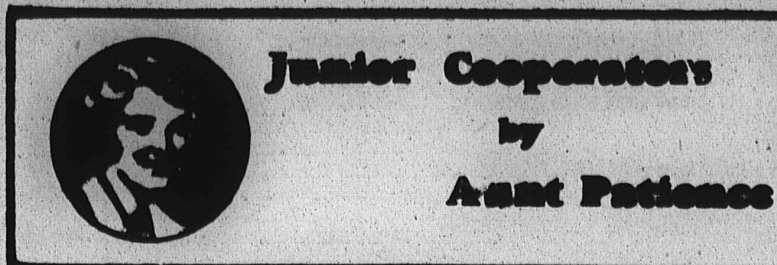
If all killers' orders were filled on the open competitive market, as they should be if supplies were centralized there, prices would take an upward trend.

THE BUYING SIDE

Make direct purchases to avoid competition and thus keep prices at levels that will insure a wider handling margin from producer through to consumer.

A BUYER FREE OF COMPETITION SELDOM PAYS FULL MARKET PRICES, SO IT IS UP TO PRODUCERS, FOR THEIR OWN GOOD, TO PATRONIZE

THE OPEN COMPETITIVE MARKET



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT
Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience, in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Junior Cooperators: I've tried to think of something that I believed you'd like, especially in my Christmas letter to you. So, I've decided to tell you, in as short a space and as simply as possible, the story of "Tiny Tim," from Dickens' Christmas Carol. This story has been always my favorite Christmas story and I know that most of you have read it. But it's one that can be repeated endlessly—for it's just as good the hundredth time, as it was the first. It's the story, too, that President Roosevelt always reads to his family on Christmas Eve—a custom which he is to continue this year in the White House.

I'm not going to try to tell the entire story as it is too long, and much of it is too difficult for the younger Juniors.

Although there were not always shoes and stockings to go around, Bob Cratchit's little family of six were always smiling and happy. Sometimes there was not enough to eat, for Bob Cratchit's salary as a clerk was only half a crown a day, or about sixty cents in our money. Tiny Tim was the youngest of the children, and he was lame. He could not run about and play as his brothers and sisters did, but he loved to sit and watch them play their games, and he always had a smile and a kind word for everyone.

On Christmas Eve the little Cratchits waited very impatiently for the return of their father. This evening he was very late in returning, for his employer, old Mr. Scrooge, had kept him as late as possible in the office. However, as Bob opened the shabby front door, with the snow still on his ragged overcoat and his hands stiff with cold, six pairs of arms were about his neck. They had a merry evening with their corn-popping, and chesnut roasting, for they had saved their pennies for a long time, just for this evening. It was their custom to hear the story of the First Christmas on every Christmas Eve.

When they were all in bed, the father bent and kissed Tiny Tim. Tears filled his eyes as he thought of the many comforts he could give his little boy, if only Scrooge, his employer, would raise his salary, for he had not done so since Bob had started working for him.

Bright and early the next morning the little Cratchits were awake, happy over their roughly made toys, such as their father and mother had been able to make out of left over materials about the house. Dinner was a happy occasion. Mother brought in the steaming hot goose, and everyone had a jolly time. After dinner they roasted apples and talked of the many happy Christmases they had spent in their dingy little cottage, which, to them, was anything but dingy. They talked of Mr. Scrooge, who was so unhappy in spite of his wealth, and they even drank to his health. As the evening lengthened, Tiny Tim's frail little body grew tired, and as he bade the family goodnight—he called out, "God bless us, every one!"

Mr. Scrooge sat over his dying fire, brooding over his unhappy condition. He was not happy, and he resented the happiness of everyone else. When his office boy met him on the street and sang out, "Merry Christmas," old Scrooge just growled back at him.

As he sat in his cold, dismal room, he fell asleep and he had three dreams. In his first dream, he visited again the scenes where he had spent

his past Christmases. He saw his own happy home as it had been when he was a little boy. He even saw the Christmas tree, as it had stood, long ago.

In the second dream, he was able to look upon "Christmas Present." He saw himself, without friends, He remembered the cold winter night when he had let a poor blind man stand there rather than give him a few cents to buy a loaf of bread. He also saw the family of his office clerk, Bob Cratchit and was shown their poverty, and in spite of their unhappy circumstances, the happiness which they shared together.

In the third dream, he was shown a future Christmas. He saw the frail body of Tiny Tim, lying on a hard bed with very little to keep the cold from him. The wind blew harder than ever through the cracks of the little house. Tiny Tim's cheeks were thinner and paler than they had been, and even his lips were colorless. The spark of life seemed to be ebbing away.

On one side of the bed sat the doctor, holding Tiny Tim's little hand in his large one. He seemed to be telling the parents that their little boy could not possibly recover unless they could give him a warm room, plenty of nourishing food and sunshine, but Bob had no money to pay for these luxuries. Scrooge waked with a start. It was almost morning. The dreams had been so real that he could not decide whether they had really happened.

When Bob came in the office the next morning, Scrooge met him cheerfully. Instead of his usual harsh, cold way of speaking, he inquired solicitously about Tiny Tim's health, and told Bob that he wanted to pay for everything that was necessary to aid in his recovery. In time Tiny Tim got well, and even discarded his crutches. Old Scrooge became a second father to Bob's family. He became as good a friend, as good an employer, and as good a man, as London knew. In the words of the author:

"And it was always said of him that he knew how to keep Christmas well, if any man alive possessed the knowledge. May that be truly said of us, and all of us! And so, as Tiny Tim observed, God bless Us, Every One."

JUNIOR LETTERS

Lenexa, Kans., Dec. 11, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am so happy that the "forget-me-not" is ahead and has such a good chance of winning the contest for club flower that I just simply had to write and express my congratulations or what have you? You see when I cast my vote for club flower I believe the forget-me-not was unknown. Here is my greatest hope that it will win.

I am writing to quite a list of members. I correspond quite frequently with most of them. I love to write letters and especially to those whom I have something in common—and I've found that in everyone so far. While I am on the subject I would like to make a most heartfelt plea for letters from those Juniors who would be so kind as to send them to me. I will give my most sincere pledge to answer their letters.

I'll be 16 in April—the 22nd to be exact, and I am wondering if I will be disqualified then. I have enjoyed belonging to this club and have made many "pen friends" through it so I naturally am not anxious to be eliminated from it. I do wish you would answer this for me.

Please, Aunt Patience, won't you tell us whose picture it is at the top of the page? I've guessed everyone I know of, and can't for the life of me guess right.

I am taking guitar lessons and surely love to play. I would like to write to someone who plays the guitar. It would be very interesting to write about the guitar, don't you think?

I'll close now, so some one else can have a chance.
Sincerely yours,
Katherine Piercy.

Dear Katherine:
I'm glad that you feel the way you do about the "forget-me-not," for it has more votes than the "sunflower," now. And it makes me happy to know that you're corresponding with so many of the Juniors and I know that many more will write, when they've read your letter. No, of course you'll still be a member and we'll expect to hear from you often. Just now, the actual membership age is limited to "six to sixteen" but we expect to raise this age limit and in any event, you could be an "honorary member" at any age. I think it's a fine thing to be able to study music, or any instrument and I wish we could hear you play yours. I have never said that it wasn't my picture, have I? If you knew whose picture it was, you might not be so interested in "Aunt Patience," any more. Please write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

Lenexa, Kans., Dec. 11, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am in the eighth grade as I suppose you know, and surely do have fun. We are now practicing for a Christmas play. The name of it is "Following a Star."

I write to several of the other Juniors and have lots of fun at it. About how many votes does each of the club flowers have? The "forget-me-not" and the sunflower? Enumerate please. When will you have the roll call in the paper again, and will the cradle roll be in? Also will you tell the ages

of the kids, because I want to know them. I will be very willing to write to anyone who writes to me.

When are you going to put another picture of yourself in the paper? I suppose you're getting tired of reading this, so I'll sign off.
Yours truly,
Louise Piercy.

Dear Louise:

I wish I could see your play—was it a success? I haven't the figures here now, but I'll publish them soon—on the number of votes which the "sunflower" and "forget-me-not" have. You'll suppose we'll have the membership roll in the paper again until next summer—it takes so much room, you know, and we don't have a lot. We'll have the Cradle Roll soon so if you know of more names, be sure to send them. What makes you think that I've had my picture in the paper? I think you must be thinking of the picture of Mrs. Mary Campbell, our Junior Instructor. And I never get tired of reading letters from the Juniors—so don't hesitate to write as lengthy ones as you wish—Aunt Patience.

Ames, Kans., Dec. 11, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:
My father is a member of the Farmers' Union. I would like to have a pin. Will you please send it to me? I am 12 years old. My birthday is February 22, 1934. I am in the seventh grade and go to Twin Mound school District 13.

Lots of love.

"Margaret Dinsmore
P. S. I have a little sister she is six and she would like to have a pin too. Would you please send them both together.

Dear Margaret:

We are very glad that you are to be a member of our Club and I'll send you your pin this week. I'm sorry, but we have a rule that each membership privileges. So, if you'll tell your little sister to write me, I'll send her pin.—Aunt Patience.

Tipton, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you and your pet? Is she old enough to go to school? There are five going to school from our family. I am in the sixth grade and am eleven years old. My birthday is July 16.

Do you know what I want for Christmas? I want you to put your picture in the paper if that isn't it in the corner. Please, tell me if it is. What do you want for Christmas? At school we are making Christmas posters. My teacher's name is Marjorie Folger. She is the same one we had last year. I like her fine.

Two of my brothers and I are trapping. We haven't caught much yet.

Well, I must stop because I can't think of anything else to write.
Elna Seidel.

Dear Elna:

I'm fine, and so is my "pet." She entered kindergarten this year and she loves to go. When you put it that way, it's pretty hard to refuse to do what you ask about the picture, I mean. I don't believe that you like secrets, do you? There are so many things that I'd like for Christmas, that I can't decide on any special one. Is that the way you feel? Be sure to tell me more about your trapping, what you get, and how you do it. I know all of the Juniors would be interested.—Aunt Patience.

Eckle, Kans., Nov. 6, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. But Edgar and the twins have the whooping cough. I have been so busy I did not get time to write to you. I have lots of fun at school. My teacher's name is Lloyd Dibble. How did you like the rain last week?

We have thirteen children at school. I like to go to school. How do you like the weather? I guess this is all. I am sending you my October lesson.
Eleanor Lovelock Dougherty.

Dear Eleanor: I was so glad to get your lesson and letter and I do hope that Edgar and the twins don't have the whooping cough very badly. It certainly is a distressing sight to see them cough and choke. I wish we'd have some snow—don't you?—Aunt Patience.

It is a good investment to provide proper housing for life stock during the winter. A shed that opens only on the south will protect them from cold winds and storms. It will save materially in feed costs and prevent sickness and loss of animals. Live stock should be out-of-wind as much as possible, but they should have a shed to protect them in bad weather and to insure dry bedding.

The idea that cherry trees do not need pruning is an erroneous one. Cherry trees, the same as other kinds of fruit trees, respond to proper pruning practices. The thick, bushy tops of unpruned cherry trees should be thinned out and broken, or diseased branches and branches that rub each other should be removed. The pruned wood from the trees should be burned.

Land that produced one of the sorghums during the past season and that is to be used for oats or soybeans next year should be plowed during the late fall or winter months. The fall plowing will improve the physical condition of the soil, leave the soil in better condition for bacterial activities in the spring, and make possible a better early growth of the following crop.

Successful cattle feeders keep well-informed regarding methods which will reduce the cost of gain. With relatively high prices for grain and low prices for fat cattle, feeders will rely to a greater extent on hay, silage, and fodder. Other steers can be finished more satisfactorily under this method of feeding than calves or yearlings.



OCEAN FOAM

2 cups sugar
¾ cup corn syrup (light)
¾ cup water
1-8 teaspoon salt
2 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla.
Put the sugar, corn syrup and water into a kettle. Stir over heat until the sugar is dissolved. Boil until the mixture spins a fine thread (3 in. long) when dropped from a spoon. Remove from heat.
Add the salt to the egg whites and beat them to a stiff froth. Pour the syrup in a fine stream over the egg whites, beating it in. Continue beating until the mixture stays in a pile when poured from the spoon. Flavor and pour in little mounds on wax paper or oiled tin. Let cool.

Yield: About 40 large pieces.
Variations: Fold any of the following into candy just before it is ready to dip on wax paper or oiled tin:
¼ cup cut up nut meats or 1-2 cup cut up nut meats and 1-4 cup each cut up candied red cherries and candied pineapple, or
¼ cup seedless raisins and 2 table-spoons finely cut candied orange peel. This may also be poured into oiled 6 in. by 6 in. tin and cut into squares.

MOLASSES COOKIES

2 cups molasses
1 cup butter
7 cups flour
1 tablespoon cream
1 cup granulated sugar
2 tablespoons cinnamon
2 teaspoons ginger
1-4 teaspoon allspice
Cream molasses with sugar. Add cream, molasses and spices. Slowly work in flour until the dough is stiff enough to roll and handle easily. Roll very thin on a floured molding board, cut in fancy shapes and bake in a moderate oven.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Butter
The week opened with extras selling at 21c, Standards 20c, 89 score 18½c, and 88 score 15½c. On the 11th, Extras dropped to 20 1-2 c Standards 18½c, and the other two grades unchanged. On the 12th Extras dropped to 19½c, Standards to 18½c, 89 score to 18c, and 88 score 15 1-4c. On the 13th Extras again dropped ¾c to 19c, Standards 18c, 89 score 17 1-4c, and 88 score 14½c. What we have been predicting for some time is rapidly coming to pass and that is that the Government is refusing to peg the prices at the higher levels at which they started. An immense production of fresh butter was flooding the two main markets, Chicago and New York, where the Government Corporation was doing its buying, and it became evident that under the system being pursued the Government would have to take all of the fresh butter in the country if they wished to maintain prices at the fixed levels.

Every merchandiser of butter was buying storage butter of the same grade, which could be bought in the neighborhood of 3c per pound less, and using that. There is so much butter in storage that it would take another six weeks or two months to exhaust it. The result is that the Government has been gradually withdrawing its support and permitting the fresh market to seek a level where it would sustain itself. Just how low that will be no one at this time can say, but the facts remain that it is again proved impossible to pile up immense surpluses in the visible supply and maintain fixed prices even though the great U. S. Government is doing the job. It was tried on wheat, cotton, and tobacco and in every case failed, and is failing in butter.

Stabilization operations are not in the mind of the present Administration which is given very strongly to the reduction of production of all kinds of agricultural products more in line with our present domestic requirements, and unless our producers are prepared to fall in line with that program nothing can save them from the extremely low prices that result from over-glutted markets. Here is where our farmers should strike and strike mightily, but do it from the opening, being quoted today at 21½c. Fresh Firsts are also down in the same proportion, being quoted at 19½c. Current Receipts are 18c, and Drieds and Checks have remained unchanged at 13c per for Drieds and 12c for Checks. This decline occurred in spite of the fact that the receipts of actual fresh eggs are running very light and the movement out of storage has been heavy. Yet everyone remembers what hap-

CLASSIFIED ADS

WORLD'S LARGEST CHICK PRO-DUCERS—Leasing Breeds; also sex guaranteed chicks. Bargain Catalog Free.—Colonial Poultry Farms, Dept. 19 Pleasant Hill, Mo. 12-28c

WINDMILLS, \$16; sweep feed grind-ers, \$17. Write for literature and special prices. CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Dept. K. U., Topeka, Kansas. 12-29p

GRAPEFRUIT—bushel basket, dollar ten; grapefruit, oranges and tangerines mixed, dollar twenty-five.—JOS-EPH POSPISIL, Mission, Texas. 12-21p

FARMERS WANTED, age 18 to 50, qualify for steady Govern-ment jobs, \$105-\$175 a month. Write today for valuable Free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis, Mo. 11-34p

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMAT-ION—Send stamp. Judge Lehman, Humboldt, Kansas. 11-34p

WE MANUFACTURE—Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms.
Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Cash Checks, Bank Checks, Sta-tistical Office Equipment
Printing

SALESMAN—wanted for the sale of the Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms. Write for particulars. 11-34p

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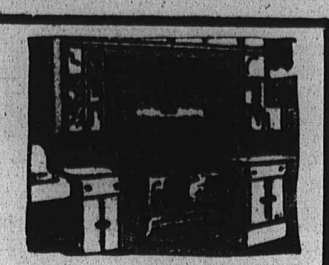
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DATE LOAF

2½ cups sugar
1 cup milk
¾ pound dates, seeded
¾ cup chopped walnut meats.
Cook milk, sugar and dates to soft ball stage, stirring as needed to prevent burning. Remove from stove. Cool, beat until it begins to harden, add nuts and turn onto a damp cloth. Shape into a roll 2 inches in diameter. Let stand until firm. Cut into slices. This roll will keep for some time. Twenty-five to thirty slices, 1-4 inch thick.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING

1 cup of scalded milk
1 pint of bread crumbs
¾ cup of sugar
1 teaspoonful of salt
The whites of 4 eggs
1 teaspoonful of cinnamon and nut-meg.
¼ teaspoon each of cloves and mace
¼ pound of raisins
¼ pound of currants
¼ cup of almonds
¼ pound of suet
The yolks of 4 eggs
Pour the scalded milk over the crumbs taken from the center of a stale loaf of bread; when cool, add the sugar, salt and yolks of eggs, beaten together, then the chopped suet, mixed with the blanched and chopped almonds, the seeded raisins and the cleaned currants; lastly add the spices and the whites of eggs, beaten stiff. Serve with hard sauce or with any liquid wine or fruit pudding sauce. Or it may be served with whipped cream, sprinkled with grated maple sugar. Steam four hours. For a change chopped dates or figs are particularly good in place of the currants or raisins.

(continued on page 4)

WHY NOT TRY

the 100 Per Cent Cooperative Plan

Of marketing your cream? Final settlement on or before the 15th of following month or advances weekly if you desire. Give it a TRIAL and you'll like it.

Address a card to either of the Association plants for more detailed information and shipping tags.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

BE CAREFUL with FIRE

FIRE IS A GOOD SERVANT—BUT IT'S A BAD MASTER. KEEP IT UNDER CONTROL BY SANE AND SIMPLE METHODS OF PREVENTION

FIRE takes a toll of 10,000 LIVES and \$500,000,000 EVERY YEAR

You cannot prevent others from having fires, but you CAN prevent fires on your own premises.

MISERY AND LOSS may come to you if you do not develop a habit of carefulness.

A little carelessness may allow FIRE to reach into your home and undo what you've built up during a lifetime.

If it's a flame, whether in a lantern, trash pile, lamp or match, or anywhere else—WATCH IT.

ALWAYS see that you are protected from loss. Call or write your nearest Farmers Union Insurance Co. agent.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

Offers you insurance protection against the hazards of Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail, and protects you with Automobile and Mercantile insurance.

pened the past two years, just as soon as any volume of fresh eggs appeared on the winter market prices broke wide open and went down to extremely low levels and everyone is expecting the same thing to happen

again the minute there is any volume of fresh eggs. It's observed that all kinds of meat and poultry is very cheap and eggs will have to be priced in proportion in order to move them into consumptive channels.

Give Yourself

An Xmas Present

that Will Bring Happiness

the Entire Year

Husbands will never think of a Christmas present like this one—it's up to the Kansas housewives to buy it yourself. And you should do it because you'll get a lot of happiness from it the full year, yes, your whole family will enjoy it. Of course, we're talking about UNION GOLD and U N I O N STANDARD FLOUR. They will bring you new thrills in baking—new success—new deliciousness. Order from your Farmers Union Store or Elevator.

A VERY MERRY XMAS TO ALL OF YOU

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

354 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo. Member of Kansas City Board of Trade—K. C. Hay Dealers Association

WHY NOT TRY

the 100 Per Cent Cooperative Plan

Of marketing your cream? Final settlement on or before the 15th of following month or advances weekly if you desire. Give it a TRIAL and you'll like it.

Address a card to either of the Association plants for more detailed information and shipping tags.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

Why Donate

A PART OF YOUR LIVE STOCK PROFITS TO SOME ONE ELSE?

The only thing new in live stock marketing is the development of a live stock commission firm OWNED AND OPERATED BY FARMERS THEMSELVES.

It's called a COOPERATIVE firm. Through it, farmers market THEIR OWN products through THEIR OWN firm. The profits are THEIR OWN and they get to keep them. Your live stock is marketed AT COST.

It's fine to help others, but right now most farmers feel the need of KEEPING THEIR PROFITS THEMSELVES. Market your next animal, truck load, car load or train load, through YOUR OWN FIRM.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo. (Read the list of sales in this issue)



8060. Ladies' Morning Frock
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 38 requires 8½ yards of 82 inch material. Price 15c

8075. For Daughter
Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 if made as in the large view requires 2½ yards of 96 inch material. For contrasting material ¾ yard. If made with long sleeves, the dress requires 2½ yards. Price 15c

BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND WINTER 1933-34. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 230 designs of Misses' and Children's Patterns; also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of the sales of live stock marketed during week of Dec 9 to Dec 15 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

T. I. Mudd—Russell Co Ks—30 str, hfrs 733	6.25
Russell Baker—Osage Co Ks—24 str, hfrs 1094	5.80
T. I. Mudd—Russell Co Ks—17 str, hfrs 613	5.75
Russell Hamilton—Marshall Co Ks—14 str, hfrs 713	9.45
W. M. Long—Lafayette Co Mo—14 hfrs 602	5.50
A. C. Sharp—Clay Co Ks—22 str, hfrs 630	5.35
N. F. Cox—Johnson Co Mo—7 str, hfrs 1036	5.45
Frank Lakin—Republic Co Ks—6 str, hfrs 708	5.00
W. P. Dodge—Riley Co Ks—13 str, hfrs 932	5.00
E. M. Wright—Lafayette Co Mo—8 str, hfrs 703	5.00
J. G. Hyde—Lyon Co Ks—32 str 842	4.75
E. M. Wright—Lafayette Co Mo—7 str 912	4.75
Leslie Hess—Lafayette Co Mo—7 str 930	4.50
D. Cornwell—Miami Co Ks—25 steers 965	4.50
Newton S. A.—Sullivan Co Mo—6 heifers 851	4.50
Newton S. A.—Sullivan Co Mo—5 steers 922	4.50
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—8 str, hfrs 507	4.25
U. C. Leslie—Clark Co Ks—13 str, hfrs 483	4.25
J. H. Borker—Morris Co Ks—6 steers 878	4.25
Earl Waggoner—Lafayette Co Mo—16 str, hfrs 415	4.00
Geo Morgan—Woodson Co Ks—12 str, hfrs 653	4.00
Levi Fritch—Nemaha Co Ks—9 str, hfrs 715	4.00
Dorf Bros—McPherson Co Ks—5 steers 816	4.00
Ed Erickson—Cloud Co Ks—5 steers 816	4.00
Karl Forberg—McPherson Co Ks—10 calves 927	4.00
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—10 calves 192	4.00
Wm Fred—Thomas Co Ks—10 calves 192	3.75
U. G. Leslie—Clark Co Ks—12 steers 1200	3.50
B. F. Markley—McPherson Co Ks—14 steers 876	3.50
Dorf Bros—McPherson Co Ks—6 steers 751	3.50
E. L. McCann—Ness Co Ks—6 str, hfrs 630	3.50
J. P. Lucas—Butler Co Ks—42 steers 1045	3.25
U. G. Leslie—Clark Co Ks—23 calves 438	3.25
Franklin Schaff—McPherson Co Ks—9 steers 744	3.10
W. J. Laughlin—Rush Co Ks—15 steers 642	3.00
Wm Fred—Thomas Co Ks—7 steers 900	3.00
Chas Forbes—Rush Co Ks—12 steers 689	3.00
Chas Forbes—Rush Co Ks—6 heifers 1070	2.35
Wm Fred—Thomas Co Ks—5 cows 894	2.25
Harold King—Coffey Co Ks—15 cows 1090	2.25
W. I. Mayer—Thomas Co Ks—8 cows 1026	2.00
W. J. Laughlin—Rush Co Ks—6 cows 931	1.25
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—5 cows 906	1.25
W. J. Laughlin—Rush Co Ks—5 cows 906	1.25

HOGS

Oscar Struckemeyer—Lafayette Co Mo—18 192	3.25
John C. Plentie—Nemaha Co Ks—25 210	3.25
Hale S. A.—Carroll Co Mo—26 186	3.25
Arthur Walker—Lafayette Co Mo—7 222	3.25
W. H. Armstrong—Linn Co Ks—6 201	3.25
Edgar Bratton—Linn Co Ks—17 237	3.25
C. H. Prothro—Miami Co Ks—27 195	3.25
K. W. Ozias—Nemaha Co Ks—20 221	3.25
Archie Beard—Coffey Co Ks—20 221	3.25
Merlin Johnson—Morris Co Ks—19 228	3.25
Geo Johnson—Morris Co Ks—14 249	3.25
Geo Karr—Linn Co Ks—8 214	3.25
L. C. Carpenter—Grundy Co Mo—26 205	3.25
John H. Holtz—Miami Co Ks—17 197	3.20
W. M. Gras—Pottawatomie Co Ks—9 193	3.20
Harvey Rew—Franklin Co Ks—10 212	3.20
W. D. Carpenter—Franklin Co Ks—6 198	3.20
Ray Shearer—Linn Co Ks—5 230	3.20
M. W. McDowell—Miami Co Ks—35 277	3.20
C. P. Kollenberg—Miami Co Ks—194	3.20
Tom Craven—Franklin Co Ks—11 234	3.20
Walter N. Johnson—Lyon Co Ks—20 246	3.20
John E. Gareis—Pottawatomie Co Ks—47 203	3.20
Claude Belshe—Grundy Co Mo—14 216	3.15
Harvey Bros—Riley Co Ks—6 257	3.15
Mrs Wm Knott—Lafayette Co Mo—9 216	3.15
Frankford F. U. S. A.—Marshall Co Ks—9 216	3.15
Adolph Schultz—Miami Co Ks—5 240	3.15
Wilbur Hummel—Geary Co Ks—9 228	3.15
C. H. Peckham—Miami Co Ks—9 286	3.15
Roy Williams—Miami Co Ks—8 172	3.15
J. R. Williams—Miami Co Ks—9 313	3.15
Dick Ohlmeier—Miami Co Ks—7 281	3.15
Aug Schultz—Miami Co Ks—7 281	3.15
Chris Dady—Henry Co Mo—6 218	3.15
Frank Sanders—Lafayette Co Mo—15 212	3.15
Alfred Amor—Lafayette Co Mo—28 219	3.15
A. J. Elliott—Linn Co Ks—7 239	3.15
D. C. Mead—Cass Co Mo—14 181	3.15
I. B. Plummer—Pottawatomie Co Ks—11 257	3.15
J. H. Hill—Sullivan Co Mo—7 191	3.15
John Ohlmeier—Miami Co Ks—15 272	3.15
John H. Holtz—Miami Co Ks—16 211	3.15
Elzie Hopkins—Lafayette Co Mo—9 237	3.15
Glen Doll—Henry Co Mo—7 194	3.15
Mike Magnett—Pottawatomie Co Ks—7 275	3.15
Jessie Burson—Cass Co Mo—5 180	3.15
Earl Bullock—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 196	3.15
J. C. Kraushaar—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 238	3.15
C. R. Scott—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 255	3.15
Geo. Gervais—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 262	3.15
E. G. Sliffe—Cass Co Mo—50 222	3.15
Rudolph Mentz—Henry Co Mo—7 291	3.15
F. J. Braun—Nemaha Co Ks—24 220	3.15
Cal Pierson—Osage Co Ks—25 187	3.15
H. E. Davidson—Harrison Co Ks—84 211	3.15
Wiley S. A.—Miami Co Ks—28 244	3.15
G. A. Johns—Miami Co Ks—8 253	3.15
W. Martz—Bates Co Mo—13 284	3.15
A. J. Combett—Bates Co Mo—13 284	3.15
T. A. Murphy—Bates Co Mo—34 118	3.15
N. W. Shipley—Miami Co Ks—34 260	3.15
Marshall Smith—Lafayette Co Mo—17 198	3.15
Edward S. A.—Cedar Co Mo—17 198	3.15
F. J. Keeler—Leavenworth Co Ks—16 229	3.15
P. M. Albin—Johnson Co Ks—26 236	3.15
John Cunningham—Franklin Co Ks—16 273	3.15
Chas Hunzicker—Franklin Co Ks—16 273	3.15

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)
points each. Mrs. Ed McVey and Mrs. Jno. Roedel are the captains. The losing side will entertain the winners.
Mrs. Jno. Page, Co. Sec.

ALLEN COUNTY THROWS WORK INTO HIGH GEAR

The Allen County Farmers Union held an all day meeting, with basket dinner at noon, at the Allen Center

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT

As a tribute to the memory of H. E. Waters, we, the members of Livingston Local No. 1984, wish to express our feeling of sorrow and sympathy to the family and to the community in the death of our beloved brother, whose sudden death by accident caused great grief to the entire community.

He was loved and honored by every member of the Farmers Union, and by all others with whom he associated.

His place as a champion of cooperation in all things, for the good and uplift of his fellow man, will be greatly missed by the community.

The memory of Brother Waters shall ever stand as a challenge to us to drive on to do greater deeds, be more courageous, sympathetic and tactful in our work with our fellow men; willingly to undertake every op-

portunity to serve regardless of how busy or tired we may be.

Guy Carter
W. W. Gillespie
H. H. Cotton,
—Committee.

SMOKY HILL OFFICERS

Smoky Hill No. 882, McPherson county, has had its annual business meeting and reports the following officers elected for the coming year: David Lundstedt, president; vice president, Karl Fornsberg; and David Train, secretary-treasurer. All officers receive their mail through the Lindsborg post office.

PLAN ON NEW MEMBERS

Pleasant View local 833 had an annual oyster supper December 8th at the home of brother G. T. Davis, with 46 members and their families present.

We are planning to take in a number of new members in the near future.

REDMAN MEETING DATE

On account of the holiday program, the time of the next local meeting of Redman Local No. 1624, will be changed from December 22 to December 29.

After that, they will be on the regular date of the second and fourth Friday of each month.

E. N. Burrows, Secy-Treas.

ular date of the second and fourth Friday of each month.

E. N. Burrows, Secy-Treas.

PIQUA LOCAL HUSKED JOHN SICKA'S CORN

You can't keep the old Farmers Union spirit of brotherliness down. It is simply a part of being a Farmers Union member. There has been a number of reports lately of neighbors performing acts of kindness for more unfortunate neighbors. The latest report is from Piqua Local No. 2151, Woodson county.

On Tuesday, December 12, the Piqua Farmers Union local with the cooperation of the Holy Name Society of St. Martin's Parish, and neighbors and friends, met at the home of Brother John Sicka, who has been confined to his home with rheumatism for about eight weeks. They husked his standing corn, topped kaffir and cut his winter supply of wood.

W. L. Habiger, secretary of the Piqua Local, reports the incident and closes with, "Mrs. John Sicka served dinner for all, and after the work was done, all returned home with a good neighborly spirit."

BROTHER FRANK ROTH WRITES ABOUT WHEAT CHECKS FARMERS' GET

Frank Roth of Tekamah, Nebraska, is more than a good cooperater and more than an ordinary Farmers Union member. He has spent

many years in the work, and has just about made a religion out of it. He has reached the age where he can calmly weigh the good and the bad of an idea or movement, calling on his great store of experience to guide him. It is with a deep sense of appreciation that we print his letter, which was dated December 15, 1933: "Editor Kansas Union Farmer: I wish to ask, through the columns of your great paper, how many farmers or farmers' wives can sit back, after getting those much needed wheat checks, and not join the Farmers Union? It is the great organization to whose credit this great accomplishment is due—through the tireless efforts of Hon. C. A. Ward and Floyd H. Lynn.

The Kansas Union Farmer reached me today, and after enjoying reading it, I will mail it to some of our farmers who I know will be benefited by reading it. I plead with every farm family in Kansas, and every other state, to join our great militant Farmers Union, the organization which will eventually bring relief and equality to the farm group. Remember, in Union there is strength—but we must first have sufficient Union.

I always bear a warm spot in my heart for Kansas, because of its accomplishments. It prohibited slavery, and I also well remember the time of Senator Pepper, Mary, Ellen, Lease, Jerry Simpson, and other prominent people. But now we have the experience of the attempts of those people, and are making good use of them in our Farmers Union.

With kindest fraternal greetings, I am,

Most respectfully yours,

FRANK ROTH.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

(continued from page 3)

OLD-TIME MUSTER GINGERBREAD

To 1 pint of sorghum, add 1 tablespoon ginger; place over a fire and boil three minutes, stirring well. Add to this 1 cup butter and allow to cool. Dissolve 2 tablespoons soda in 4 tablespoons water; dissolve 1-4 spoon powder in water in the same amount of hot water in a separate dish. Add soda and alum water to sorghum and stir well. Then add flour enough to roll out 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch thick. Bake in a brisk oven quickly until a golden brown. Keep in a stone jar in a cool place.

KNOX DAINTIES

4 level tablespoons Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 1/2 cups boiling water
4 cups sugar
Red and green coloring (paste of liquid)
1/2 teaspoon peppermint extract
1 teaspoonful cinnamon extract
Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Heat sugar and boiling water to boiling point, add softening gelatine and boil about 10 minutes. Remove from fire and divide into two equal parts. Color one part a delicate red and flavor it with the extract of cinnamon; color the other part a delicate green and flavor with the extract of peppermint. Pour candy into two loaf pans, which have been rinsed in cold water, and put in a cool place (not a refrigerator) allowing candy to thicken for at least twelve hours. With a wet sharp knife loosen about edges of pan and turn out. Cut into cubes and roll in powdered sugar.

Note: If lemon flavor is desired, add three tablespoonsful lemon juice and two teaspoonfuls lemon extract to one part of the candy and leave it uncolored. Recipe makes about 200 pieces of candy which weighs about 2 1/2 pounds and costs about 34c.

Legumes in the rotation will increase corn yields to a marked extent. On the Agronomy Farm, Manhattan over a period of 20 years, the average yield of corn when the crop has been grown continuously on the same land has been 19.4 bushels per acre, while the average yield has been 33.6 bushels per acre when corn was grown in rotation with alfalfa and wheat.

Pigs which are being fed in a dry lot should be given alfalfa hay or alfalfa meal. This is especially important if white corn is being fed, since the alfalfa supplies vitamins which are deficient in white corn. Of course, a protein supplement, such as tankage or skimmed milk, should always be included in the ration.

666

Liquid, Tablets, Salve, Nose Drops
Checks Colds first day. Headaches or Neuralgia in 30 minutes. Malaria in 3 days
FINE LAXATIVE AND TONIC
Most Speedy Remedies Known

Are You Ready for Winter?

NOT QUITE, IF YOU HAVEN'T FILLED YOUR CAR WITH SUPER UNION CERTIFIED.

To be all ready for winter, thrifty cooperators are filling their gas tanks with SUPER UNION CERTIFIED Gasoline. They are doing this because they know that only satisfactory winter driving is economical.

These cooperators know that SUPER UNION CERTIFIED Gasoline will make their winter driving pleasant, with a minimum of expense because—

1. SUPER UNION CERTIFIED

—is high Octane Gasoline, 69 to 70! Cooperators are finding that

the best way to know just what this means is to fill their gaso-

line tanks—almost immediately, they notice the difference be-

tween Super Union Certified, and Regular grades of gasoline.

You, too, should make this trial.

2. FOR WINTER USE—When

winter days are cold, that is

when gasoline is put to a real

test. There is Quick Start—

Plenty of Pep—and Lots of

Power—in SUPER UNION

CERTIFIED for the Coldest

Winter Weather. There's Proof

in Actual Use. Every Coopera-

tor Needs this king of Gasoline.

3. NO EXTRA COST—Super

Union Certified Costs No More

than Regular Gasoline. Coopera-

tors are enjoying these extra ad-

vantages at the same cost as

regular gasoline. You pay no

more for this super-cooperative

product!

4. BUYING TOGETHER gives

cooperators a buying power

which gives them this High Oc-

tane, 69 to 70, SUPER UNION

CERTIFIED Gasoline, made es-

pecially for Winter Use, at No

Extra Cost!

WON'T YOU ASK FOR SUPER

UNION CERTIFIED the next

time you buy gasoline? Also,

low cold test Union Certified

oils will put your car in "Tip-

Top" Shape for Winter driving

together with Union Certified

greases and Radiator Alcohol.

And, may we remind you to have

your battery tested free of

charge at your Cooperative Oil

Station. A new CO-OP Battery

installed now may save you a lot

of grief later on.

—and remember, there is "super-

quality" in Super Union Cer-

tified Cooperative gasoline.

UNION OIL CO.

(Cooperative)
North Kansas City, Mo.

100 Per Cent Locals

Below are printed the names of the locals, together with the counties in which they are located, with membership paid up 100 percent for 1933. Watch the list grow—and HELP THE LIST

Local	County
Fairview—2154	Allen county
Allen Center—2155	Allen county
Fairlawn—2658	Allen county
Silver Leaf—2156	Allen county
Cummings—1837	Atchison county
Wells—2654	Anderson county
Bellevue—2064	Anderson county
Centennial—2096	Anderson county
Emerald—2137	Anderson county
Glenwood—2127	Anderson county
Indian Creek—2050	Anderson county
Odin—2138	Barton county
Hamlin—1820	Brown county
Carson—1035	Brown county
Claytonville—1052	Brown county
Lone Star—342	Chase county
Bazaar—1926	Chase county
Stony—2066	Cherokee county
Sharpe—1895	Coffey county
Wolf Creek—1878	Coffey county
Weigand—2121	Coffey county

Center—2143	Coffey county
Fairview—1663	Crawford county
Maple Leaf—426	Crawford county
Prairie Dale—435	Crawford county
Slifer—431	Crawford county
Salem—487	Crawford county
Walnut Grove—1308	Crawford county
Fair Oaks—450	Crawford county
Monmouth—1714	Cowley county
Belch—1969	Cowley county
South Bend—1561	Cowley county
Silverdale—2051	Cowley county
Tisdale Busy Bee—1986	Cowley county
Ross—1124	Clay county
Morganville—1778	Clay county
Sherwood—1158	Clay county
Pleasant View—592	Clay county
Olive Hill—1120	Clay county
Swanson—1191	Clay county
Four Mile—1128	Cloud county
Cottonwood—317	Cloud county
St. Joe—2182	Dickinson county
Fairview—1897	Dickinson county
Herington—1063	Dickinson county
Woodbine—1980	Douglas county
Pleasant Valley—652	Douglas county
Seigel—1698	Douglas county
Worden—842	Douglas county
Franklin—1532	Douglas county
Vesperette—1817	Douglas county
Trivoli—1001	Ellsworth county
Cass Ridge—1038	Ellsworth county
Radcliffe—1000	Ellsworth county
Advance—1889	Ellsworth county
Little Wolf—1376	Ellsworth county
Summit—992	Ellsworth county
Franklin—1301	Ellsworth county
Sunnydeal—2131	Ellis county
Munior—881	Ellis county
Excelsior—608	Ellis county
Stock Range—1057	Franklin county
Pleasant Valley—1819	Franklin county
Williamsburg—2153	Franklin county
Goose Creek—1391	Geary county
So. Verdigris—1498	Greenwood county
Hobo—1497	Greenwood county
Lena Valley—1538	Gove county
Hustler—691	Graham county
St. Peter—845	Graham county
Morland Elevator—1822	Graham county
Holley—862	Jackson county
Brightside—1655	Jewell county
Collins—636	Johnson county
Stanley—1770	Johnson county
Osage—2168	Labette county
Labette—2165	Labette