



# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

VOLUME XXVIII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1935

NUMBER 11

## SECURITY BILL GETS OVER LAST OF ITS HURDLES

Means Starting of Great Experiment in Effort to Take Care of Aged and Needy among America's Great Population

### OLD AGE PENSION

Governor Landon Likely to Call Special Session in Order that Kansas May Take Advantage of Gi-gantic Program

After a rough trip through the present session of Congress, the Administration-sponsored social security bill came to a smooth landing Friday, August 9, when the Senate accepted it without the formality of a record vote. The bill gives the administration the power to proceed with the most extensive social experiment ever conducted in the nation. It is intended to safeguard millions in times of stress and in their old age.

President Roosevelt received the news of the final congressional approval with apparent pleasure, and indicated his early approval of the measure. The President regards the bill as the most important of his legislative proposals. The bill starts the nation on a new social course, and provides for a heavy tax burden.

It provides old age and unemployment benefits for an estimated 25 million workers and appropriates billions of dollars for aiding handicapped mothers and children.

President Roosevelt recommended it last January to secure "the men, women and children of the nation against certain hazards and vicissitudes of life."

The senate's calm approval of the gigantic measure today was in striking contrast to the bill's long and controversial course. The only point at issue was the Clark amendment to exclude private pension plans, and even its author acquiesced in the elimination of the amendment.

**Fairness to All Sought**  
Chairman Harrison of the senate finance committee explained that the members of a conference committee ironing out differences on the bill had "made every attempt" to work out a compromise on the amendment which would "be fair to the government and preserve these private plans."

He told the senate the conference committee had been unable to do this but had agreed to set up committees to study the subject with a view to acting at the next session.

**May Fear Supreme Court**  
Administration leaders expressed a belief that the elimination of the Clark amendment removed one of the major constitutional hazards from the bill. But there were still many members of congress who forecast that part or all of it would be invalidated by the supreme court.

The section most frequently challenged on constitutional grounds was that authorizing the creation of a nation-wide old age pension fund by the levying of a 3 per cent tax on employers and employees against the salaries of the workers up to \$3,000 a year.

This fund, which by 1980 is estimated to reach the total of almost 50 billion dollars, is expected to provide pensions for retired workers of 65 years and older up to \$85 a month.

To supplement this system, the federal government would offer grants of \$15 a month, to be matched by the states, for all needy aged persons taken care of under the contributory system. Similar grants would be made for needy blind, regardless of age. The government also would levy a 3 per cent pay roll tax against employers of eight or more persons out of which deductions can be made up

to 90 per cent for payments to state unemployment insurance systems. These two pay roll taxes are estimated to yield almost 3 billion dollars annually by 1950.

**Clears Way for Kansas Special Session**

Passage of the social securities bill in Washington is said to clear the way for the proposed special session of the Kansas legislature. Governor Alf Landon had indicated that he would call the legislature in session late in September if the bill was enacted in Washington in order to provide for the state's participation in the program.

If Kansas wishes to take advantage of the program, it will be necessary for the state to enact an old age pension law and provide a method of raising funds to match federal grants for the pensions. It also will be necessary for the state to set up an organization for administration of unemployment insurance.

The social security measure also provides grants to cooperating states for aid to dependent and crippled children, mothers' pensions, and vocational rehabilitation.

An analysis of the social security program and how it might be applied to Kansas is being prepared by the research bureau of the state legislative council. It is expected to be released next week.

The legislative council will meet probably late in August to draw tentative pension bills for the contemplated special session. The governor indicated he would not finally decide on the special session until after the council meets.

## NEW MORATORIUM BILL WOULD AID FARMS AND HOMES

So Designed, Says Lemke, to Meet Objections of Supreme Court which Declared Old Law Unconstitutional

### NOT A SUBSTITUTE

Three-Year Moratorium Plan in No Way Replaces Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill; "Red Hot Coal" Next Session

Congressman Wm. Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of the Frazier-Lemke Refinance bill now being held up by the rules committee, in his regular release, "Doings of Congress," tells of progress being made with the new moratorium bill, and writes interestingly of other matters. His release follows:

**"Doings of Congress"**  
Congress is getting ready to adjourn. It has now been in session for over seven months; I may say seven trying months for the men who sincerely wanted to accomplish results, and get this nation out of the mire; seven months of hope and disappointment to those who wanted to get the millions who are now on relief, and a disguised dole system, again self-supporting. Congress could have dissolved every bill that is now pending, and that has been passed, as well as the Frazier-Lemke Refinance bill and all the other bills that are being suppressed by bossism and corruption, and still could have adjourned June first.

The reason it did not do this is because the "brainless brain busters" and Wall Street are still in control. Too little attention is being paid to the people back home. The majority leaders deliberately gagged and shackled Congress on the first day of the session by increasing the number of signatures required on a petition to bring a bill up for a vote from 145 to 218. As a result, Congress and the administration are still fiddling while Rome is burning; still playing with (continued on page 2)

## KANSAS WHEAT CROP SMALLEST IN MANY YEARS

Disappointing Threshing Returns Cause Forecasters to Slice off over 10 Million Bushels from Estimate Month Ago

### IS NOW 57,409,000

Lowest Since 1917 when Yield was 41,463,000 Bushels; 1935 Oats Crop One of Kansas' Largest; Corn Estimate Down

Official estimates place the 1935 Kansas wheat crop the lowest since 1917, according to the report issued jointly August 10 by the Kansas state board of agriculture and the federal department. The report places the estimated production at 57,409,000 bushels. In 1917 the yield was 41,463,000 bushels. Two years ago, 1933, the lowest recent yield was estimated when Kansas produced only 58 million bushels. Disappointing returns from threshers now busy on the 1935 crop caused the estimate to be hauled down from last month's estimate of 67,540,000 bushels.

This year's estimate, based on threshing returns on August 1, compares unfavorably with a harvest of 79,690,000 bushels last year and 168,799,000 for the 1928-1932 5-year average.

The August 1 estimate was 10,131,000 bushels short of that made on July 1, stated the monthly crop report issued by F. K. Reed, agricultural statistician, and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture.

The Kansas crop production was forecast at 61,687,000 bushels, or a decline of 14,277,000 bushels since the July report. This compares with a production of only 10,576,000 bushels last year.

In contrast to the low wheat yield, the oats harvest was one of the best on record, the report said. The yield was estimated at 37,736,000 bushels, compared with only 16,094,000 last year and 34,430,000 for the 1929-1932 5-year average.

"Disappointing wheat yields were quite general over the entire state," the report said. "The reduction in yield was caused by failure of heads to fill due to excessive heat at filling time and to rust. Much of the wheat in the western and north central areas that was regarded as lost the first of May made wonderful recovery during May and the early part of June, but failed to fill and some of this acreage was not worth cutting."

Placing condition of corn at 51 per cent normal August 1, the report stated that in the western third of the state there is much acreage which can make little except fodder and a few rubbings even if rainfall occurred from now on.

A good corn crop is in prospect, the report said, in many fields in South Central, Central and Eastern Kansas, but in most sections the crop has been damaged by excessive temperatures and lack of rain.

The planted acreage of grain sorghum is estimated at 2,410,000, which compares with 1,205,000 acres harvested last year. Production was forecast at 21,690,000 bushels, compared with 3,615,000 last year and 15,987,000 for the 5-year average.

The barley crop was estimated at 5,380,000 bushels; rye, 682,000 bushels; tame hay, 1,840,000 tons; wild hay, 608,000 tons; potatoes, 2,988,000 bushels.

Reno county with an estimated production this year of 3,379,000 bushels, leads all Kansas counties in wheat production. The county's wheat production for 1934 was 2,605,000 bushels, was second; McPherson with 2,402,000; Pratt fourth with 2,155,000 and Dickinson county fifth with 2,115,000 bushels.

Ford county this year had but 207,000 bushels, but in 1934 it had 1,111,000 bushels, and in 1933 it had 1,759,000 bushels.

Counties listed as having produced less than a thousand bushels were Graham, Gove, Greeley, Logan, Scott, Wallace, Wichita, Hamilton and Kearney.

### STEER PRICES MAY CLIMB

Steers that have been feed this summer and are ready to market provide one of the most important farm marketing problems at present, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

The feed steer market seems to be having trouble in working up from the low into which it went with the break in May. The lateness of the spring break and continued doubt as to the growing corn crop and grazing conditions help to retard the expected seasonal upturn.

The usual trend on feed steers during August, September, and October is up from June and July. This upward trend should be under way with in the next few weeks and likely will go high enough that top cattle in Kansas City will be above the \$10 to \$11 per level.

The usual trend on grass cattle and stocker cows is down from August to November and probably will be this year. However, the break is not expected to be so large as usual. This will be especially true for all grades of cows that can be used for replacement cattle but will depend somewhat upon the supply of feed available by fall.

### NOW IS THE TIME

This is the time of year when many County Farmers Union meetings are scheduled. Always, at this time of year after the rush of harvesting and other work is over, and after the period of relative inactivity on the part of the Locals, there is a period of "picking up" in Local and County Farmers Union activities.

This "picking up" period is the logical time for your Local to take on new life, time for it to add new members, time for it to begin holding regular and lively meetings. Let the Kansas Union Farmer know of these meetings in order that they may be announced in this paper, and let this paper know about what happened at these meetings so we can put these reports in the "Neighborhood Notes."

## GRAIN FUTURES TRADE BILL IS GIVEN APPROVAL

Capper-Jones Bill Reported Favorably Out of Senate Committee on Agriculture, and May Come to Vote before Adjournment

### HELPS COOPERATIVES

Places Limit on Gambling; Unable to Include Cotton in List of Commodities Affected; Amends Grain Futures Act

The Capper-Jones commodities exchange bill, providing for regulation of futures trading on the commodities exchanges, was approved by the Senate committee on agriculture in a bill which amends the grain futures act in the same form in which it passed the House with the exception of removal of cotton exchanges from the provisions of the bill. Leaders express hope that the bill will come up for consideration and vote before the session adjourns.

As approved by the Senate committee the bill applies to trading in futures in wheat, corn, rice, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain sorghums, mill feeds, butter and eggs. Although cotton growers and their representatives put up a fight to have this commodity included in the bill, it was left out at the insistence of the chairman of the committee, Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina. Senator Smith insisted that if cotton were included he would have to hold long hearings, and that it could not be put in the bill.

The bill is long and technical and amends the Capper-Tincher grain futures act to include power to a federal commission to limit exchange trading in the commodities named in the bill. The bill also amends the act to include the exchange by individuals and corporations. The commission consists of the secretaries of agriculture and commerce and the attorney general. The limiting powers apply upon purely speculative trades, and commodity trading for profit, and are expressly exempted from the provisions of the act.

**Limit on Gambling**  
The measure makes unlawful swash sales, cross trades, accommodation trades, or fictitious sales, privilege, indemnity, and other practices, advance guaranty or decline guaranty, or any other transaction used to cause any price to be reported registered or recorded which is not a true and bona fide price.

In other words, it is intended to put a strict limit upon gambling on the grain and other commodity markets, except the cotton exchanges.

**Helps Cooperatives**  
Not the least important sections of the bill are those designed to insure to cooperatives, including the Farmers National Grain Corp., their rights to membership and full privileges as members of the exchanges and board of trade.

**Still Hopes for Action**  
Senator Capper declares he still has hopes of getting action at this session of congress, in spite of the legislative jam now in sight. If the measure does not get action at this session, it will hold a favored position on the senate calendar when this same congress meets for its regular session in January.

The Kansas senator has been trying to get this measure enacted into law in some form ever since his grain futures act was passed and it became evident that the powers in that act were not sufficiently broad to curb grain gambling to the extent desired.

### "LIKE YOUR K. U. F."

The Kansas Union Farmer acknowledges its appreciation of a letter recently sent to some 2,500 farmers in the trade territory of Stafford, Kansas by the Stafford Lumber Company. J. H. Elliott, the manager, featured "profit sharing" as the subject of his letter. One line set off in italics in capital letters in the middle of the letter reads: "Read your Kansas Union Farmer." He mentions the fact that farmers must not fail to band together and "stay put" in order to reap the benefits which rightfully belong to the producer. On a copy sent to this paper is written, "We like your K. U. F."

One of the most effective ways to decrease tractor repair bills in dusty weather is to be sure the fuel is clean. All gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, or Diesel oil should be strained through a heavy silk strainer or chamois.

## LAST WORDS OF TRUAX OF OHIO FOR LEMKE BILL

In Brief Remark Ohio Congressman Had Declared Half a Million Farmers would Lose Farms if Congress Fails to Act

### BATTLED FOR LAW

Congressman Lambertson Tears Sheet from Congressional Record and Mails it to Kansas Union Farmer, with Remark

Congressman Truax, of Ohio, one of the leading supporters of Farmers Union-sponsored legislation at the nation's capital, is dead. He made a brief remark recorded in the Congressional Record in the August 9th proceedings, which was extremely significant. Congressman Wm. Lambertson of Kansas tore a sheet from the number of the Record and mailed it by air mail August 10 to the Kansas Union Farmer, with the penciled notation, "Truax's last words—Friday, 8-9-35."

The following excerpt from the Congressional Record is printed here, to give the setting for Mr. Truax's remark. Congressman Massingale of Oklahoma was speaking in behalf of the Frazier-Lemke refinance bill, imploring Congress to vote upon the measure:

MR. MASSINGALE (in part) Down in my district I think practically 100 per cent of the entire citizenship are for the bill. They are for it because they do not want to see their neighbors kicked out onto the section lines and driven to the cities to enlarge the dole. You have to consider them, if we do not consider them, if we do not have the courage to consider them, another Congress ought to be put in our place which will give them consideration.

MR. TRUAX. Will the gentleman yield?

MR. MASSINGALE. I yield. Mr. TRUAX. Does not the gentleman believe that it does not make any difference how high the price of hogs or cattle is, when a farmer loses his farm he is out for the balance of his life? There are a half million going to lose their farms because of the failure of this Congress to enact the Frazier-Lemke Law.

MR. MASSINGALE. I think the gentleman is entirely correct.

### PIERSON SPREADS NEWS IN COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

Getting the facts before the people is one of the problems of the Farmers Union. It is like lots of other things, is something that requires the cooperation and the work of the various members and Local and county leaders. Several leaders over the state are doing good work along this line.

W. H. Pierson, president of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union, recently wrote an article dealing with the Frazier-Lemke bill and the cost of production legislation sponsored by the Farmers Union, and was published in several of the county papers in his neck of the woods. A copy has been forwarded to the Kansas Union Farmer, and it is gladly published here for the benefit of the readers:

**Frazier-Lemke Bill**  
Dear Brother Farmers and Friends—Perhaps some of you don't know what is happening to the Frazier-Lemke refinance bill in Congress. Here is some information that I'm sure you will be interested to know. The following state legislatures have memorialized Congress to pass this same Frazier-Lemke Bill: Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arizona, Idaho, Colorado, Minnesota, North Dakota, California, Nebraska, Oregon, Indiana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, Kentucky, Wyoming, North Carolina, Arkansas, New Mexico, New Jersey, Washington, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana.

And in addition on June 27 the entire Congressional delegation of the following states had signed the petition to refer the Frazier-Lemke bill from the rules committee and brought out on the House floor for discussion and almost positive passage: Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Wyoming, Maine, Vermont and last but not least the good state of Iowa (home state of Farmer Henry).

This "Bill" has been recommended for passage by both agricultural committees of the House and Senate by a vote of 18 to 5. Our good and loyal National Secretary of the Farmers Union, E. E. Kennedy, says, "The passage of this Frazier-Lemke bill will break the backbone of the debt oppressor. The passage of this law will do more to start us on the road to real recovery than anything that has been done in the last fifteen years, or in fact, all the things that have been done."

On June 27, 206 congressmen had their names on the petition. After pressure from somewhere had forced some to take their names off, 211 having been signed. Our whole Kansas delegation stood pat and so did Iowa's delegation. In a speech by the Hon. C. G. Binderup of Nebraska to the House, he said in part the opposition claimed the president was opposed to this bill so a committee was sent (continued on page 2)

## FARMERS UNION TO HAVE A BOOTH AT HUTCHINSON FAIR

Indications Point to Interesting, Educational, Entertaining State Fair September 14 to 20

### LARGER EXHIBITS

Exhibiting the finest products of Kansas farms, industries, and homes, the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson from September 14-20 will set a new record in the number and quality of exhibits, as well as in attendance, according to H. W. Avery, secretary.

"Every fair which has been held so far this year has shown a splendid increase over a year ago," said Mr. Avery. "That is a good indication that conditions have improved enough so that many more people are taking advantage of the educational and entertainment features offered by the fairs," he added.

With new features and larger entries in every department, the Kansas State Fair will have a program in keeping with the progress of this state. Many new prizes are offered in each department to make the displays more interesting. The entertainment features are entirely new and will excel the high standard of the programs at the State Fair in the past.

Purebred livestock from more than a score of states will compete with the best in Kansas at the State Fair this year. The desire of Kansas Farmers to replace the livestock sacrificed last year because of the drought will attract more livestock exhibitors.

The unusual interest in the farm crop displays this year is shown by the fact that all the booth space for county collective exhibits has been taken for some time. Exhibits of farm crops and fruits are expected to be better than last year.

Every exhibitor in the farm machinery department has asked for larger space this year in order to display the new equipment just being brought on the market. One of the new features of this department will be a small number of tractors shown in operation by the International Harvester Company. The Gleason Company will have its new gleaner on display with many new features. Factory experts will accompany the machinery display to explain the new features.

Kansas women will prove their progressiveness by the quality of the displays in the domestic science, clothing and textile, and fine arts departments of the State Fair. The present special interest in antiques, knitting, quilting and such things is being appealed to with new premiums this year.

"Soaring High", a gorgeously staged outdoor musical attraction, is the night show feature of the State Fair this year. It is composed of song and dance acts, circus aerial performances, and wild animal stunts, combined with high class musical numbers by the Empire Male Octette, and concert soloists.

The afternoon racing programs during the State Fair will include auto racing by the fastest dirt track drivers in America. They will be under the direction of the International Motor Contest Association. The races will be part of a series in which national dirt track champions are selected.

The fastest harness and running horses of the middle west will compete in the State Fair horse races on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of fair week. The Western Breeding Fair races are a new feature of the horse racing program this year.

The Kansas Farmers Union expects to have a booth at the State Fair at Hutchinson, and extends a cordial welcome for all to visit the booth.

## Wallace In Corn-Hog Meeting

"Agriculture has done more to lead the way in cooperation with all other classes than any of the other classes have done," declared Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, in an extemporaneous talk delivered before a group of Kansas corn-hog committee members and others at Manhattan last Tuesday, August 6. Mr. Wallace appeared on the platform near the close of an all-day meeting, unannounced and unexpected. Few in the audience knew the secretary was meeting chairman, Ed Hodson, and the principal leader of the meeting, Claude R. Wickard, corn-hog section chief from Washington, D. C., did not know of his presence until just before he appeared on the platform.

Wallace had entered the meeting nearly an hour before he went to the platform. He sat far back in the hall with Henry Behrens of Lynbrook, with whom he arrived, and listened to the discussions with much interest. He had been on a trip into the West, and found he had time to stop off for the meeting for a short time. He went on in to Washington immediately following the meeting.

During his remarks, the secretary of agriculture said there is no cause for farmers to worry about receiving benefits for their compliance in the adjustment programs because of suits and court actions. The government in any event will meet all its obligations, he said.

Wallace spoke of the political democracy of Jefferson and the economic democracy of Hamilton, and said it is "our problem to get the two

## WHEAT SEED LOAN IS DEPENDENT ON SOME CONDITIONS

Available Through Crop Loan Office, Wichita, but Application Made with Crop Loan Committee in Home County

### MAXIMUM OF \$500

Borrower Must Not Increase Acreage of Basic Crops, and Must Have First Tried to Borrow from Production Credit Association

Several members of the Kansas Farmers Union have written inquiries concerning the method of procedure of obtaining seed loans. State officials have gathered available information and are glad to pass it on to the readers of this paper.

Wheat seed loans are available through the Crop Loan Office of the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita, Kansas. This office is under the management of R. H. McElven. Such loans are subject to several conditions.

Applications for these loans must be made in the county in which the borrower resides, must be approved by the Crop Loan Office of that county, and then turned over to the field representatives for the territory in which that county is located for his inspection and approval. After examination by this field representative, the application is sent to the Wichita office. The Wichita office writes the check for the amount allowed, and sends the check to the borrower.

The borrower must give a first mortgage lien on the crops to be grown. A maximum of \$500 is set for planting spring crops, summer fallowing and seeding of wheat. For instance, it is explained, if \$200 were borrowed for spring crops and another \$200 borrowed for summer fallowing, the borrower could also get \$100 for seed, provided these amounts did not exceed the maximum amount per acre permitted.

Another condition to be met provides that the borrower must first apply to the Production Credit Association of his district, and it is only in the event that the Association is not able or not willing to make the loan that the borrower is enabled to apply to the Crop Loan Office through the channels named above. This condition is imposed this year on loans of more than \$395.

Still another requirement is that the borrower to be eligible for the loan must not increase the acreage of any crop designed to be planted in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

While the above requirements or conditions are the major things to be considered, there are several other regulations that enter into the deal and affect the acceptance or rejection of the loans. A man's record with reference to repayment of loans, and other kindred matters will be gone into before the loan is accepted, and before the check is written.

The poultry grower should prepare the laying quarters for use before the young stock reaches maturity. When pullets are moved into winter quarters after most of them have started to lay, many enter into false molt and stop laying. Leghorn pullets reach sexual maturity five to six months after the hatching date, while the time required for heavier breed is six to seven months, say poultry experts.

Tame pasture grasses and mixtures can be seeded most successfully in early September. Good seed and a good seedbed are necessary to obtain good results. The seeded requirements are virtually the same as for alfalfa.

## Ricker In A Warning

A. W. Ricker, editor of the Farmers Union Herald of St. Paul, Minn., has prepared an article for publication in his own paper, and extends an invitation to the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer to publish it. Because the article deals with problems and questions very much in the minds of many Kansas farmers, the Union Farmer gladly avails itself of the opportunity to publish the article which follows:

### Warning to Farmers

Powerful forces in the business world are being arrayed against the administration of President Roosevelt. These forces hope that the supreme court will take further and additional smashes at the administration program, and that in the end the so-called new deal, in the main, be declared unconstitutional.

But whatever the court does with the AAA amendments, the Guffey coal bill, labor legislation and the laws which will be passed to curb utilities, big business will be hostile and put up a determined fight from now on to defeat President Roosevelt in 1936.

The tax wealth program if enacted by congress will further amalgamate the holders of large wealth whether these wealthy people are Republicans or Democrats.

As we have so many times said in these columns, big business has no preferences as between the Republican and Democratic parties. What is desired on the part of large holders of wealth is that a political party obey the commands of big business

and administer government in the interest of those who take the wealth from the people as fast as it is created. If the Republican party is in a position to render such service, big business is Republican. If the Democratic party will best serve the ends of exploitation, then big business becomes Democratic.

Wall Street intends, if possible, to name the Republican candidate in 1936. If Wall Street does the naming, whoever he is, he will be a Wall Street tool.

If it is good business and good sense for big business men to be non-partisan in politics, why is it not good business and good sense for farmers to be non-partisan also?

Farmers should remember that the most important thing for them in the selection of a candidate for president is, what will be the attitude of the candidate toward what we call the farm problem? About the dumbest thing we farmers could do now is to DO NOTHING to help determine who will be the opposing candidate to President Roosevelt. We could very well afford, if that became necessary, to be Republican for the next twelve months, and by so doing take a part in naming the Republican candidate for president. What we might do after the national convention and for whom we cast our vote in the presidential election is quite another question. The primaries are one thing, the general election another.

Be assured that the next president (continued from page 2)



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should 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.

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

**NATIONAL OFFICERS**  
E. H. Everson, President, St. Charles, South Dakota  
C. N. Rogers, Vice President, Indianola, Iowa  
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Kankakee, Ill.

**KANSAS OFFICIALS**  
C. A. Ward, President, Salina, Kansas  
A. M. Kinney, Vice President, Huron, Kansas  
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Salina, Kansas  
John Tommer, Conductor, Waterville, Kansas  
John Scheel, Doorkeeper, Emporia, Kansas

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

**FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION**—Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Kansas. H. E. Witham, General Manager.  
**FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION**—Colony, Kansas. W. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeeney, Kansas. N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.  
**FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.**—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.  
**FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.**—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kans. W. J. Spencer, President-Manager.  
**FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION**—Room 303, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kans. Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.  
**KANSAS FARMERS UNION**—Salina, Kansas. Room 215, Farmers Union Bldg.  
**FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.**—Room 200, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kans. Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.  
**THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.**—Room 310, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

**FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION**  
C. B. Thove, President  
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1935

### A CONSTANT FIGHT

Farmers must never, for one moment, slacken their vigilance in matters pertaining to the strengthening of their organization. The Farmers Union. Perhaps no other major farm organization has ever been the target of so many attempts to put it out of business as has the Farmers Union.

Perhaps the Farmers Union is the most unpopular organization, as far as the controlling money classes are concerned, in the United States. In this connection, it is well to remember that the better the watch dog, the more unpopular he is with tramps and prowlers.

The national prowlers—the international bankers and those whom they directly control and dominate—are helping themselves to the wealth of this nation. They are getting it without paying for it. They are getting it without any moral right to it. That's the way prowlers always do when they can.

### Farmers Biggest Losers

The greatest losers because of the pilfering of this little band of money changers are the farmers. The farmers are the greatest producers of real wealth in this nation; and these prowlers are reaching out and taking that wealth just about as rapidly as it is produced. Their actions are given a coating of respectability because they have tricked the American lawmakers into passing laws that make their stealing "legal." This cloak of false respectability has fooled millions of people who do not take the trouble to do their own thinking, but who allow the money-controlling press to do their thinking for them.

These marauders have preached so many sermons on the respectability of their actions that they apparently almost believe them themselves. They have been able to get unthinking people of other classes to join with them in ridiculing any one or any organization daring to question the motives of those who steal with a license to steal.

### Failure to Oppose Popular Opinion

It is unfortunate that so many of us have such a glaring weakness when it comes to going against accepted public opinion, no matter who or what might be responsible for that opinion. For instance any man or woman who gives the matter of inflation or "reflation" any study must surely know that it would be of immeasurable benefit to producers of commodities which must be exchanged for money. But public opinion, moulded by a controlled press, is against the idea. Therefore thousands upon thousands of farmers shrink from advancing or supporting the idea of cheaper money. But public opinion, moulded not line up with the apparent majority of public opinion.

To be a member of the Farmers Union, and to support its principles, means, in many cases, going against

the controlled opinion of the people at large. The ideas of the Farmers Union are unpopular, and the organization is unpopular, with millions of people because the little class of people who unfortunately control the wealth of this country pull the strings, and thereby influence the masses, through their controlled press, to think as they want them to.

For that reason, the Farmers Union must be made up of people who are determined to think out their own thoughts, and to be guided by reason rather than by unthinking submission to others who lead them because they can use them. That means that even among farmers, there are many to whom the Farmers Union appears to be wrong in its purposes and methods. These farmers are, of course, misinformed and are living on the promises of false prophets.

Undoubtedly, many of this latter class of farmers would join the Farmers Union if it would drop some of its "radical" tendencies. They would join it, in other words, if it would become a "respectable" organization judged by the false standards of respectability set up by the wealth-controlling classes. We might say they would join it if it would become a "sissy" organization.

### Farmers Union Goal

If the goal of the Farmers Union, then, were only to get as many members as possible, we could polish it up, line up with the vested interests, put on this cloak of supposed respectability, and get ready to welcome new members by the thousands. Such a procedure would mean the about face of the organization.

But the goal of the Farmers Union happens to be something different. It happens to be something far more important than mere popularity. Therefore, it will have to continue to depend on its support coming from those comparative few who have determination and aggressiveness on the side of right, regardless of public opinion.

The Farmers Union must raise the level of honest public opinion up to the plane of right and justice. It must not allow its program or course of action to be pulled down to the level of the unthinking masses who are content to be led by their enemies who camouflage themselves to appear as friends.

### Must Teach the Right Way

All this means that the Farmers Union, through its present membership, must carry on a vigorous, never-slacking, campaign of education among our fellow farmers. We must teach our brothers the right way. We must overcome the insidious propaganda put out by our smoothly talking enemies. This can be done only by hard and constant work, by constant insistence on membership in the Local Farmers Union. It is hard work but it is a worthy cause. As we said in the beginning of this editorial, farmers must never, for one moment,

slacken their vigilance in matters pertaining to the strengthening of their own organization, The Farmers Union.

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD  
President Kansas Farmers Union

### CONVENTION TIME DRAWING NEAR

The 30th Annual Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union will be held in Memorial Hall, Iola, Allen County, Kansas, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 29, 30, 31 and November 1, 1935. Tentative plans are now being made for this convention. Last year the Farmers Union State Convention was held at Ellis, Kansas. The Ellis convention was attended by the largest number of delegates to our convention for many years.

It is to be hoped that even more of our locals and business institutions will be represented by delegates this year at the Iola convention. The gravity of our farm and organization problems is still with us. In order for the Farmers Union to function properly we must have a cross-section opinion of our members from one end of the state to the other.

In our political government setup we have township, county, state and national government. In our Farmers Union setup we have Local Farmers Union, County Farmers Union, State Farmers Union and the National Farmers Union. The founders of the Farmers Union well had this principle in mind back in Texas when the first local was formed.

The year 1935 will not be a profitable one for the Kansas farmers. It is true that prices for farm commodities will average much higher than they did in 1934, but because of the devastating drought of 1934 continuing in many sections of Kansas through 1935 our farmers will not have near the average amount of farm commodities for sale.

At our Iola convention the Farmers Union will discuss our current problems and build a program for the ensuing year. This will be no easy task in face of diversity of opinions as is evidenced by all classes of our people at the present time.

### Majority Prevails

In democratic government the majority opinion prevails. The same is true with our Farmers Union. I ask now that every Local, county and business organization of the Farmers Union of the state arrange to be represented by delegate.

Hard times are still with us and money is scarce and many of our people will feel the burden too great; however, there probably has never been a time in the history of our organization that we have been in as favorable a position that our voice might be heard as now. As Charley Talbot, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union, puts it, "Ninetenhs of our difficulty and trouble is lack of thorough organization of our farmers."

### Need of Program

Nine out of every ten of our farmers will affirm that we need an agricultural adjustment program. Such a program might be made effective through either of two avenues; first, the farmers in mass numbers through organization and the Farmers Union demanding cost of production for which they are fully entitled. I have grave fears that this cannot be accomplished when not more than 25 per cent of the farmers of the nation will align themselves with any farm organization. Second, the farmers cooperating with the government in a farm program.

This type of program known as the AAA is now in effect and through it we have gained some ground. The Farm Board program operating under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act during the Hoover Administration did some good but it fell miserably short of its full possibilities because farmers were not in a position to dictate more of the policies. The experience of those days put the farm leaders on their guard. The result was that when the AAA was made law a small organized group, mostly Farmers Union men, were on the scene. The administration's representatives were willing to take our counsel. We were woefully lacking in organized support from the country but a few of our faithful leaders knew the sad condition of the farmers then and sought to find some relief.

In Kansas and the other states the millions of dollars that have been returned to the farmers in benefit payments are largely attributable to the work and efforts of Farmers Union leaders. Today the AAA is on trial. Many of its enemies including bankers and processors are not primarily interested in the benefits that come

to the farmers at the cross-roads, but are interested wholly in volume of products produced. Their earnings are based on volume, therefore, quite naturally many of them are opposed to an adjustment program.

The United States Supreme Court may take the entire program away from us. If we lose this program, for the sake of ourselves and our children we must formulate a new one.

The Farmers Union or any other farm organization, or even all of them put together cannot name the new program unless our farmers are aligned in organization.

### Need More Members

One of the functions of the Farmers Union is legislation. To be effective in local, state, and national affairs we must have an increase in members. At the present time the politicians, through great outbursts, are either praising or discrediting many phases of the Administration's program. The politician quite naturally has the political slant on these problems. The farmer, laborer, and the average citizen should look at these problems from an economic viewpoint.

All of these matters are of such vast importance that every local should immediately call a meeting and continue these meetings until Convention time; that old members may pay their dues and that new members may be educated to join our organization. If you discuss these problems you will probably come to some conclusions, and these conclusions should find expression during the sessions of our State Convention.

Plan now to be in attendance at the Kansas Farmers State Convention, Iola, Kansas, October 29, 30, 31 and November 1, inclusive.

## The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

August 10, 1935

"Futility" means any attempt of a guilty man in a tourist camp or any place else in trying to escape from Wint Smith's gang.

"Hope," defined, is the reporting of the Tax Bill by the Senate Finance committee, which means an adjournment, and that is the most cheerful thing that could happen to all just now along with abundant showers in the corn belt.

"Disappointment" is a synonym for the aching void which yesterday morning entered the breasts of 25,000 Boy Scouts when the President called off their lamb, the about the saddest announcement anyone ever heard. Miles of tents and extensive preparation has been made for them along the Potomac. It might have been a national calamity had they come. The threatening disease was the one that led the Commander-in-Chief to an invalid.

Before '93 there was no allowance to Congressmen for clerk hire and there was no franking privilege before '95. Primaries and popular election of Senators have made members of Congress more like servants, multiplying their office duties. Before that time every member assumed that he was a leader. On the whole the later attitude is the more satisfactory.

Big business in this session has fought the Labor Unrest Act, Old Age Pension and Unemployment Insurance, heavier income and inheritance taxes and the regulation of unnecessary holding companies. The under dog has fared pretty well in spite of smoke screens and shrapnel.

Now the reactionary propaganda is that it will be passed on down to the common people. That is the essence of the old school which holds that this government hangs from the top. My greatest reason for wanting to return to Congress is to help to see that they don't put it over.

Senator Vandenberg bemoaning the effect of the Tax Bill, if passed on the Ford Company, says as a climax of prophesied dire results that, "it will be driven into diversified ownership which can come only through enormous ultimate stock sales to the public"—another holding company.

Kansas has the best opportunity since statehood to have a man from her midst nominated for the presidency. With a chance to be sublime at our doorstep, every one, regardless of party should swell with pride and extol the qualities of our hero on every hand. Nothing would lift us all more, even in losing, than the exercise of such faith and nothing would contribute more to the actual reality than the constant, abundant and articulate praise to the outside world.

### NEW MORATORIUM BILL WOULD AID FARMS AND HOMES

(continued from page 1)  
The new moratorium bill, rather than making real problems still abusing our patience, while a million homes are in danger of being lost in the state of New York alone, and another two million homes and farms are about to be lost, and five million men, women and children evicted.

In the meantime, we still hope and expect that the Frazier-Lemke three year moratoriums for both farmer and city home owner, as well as small businessman, will be passed. It seems that all good things must wait. Every farmer will be disappointed. The bill will be supported by practically every left to the very last, and generally

then are lost or overlooked in the shuffle.

### New Moratorium Bill

The Frazier-Lemke three-year moratorium amends subsection (6) of section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act in such a way that the farmer can save his farm and his home, by paying a reasonable rental for the farm for three years. At any time prior to or at the end of three years, he can refinance his indebtedness, and pay the then value of the farm. This value is established either by appraisals, hearing and evidence or public auction at which the mortgagee is limited in his bidding to the appraised value or the amount of his mortgage. This bill is drawn so as to comply with what we consider an eminently sound decision of the Supreme Court, in which case there is a motion pending for rehearing.

The Frazier-Lemke moratorium for the small businessman and home owner is a companion bill to the above. It also gives a three year moratorium, and gives to small businessmen and home owners the same advantages that were given to the farmer in the other bill, under similar conditions. These two measures are conservation acts. They protect the creditors and the debtors alike. They conserve the property, and take nothing away from the creditors. Of course, some creditors are still so ignorant as not to know that the depression has taken something from them and the debtors both, that cannot be restored by the law. These two bills salvage and save what can be saved out of the wreck, with justice and fairness to all. Surely, no honest and intelligent person can oppose legislation of this kind.

I hope, by the time you read this, that Congress will have passed these two bills. If it does, it will have saved at least 20 million homes in this nation, and we all ought to be proud of that accomplishment. These two measures, however, are not a substitute for the Frazier-Lemke Refinance bill. If that bill is not passed this session, it will be a live, red hot coal on the very opening day of next session. In the meantime, when your Congressman comes home, if he has not signed the petition, find out why, and convince him that for his own and the nation's good, he had better sign. If he has signed, urge him to greater efforts in getting it up for a vote and passage.

### Lost a Friend

In closing, may I state that in the death of Congressman Truax, of Ohio the farmers of this nation have lost a true and great friend. His last remarks on the floor, less than two hours before his death, were: "Does not the gentleman believe that it does not make any difference how high the price of hogs or how high the price of cattle, when a particular farmer loses his farm he is out for the balance of his life? There are a half million going to lose their farms because of the failure of this Congress to enact the 'Frazier-Lemke Law.'"

### WALLACE IN CORN-HOG MEETING

(continued from page 1)

grains who had had their corn-hog contracts accepted by the Secretary that they will be paid by the government to the full extent of their compliance just as those who complied in the past were paid," Wickard said. "I am just as certain that those whose contracts are accepted in the future will be dealt with fairly by the government."

"We are positive that those farmers who live up to their contracts will be paid every penny due them from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Otherwise, we would not ask farmers to sign contracts or to comply with those already signed."

"Farmers who are misled by suits filed by processors and by reports spread by enemies of the adjustment programs will be the losers if they fail to comply with their contracts," the corn-hog chief declared. "In the first place, they, naturally, will not receive benefit payments unless they live up to the terms of their agreements."

### Controversial Points

Suggestions for a 1936 corn-hog adjustment program centered about two points of controversy—historical bases, and the amount of authority which should be delegated to the county allotment committee. A show-of-hands vote indicated that the committee members were nearly two to one in favor of provisions for revising the present corn and hog production base system, which is based upon the corn and hog production of the year 1909. Revision of the historical base system, rather than abandonment, was favored.

Preparations for launching a new adjustment program to supplement the present one which expires December 31 will go ahead as usual regardless of the cases pending involving the constitutionality of the adjustment act, Wickard said. Under a new procedure, hearings will be held in various parts of the country this fall to determine whether or not there really is a need for such a program. Following the hearings, a referendum will be held to determine whether or not the producers want a program. Wickard emphasized the necessity for a large total vote at the referendum to show that the results really indicated farm sentiment.

"Referenda, and meetings such as this one, are rightfully a part of the economic democracy that the American farmer is entitled to," he said. "Every producer can and should take part."

### RICKER IN A WARNING

(continued from page 1)

of the United States will be either a Democrat or a Republican. If the Republican farmers and Republican liberals do nothing to prevent it, the Republican candidate will be a hand-picked Wall Street man. And that man will be supported by a vast number of Democrats affiliated with the Liberty League and other like organizations. A barrel of money will be poured for his campaign. He will be supported by practically every big newspaper in the land. A deter-

## Neighborhood Notes

### MORT'S TIMELY LETTER MAKES CARTOONS BETTER

Or, Lippert's Words In Verse Make the Cartoons Worse

Soon after the appearance of two cartoons by the editor, in July issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, Mort Lippert of La Crosse, Kansas, well known for his poetic and literary proclivities, wrote the editor a letter packed with good thoughts and a compliment or two. The letter "winds up" with the inevitable Lippert poem. We are sure the readers will enjoy both the letter and the poem. The letter follows:

Dear Brother Lynn:  
Looking the Cartoon No. 1 over made me want to take a hand; and as my grey matter runs in streaks, I decided to run off a batch or two. If you like the ideas, tell the boys and girls so; if you can't use them, tell me, and no harm done. I will enjoy the pastime, anyway.

This hot, dry weather sure reminds me of Bob Ingersoll's description of hell and its tributaries. And Congress and its actions tell us plainly that Hell has not yet closed up and gone out of business, but has just established a branch house in the Capitol building at Washington, D. C. We are glad to see by "reports" and otherwise that some of the Boys haven't joined the "Mammon" crowd yet.

If Bro. Cal Ward, Keeney, Reno and Howard and a few others of our splendid leaders will watch Congress closely, and when old Sen. Borah spits on his hands and takes hold of the "red hot" tail of legislation, and Senators Capper and McGill and our Congressmen Lamberton, Carlson, Hope, Carpenter and others, will get into the Amen corner and speak out some, we may get the Frazier-Lemke and Patman bills. Yes; get 'em now, and old Mr. Supreme Court rule next year or after that they are unconstitutional?

John Vesecky, keep up your little Sales Tax song. It's a warning it's coming at the special session. Every man in Kansas who believes a darned word of the great constitution should fight the sales tax. Let's have a new tax system altogether—a gross production tax; one tax only. Abolish all exemptions, repeal all non-assessable laws, forget all valuations and base all taxes on each individual's ability to pay—on their respective earnings, whether 50 cents or a million. What do you say, Kansas, shall we have a law for the good of the People, or for Big Business and Corporations?

Well, Brother Lynn, will send in Chapter 1 of the Cartoonist's Vision in Verse.

Yours for Union, all time, everywhere.  
Just—  
Old Man Lippert,  
La Crosse, Kansas.

### THE CARTOONIST

I dreamed a dream not long ago—  
And dreaming is no sin;  
The subject of my vision  
Was a cartoonist called Floyd Lynn.  
He led us down to Washington  
There Congress to review;  
And the picture that he showed us  
Would astonish even you, you, you.

In the busy halls of Congress  
With time honored legends true,  
How those noble stalwart statesmen  
Stood for justice old and new!  
But in this whirl of human life  
Greed and Avarice with loaded dice  
Camped on the trail of members—  
Bluffed them down with "cash" advice.

On one side a mighty army—  
Men and women and children, too—  
Stood and pleaded for simple justice,  
Equal rights shared with the few.  
Many a man in this old "session"  
Double crossed his folk at home;  
"Packing water on both shoulders"  
Drank the beer, blew them the foam.

Number two is quite enchanting,  
The apple tree is in this fruit;  
The business man has bent us to it—  
Licked on our own battle ground.  
While we stood around and waited  
For worms and wind to make 'em fall.  
The business man, he got a ladder,  
Reached right up and "gloomed"  
'em all.

—O. M. Lippert, La Crosse, Kan.

P. S.: Will continue to make comedies.

mined effort will be made to elect him, and that effort might be successful. All that you need to convince you of that possibility is to make one trip east and south as did this writer recently. Then you would know that the economic groups who have always run this country and think that they have a divine right to run it, have made up their minds that they intend to pick and elect the next president of these United States. It is for this reason that we are addressing these words of warning to the Republican farmers who read the Herald. Resolve now that you are going to have a voice in the selection of the delegates who go to the Republican national convention from your state.

### PIERSON SPREADS NEWS IN COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

(continued from page 1)  
to see the president of which he was one and the president informed them that if 200 copies of the signed petition he thought it should be brought out on he House floor. And it is freely predicted to pass both Senate and House if brought to a vote. If anybody has any doubts about the above statements except the speech by the Hon. C. G. Binderup, (and I have sent for that) I would be glad to produce the facts or better still write our congressman or one of our Senators for the "Hearings on the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill" and read for yourself.

W. H. Pierson,  
President of Co. Farmers Union.

ments in verse from time to time as you spin 'em out. With best wishes for your success as a cartoonist.—O. M. L.

### HARRY WITHAM TO SPEAK STAFFORD COUNTY PICNIC

The Stafford County Farmers Union announces that its annual summer picnic will be held this year on Wednesday, August 21. Harry Witham will be the principal speaker. Mr. Witham is president of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and vice president-manager of the Kansas City branch of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The picnic, an all-day affair with the usual basket dinner at noon, will be held in the park at St. John's, Kansas. Preparations are made to entertain the large crowd that always attends the Stafford County picnic.

### MARSHALL COUNTY PICNIC ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 20

John Tommer sends in word that the Marshall County Farmers Union, of which he is president, expects to hold an all-day meeting at Schultz's Grove north of Frankfort, on Tuesday, August 20. This annual meeting at this popular grove is getting to be a regular institution, and always draws a big crowd. The regular basket dinner at noon will be one of the features. Mr. Tommer was not sure just who the principal speaker will be, but he is in touch with some speakers who will assure the success of the picnic.

### WASHINGTON COUNTY PICNIC AT HANOVER ON AUGUST 27

The annual picnic of the Washington County Farmers Union is scheduled to be held Tuesday, August 27, at Social Dale park west of Hanover. It will be an all-day picnic, with a basket dinner at noon. Music, entertainment and speaking will be on the program.

It is announced that A. C. Davis, former secretary of the National Farmers Union, will be the speaker. An attempt was also made to secure E. H. Everson, National Farmers Union president; but Mr. Everson is dated up for meetings until too late to attend this picnic.

### A. C. DAVIS TO SPEAK AT SENECA GATHERING

A. C. Davis, former secretary of the National Farmers Union, and well known in Kansas Farmers Union circles, is scheduled to speak at the annual joint Nemaha County Farmers Union-Farm Bureau picnic to be held at Seneca on Tuesday, August 20. Mr. Davis will come to Kansas from his home at Springfield, Mo. It is possible he may fill some additional speaking dates following his Seneca meeting.

The Seneca annual meeting is an important affair in the life of the state, and draws large crowds from the surrounding territory. Mr. Davis is an able speaker, with a world of experience to draw from. A lot of that experience came to him when he was serving for nearly a quarter of a century as secretary of the National Farmers Union.

Other speakers of note will be on the Seneca program. It is an all-day meeting.

### STAFFORD COUNTY UNION FIGHTS PROCESSOR SUITS

Of particular interest is the resolution and action adopted by the Stafford County Farmers Union, at a meeting held recently near Stafford. The report of the meeting appears in the current issue of the Stafford Courier, and it is reprinted here in full.

The Stafford County Farmers Union took a decided stand with regard to suits against processing taxes, at the regular monthly meeting, Tuesday night, held at the North Star school house. The following resolution was presented by a committee, consisting of B. E. Winchester, chairman, J. W. Bachman and R. W. Goodman:

"Stafford County Farmers Union went on record unanimously at the county meeting at North Star, Tuesday evening, August 6, declaring that they shall not patronize millers and packers who bring suit against AAA processing taxes."

"The Kansas Farmers Union paper will be asked to publish the names of such millers and packers and we urge housewives to buy only from those cooperating with farmers' interests."

According to information coming to the Courier, farmers want it definitely understood that they are in favor of the processing tax. Recent articles have appeared in newspapers and magazines hinting that the tax is losing the support of the farmers, and the resolution passed by the Stafford county group unanimously Tuesday night is definite evidence of their stand on the question.

A number of farmers and land owners of this locality have expressed themselves with regard to millers and packers. They say that there is no good reason why millers and packers should oppose the processing tax, since they pass it on to the consumer. Farmers feel that these processors should support the plan if they are friendly to agricultural interests.

Action similar to that at North Star Tuesday night has been taken in other counties by farm groups. It is reported that some small mills, which had instituted suits against payment of tax, have withdrawn such suits at the insistence of farmers living in the localities where the mills are.

Work horses need liberal grain feeding, frequent watering and plenty of salt in the summer time. Conditions for work horses have been unfavorable this summer, and heavy losses still will occur unless they are prevented by proper feeding and good judgement in care and handling, says F. W. Bell, animal husbandry at Kansas State College.



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

Kansas Junior Leader

## How are You Juniors Doing With Your Work?

Your State Junior Leader and the State Officers  
Are Wondering How the Junior Program  
is Progressing Out in Various  
Locals

### JUNIORS TAKING PART?

Now is Time to Begin Revival of Interest in Junior  
Work and In Contests Looking to  
Participation in Annual  
Conventions

How are you Juniors getting along?  
That is a question which is in the minds of your state officers  
of the Kansas Farmers Union. It is a question which we are  
asked many times. The people are interested in the progress  
of the Junior program in the Kansas Farmers Union. They are  
interested in the young folks of the Farmers Union.

Let me, acting in the capacity  
of state Junior Leader, ask you  
a few questions, please. I would  
like to have answers to these  
questions, and I would like for  
the answers to come not only  
from the county and Local  
Junior Leaders, but from the  
Juniors themselves as well. I  
would also like to have answers  
from young folks in Locals  
which have not yet appointed  
Junior Leaders.

**Questions**  
First, are you having regular Local  
meetings? If so, are the Juniors tak-  
ing part, and in what way?  
Have you, or has your Local, given  
any thought or discussion to  
taking part in essay or public speak-  
ing contests?  
Do the Juniors ever take the lead  
in the meetings?

Does your Local ever use the ma-  
terial published in the Kansas Union  
Farmer once each month, under the  
heading "Suggested Program"?  
If not, do you think your president  
or other leaders might be induced to  
try it some time?

Is there ever any discussion of the  
regular monthly Junior lessons which  
are published once a month in the  
Farmer, and which are taken from the  
book, "Living with Power and Ma-  
chines" by Mrs. O. H. Olson?

Do you think the young folks read  
these lessons and study them?

Do you think they are too "deep"  
for the average Farmers Union Jun-  
ior, or for the average farm boy or  
girl between the ages of 16 and 21?

Do the older folks in the Local read  
these lessons?

Do any of the young folks in your  
Local or county expect to attend the  
Farmers Union annual convention at  
Iola the latter part of October?

With the passing of the "busy sea-  
son" will your Local meet regularly?

What are the chances for develop-  
ment of a strong and active Junior  
department in your Local?

Will you help?

What are some suggestions for the  
improvement of the Junior Depart-  
ment of the Kansas Farmers Union?

Would you like to see the Junior  
Department of the Kansas Farmers



8234. A Girl Could Make This  
Herself.

Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and  
16 years. Size 12 requires 2 1/2 yards  
of 35 inch material, with 3-8 yard  
contrasting. Price 15c.

8533. Smart New Apron Frock.  
Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20;  
32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 re-  
quires 4 5-8 yards of 35 inch fabric  
with 1 1/2 inch bias binding. Price 15c.

Address—Kansas Union Farmer,  
Salina, Kansas.

## Juvenile Department

GRANDPA GUS LETTERS

Frankfort, Kansas, August 1, 1935  
Dear Grandpa Gus:  
I would like to join your club. I  
am seven years old. My birthday is  
July 7. Please send me a club pin.  
I think you look like Mr. Kinney.  
Yours truly,  
Edith Suther.

Dear Edith:  
I'll bet your letter makes Mr. Kin-  
ney feel proud of himself. Your old  
Grandpa Gus won't say now whether  
he looks like Mr. Kinney or not, but  
he will say that he would like to be  
as good a Farmers Union man, as  
good a friend or all the Farmers  
Union folks, as Mr. Kinney is. Any-  
how, we are all glad to have you join  
this club, and you can be looking for  
your pin in a very few days. You  
write well for a seven-year-old, and  
I'm sure you will be a good club  
member.  
—Grandpa Gus.

Seneca, Kansas, August 10, 1935  
Dear Grandpa Gus:  
I am writing to describe how you  
look. I think you are short and  
rather fat, and you have no whis-  
kers. You have got pompadour hair.  
I have a pony and his name is Dan-  
dy. I have seven little chickens. My  
birthday is on April 24. I am twelve  
years old.  
My Daddy belongs to the Farmers  
Union. I have six sisters and broth-  
ers beside myself. Could you send us  
all a pin? We would be very glad to  
have them.  
Yours truly,  
Elinor Reist.

Dear Elinor:  
I'm glad to find out what you think  
I look like. Some time I wish you  
would send me your picture so I can

see how you look. I would like to  
have a picture of you riding your  
pony, Dandy. How about it—could  
I eat one of your pet chickens when  
they get just about so big? I like  
fried chicken, you know.

We are all glad your Daddy belongs  
to the Farmers Union. I hope you go  
to the meetings as often as you can.  
Now, Elinor, one of the rules of our  
Club is that each member gets a pin,  
but no one can become a member  
without writing a letter himself or  
herself. So I could not send pins to  
your brothers and sisters unless they  
write to me and become members of  
the Club. Maybe you could get them  
to do this. I hope to hear from you  
again soon.  
—Grandpa Gus.

Marysville, Kansas, August 12, 1935  
Dear Grandpa Gus:  
How are you getting along in this  
hot weather? I am getting along just  
fine.  
For pets I have a pony named  
Black Beauty, two cats, one dog  
named Skip, and some chickens.  
I will be in the fifth grade at  
school. My birthday is April 15. I  
will be eleven years old. Please help  
me find my twin.  
And about how you look—I think  
you are jolly. You are very fat. You  
have grey hair, and are about 45  
years old.  
—Carl Tarvin.

Dear Carl:  
I guess you and I both are just  
getting used to hot weather so we  
don't notice it so much any more.  
However, the last day or two have  
brought cooler weather in Salina. I'd  
like to see your pet. Do you think I  
am too fat to ride Black Beauty? Oh,  
you do, huh? Well, I'd like to show  
you. As I told Elinor Reist this  
week, I like fried chicken, so if I  
ever come up there, you might have  
to watch those chickens of yours  
pretty closely. Maybe I can help you  
find your twin, and if I find him or  
her, I'll let you know. I'm glad to  
know what you think I look like. Let  
me have another letter from you soon.  
—Grandpa Gus.

### Of Interest to Women

#### SET OUT YOUR PANSIES THIS SUMMER

And You Will Have Them In Bloom  
for Tulip Time Next Spring.  
They are Easy to Grow

Pansy plants such as are sold in  
flower in early spring may be grown  
quite easily by the gardener who has  
a cold frame. The seed is sown in  
early August in a seed bed which can  
be shaded and watered.

Seed of one of the giant strains  
should be obtained if one wants large  
flowers. If small flowers are pre-  
ferred, the so-called tufted or Scotch  
pansies will do better. Violas may  
also be given the same treatment.  
All pansies are members of the viola  
family, but the name pansy is applied  
to those which have "faces."

If you have a seed bed made of  
fine soil shaded with a canopy of  
cheesecloth or lath, and which can be  
watered, sow the seed in rows. If you  
have no such seed bed prepare a flat  
shallow box full of sifted soil in the  
usual manner and sow the pansies in  
that. It can be placed in a shady spot  
and kept well watered until the seed-  
lings appear.

In sowing spread the seed thinly.  
Mix sand with it if necessary to pre-  
vent overcrowding. If the seeds are  
too thick it will be difficult to disem-  
tangle the roots of the seedlings  
when time comes to move them. As  
soon as the seeds sprout they should  
be given all the light possible, and  
plenty of fresh air. Do not let them  
dry out.

When the seedlings have made  
their first rough leaves they should  
be transplanted to other flats, where  
they have more space, or to a cold  
frame. Florists usually move them to  
flats where they are planted 2 inches  
each way; this is called "pricking out."  
They are allowed to grow here until  
they are small sturdy plants. The  
amateur may short cut this procedure  
and move the seedlings directly from  
the seed bed or first flat to the cold  
frame.

Soil in the cold frame should not be  
overmanured, but should be light and  
friable and reasonably fertile. The  
plants should be set in rows, 4 inches  
between the rows. Let the plants grow  
in the frame through the fall until the  
ground begins to freeze. Then fill up  
the cold frame with dry leaves and  
cover it with the sash or boards. In  
severe weather the sash can be cover-  
ed with straw mats or any such cov-  
ering, but this is not usually needed.

In the spring as soon as frost be-  
gins to come out of the ground, the  
leaves should be taken off the pansy  
plants and the sash put on the frame.  
The management from now on is the  
same as any other planting in the  
spring. The pansies will bloom un-  
der the glass much earlier than they  
would outdoors, and you will have  
pansies to set out in the border when  
the tulips begin to bloom.

#### GOOD JELLY DEPENDS ON PECTIN, ACID, AND SUGAR

All fruits do not make equally good  
jelly, although there are ways of mak-  
ing jelly from almost any fruit. The  
secret of a jelly which sets success-  
fully is the presence, in the right pro-  
portions, of at least three substances  
—pectin, acid and sugar. The house-  
wife supplies the sugar, and some-  
times she adds extra acid in the form  
of lemon juice. Prepared pectin can  
be bought or made at home for fruits  
weak in pectin, but when Bureau of  
Home Economics experts discuss jelly  
making, they mean jelly made from  
fruits which have sufficient pectin of  
their own.

Varieties of the same fruits differ  
in jelly-making power. The season,  
and where the fruits grow, influence  
acid and pectin content. A mixture  
of underripe and ripe fruit will make  
the best jelly. The former has more  
acid and pectin. The latter furnishes  
desirable flavor. Overripe fruit  
should not be used.  
Tart quinces and apples such as  
Winesap, crabapples, cranberries,

currants, wild grapes, gooseberries,  
and plums of the Wild Goose type  
have sufficient acid. A tablespoon of  
strained lemon juice to each cup of  
blackberry, red and black raspberry,  
ripe Concord grape, plum or quince  
juice not only helps jellying but im-  
proves the flavor.

Experienced jelly makers often  
blend the juices of two fruits to give  
jellies a delicious flavor or attractive  
color, or to get the necessary acid  
and pectin. Some good combinations  
are currant and raspberry, raspberry  
and gooseberry, apple and quince,  
grape and crabapple, cranberry and  
quince.

#### PRESSURE CANNING THE "SAFE" METHOD

The Bureau of Home Economics  
again recommends the steam-pressure  
canner as the only safe method for  
processing meats and nonacid vegeta-  
bles in spite of innovations such as  
oven canning or revivals of older  
methods.

Modern canning science says in no  
uncertain terms, "You can process  
fruits and tomatoes in the boiling  
water bath but you must can nonacid  
vegetables under steam pressure if  
you want wholesome products that  
will keep."

To kill dangerous bacteria that may  
be on the vegetables and to insure  
sterilization at the center of the con-  
tainer, temperatures higher than the  
boiling point of water must be used,  
or the vegetables must be boiled for  
a very long time. In the latter case,  
flavor, texture, and valuable food  
materials are lost. The high tem-  
peratures required to process vegeta-  
bles in a reasonable time can be  
obtained only by holding steam un-  
der pressure.

The "hot pack" featured in home  
canning directions is not a method of  
canning but a step in the preparation  
of the food to be canned. It is  
sometimes optional in canning fruit,  
but with all nonacid vegetables the  
hot pack is advised. If food is  
brought to the boiling point, held  
there until slightly cooked, and then  
packed boiling hot into containers,  
the time required to process is less-  
ened. The food at the center of a  
cold-packed can or jar is slow in  
reaching the temperature required to  
kill bacteria that cause spoilage. The  
hot pack saves time and cuts down  
chances of spoilage.

#### SPANISH PICKLES

One-half peck green  
sprinkled with salt and let  
stand twenty-four hours.

Twelve white onions sprinkled with  
salt and let stand twenty-four hours.  
Onions should be sliced very thin.  
Three cups mustard seed  
One tablespoon ground ginger  
Two tablespoons mustard (dry)  
One tablespoon allspice  
Two tablespoons tumeric  
Two dozen red peppers  
Two pounds brown sugar  
Cook with one-half gallon of good  
vinegar in a covered kettle until  
clear, about two hours.

#### SWEET POTATO

##### SOUFFLE DIXIE

Three cups mashed sweet pota-  
toes  
Three egg yolks  
One-third cup cream  
One-half teaspoon salt  
One-fourth teaspoon paprika  
Two egg whites, beaten  
One-half cup crushed pineapple  
Eight marshmallows  
Mix potatoes, yolks, cream, salt  
and paprika. Beat well. Fold in  
whites, mixing lightly. Roughly pile  
in buttered baking dish. Sprinkle  
with marshmallows. Bake 20 min-  
utes in moderately slow oven. Serve.

#### CONCORD GRAPE JELLY AND BUTTER

To prepare fruit, stem about 5  
pounds fully ripe grapes and crush  
thoroughly. Add 1/2 cup water, bring  
to a boil, cover and simmer 5 min-  
utes. Separate juice pulp by placing  
(continued on page 4)

# IF—

every member of the Kansas Farmers Union who reads this would voluntarily make  
himself or herself personally responsible for just

## One More Member

THEN OUR 1935 MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED.

When our membership problem is solved, most of our other problems will just about  
solve themselves.

The Greatest Need Today of the

# Farmers Union

is

# More Members

The greatest need of farmers today is

### MORE ORGANIZATION

The only way out of the difficulty is for the present  
members to get more of their neighbors to join with  
them, through the Kansas Farmers Union, in the organ-  
ized fight for better social and economic conditions for  
farmers.

The only fighting class organization established and  
maintained entirely by the farming class, the Farmers  
Union fights free-handed for the class to which and for  
which it is responsible.

Keep up your membership in the

# Kansas Farmers Union



### Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending August 9, 1935

N F Thome—Dixons Co Ks—11 str 1153	11.25
T R Evers and Conner—Coffey Co Ks—18 str 1360	11.25
W T Kelley—Furnas Co Ks—65 str 1173	11.00
B D Haller—Osage Co Ks—16 str 1290	10.25
Low Olson—Osage Co Ks—8 hrs 678	7.25
J M Yersa—Watoa, Okla—8 hrs 345	7.25
E H Erickson—Riley Co Ks—7 str 900	7.00
A J Snyder—Anderson Co Ks—11 str 520	7.00
August Swanson—Saline Co Ks—6 str 958	7.00
Frank Lill—Butler Co Ks—21 str 1209	8.65
J L Larson—Riley Co Ks—8 str 656	6.25
E Mauch—Ness Co Ks—11 str 625	6.00
B F Beaumont—Elk Co Ks—9 hrs 732	6.00
J M Yersa—Watoa, Okla—6 str 585	6.00
J L Larson—Riley Co Ks—27 str 790	6.00
C B Giles—Johnson Co Ks—7 str 710	6.00
W K Smart—Allen Co Ks—26 str 721	5.75
Cleland Freeman—Cloud Co Ks—11 cows 1050	5.50
Dickens Bros—Allen Co Ks—27 cows 1107	5.40
L E Trickett—Franklin Co Ks—7 str 810	5.25
Fred E. Jacks—Osage Co Ks—4 cows 945	4.90
J M Yersa—Watoa, Okla—4 cows 974	4.75
Harry Johnson—Clinton Co Ks—9 cows 922	4.50
Dickens Bros—Allen Co Ks—14 cows 922	4.50
V L Johnson—Clay Co Mo—14 cows 854	4.00
B E Beaumont—Elk Co Ks—9 hrs 406	4.00
Floyd Smith—Linn Co Ks—12 cows 1044	3.25
J B Bohrer—Dickinson Co Ks—6 cows 833	3.00
Floyd Smith—Linn Co Ks—6 cows 833	3.00
Leonard Walstrom—Riley Co Ks—6 cows 833	3.00

SHEEP

Ostar Treator—Mitchell Co Ks—10 75	8.50
Walter Golladay—Mitchell Co Ks—8 78	8.50
H D Treator—Mitchell Co Ks—8 87	8.50
F Jagger—Ottawa Co Ks—8 96	8.50
C F Kanda—Dickinson Co Ks—24 84	8.50
L A Biehler—Dickinson Co Ks—16 98	8.50
Chas A Harker, Jr.—Washington Co Ks—16 80	8.50
Raymond Thomas—Henry Co Mo—8 83	8.40
W G Moore—Henry Co Mo—9 80	8.40
B B Hughes—Henry Co Mo—6 66	8.40
M E Peters—Osage Co Ks—20 80	8.40
C R Sturdy—Sullivan Co Mo—22 68	8.40
Walter Waddell—Lafayette Co Ks—7 78	8.40
C W Mobley—Grundy Co Mo—6 73	8.40
Raymond Hampshire—Grundy Co Mo—6 73	8.40
L B Streeter—Geary Co Mo—19 79	8.40
W Ira Garnett—Clair Co Mo—8 67	8.40
Floyd Barnett—Franklin Co Ks—8 67	8.40
Glen Carnes—Johnson Co Ks—9 83	8.40
H W Scott—Lafayette Co Ks—9 73	8.40
J D Green—Osage Co Ks—15 80	8.40
R N Trowbridge—Bates Co Mo—8 82	8.40
L F Olson—Crawford Co Ks—6 75	8.40
Harry McCampbell—Pettis Co Mo—16 83	8.40

### BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts  
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

Week Ending August 7, 1935  
**CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET**  
Irregularities and an unsettled condition prevailing in the butter market during the past week, however, the market at the close is firm and slightly higher. On Monday and Tuesday Standards were again 1-4 higher than Extras. This condition was corrected on Wednesday with the closing of Extras at 24 cents, 1-2 cent higher than the opening. Standards 23 3-4 cents, 1-2 cent higher, 89 score 22 3-4 cents, 1-2 cent higher, and 88 score 21 3-4 cents unchanged.

**NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET**  
The New York market has been fairly steady during the week, but with the closing of the week slightly higher. Extras 24 cents, 1-4 higher. Firsts 23 1-2 to 24 cents all 1-4 cent higher than the opening.

The better feeling in the market comes as a result of quite general reports of rapidly decreasing production brought about by the hot, dry weather which prevails in a great deal of the butter producing territory. Much to the surprise of many, the production in several of the heavier producing sections is showing a marked decrease this year as compared with the same period in 1934 when much of the country was experiencing one of the most severe drought periods in the history of this country. Also reports are current that a large portion and perhaps all of the foreign butter being held in New York is being shipped on to England. These reports, it is felt, have been a cloud over our market and the prospect of removal has served to improve feeling in the butter circles a great deal.

While these conditions are favorable to market improvement, we, of course, cannot overlook the fact that we have a big surplus of butter in storage as compared with last year, as well as, the five year average.

Another thing that has been very discouraging to the industry is the low consumption. It was generally felt that with the current low price of butter, consumption would increase very decidedly, but that has not been the case. The fact of the matter is, butter is one of the cheapest food commodities today compared with other food stuffs and it appears this would be a very opportune time for the industry to put on a campaign to stimulate butter consumption.

**CHICAGO EGG MARKET**  
The egg market generally speaking has shown improvement during the past week with Extra Firsts closing at 24 1-2 cents. Fresh Firsts 24 1-4 cents. Current Receipts 23 cents, all 3-4 cent higher. Dirty 20 1-2 cents unchanged, and Checks 19 1-2 cents, 1-2 cent lower.

**NEW YORK EGG MARKET**  
Standards 26 3-4 cents, 1-4 cent higher. Firsts 25 1-2 cents, 3-4 cent higher.

Egg receipts are showing increase as compared with both the previous week and a year ago. However, as we already have a decided shortage in the warehouse holdings as compared with last year, this condition has not affected the market as it would have otherwise.

Quality is showing the effects of hot weather which results in a better demand with somewhat better prices for the finer quality eggs. Consumption, unlike butter, is showing up better in spite of the fact that eggs are considerably higher than they were a year ago. The reason for this is the reason of course, is that

John Hart—Sullivan Co Mo—12 70	8.40
Hiram Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—13 67	8.40
J E Tschabum—Henry Co Mo—8 83	8.40
Nora Allen—Vernon Co Mo—9 86	8.40
E Thornhill—Bates Co Mo—13 74	8.40
I R Pence—Grundy Co Mo—13 75	8.40
W I Williams—Franklin Co Ks—6 80	8.40
P Shannon—Allen Co Ks—4 62	8.40
P V Maulin—Harrison Co Mo—4 80	7.40
W H Coffia—Johnson Co Ks—34 67	7.25
Henry Deckwa—Douglas Co Ks—14 70	6.50
B B Hughes—Henry Co Mo—3 56	5.50
C R Sturdy—Osage Co Ks—5 74	5.50
Hiram Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—4 62	5.50
E Thornhill—Bates Co Mo—5 68	5.50
W H Williams—Grundy Co Mo—11 57	5.00
T G Betts—Franklin Co Ks—4 52	5.00
Geo H Ballard—Vernon Co Mo—4 135	3.50
Vernon Potter—Vernon Co Mo—1 140	3.50
W Shannon—Allen Co Ks—3 106	2.50
P Shannon—Allen Co Ks—3 93	2.00
Weather Bros—Cass Co Mo—36 93	2.00

### HOGS

Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs and Up	
T H Holley—Washington Co Ks—2 260	11.30
A G Gnacy—Washington Co Ks—3 245	11.25
W H Jennings—Lafayette Co Mo—25 248	11.00
Edd Weyer—Nemaha Co Ks—9 283	11.15
Ira Ash—Johnson Co Mo—6 256	11.05
Geo Gregory—Nemaha Co Ks—21 234	10.65
P J Braum—Nemaha Co Ks—5 288	10.50
W C McPeak—Cedar Co Ks—2 270	10.25
Otis Warrenburg—Nemaha Co Ks—2 270	10.25
Geo. Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—5 320	9.75
George Whitehair—Dickinson Co Ks—6 296	9.75

Medium Weight 170 Lbs to 230 Lbs	
I M Shook—Coffey Co Ks—3 173	11.50
G S Finch—Coffey Co Ks—7 194	11.45
C H Han—Grundy Co Mo—4 205	11.45
H C Woodward—Washington Co Ks—11 190	11.30
Jesse Bartley—Washington Co Ks—4 212	11.30
C W Angell—Osborne Co Ks—7 215	11.10
C O Morgan—Linn Co Ks—4 182	11.10
A F Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—28 202	11.10
J M Davis—Bourbon Co Ks—34 210	11.00
L M Hays—Henry Co Mo—6 185	11.00
R N Trowbridge—Bates Co Mo—20 174	10.90
Wm Gillette—Coffey Co Ks—2 165	10.90
Bernard Stiles—Miami Co Ks—4 170	10.45
O L Preston—Johnson Co Mo—10 184	10.65
Walter Sloan—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 196	10.25
S C Pearce—Johnson Co Mo—4 192	10.25

Light Lights and Pigs	
John Biehler—Dickinson Co Ks—8 160	10.50

high prices of other food stuffs, especially meats, have had much to do with the heavier consumption of eggs.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.  
A. W. Seamans, Ass't Mgr.

### TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: When will our corn-hog adjustment checks come in? I understand they were to start coming about July 15.

A: The first payment corn-hog checks began arriving in Kansas last week, and that Saturday summary showed that by that time more than \$225,500 had been received by producers in 15 counties. Shawnee County, with well over \$50,000, headed the list for amount of money received to date. Reno was second with a little over \$34,000.

Q: I'm planning to sign a new wheat contract this fall and reduce my acreage the required 15 per cent below my base. Will I be left out or the cold without any wheat or any check either if the Supreme Court declares the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional?

A: No. Even though the Supreme Court should decide against the adjustment act, the government would legally be bound to pay you in full for your compliance up to the time of the decision.

Q: If I sign one of the new wheat contracts, does that mean that I'll be bound to the program for the full four years?

A: No. The provisions of the new four-year contract call for all the acreage at the end of the second year if you have fulfilled all your contract requirements to that time.

Q: When is this new wheat contract going to get here? I want to read it thoroughly before I decide whether or not to sign it, and sending time is getting closer all the time.

A: The contract forms are being printed now. The sign-up campaign will begin as soon as these forms have been shipped to us from Washington, D. C. That may mean mid-August, or later, but it won't be too late for you to look over the contract before deciding how much wheat to put in.

Q: We hear a great deal right now about the amount of money that Kansas has received from processing taxes. Isn't it also true that Kansas is paying out a great deal of money in these taxes? Doesn't the amount collected here just about equal the amount paid out?

A: It is true that nearly 26 million dollars in processing and related taxes has been collected from Kansas processors since the enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. However, during that same time the production adjustment contract signers of the state have received well over 50 million dollars in adjustment checks. We also must remember that the fact that a processing tax is collected in Kansas does not necessarily mean that it actually is paid by Kansas consumers. More than 24 million dollars of the Kansas collections, for example, represent proceeds of the processing tax on wheat, which is quite universally passed on from the miller to the consumer. Therefore, the 24 million dollars which Kansas millers paid the government and the government paid the farmers actually came from the pockets of consumers in many other states.

Q: I understand that AAA is planning a rye program. How much are they going to ask us to reduce our seeding this fall, and when are they going to bring out the contract?

A: The details of the rye program will not be made public until the contract is ready for signers. However, it is our understanding that the adjustment required will be made on the basis of the acreage harvested for grain rather than on the basis of seedings. The reason of course, is that

the abandonment of rye varies widely from year to year, as does the use of the crop for hay and pasture.

### COMPETITIVE FARM IMPORTS SHOW SUBSTANTIAL DECLINE

Imports of farm products that compete with American goods have dropped sharply in May following 10 months of increasing volume of shipments, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Imports of feeds and feeders slackened for the first time in many months. Canned beef arrived in smaller quantities than in previous months, and butter imports dropped to nearly one-fourth the volume imported in April.

Imports of fruits and vegetables were in about the same volume as a year ago, although imports of white potatoes were only one-fourth the quantity received a year ago. Hides and skins were imported in about one-half the volume of a year ago.

There was a halt in the increase in imports of feeds and fodder into the United States in May, the imports in that month being 13 percent below those of April. From July, 1934, to May, 1935, they were 3 times the 10-year average.

Much of the reduced demand for foreign feeds is attributed to the currently increasing domestic supply of green forage crops and to improved pastures. Acreage taken out of production under AAA contracts has been planted in large part to forage crops. Hay acreage has been increased to 66,000,000 acres this year against 60,712,000 acreage last year; the crop is expected to total 86,045,000 tons against 57,000,000 tons last year.

The 1,500,000 tons of feedstuffs imported up to June was little more than 3 percent of the 50,000,000 ton shortage through the winter months as result of last year's drought. Normally the United States imports about 500,000 tons of feedstuffs. The increased imports were made up of corn and cottonseed cake and meal.

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

(continued from page 3)  
hot fruit in 2-quart size. For jelly: Run enough juice through a double layer of cheesecloth held in a strainer to obtain 4 cups of strained juice. For Butter: Rub grapes from which juice has drained through sieve to obtain 4 1/2 cups pulp. Use the excess juice or water if necessary to fill up last 1/2 cup.

### CONCORD GRAPE JELLY

4 cups (2 lbs.) juice  
7 1/2 cups (3 1/4 lbs.) sugar  
1/2 bottle fruit pectin.  
Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix well. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Pour hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses (8 fluid ounces each).

### CONCORD GRAPE BUTTER

4 1/2 cups (2 1/4 lbs.) pulp  
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar  
1/2 bottle fruit pectin.  
Measure sugar and grape pulp into large kettle, mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in pectin. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot grape butter at once. Make about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Census returns show that the number of Kansas farms increased 6 percent from 1930 to 1935. The location of new farms are mostly small places, perhaps little more than suburban homes. Available information indicates that the new farms will not result in materially greater agricultural competition, says W. E. Grimes of the U. S. Census Bureau.

### GOOD TIME FOR SHEEP

Sheep offer probably the best outlet for the feed crop during the next few months on any farm where live stock must be purchased and where a permanent herd or flock is not desired, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

Replacement ewes and lambs are low priced enough to be attractive to those with feed to sell. Probably as good a chance as any is to purchase western ewes and sell the ewes with the lambs next May or April. This likely will give the best return.

Wool prices are likely to be higher next spring than they were this last spring, and the clip from the ewes should at least pay for their keep. Fat lambs also are likely to be higher next spring than they were last spring, and lambs creep-fed with cheap feed which is likely to be available, should show a profit.

For the immediate future, prices for fat lambs should strengthen. In 20 of the last 26 years, highest price for native lambs in the August-September period have come in August. Feeder demand should help this soon.

### FARM ANIMALS SOON TO GO ON "FULL RATIONS" AGAIN

Farm animals in the United States know the meaning of short rations. In the last year, since the feed shortage because of drought became apparent, the amount of grain fed per animal has been less than three-fourths of the usual quantity. But indications are there soon will be enough for each animal to have its usual quantity. Feed grains on hand and expected from new crops total about 15 percent less than average, but the number of grain-eating animals on farms also is about 15 percent below average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Good pastures—listed at 85 percent on July 1 this year as compared to 50 percent a year ago—have put most animals in good condition. Pastures were so much better on July 1 this year—the best for that date in 6 years—that milk production per cow was 12 percent better than July 1 last year when pastures were the poorest ever reported. Milk production on July 1, this year, is the highest on record for that date.

### FOR YOUNG MEN

If I were a young man today and sincerely interested in agriculture; if I wanted to do a life work in which I felt reasonably sure of being able to render a real service; if I wanted an associates hardworking, inspired companions, I would associate myself with the cooperative movement.

A worker in the cooperative movement daily faces both the challenge and the opportunity to draw on every atom of resourcefulness he possesses; to apply every bit of his ability and courage; to make every inch of growth of which he is capable.

Economic freedom and spiritual freedom are the greatest possible possessions of the farmer. Regimen kills freedom. The cooperative movement alone is the means for him to safeguard his independence.

H. E. Babcock  
Manager, Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange.

### THE COOPERATIVE WAY

(Operating "Diseases")  
A study of cooperative weaknesses indicates a number of operating deficiencies of which the first may be termed "Pernicious Anemia."

One of the important operating deficiencies to be noted in a number of cooperatives is the weakness of their inactivity to compete successfully with private business in obtaining a sufficient volume of products at an operating cost that will permit satisfactory returns to be made to their members. There are a number of causes for this condition. One is lack of membership support; another is mismanagement; a third is unwarranted "price" consciousness; a fourth is failure to find good markets with high-quality products; a fifth is ineffective use of credit; and a sixth is lack of owned capital. Whatever the cause, the usual defense for this anemic condition is to complain against outside competition and to accuse the private trade of evading the market and of undermining the cooperative.

The only effective defense in instances of this kind is strong operating performance with greater efficiency than the private business can obtain and a satisfied membership that understands the competition and is willing to support the cooperative enterprise. It should be more generally recognized that the life of any cooperative enterprise is a constant battle and fight for the right to live and "take it" in the competitive race for existence cannot depend upon Government subsidy, propaganda, or organized attacks upon private business for they will finally succumb after a period of weak and ineffective operation.

F. W. Peck,  
Cooperative Bank Commissioner

### 100 Per Cent Locals

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

ANDERSON COUNTY—  
Indian Creek 2050.  
ATCHISON COUNTY—  
Cummins 1337.  
BARTON COUNTY—  
Odin, 233.

### BROWN COUNTY

Carson 1035.  
Lone Star 942.

### CLAY COUNTY

Millside 611.  
Ross 1124.  
Olive Hill, 1120.

### COFFEY COUNTY

Independent 2145.  
Crawford County—  
Slifer 431.  
Mommouth 1714.

### CHEROKEE COUNTY

Melrose 2059.  
Stony 2066.  
COWLEY COUNTY—  
Science Valley 1946.  
Tisdale Busby Bee, 1986.

### CLLOUD COUNTY

St. Joe 2182.  
ELLSWORTH COUNTY—  
Little Wolf 1376.  
Franklin 1301.  
Pleasant Valley 984.

### GRAHAM COUNTY

Morland Elevator 1822.  
GOVE COUNTY—  
Hackberry 1392.  
GREENWOOD COUNTY—  
Summit 1574.

### JOHNSON COUNTY

Pleasant View 1957.  
Summerfield 1955.  
LYON COUNTY—  
Admire 1255.

### LOAN COUNTY

Page 1286.  
MIAMI COUNTY—  
Osage Valley 1633.  
Bellview 1192.  
Belleville 1680.

### MARSHALL COUNTY

Bremen 2122.  
Fairview 964.  
Midway 857.  
Sunrise 1238.

### MCPHERSON COUNTY

South Diamond, 1567.  
NEMAH COUNTY—  
Downey 1127.  
Summit, 2111.

### OSAGE COUNTY

Kinneyville 1522.  
Summit 1412.  
OTTAWA COUNTY—  
Mt. Pleasant, 79.

### PHILLIPS COUNTY

Gretna 634.

### CLASSIFIED ADS

**FEMALE HELP WANTED**  
ADDRESS ENVELOPES at home spare time. \$5-\$15 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. Hawkins, Box 75-FC, Hammond, Ind. 8-29c

**LONELY?**—Write for free descriptions of people desiring correspondence, Marriage. Many are wealthy. Strictly confidential. Write Box 6, Pekin, Ill. 8-1p

### We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard  
Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union  
Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets  
Stationery

Office Equipment Printing

Consolidated  
Printing and Stationery Co.  
SALINA, KANSAS

### Local Supplies

Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for...5c  
Credential Blanks, 10 for...5c  
Dental Blanks, 15 for...10c  
Local Sec. Receipt Book...25c  
Farmers Union Watch Fob...50c  
Farmers Union Button...25c  
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c  
Farmers Union Song Book 20c  
Business Manual...5c  
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c  
Secretary's Minute Book...50c  
Book of Poems, (Kinney)...25c  
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c  
Above, lots of 100, each 15c  
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each...75c

Write to

FLOYD H. LYNN

Secretary

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

### THEY ARE READY!

The new 1935 edition of the CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

of the Kansas Farmers Union. Brought entirely up to date, with all the amendments and changes in.

We can supply you or your Local at

5c

PER COPY  
Figure out how many your Local can use and send your order to FLOYD H. LYNN, State Secretary, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas (Single copies the same price)

### RILEY COUNTY

Baldwin Creek 1308.  
Pleasant Hill, 1202.  
Crooked Creek, 1205.  
Fairview, 1207.  
Walsburg 1198.

### RUSSELL COUNTY