



The Kansas Union Farmer

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COOPERATION

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KANSAS FARMERS IN HEROIC FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

Facing One of Worst Tests in History of Kansas Agriculture with Calmness and Fortitude which is a Carry-Over from Pioneers

CREDIT TO WIVES

Government Relief Channels are Ready for Faith of Kansas Farmers; Urge to Accept Aid to Keep Land and Live Stock

Following is a radio talk delivered by Floyd Lynn, state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, over WIBW, Topeka radio station, Thursday evening, July 26:

Kansas farmers are now facing the most severe test, perhaps, in the history of Kansas agriculture. The average Kansas farmer always has some sort of a fight on his hands. He has become a versatile fighter. He has fought chinch bugs, grasshoppers, goldbrick salesmen, rattlesnakes, dishonest bankers, unfaithful officers, floods, droughts, winds, green bugs, speculators in farm products, jugglers of our money and price system, and other pests.

Now he is fighting a heroic fight against the worst drought of them all. He is struggling valiantly to keep his herds of cattle together. He is striving to hold onto his work stock, and to keep them fed and watered. While he is doing this, he sees his corn fields withering up and too far gone for hope of recovery. He sees his water supplies evaporating in the glare of a relentless sun. It is true some sections have had little rain, but the drought is not broken. After it is broken, it will be a long time beating back.

Agricultural disasters are nothing new for Kansas farmers. Many times some of our best farmers have had to spend weary hours figuring out just how they could stretch their small money incomes to the point where they would take care of necessary expenses. Always they have had working with them, shoulder to shoulder, their good wives. Perhaps the quality of courage, which has made it possible for them to stay in the fight, can be credited to the wives.

As any wife has been a most fortunate thing for Kansas that its farmers have had the stamina and the courage to stick with the fight through thick and through thin. If our farmers became panicky in such times as we have had, the progress of the state as a whole would be set back a number of years. But Kansas depends on its farmers and on their ability to make the best of the situation; and in that dependence, the state has its sense of security.

A Helpful Philosophy There is a simple philosophy which has helped us as farmers to maintain a calm courage. I can remember that my father, who was one of the Kansas pioneers, made use of this philosophy. It consists of the thought that we are never so bad off but that there are many who are more unfortunate than we. We never have so little, but that many have less than we; and if those who are more unfortunate than we can get along, we surely can hold on for a while.

I can remember how floods have come down the rich Neosho valley and have ruined a year's efforts on our farm. It reached out and carried wheat away that had been bound and shocked. It remained. Nothing was left when the water receded. My father, charged with the responsibility of raising and providing for his family, and up against it to find food for his live stock, would talk the thing over with my mother, and with the neighbors who were in the same fix as we. I can remember, now, that there was always that sustaining faith in a better year to come, and that the evidence of that faith ran as an undercurrent in the conversations my folks had with our neighbors. They took comfort in the thought that they were still not as unfortunate as some people they had heard or read about. A typical finish to those conversations was something like this: "Well, things look pretty bad; but I'm thankful that we have a place to call our own home, with a good roof over our heads. We haven't starved yet, and I don't think we will. Next year will be better."

I have heard words like those from my own people, and from my own neighbors. I think they are characteristic of the Kansas farmers. With faith like that, farmers have been able to stay in the fight and to come out on top.

Now there is a reward for such faith. Our government, recognizing the importance of keeping the farmer on his own land, has made available certain channels of relief and aid. This aid is no more than has been extended to many other lines of business or types of industry. It is not public charity nor even related to it. The acceptance of this aid on the part of the farmers does not break down their inborn pride, nor place the farmers in the category of human failures who must depend on the balance of society for subsistence. It is simply a matter of the rest of society cooperating with agriculture. And, by the way, agriculture has given to society much more than society has given to it.

Accepting this cooperation is not equivalent to accepting charity. It is more nearly equivalent to accepting a payment on a debt, already past

due. Governor Landon, in a recent statement, has called upon Kansas farmers to use all aid and relief possible, and thereby be able to hang on to their live stock. This is a very sensible and very worthy thing for the Governor to do. He is not unkind of the fact that this is an agricultural state, and that for the state to prosper, farmers must prosper.

Governor Landon knows, just as all farmers know, that if a farmer once sacrifices his live stock, it will be a long hard pull to replace that live stock. It is far better, then, to use every available avenue of relief and aid in order to keep the stock on the farm, than to sell it at prices which will do no more than pay a few expenses that are pressing for the moment.

How to Get Funds Every farmer knows that it is the best policy to keep his live stock through this crisis if it is at all possible. Now Governor Landon calls our attention to the fact that it really is possible to keep most of it, and he points out the ways in which it may be done, through employment of some of the four plans whereby government agencies furnish funds in such cases. These four plans have been broadcast twice over this station, once by Governor Landon and once by Senator Arthur Capper. I believe it is worth while to broadcast them again. They have been published in many Kansas newspapers. By calling your attention to them again this evening, I want you to know that the Kansas Farmers Union, which I represent, endorses them. Here they are, in brief:

1. Protection credit loans from the Farm Credit Administration, for general farming operations.

2. Emergency crop loans up to \$400 per farmer, available in every county in Kansas, since every Kansas county is now designated either as a primary or secondary drought county.

3. Feed or forage loans in emergency cases only, available on the following basis: four dollars per head per month on horses and mules; three dollars per head per month on cattle; one dollar per head per month on hogs; 75 cents per head per month on sheep and goats, and 5 cents per head per month on poultry.

4. Farmers on relief rolls may obtain up to \$25 per month for subsistence live stock, not as a loan but as work relief wages.

The county poor commissioner has been designated as the official to do the affairs in most cases. The emergency loan committees also have information, as do the various county agents working under the extension department. On application to the state office of the Farmers Union at Salina, we will furnish additional information.

Your Organization Important Before closing, I want to call your attention to the importance of your class organization, which exists because there is a need for it. It is supported entirely by farmers, and has been developed by farmers.

It is headed by farmers and stands entirely on its own feet, feeling obligated to no other class. It desires to cooperate and serve in every other way possible.

If you are interested as a farmer, see your local Farmers Union secretary or president, or write to the Kansas Farmers Union in Salina. This is your organization, and it can work more effectively for you if you support it by your membership.

FARM PRICE INDEX AND PURCHASING POWER UP

A gain of three points in the index of prices farmers receive for their products and a gain of three points in the exchange value of farm products are attributed to farmers by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, says a press bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on July 27.

The index of farm prices was 80 on July 15, compared with 77 on June 15 and 76 on July 15 last year. Eighty is the highest figure recorded since June 1931. The index of exchange value was 66 on July 15, compared with 63 on June 15, and 71 on July 15 last year.

The advance in the index of farm prices the past month is attributed to substantial reductions in the estimated production of 1934 crops, a considerable decrease in cotton acreage, a sharp drop in hog marketings, and a decline in the farm output of animal products. The advance was not general, however, since prices received by farmers for meat animals other than hogs moved downward as a result of heavy marketings of poor quality stock from drought affected areas; prices of apples dropped sharply as the 1934 crop of summer apples began to move to market in volume; wool prices dropped one-half cent a pound; and prices of work animals declined seasonally.

Hog prices to farmers averaged compared with \$3.52 in mid-June, and compared with \$3.52 in mid-July, and \$3.98 in mid-July last year. The advance during the past month is attributed to a seasonal decline in hog marketings. Corn prices to farmers averaged 59.2 cents a bushel on July 15, compared with 56 cents on June 15, and 55.4 cents on July 15 last year. The advance during the past month is attributed to diminishing prospects of an average nearly 10 per cent smaller than last year. On July 15, only 6.7 bushels of corn were required to buy 100 pounds of hogs at local farm markets compared with 7.2 bushels on the same date last year. Wheat prices averaged 78.3 cents a bushel in local farm markets on July 15, or practically the same as on June 15. On July 15 last year, the average farm price was 86.9 cents a bushel.

(continued on page 4)

Farmers Union Cooperative Warehouse



A view of the warehouse leased in May by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association to provide even better service for users of the K. F. U. brand, is shown here. The Farmers Union warehouse is located at Second and Reynolds, Kansas City, Kan., about three blocks north of the old truck chutes of the stockyards, making it convenient for managers to arrange back hauls with trucks who make regular trips to the stockyards. Managers who get their merchandise that way are urged to send Harry Neath, well-known to every Farmers Union elevator and store manager in Kansas, is in charge of the warehouse.

"It is my hope, and the hope of directors of the Jobbing Association, that this warehouse will prove so profitable that the merchandising end of our business will soon equal the volume, in dollars and cents, which the grain end of the firm is doing each year," says H. E. Witham, manager. "When men get together in a cooperative, to furnish themselves goods at cost, they are not interested in selling themselves shoddy, cheap merchandise. For that very good reason alone, our managers can count on us for quality at a fair price. There is none of the 'buyer

CORN-HOG PROGRAM IN KANSAS IS NEAR FINAL COMPLETION

All but Six Counties have Met Established Quotas and Authorized by Board of Review to Proceed with Final Contract Drafts

MOVING RAPIDLY

Osage and Doniphan Counties Have Received Checks Totalling Close to \$100,000; Total Amount of Over 16 Million Coming

The corn-hog program in Kansas has moved along at a very rapid rate during the past week, according to a statement made the first of this week and signed by F. K. Reed, E. H. Hodgson and Walter G. Ward, who make up the Kansas Board of Review.

Nearly 20,000 contracts have been approved and most of them sent to Washington for payment. This is 25 per cent of all contracts applied for. All contracts have been approved for 24 of the 105 counties, says the statement, and contracts carrying the Early Payment Rider have been approved for 46 counties. The 23 per cent of the Board of Review continues:

"All but six counties have met the established quotas and have been authorized by the Board of Review to proceed with the final draft of contracts. This work is going forward rapidly and many county committees will complete this work during the current week.

"Already two counties, Osage and Doniphan, have received checks totaling nearly \$100,000 and within the next week or ten days benefit payment checks will be arriving in Kansas in considerable numbers.

"Benefit payments available to Kansas Corn-Hog producers total \$16,846,000 of which \$12,512,000 will be received between now and the end of the year. A total of \$7,339,000 will be made available when the contracts are first accepted, the second payment of \$5,173,000 will be made in November and the final installment of \$4,334,000 will be forthcoming in February of 1935. These benefit payments will mean much to Kansas farmers whose corn has failed and where hogs have been sacrificed because of feed shortage.

"Corn-Hog contract signers were required to reduce hog production 25 per cent from their 1932-33 average production, but the Pig Survey, recently issued, revealed a 37 per cent reduction in the spring pig crop of 1934 and a probable reduction in the fall pig crop of 52 per cent. Contract signers were required to reduce corn acreage from 20 to 20 per cent from the base acreage, but the July estimate of the Department of Agriculture showed a reduction of 34 per cent. Even though a normal acreage of corn had been planted in Kansas this year production would not have been much stronger than on the reduced acreage as the corn crop is almost an entire failure in the western two-thirds of the state and grain yields will be extremely low in the eastern portion.

beware" business when a patron is buying from his own cooperative. That should have a particularly strong appeal to managers who have the welfare of their stockholders uppermost."

T. C. Belden, of the merchandise department of the Jobbing Association, promises managers every service consistent with good business practice, and, in turn, urges stockholders to patronize their firm exclusively at all times.

"When the manager's sales resistance breaks down, and he says 'Yes' to a competitor of ours, he is doing several things to the cooperative that he may not realize," Mr. Belden said. "He is reducing the volume of the cooperative and is increasing by that much the cost per unit of doing business. He is tending to undermine his investment in the cooperative; also, and if every manager followed the lead of anyone who goes around, there would be no cooperative to assure him high quality goods at reasonable prices.

"There is another thing that many managers overlook. They look at the going price of the goods they buy rather than at the ultimate saving they are going to make on those goods when the prorate check goes back to them. And, from what other

institution, does the purchase get a refund other than through the cooperative in which he has money invested?"

When you have need for any item in the following long list, think of the Jobbing Association, 354 Board of Trade Building, and either write or phone or send a signed order with the driver who does your hauling for you:

Flour
Mill Feeds
Twine
Bale Ties
Wire
Nails
Steel Posts
Salt
K. F. U. Oyster Shell
Nopoc XX Cod Liver Oil
Dried Buttermilk
Union Oil Co.—Oils and Greases
Dried Sweet Skim
30% Linseed Oil Meal
43% Cottonseed Meal
Tannage
Meat Scraps
Bone Meal
Rolled Oats
Grain Bins
Stock Tanks
Hog Troughs
Wagon Tanks.

COOPERATIVE OIL CO. SAVING LOTS OF MONEY

There is no doubt in the minds of farmers near Barnes, Kansas, as to the advantage of having a cooperative oil company, as is shown by the following report dated July 23, from Floyd Berge of Barnes:

"The Union Cooperative Oil Company here is happy to announce a 12-1-2 per cent dividend for the first half of 1934. Clay Ingram is the manager."

"The company was organized eighteen months ago, and since that time it has paid to patrons and stockholders \$1,600. This money stays in the community instead of going back east. This shows the value of such a concern in the town, and there should be more of them throughout the country."

GOVERNMENT IN A DECISION TO GO ON WITH PROGRAM

Farm Adjustment Plan to be Continued for 1935 as Planned, Despite Some Agitation Brought about because of Drought Conditions

READY OCTOBER 1

Wallace Makes it Clear that there Will Be No Return to Old Uncontrolled System of Production; to Simplify Production Contracts

The Administration program involving crop adjustments, and as planned for 1935, will be carried out, according to a statement made the first of this week by secretary of agriculture Henry A. Wallace and farm adjustment leaders.

The value of controlled production has been proven, say the officials, despite some agitation which has developed because of the drought against crop adjustment. A return, they say, to unplanned or uncontrolled output of farm commodities would inevitably bring agriculture back to a condition of chaos. AAA officials and leaders, therefore, are setting to work with the objective in view of having next year's program ready for presentation to farmers by October 1.

Simplicity in the new program will play an important part, and new plans probably will include a unified contract which will get away from the difficulty in correlating the different programs as they apply to different crops. Officials have recognized since the AAA came into being that the system was complex, bulky, and unwieldy. Much of the delay in making benefit payments to farmers has been credited to the natural inertia which had to be overcome.

The 1935 plan in its rough form has been handed to chiefs of the commodities section for study after being outlined by the planning division aims, at three main objectives:

1. A "unified" farm contract or a modification for principal crops, with one county production control association administering its provisions instead of several as at present.

EXTEND SERVICE OF WAREHOUSE TO WESTERN KANSAS

Farmers Union Jobbing Association and Farmers Union Creamery Get Together in Plan which Means Much to Farmers in West

AT WAKEENEY NOW

Carrying a Complete Line of Merchandise Such as is Carried in Kansas City Warehouse; Witham Asks Cooperation and Ideas

The welcome cooperative service made possible by the establishment of the Farmers Union cooperative warehouse at Kansas City, Kansas, is now to be extended to include warehouse service for western Kansas farmers at the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery plant at Wakeeney, according to H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. The Jobbing Association operates the warehouse in Kansas City last spring, and it is proving to be a real boon to cooperative associations and stores in Kansas, who can now purchase their supplies at this point and have them picked by truck for a back-haul to their places of business, or have them shipped by rail.

It is fortunate for western Kansas farmers that the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Company and the Jobbing Association have completed cooperative arrangements whereby this service is being extended to them from Wakeeney.

In a recent letter to various managers of Farmers Union cooperative stores and elevators or associations, Mr. Witham makes the following announcement:

"Effective next week, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association will be able to supply you, from the Farmers Union Creamery at Wakeeney, a complete line of commercial feeds, stock tanks, tannage, cottonseed products, potatoes, twine and numerous other items such as we carry in our Kansas City Warehouse.

"Your hearty cooperation will be very much appreciated by the creamery management and ourselves. By working together we can make this a real Service Institution which will result in better service and lower costs for you.

"Fall twine business will soon be upon us and a stock of Farmers Union Standard Twine will be carried at the Creamery.

"Let us know your needs, and give us your suggestions for betterment of service."

"The Creamery and ourselves will appreciate your candid ideas, and by working together we can make this a real cooperative service for our mutual benefit."

The index number of prices received by farmers for all groups of farm commodities stood at 77 on June 15. On the same date in 1933, it was 64. These indices are percentages of the 1909 to 1914 average which has been given a value of 100.

MORE RIVERS AT LOW LEVEL THAN IN ANY PAST DROUGHT

More rivers have shrunk to abnormally low levels this month than in any other July since the U. S. Weather Bureau started its records of river stages nearly 75 years ago. One or two rivers in other years may have been as low, or even lower, but never before has there been such a general drying up of streams in July from the Rocky Mountains to the crest of the Appalachians.

The streams of the West and Middle West, says M. W. Hayes of the Weather Bureau, got off to a bad start because of the exceptionally light snowfall last winter. And with no heavy, continuous rains to make up the early deficiency, the rivers of the great Mississippi system have gone from bad to worse. For example, the Mississippi at St. Louis has had record-breaking low stages for every month so far this year. A river stage Mr. Hayes explains, is the level of the river above or below the zero mark (usually arbitrary) on the river gages installed by the Weather Bureau at various points along the country's water-ways.

Normally the Mississippi River at St. Louis reaches its highest stage from April to July. July, however, was the high-water month in 1865, 1869, 1879, 1880, 1882, 1891, 1902, 1905, 1907, and 1924. The lowest stages usually occur in winter, when low temperatures freeze the tributary streams to great depths, cutting off the water supply. Below-zero stages have been common in winter, but previous to August, 1931, when the stage dropped to -14 on account of the dry weather, there had never been a below-zero stage in any but a winter month.

The Mississippi River at St. Louis drains 691,096 square miles of territory to the north and northwest of the city and St. Louis stages, except in the winter, reflect precipitation conditions over this area. Low water levels have prevailed there since 1930. In June, 1929, the river reached a bankful stage of 30.8 feet. Since that time, it has not been bankful, although in May, 1933, it reached a stage of 27.0, which is within 3 feet of the bank top at St. Louis.

Unprecedentedly low stages have prevailed since December, 1933. The lowest of record—4.6 feet below zero on the gage—occurred last December. In January of 1934 the low stage was 3.3 below zero and in February it was 1.5 below zero, while in March it was 2.4 below zero. These low winter readings, Mr. Hayes explains, were due largely to low temperatures. The usual "June rise" however, failed to materialize and the stages since April 1 have been lower than they ever were for corresponding dates in the last 75 years. This month the water level has fallen 0.6 foot at St. Louis. The previous low record for July was 2.0 feet in 1931. Before this the low record for July was 5.8 feet in 1926.

The low stages of the Mississippi and its tributaries are particularly serious, Mr. Hayes says, because of a normal season of heavy rains in the valleys of these rivers—April, May, June, and July—is now past. Only a protracted period of heavy rains could bring conditions back to normal and even were these rains to come continued wet weather would be necessary to keep the rivers at their normal stages as the added water would soon go to replenish the now water table of the surrounding country.

The Colorado River, emptying into the Gulf of California, and watering the Imperial Valley by diversion, is exceptionally low now, and the water shortage along its lower course is becoming more acute every day. The season of heaviest rains in the lower Colorado basin, however, is just beginning, so that some relief may be expected here, if past performance is any guide to what will happen this year.

BUSINESS MEN SHOW INTEREST IN FARMER YOUTHS IN SALINE CO.

Business men in our Kansas towns and cities are becoming more and more interested in what is going on out on the farms. They realize more than ever before that developments in agricultural life have a direct bearing on their welfare as business men.

A good example of this new and healthy interest is found in the activity of the Salina Lions Club. The service program of this enterprising and progressive civic organization centers around the work of 4-H Club boys and girls in Saline county and surrounding territory. The interest has grown to such an extent that the Salina Lions are sponsoring a Saline County 4-H Club Free Fall Festival, which will be the first of a series of annual affairs. This festival will be held in Kenwood park, Salina, September 5-7.

All central and Western Kansas is invited to attend this three-day exhibition and entertainment, which will give the farm youths an opportunity to demonstrate their achievements and which will promote interest in the work. Exhibition Hall will be devoted to the home improvement projects and commercial exhibits. A large stage at one side of the mammoth hall will take care of the big entertainment program. A large judging ring will be provided in the hall.

Farm machinery demonstrations will be conducted in space near the hall, and those youths who have chosen the use of raising as projects will have the chance to show their work. Valuable prizes, donated by Salina merchants, will be awarded.

An entertainment program, worthy of any agricultural fair, will make the festival an outstanding attraction. Dr. M. A. Hensley, general chairman of the Salina Lions Club 4-H committee, explains that this festival is a development of interest on the part of his club which previously has been responsible for the annual Achievement Day banquets which the Lions have conducted for several years in the interests of the farm youths. Every effort is being made to make this festival a most successful event.

KANSAS OFFICIALS HEAR COOPERATIVES IN TOPEKA MEETING

Questions Involving Cooperative Laws and Practices Engage Attention of Attorney General, Agricultural Secretary and Dairy Commissioner

STUDY THE FACTS

Officials Show Commendable Interest and Learn as Much from Cooperatives as Cooperatives Learn from Them

That the office of the Kansas Attorney General is learning as much from the cooperatives doing business in Kansas, as the cooperatives are learning from the Attorney General's office, is an impression gained by one who listened in on a conference called in Topeka last Thursday.

The conference was called by the Kansas Dairy Commissioner, H. E. Dodge, and was held in the offices of Jake Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Dodge and Mr. Mohler evidenced commendable interest in the progress being made by the cooperative creameries which are established and doing business in this state.

The meeting began in the forenoon, at which time certain opinions of the attorney general were read and discussed. It is the opinion of the attorney general that cooperative creameries so set up as to occupy the position of agents which do not buy cream or butterfat, but which receive process and market it, paying back to producer member all that is left after necessary and lawful expenses are deducted, do not have to post prices as do those creameries which actually buy cream from producers.

A subject which brought out much discussion involved the question of how producers may become members of a cooperative creamery set-up. Some of the cooperative creameries, especially those with headquarters in Nebraska but with much of their business originating in Kansas, set aside the earnings of a producer until such time as these earnings amount to the price of a share of cooperative stock. Then this stock is issued to the producer, making him a member eligible to receive patronage dividends. The attorney general of Kansas had ruled that this practice could not stand, but admitted that a court decision might be necessary to establish the point.

The meeting held over until in the afternoon, when the cooperative of the attorney general's office was present. It was brought out in the presence of this representative that Nebraska laws permit the accumulation of earnings to the account of a producer, and the later issuing of share of stock to him. Other points of law and of common practice were brought out, and through it all, it was clearly shown that the cooperatives are working in the interest of the farmer and producer.

The attorney general's office apparently is becoming more and more cognizant of the importance of this commendable state of affairs, and asked for some time in which to consider all angles before rendering any decision or opinion.

"We believe the attorney general's office and the state department of agriculture, as well as the dairy commissioner, are doing all they can, and that they will be fair with the cooperatives," said one of the cooperative leaders present, after the meeting. "It is only natural that many of these questions should be new to these officials. I consider it a good sign that they are showing their present interest, and that they want to study all the facts relative to cooperatives."

CATTLE BEING PURCHASED FROM TWENTY COUNTIES

Cattle purchasing under the provisions of the Emergency Cattle Buying Plan was in progress in 20 Kansas counties by July 26 with a total of 17,791 having been inspected and appraised for sale, and 9,866 actually shipped to processing points.

Following official designations on July 26, there were 59 primary drought counties in the state with the remainder being classified as secondary. In practically all of these counties the drought relief organizations were complete and in operation.

Meetings were held at Colby, Garden City, Dodge City, Hill City, Beloit, and Pratt last week where the various drought relief provisions for both primary and secondary counties were explained to drought committees and other interested people. It was planned to follow these meetings with county-wide township meetings. Gentlemen were urged to sell their ordinary grade cattle to the government but to make use of available feed loans to maintain registered and high grade breeding stock.

Gullying of sloping land, though the most evident form of soil erosion, is not the most serious. Erosion by sheet washing, which often is not apparent to the experienced eye, is far more damaging in result. Terracing, because it controls sheet washing and gullying, is a profitable method of conserving moisture, fertility and soil, states Hal F. Eiler, rural engineer of the Kansas State College extension service.

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

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T. C. Belden

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1934

WORK AND LOYALTY NEEDED

We never know what stuff we are made of until we are put to the test. When everything runs along smoothly, every one gets along in fine shape. When there are no obstacles in the way, no individuals or organization or group are held back.

When something arises to contest our progress, however, only the more active, the more able ones, can go forward. Only those who are strong enough to overcome opposition can gain their objectives.

Kansas farmers are facing a test which is chowing what stuff they are made of. Nearly everything that pertains to farmers in this drought-stricken area is affected. The Farmers Union, leading militant farm organization, which depends entirely on farmers for its support, is affected. This is a testing time for the Farmers Union.

In view of the conditions which face us at this time, it is indeed gratifying to note that our Kansas Farmers Union is going ahead and making gains. It is proof that farmers, as a general thing, realize the importance of maintaining their own organization.

The Kansas Farmers Union is but keeping step with her sister Farmers Union organizations in surrounding states. Nearly every one of the Farmers Union organization in the so-called organized states is making fairly good headway, and gains in membership are being reported.

All Must Cooperate

The situation, as far as the Kansas Farmers Union membership is concerned, is one that calls for the complete cooperation of every member. It is easy for one to lose sight, momentarily, of the great need for a militant farm organization, in the stress of conditions such as face us now. It is up to each member to keep his neighbors informed of the need and of the importance of the Farmers Union. It is up to each member to attend meetings as religiously regular as possible, and to help maintain the proper interest in the Locals.

Now, as never before, the Farmers Union of Kansas as well as of other states, has the golden opportunity for service. It is badly needed. It has been performing a great service, in the field of cooperative marketing and selling as well as in matters pertaining to beneficial farm legislation. A most beneficial program is under way, affecting both the National and the Kansas Farmers Union. This program can be carried out only when the organization is operating with a strong membership.

Whether the Farmers Union can be of the service it should be, then, depends upon how well it is supported by its membership. Farmers, on whom the Farmers Union depends solely, can determine whether it shall

be effective or not. They hold the future of their organization in their hands, and can make it good by offering their support, or they can make it useless by their failure to support it.

Not "A Little Later"

Of course, each farmer has it in his heart and mind to support his own organization. But many of us have to fight a certain tendency to "let George do it." Many of us are prone to let things drift, expecting to join or pay dues "a little later on." Soon, "a little later" becomes months later, and a year has slipped by; and the farmer's own organization has had to work for him without receiving his support.

It is well to remember that the enemies of agriculture are organized all the time. They are working day and night to the end that the farmer shall receive lower prices for his products. They are doing their worst to see that no laws shall be passed which will provide for lower interest rates to be paid by farmers. They work with all their organized might to see that our money system is juggled in such a way that the producers of wealth shall not be allowed to keep this wealth, but that it shall continue to find its way into the pockets of the parasites who prey upon unorganized agriculture.

Speculators in farm products do not want farmers to be allowed to market their products cooperatively. They want the profit that arises from their handling of farm products in the markets, and they do not want these profits to go back to the farmers. These speculators are strongly organized, and they are glad when they know farmers are backward about organizing.

These interests which get along best when farmers remain unorganized are always looking for an opportunity to spread dissension among farmers. They seek constantly to discredit farm organizations. Any farmer who unconsciously or unwittingly aids these interests in their program of spreading misunderstanding among farmers does more for the enemies of agriculture than any one whom they could possibly have on their pay rolls, hired for the specific purpose of defeating the Farmers Union or any other farm organization.

Strength from Within

Our only hope is to weld ourselves together in a strong Farmers Union. That thing can be done only by the members themselves, and by those who should be members. The Farmers Union's strength lies in the fact that it is largely self-organized. No high-pressure men are sent out, paid by other interests, to organize us. It is a movement from within, and support must come from within.

So, in this time of stress, let us not be turned from our purposes and ideals. Let us remember that now, more than ever before, we need the

Farmers Union. And let us realize that now, more than ever before, the Farmers Union is in need of our best individual efforts and is dependent upon our loyalty.

Let us do everything in our power to keep interest alive in our various Locals, for the Local is the foundation of our institution, as far as membership is concerned.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

IMPRESSIONS FROM COLORADO TRIP

I have just returned from a week's trip in Colorado. Out of this week, I spent one day in Oklahoma City and had an enjoyable visit with the Farmers Union boys at that place. While in Colorado I spoke at the following places: Manzanola, in the Arkansas Valley close to Rocky Ford; Smith's Barn, 30 miles out of Denver; Woodrow, in the High School Auditorium, and at Yuma.

These meetings were sponsored and largely attended by Farmers Union people. It is interesting to know that the Farmers Union is growing in Colorado. The state officials and the membership gave us the greatest cooperation during our week's stay with them. The farmers of Colorado are beginning to see the good that comes from the Farmers Union. As a class these farmers are intelligent and want to cooperate with the Government in an attempt to ease our distressed situation.

As a state, Kansas has not been hit as hard as Colorado. In most of the wheat section the farmers have gone through three crop failures. In the large valley districts where irrigation is carried on, the farmers are being hard hit because of a lack of water. The overhead expense through the irrigation districts is terrific. The land is valued high which means much to be paid in interest, taxes and for water rights. The last few years with low prices to the farmers in these districts, in addition to being short of water, has brought much distress to the farmers residing on the richest lands in Colorado. Over one fifth of Colorado's population is on Federal Relief and the situation is appalling.

Land Values Down

While in Colorado I had the opportunity to get out into the large open stretches where the country is nearly as bare as the Sahara Desert. I traveled 600 or 700 miles by automobile and got first hand information. Land, in certain sections of Colorado, which would sell in good times for \$10.00 or \$12.00 per acre can now be bought for as little as \$1.00 or \$2.00 per acre.

We went to the homes of the farmers and talked to them about their difficulties. In certain communities, for miles and miles, farmers have lived all of these years in sod houses; and in most cases on their farms are rickety, old unpainted sheds and small barns. These farmers, many of them, have been there for years. Once in a while they have had fair crops but as a usual thing crop failures have been their lot.

These farmers are now the direct recipients of Federal aid. Not only the small farmer, but the large ones as well, are being forced to dispose of all their cattle and live stock. There is not a spear of green grass and absolutely no hope of forage crops for the winter. In addition, it has been dry so long that the water supply is exhausted and many farmers are trying to haul water, sometimes as much as seven or eight miles, to keep their stock from perishing.

Something Wrong With System

Government representatives are in these counties buying cattle. The farmer usually receives more from the Government than he would if he were to ship the stock to market. However, there are some things about this Government plan that are not right.

On Saturday, July 28, I was picked up early in the morning by Farmers Union men in Washington County, Colorado, and taken to several scenes which I shall never forget. During the preceding few days Government representatives had been in that locality, and had appraised and bought the farmers' cattle. We were taken out into the pastures and at one place we found fourteen head had been killed. Another place a few miles distant we found twenty-five head killed, and still a little further on, at another farmer's place, we found sixteen head killed.

With the exceptions of three or four head, all of these dead animals were calves weighing less than four hundred pounds. We were told that these calves had run with their mothers on pasture all summer. They were mostly of the shorthorn breed and appeared to carry considerable flesh and were in good thrifty condition. Of course, the farmer who owned the calves will receive about \$4.00 per head, but the tragedy of the thing, in my judgment, is that these calves were killed and done away with when practically all the

farmers in the same community were on Federal Relief. Several of the farm wives told me they would have been glad to have canned this meat for food throughout the year.

We are calling attention of this practice to authorities in Washington, and it should be stopped. I am sure that our Government officials would not approve of this system if they knew about it; and somebody is at fault somewhere along the line. Government Must Be Practical

To effectively combat the drought situation, our Government must be more practical. If the drought continues on, in my judgment the Government will have to exercise increased authority. It may have to declare martial law and take direct charge of food stuffs for our people, and of feed and grains for our livestock. Already, it is showing up that there are a lot of human hogs, and simply because they are in control of provisions and feed they are going to monopolize the situation and make it impossible for the farmer, who has none, to buy.

Our Government may have to take charge of transportation. The Government has large interests in railroads, anyway, and it is only a human act and would reflect dignity on our Government to move this feed and provisions from sections where it is into sections where there is nothing.

Use Relief Available

We stated in last week's issue that wherever possible, we would advise farmers not to dispose of all their herds and flocks. The Government will make the individual farmer a loan for feed. They will allow you so much per month for each animal, whether it is horses, cattle, hogs, sheep or poultry. Your county relief workers can tell you about it and if they don't give you the desired information and make it possible for you to use the help the Government is offering, we want you to write this office.

At our office we have received reports of the serious drought conditions in other states. Your Farmers Union leaders are doing all we can and want to do more to cooperate with you and the Government in making this situation as easy as possible. By the time you read these notes we sincerely hope that the rains will come and that a little brighter day will be before us.

TRI PLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: What are the classifications applying to Kansas counties with regard to drought relief provisions?
A: There are two classifications, secondary and primary.

Q: How many of each are in Kansas at the present time?
A: Up to July 26, there were 59 primary counties and 46 secondary counties.

Q: What are drought relief provisions applying to secondary drought relief counties?
A: Secondary drought relief counties are eligible for live stock feed loans, work relief programs, and reduced freight rates on shipments of cattle and live stock feed.

Q: What are the essential features in each of these provisions?
A: The live stock feed loans are for a maximum of \$400 including any previous 1934 crop production loan. They require a first lien on the live stock being fed and should be applied for through the County Crops Loan Committee.

Work relief programs are carried on under the direction of the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee. They provide for work and other assistance for needy families and feed for subsistence live stock.

Reduced freight rates for shipment of cattle to pasture and water areas are 85 per cent of the regular rate for shipment to pasture and 15 per cent for the return. The reduced rate is 66 2-3 per cent of the regular rate for shipment to pasture and 15 per cent for the return. The reduced rate is 66 2-3 per cent of the regular rate for grain shipments and 50 per cent for hay and water shipments. The cattleman must secure a certificate from the county agent to the effect that he is entitled to reduced rates and present this certificate to the station agent. These rates will be in force until August.

Q: What drought relief provisions apply to primary counties?
A: Emergency feed and forage loans, reduced freight rates, and the cattle purchase program.

Q: What are the essentials of these provisions?
A: The emergency feed and forage loans are made at the rate of \$2 and \$4 on horses, \$1.50 and \$3.00 on cattle, 50 and 75 cents on sheep and goats, \$1 for hogs and 5 cents for chickens. The loans for forage production are \$1 per acre. Applications for these loans should be made through the County Crops Loan Committee. They do not require security but, if cattle are mortgaged, the mortgage must sign form agreeing not to disturb title prior to January 1, 1935.

The reduced freight rates are exactly the same as for secondary counties. The Emergency Cattle Buying Program provides for the purchase of cattle by the A.A.A. These cattle are turned over to the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, agent for the Federal Emergency Relief Corporation, to be used for relief food, or as subsistence cattle. The total price, including purchase and benefit payments, is \$12 to \$20 a head for stock 2 years old and over, \$10 to \$15 for 1 to 2 year old stock, and from \$4 to \$8 for stock under 1 year of age. Condensed stock is paid for at the minimum rate.

Q: What other drought relief provisions apply?

A: Answer: Summer fallow, fall wheat seeding, and feed for live stock loans are available in 50 Kansas counties at the present time. The limit is \$400 including any previous 1934 crop production or live-stock feed loans. These loans require a first lien on crops planted or live stock feed. Application should be made through the County Crops Loan Committee.

THE AFTERMATH

By Frank Chapin, Winfield, Kas.

At no time in our nation's history have conditions been so complicated, so extreme in effect, vital to the public welfare, as now. Looking back over our more than 80 years of experience no period has been so conspicuous and ominous as the present epoch.

All along these 80 years, warnings have been posted, where all could heed, pointing out the danger spots; still the forward march of false theories, unwise policies and receptive moves by dominant interest to concentrate the wealth of many into the hands of the few. However well this has been accomplished, present conditions testify. In all these great shifting events a decided advantage has been gained by the stronger forces, to the detriment of the weaker. So far all differences have been relieved by palliative measures, which lasted only for a short time. In the meantime the disease is sinking deeper, until the scalpel of the surgeon's knife must be used to remove the cause.

In this present outbreak the only weapon labor has for protection is organization and so thoroughly effective is this method that the entire nation was brought to a standstill, under its orders. Local efforts to combat this most serious condition seemed only to intensify and complicate conditions. Still the disease continued to spread until the hand of the government was outstretched, seeking a solution.

Evidently somebody was absolutely wrong or this would have never occurred. Possibly there might have been other factors bearing on the situation, that were made use of, not wholly justified, but really necessary. A great basic principle is at the bottom of this. A principle most vital to public welfare. Public welfare suggests a still broader sphere of vital interest; for, what is the mission of government, but to care for the welfare of its subjects.

Big business has ever been the dominant element in every age and clime. Yet, of itself, it is wholly impotent, without the added element of human assistance. Not a wheel can move, not a thing can be accomplished until the brawn and brain of human life are first called on for assistance. So, instead of Big Business dominating over labor, this sort of idealism should be revised, and the human element be given its proper rating.

It seems that just recently human life has been given a real intrinsic value, if such a thing is permissible. For this vital element had become the cheapest thing in the entire list of purchased elements, as though it could be bought and sold.

This last episode on the Pacific Coast, seems to have been the one factor needed to awaken the nation to the value of human life, and to place it in its proper relation to monetary affairs; for this seems to be a showdown between these two elements; the one to coerce, the other to

combat—that very erroneous policy. Eighty years of experience should be quite long enough to prove the virtue or falacy of a policy. There have been quite enough of object lessons to have crystallized public opinion as to the right or wrong of these two extreme attitudes. Undoubtedly there exists a basic error in one of these two contending elements. To find this one key to the whole structure, is the duty of Government, and it is hoped that this one irritating factor in the equation will be found and a permanent basis upon which all such matters shall be settled.

The present code system, honestly applied, points the way. Yet, even this no doubt must be regulated to its many and varied lines of business, looking primarily, to a just and equitable division of the profits created by human endeavor, as well as the necessary capital, entrenched privileged labor, in every field of endeavor, has been the scape-goat, and load toter for the opulent and domineering class whose sole object is profit and nothing else.

It would seem the wiser thing to do to bring every element associated in productive effort—to bring all—to the same economic level of citizenship instead of raising generation after generation out in the back alleys among the garbage barrels, with not enough of any of the necessities of life, let alone a few of the comforts.

Our observations are from the standpoint of the farmer, save a few years in the city and four years in a higher institution of learning, out of which grew this desire to preach "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men." We have spent 17 years in teaching and at the same time living on a farm, reclaimed from the virgin sod of Kansas. For 68 years this little patch has been our home. For 62 years we have paid taxes in our own county, and have seen the development of Kansas during this time, until we now are permitted to sit under our "own vine and fig tree," to enjoy the short respite from actual toil; yet with a live interest in all of the worthwhile activities of this exciting age.

We have watched this blooming and fruition in civic affairs, all of these years; have been an inconspicuous element in the operation. Very many of the idealisms and visions of our younger days have become realities, a touch of satisfaction to our declining years; yet imbued with a desire to see the final triumph of justice in business, righteousness in all of the affairs of life.

The pioneer, the church and school have made this country what it is, with the farmer, the prime mover. While our work is not noble, yet, we have been a small part in this great mass movement, toward the higher civilization. Many obstructions have intervened. These have either been removed, or our course changed.

It has not been our habit to get blue, so if we could not go one way, we took another; and always we have found friends along the way. So even though clouds have overshadowed us, these have all flown away—and this, one of the most ominous, too—will fold its wings and pass on. The end is yet in the future. So we are just going to keep on keeping on.

There seems no parking place in sight, so while we have a good headlight, we shall keep driving, even in the evening of life till the end.

During all of these years we have had the welfare and interest of every type of human labor at heart, for the has been our lot. And we hope this

present episode will be the final wind-up scene of this long-extended panorama; but let the job be a complete finish. We don't like this everlasting back-wash. Let wisdom and justice be our watchwords and patience our bodyguard.

The Farmers Union and allied organizations, are closely allied with this commotion. A most vital interest indeed is theirs, for the world must be fed.

So the proper division of the dollar created by labor, wherever expended, demands labor's fair share of the dollar it creates. That's the one bug in the ointment—cost of production with a reasonable profit.

STRAW IS GOOD FEED IF HELD WITH PROTEINS

Better to Sow Wheat, Rye, or Barley for Fall Pasture than to Risk Other Crops Says Specialists

Sudan grass is the one forage crop which seems to have the best chance to amount to something when planted late in the summer. Prospects for grain and forage crops are diminishing with each succeeding day of drought, adding importance to the question of what crops might pay for their planting. Preservation of straw piles in order that they may be used for feed this winter is of more importance than is usually the case.

Agronomists are of the opinion that sorghums and soy-beans planted at this time of year would not grow enough to pay for the seed. Sudan grass seems to be the best bet, since it would make feed if rains should come.

Early fall and winter pasture crops are favored, rather than gambling with other crops. Barley, oats, rye or wheat are recommended for pasture. Barley can be sown from 15 to 30 days earlier than rye or wheat, or just as soon as weather and soil moisture permit.

Straw piles, which are frequently burned or left to rot in the fields, will be important sources of feed this winter in counties where forage crop yields are the smallest. There are two essentials for the successful feeding of wheat straw, say crop experts. It must be stored so that there will be as little waste as possible, and it must be fed with a high protein supplement so as to derive the greatest possible benefit from its content.

The ideal way to store straw is to bale it and put it under cover. If no barn or shed is available, the baled straw may be stacked on loose bedding and covered with loose straw. As it is piled by the threshing machine, a great deal of the straw is usually placed where it will rot unless the pile is restacked so that it is on as small a space of ground as possible and the top well covered.

Straw, when properly fed, is a valuable roughage for cattle. An analysis shows that wheat straw contains a total of 36.9 per cent digestible nutrients, 7 of one per cent being protein. Oat straw contains 45.6 per cent total digestible nutrients, with 1 per cent protein. Prairie hay, with 47.9 per cent total digestible nutrients, contains 4.9 per cent protein. Alfalfa hay contains 51.6 per cent total digestible nutrients, with 10.6 per cent protein. In other words, straw is more than 71 per cent as good as alfalfa on the basis of total digestible nutrients, but it contains only one-fifth as much protein. That is why it must be fed with a high protein supplement.

The best supplement for use with straw is green barley rye or wheat (continued on page 4)

FALL IS APPROACHING

We shall long remember this summer of 1934, with its drought, its devastation of crops, its shortage of stock water, its wasted fields of corn.

We shall also remember that farmers, during this trying time, have had the opportunity to turn to avenues of relief made possible because of a friendly government which has been brought to realize that a prosperous commonwealth depends upon a prosperous agriculture.

It is well to remember that the attitude of the government in such matters has been influenced by our organization. We have powerful men who have been elected to represent the people in Washington. We have men of influence and contact who have aided those regularly elected representatives of the people. The cooperation which the Farmers Union has been able to work out has been a safeguard for the American farmers.

This is all something that was unheard of before the advent of the Farmers Union. Therefore, we have much reason to be thankful for this great organization.

Therefore, too, we have reason to support the Farmers Union. No one but a farmer can support this organization with membership. Don't fail your organization.



Winfield, Kans., June 8, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to be a member of your club. Would you please send me a pin? My sister asked me to join. Will she get a star?

My birthday is November 19th. I am six years old.
My sister said she would help me with the lessons a little bit.
I want the forget-me-not for the club flower. Will you help me find a twin?

Your friend,
Frances Russell.
P. S.—I am sending in the lesson with my sister.

Dear Frances:
I was so glad to get your letter and to know that you want to be one of our Juniors—I'll send your pin at once. And it's very nice of your sister to offer to help you with the lessons. Yes, she will receive a star. The forget-me-not has received the most votes for club flower, and I'm glad that you like it. We'll try to find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Leavenworth, Kans., June 9, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sorry I didn't write sooner. How is it out in Salina? It is dry here. Last night we had a little shower, but not enough to help.

I have not found my twin yet. My birthday is on January 2.
I am sending in my lesson for May. I missed the April lesson. I could not get the first question, but I will try to find out.

I vote for the forget-me-not. I take music lessons and like to take them. I guess I better close for my letter. It is getting long and I can't think of what to say.

Your friend,
Betty L. Lupert.

Dear Betty:
We've been having the same hot weather in Salina that you've had—in fact, I think the temperatures have been higher than yours. I'll try to get the first question in your next lesson, when you send it. And I'm glad that the choice of club flower is yours, too.—Aunt Patience.

Leavenworth, Kans., June 8, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:

I wrote to you about a month ago but I misplaced the lesson and the letter both before I got to send it. I had all but my April lesson. As I cannot find them I will try to get it ready before I send this letter.

I found my twin. Her name is Rosa Bender. She is 10 years old and her birthday is April 1, and mine is the same day, but I am 13 years old. Are we twins? I wrote to her and received a very nice reply. I am going to write to her often.

My brother, George, now wrote to you. His letter was published, but he did not receive his pin. He would like very much to have one.

I have three little kittens. Their names are Olla, Maggie and Woot-toot. My brother has three too, but he hasn't named his yet.

I will be a freshman in High School next year. I graduated April 30.

We had 24 to graduate from the Jarbalo High School School district. The Jarbalo High School Parent Teachers' association had their usual meeting. They gave a program and served refreshments for the eighth graders of that district. Mr. Calvin Ward, president of the Farmers Union gave a very interesting talk.

I am sorry that I haven't written sooner, but I have been very busy



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Designed in Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, with best measures 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 5 yards of 35 inch fabric with 1-6 yard contrast. Price 15c.
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NOTICE
Book of Fashions, 1934
Send 15c in coin or money order for our new and fascinating Pattern Book, showing the way to a complete wardrobe of new things, simple and inexpensive to make, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.
Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmers, Salina, Kansas.

helping with the house cleaning.

Your niece,
Isabelle New.
P. S.—You say you like long letters. I hope this isn't too long.
P. S.—Just found my two lessons that I had written out; but got misplaced.

Dear Isabelle:
No, indeed, your letter was not too long and I think you are very clever to be able to type so nicely. I'm sorry that you misplaced our other letter, but I was glad to receive this one, with our lessons. Yes, I think that you and Rosa can be twins and I hope you'll write often to each other. I sent George's pin to him sometime ago—if he doesn't have it now, be sure to let me know again.—Aunt Patience.

Milan, Kans., June 1, 1934.
Dear Aunt Patience:

I will be eleven years old August 17. I am forty nine inches high and weigh forty seven 3/4 pounds. I will be in the sixth grade next term. My final average was 92. I got a spelling certificate and perfect attendance certificate this year. My teacher was Miss Olive Ate.
For pets I have a dog named Snap; four kittens, named Freckles, Sandy, Spit, Spot and their mother's name is Pinckie. I have 22 white leghorn chicks about big enough to fry.

Have a twin? I vote for the forget-me-not.

Your friend,
Minnie Alice Wright.

P. S.—Do you have any pets?

Dear Minnie:
We're all so glad that you are going to join the Club—your final average was splendid. You should be proud of your certificates, too. You do have a great many pets, don't you? No, I haven't any except the little girl about whom I've told you. I'm sure we will find your twin soon. The forget-me-not has been chosen as our club flower, for it received many more votes than any other suggested.—Aunt Patience.

Viola, Kans., June 12, 1934.
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. What are you doing these hot days? I am helping my mother work and we are getting ready for harvest. My daddy is going to start combining tomorrow afternoon. I am going to stay with my grandmother after harvest. I am 10 years old. My birthday is November 8. Will you send me the girls pin. Please help me to find my twin. Will you put my brother on the cradle roll. He is four years old. His birthday is November 12.
I must close for this time.

Your friend,
Margaret Koneine.

P. S.—My brother's name is Johnny.

Dear Margaret: I was glad to have your little brother's name for the Cradle Roll, and I've added it to the others. I'll send your pin at once, and I'm sorry to be so late in doing so. And I'll be glad to help you find your twin. I know you're having a good time. Write your grandmother and I hope you will write again. Aunt Patience.

Collyer, Kans., June 12, 1934.
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. Hope you are the same.
Did you have some rain? We did not. All we have is wind and dust. We are going to start harvesting June 13.

I am sending in my lesson. It was easy.

I am writing to Hazel Morrison and to Isabelle New. I wish some of the other Juniors would write to me. My birthday is April first. I am 10 years of age.

Have you any pets. I have ten chickens, one cat, named Tussy, a pony named Daisy.
I go 2 1/2 miles to school.
Well, I must close.
Your niece,
Rosa Bender.

Dear Rosa:

I don't believe we've ever going to have rain again, do you? I'm glad that the lesson wasn't difficult for you—I'll have to make the next ones harder. It's rather a coincidence, I think—I'm printing a letter from your twin, Isabelle New, this week. And I'm glad that you write to Isabelle and Hazel—I hope that you'll become good friends. I have only one pet—I've told you about her before, I think. Please write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

Bonner Springs, Kans., June 2, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:

I haven't written to you since I joined the club, so I guess it is time. I was writing. I have already found my twin, Pauline Lorey, who is 3 months older than I. Her birthday is June 9th. Mine is September 30. We are both 9 years old. I will be in the sixth grade next year. I have been taking care of the little chickens and setting hens so mother gave me 14 little chickens that a hen just hatched out and they are sure cute. I hope I raise most of them for I want to sell them for spending money for Christmas.

We have four little kittens that just opened their eyes a few days ago. I am sending in my lesson.

Your niece,
Helen Leona Pitts.

Dear Helen:
I was so glad to get your letter, for I had been wondering why you didn't write. Have you had good luck with the little chickens? Congratulations on finding a twin—I hope you'll write to each other often. I expect your little kittens are almost grown up by this time. I'm sorry that you had to wait so long for an answer to your letter—I'll try to reply more promptly, next time.—Aunt Patience.

Of Interest to Women

CHERRY PUDDING

1 1/2 cups cherries,
1/2 cup sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon flour
1/2 cup water
1 tablespoon butter
Blend ingredients and pour into buttered baking dish. Cover with crust.
Crust

1 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon baking powder,
1 tablespoon sugar
4 tablespoons fat
1 egg
3 tablespoons milk
Mix flour, salt, baking powder and sugar. Cut in fat and add egg and milk. When soft dough forms, pat it out and fit over fruit. Make three holes in top and bake twenty-five minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm or cold.

BRAISED CHUCK STEAK WITH ONIONS

1 1/2 pounds chuck steak of beef, cut thick
3 or 4 onions sliced
Flour
Salt and pepper
1/2 cup hot water
Cut the steak into pieces and size for serving, season with salt and pepper, and pound flour into the meat. Fry out a little of the beef fat in a heavy skillet and brown the meat. Then cook the sliced onions in the fat until they brown slightly, but be careful to keep them from scorching. Add the hot water to the meat and onions, cover the skillet, and let the meat cook very slowly until tender, an hour or longer. Toward the last of the cooking, add blended flour and water to make more gravy, if desired. Serve the meat with the gravy around it on a hot platter, and garnish with parsley.

RHUBARB JAM

With your preserve shelf getting low you'll want to use some of the first tender stalks of rhubarb to make this "sweet" for your breakfast biscuits and hot cakes. Chop 6 pounds of sugar over night. In the morning, put 1 lemon, 1 orange, and if you like, 1 pound of figs through the food chopper. Mix all ingredients together and simmer slowly for 3 hours, stirring often, until the jam is rich and thick. Pour it into hot jars or glasses and seal.

YEAR-AROUND SALAD

1 package of lemon or lime gelatin
2 cups of warm water
2 tablespoons of vinegar
1/2 cup of cabbage, finely shredded
1 cup of celery, finely cut
1 pimiento, finely cut
1 tablespoon of green pepper, finely chopped

Dissolve gelatin in warm water. Add the vinegar and the salt. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in the remaining ingredients. Turn into individual molds or into a long, flat pan. Unmold and serve on a crisp bed of lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise or your desired dressing.

CORN CROWDER

For Three
1/4 cup diced bacon
3 tablespoons chopped celery
3 tablespoons chopped onions
2 cups corn
1 cup diced raw potato
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups water
3 cups milk
3 tablespoons butter
Cut bacon into small pieces. Heat in frying pan and when very hot add the brown celery and onions. Add corn, potato, water. Cover and cook 20 minutes or until potatoes are very tender. Add rest of ingredients. Cook 2 minutes and serve in bowls.

QUICK COOKIES

If you feel that it takes too much precious time to roll out and cut out cookies in order to keep your cookie jar filled, then try a shorter method. You can save from one-fifth to one-half the time and make no sacrifice of quality.

One short-cut method of cookie making is to shape the dough into a roll, chill it thoroughly and slice it with a sharp knife.
Rolled Oats Cookies
These cookies are spread in the pan and cut after baking.
Use 1 cup brown sugar, 2 eggs, 3/4 cup shortening, 1/2 cup sour milk, 2 cups rolled oats, 2 cups flour, 1 cup seeded and chopped raisins, 1 teaspoon salt.

1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon vanilla.
Cream shortening and beat in sugar. Add eggs well beaten. Mix well and add rolled oats. Mix and sift flour with salt and cinnamon and combine with raisins. Add soda to milk and stir until dissolved, adding at once to first mixture. Mix slightly and add vanilla and remaining dry ingredients. Mix until smooth and spread on a baking sheet which has been oiled and floured. Bake 15 minutes in a moderate oven. Cut in squares when cool.

CHEESE PUDDING

1 1/2 cups bread crumbs
2 cups warm milk
2/3 cup cheese, cut fine
1 tablespoon chopped onions
1 tablespoon chopped celery
1 tablespoon chopped pimientos
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon paprika
1/4 teaspoon mustard
2 egg yolks
2 tablespoons fat, melted
1 teaspoon baking powder
2 egg whites, beaten
Soak crumbs and milk five minutes. Add rest of ingredients and pour into buttered baking dishes or ramekins. Set in pan of hot water and bake

thirty-five minutes in moderately slow oven. Serve in dishes in which baked.

STUFFED MEAT LOAF

Two pounds ground beef
Two eggs, well beaten
One-quarter cup milk
One and one-half teaspoons salt.
One-quarter teaspoon pepper.
One tablespoon Worcestershire sauce.
One cup soft bread crumbs
One-half teaspoon sage
One small onion, grated
Four tablespoons melted butter.
Combine the ground beef, beaten eggs, milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper and Worcestershire sauce. Line the bottom and sides of the loaf pan with this mixture. Make a dressing by combining bread crumbs, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/8 teaspoon pepper, sage, grated onion and melted butter. Fill the center of the pan with the mixture. Cover the top with more meat mixture. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about 45 minutes.

DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

1/2 cup fat
1 1/2 cups dark brown sugar
3 squares chocolate, melted
3 egg yolks
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
2/3 cup coffee (leftover)
2 1/2 cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
3 egg whites beaten
Cream fat and sugar. Add chocolate, yolks, vanilla, salt, cinnamon, coffee, flour baking powder and soda. Beat three minutes. Fold in egg whites and pour into two layer cake pans lined with waxed papers. Bake 25 minutes in moderately slow oven. Cool and frost.

BAKED MACARONI WITH TOMATOES AND CHEESE

Three cups cooked macaroni
Half cup chopped onion
Quarter cup chopped raw bacon (about 2 strips).
Two tablespoons minced parsley
One clove garlic
Two cups stewed fresh or canned tomatoes
Two tablespoons butter
Three-quarters teaspoon salt
Quarter teaspoon pepper
Two teaspoons sugar
Three-quarters cup grated American cheese.
Add onion, bacon, parsley and garlic to tomatoes and simmer about 1-2 hour. Force cooked mixture through strainer. Add butter, salt pepper and sugar and simmer 5 minutes. Put a layer of cooked macaroni in buttered baking dish, sprinkle with grated cheese. Add a little sauce. Then add another layer of macaroni, cheese and sauce and so on till all are used, reserving a little cheese for top. Sprinkle last of cheese on top and bake 35 minutes for 20 minutes.

PAN CAKES FOR FOUR

(Using a Little Corn Meal)
2 cups flour
1/2 cup corn meal
4 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
2 1/2 cups milk
3 tablespoons fat, melted
Mix ingredients, beat 2 minutes. Drop 4 tablespoonsful of the batter onto hot, greased griddle. Take care not to make the cakes too big as they spread during baking. When cakes are brown on under sides and full of bubbles on tops, carefully turn and cook other sides.

BROWNED POTATOES

4 tablespoons fat
4 whole potatoes, cooked
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon paprika
Heat fat in frying pan, add and brown potatoes quickly. Turn frequently. Sprinkle with salt and paprika. Old potatoes can be used but new ones are delicious cooked in this manner.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

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

Allen County
Fairview 2154.
Silver Leaf 2156.
Anderson County
Emerald, 2157
Brown County
Carson 1035.
Chase County
Bazaar 1926.
Clay County
Broughton 2175
Olin 1120.
Pleasant View 592.
Ross 1124.
Swanson 1191.
Wheeler 1082.
Graham County
Hill City 2174.
Cloud County
Carmel 1056.
Wilcox, 2203
Coffey County
Independent 2145.
Sunny Side 2144.
Wolf Creek 1878.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
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Demit blanks 15 for 10c
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Farmers Union Buttons 25c

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Crawford County
Monmouth 1714.
Walnut Grove 1808.
Cherokee County
Melrose 2059 (reorganized)
Stony 2066.

Cowley County
South Bend, 1561
Tisdale Busy Bee 1986.
Douglas County
Pleasant Valley 652.
Dickinson County
Herington 1063.
Ellsworth County
Burmeister 943.
Cass Ridge 1038.
Excelsior 975.
Franklin 1301.

Ellis County
Excelsior 606.
Munior 881.
Pfeiler 1777.
Smoky Hill (reorganized) 890
Stock Range 1057.
Sunny Knoll 2131.
Victoria 1584.

Franklin County
Columbia 1233.
Sand Creek 1220.
Geary County
Goose Creek 1391.
Moss Springs 1301.
Greenwood County
Hobo 1497.

Johnson County
Harmony 1830.
Lyon County
Admire 1265.
Lincoln County
Dew Drop 454.
Linn County
Goodrich 2090.

Marshall County
Barrett 1071.
Fairview 964.
Marshall Center 1349 (reorganized)
Marise 1238.

Miami County
Bellview 1192.
Block 1768 (reorganized)
Jingo 1737.
Washington, 1680

McPherson County
Castle Hill 1344.
Groveland 1688.
Northside 1001.
Pioneer 656 (reorganized)
Smoky Valley 830.
Smoky Hill 882.
South Diamond 1567.

Marion County
Harmony 109.
Lincolnville 404.
Prairie View 2105.

Mitchell County
Labon Creek 479.
Prairie Gem, 540.
Neenah County
Downy 1127.

Hunt 1107.
Kelly 1253.
Summitt 2111.
Stringtown 2198 (new)
Triumph 1097.

Norton County
Mt. Pleasant 956.
Ness County
Nevada 1782 (reorganized)
Pride 1760.

Osborne County
Corinth 261.
Portis 348.
Ottawa County
Grover 108.

Osage County
Plum Creek 1484.
Pottawatomie County
Arispie 2197 (new).

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THE FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has open territory in Kansas for a few Full-Time Agents. Write to Rex Lear, State Mgr., Salina, Kansas.

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FARMERS WANTED—to qualify for Government Meat Inspector and other positions; Commence \$135 per month. Common education; age 18 to 45. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis, Mo. 44-c

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BALDWIN PARLOR GRAND PIANO like new, half price. Finest to be had. Also small grand very cheap. Write Mayfield Music Co. Hutchinson Kansas 7-19c

Lone Tree 2196 (new).
Pleasant View 1843 (reorganized).
Phillips County
Gretna 634.
Townline 569.

Republic County
Agenda 2202 (new).
Highland 717.
Wayne 2200 (new).
Russell County
Center 766.
Fletcher 250.
Prairie Dale 370.
Three Corners 769.
Rush County
Illinois 794.
La Crosse 795.
Lone Star 917.

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

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Kansas City, Mo.

(Read list of Sales in This Issue)

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You can be careful, and cut down the probability of loss, but you don't know when disaster will come your way. However

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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 July 28, 1934

Geo Flentie-Nemaha Co Ks-21 steers 980	8.00
H E Fisk-Wabunsee Co Ks-24 steers 1047	7.90
R W Hodge-Wabunsee Co Ks-23 steers 1127	7.75
L F Kaup-Riley Co Ks-13 steers 980	7.35
John Bright-Alexandria, Neb-18 steers 1085	7.25
Virgil Schwartz-Douglas Co Ks-18 steers 861	6.75
S M Mitchell-Osage Co Ks-24 steers 866	6.65
Levin Olson-Osage Co Ks-24 steers 1047	6.60
J W Falk-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 steers 1064	6.60
W I Wyatt-Chase Co Ks-21 steers 1064	6.60
R L Jennings-Lafayette Co Mo-17 steers 1170	6.15
Leo Sange-Jackson Co Ks-14 heifers 750	6.00
C O Munson-Est-Geary Co Mo-4 heifers 690	5.75
R L Jennings-Osage Co Ks-8 heifers 600	5.50
N H Mills-Osage Co Ks-8 heifers 600	5.50
John Abplanalk-Marion Co Ks-10 heifers 826	5.50
John Abplanalk-Marion Co Ks-7 steers 817	5.45
Jim Brandon-Coffey Co Ks-31 heifers 700	5.35
N E Gragg-Henry Co Mo-12 steers 1178	5.25
T R Evans-Son-Lafayette Co Mo-4 heifers 537	5.25
J P Morrison-Coffey Co Ks-12 steers 1178	5.25
H B Pauley-Putnam Co Mo-6 heifers 573	5.25
E L Martin-Linn Co Ks-8 str. hfs 650	5.25
Thos. S. Writall-Washington Co Ks-5 hfs 608	5.00
T R Evans-Son-Coffey Co Ks-33 hfs 757	4.25
Mrs Bessie Bassett-Shawnee Co Mo-5 steers 752	4.25
J S Rufenacht-Wabunsee Co Ks-15 str. hfs 566	4.25
Ross Palenske-Wabunsee Co Ks-10 hfs 488	4.00
H C Arnold-Hardy, Neb-8 calves 260	3.50
J C Hess-Crawford Co Ks-9 calves 222	3.50
J W Kesek-Shawnee Co Ks-7 steers 1060	3.35
Jaku Deters-Mitchell Co Ks-13 steers 1060	3.35
Chas Fairbanks-Washington Co Ks-14 cows 1120	3.25
Chas Fairbanks-Washington Co Ks-7 steers 687	3.25
Turner Bros-Wyandotte Co Ks-21 calves 300	3.25
Ross Palenske-Wabunsee Co Ks-3 cows 1333	3.00
H C Arnold-Hardy, Neb-4 cows 1145	3.00
Turner Bros-Wyandotte Co Ks-5 heifers 614	3.00
Louis Roniger-Chase Co Ks-9 calves 247	3.00
Geo Anderson-Grundy Co Mo-12 steers 723	2.75
Fred Gager-Rooks Co Ks-5 cows 970	2.50
Rook Bros-Johnson Co Ks-6 cows 951	2.50
Scheel Bros-Pottawatomie Co Mo-11 calves 423	2.50
J J Hininger-Fargo, Okla-11 steers 487	2.25
Fred Gager-Rooks Co Ks-5 cows 970	1.75
Stafford Co S A-Stafford Co Ks-7 cows 984	1.75
Ed Mauch-Ness Co Ks-16 heifers 620	1.50
W O Sidebottom-Ness Co Ks-9 cows 745	1.50
Ed Mauch-Ness Co Ks-13 cows 900	1.00
J J Hininger-Fargo, Okla-13 cows 800	1.00
L C Cleveland-St Clair Co Mo-8 cows 800	1.00

SHEEP

Shiffel and Son-Norton Co Ks-91 76	4.35
J H Downing-Henry Co Mo-23 70	5.85
Geo Sanders-Henry Co Mo-6 66	5.85
Max Flinner-Leavenworth Co Ks-14 71	6.00
John Peterson-Barton Co Ks-70	6.00
Ted Clifton-Alton Co Ks-5 83	5.00
Ted Clifton-Alton Co Ks-5 78	6.00
R L Loughridge-Osage Co Ks-5 74	6.00
Emma Coop E Co-Lafayette Co Mo-13 73	5.00
Emma Coop F Co-Lafayette Co Mo-13 73	5.00
N E Flora-Gove Co Ks-15 74	6.25
Frank Wadsworth-Leavenworth Co Ks-16 70	6.00
A Caldwell-Sullivan Co Mo-5 66	6.00
Henry Deckwa-Douglas Co Ks-12 65	4.25
C C Bradshaw-Russell Co Ks-49 72	6.00
B F Taylor-Chariton Co Ks-8 82	6.00
Jerome Farley-Grundy Co Mo-5 60	6.00
Jerome Farley-Grundy Co Mo-40 94	2.25
Earnest Vanhook-Miami Co Ks-5 88	6.00
Harold Denn-Miami Co Ks-5 88	6.00
Vernon Balm-Osborne Co Ks-8 66	6.00
Don Good-Russell Co Ks-7 72	6.00
Hamilton Bros-Grundy Co Mo-23 131	2.00
P H Caldwell-Sullivan Co Mo-6 58	6.00
J H Heidecker-Miami Co Ks-8 66	3.00
P H Heidecker-Miami Co Ks-21 86	6.00
P H Heidecker-Miami Co Ks-15 126	2.50
J D Kerner-Henry Co Mo-12 72	4.25
J Magerfleisch-Leavenworth Co Ks-7 71	6.00
F J Magerfleisch-Leavenworth Co Ks-10 69	3.50
F J Magerfleisch-Leavenworth Co Ks-10 69	3.50
H N Webb-Henry Co Mo-10 83	6.00
Geo DeDonder-Lyon Co Ks-8 67	4.25
H L Douthitt-Lafayette Co Mo-5 64	3.00
H L Douthitt-Lafayette Co Mo-5 64	3.00
H L Douthitt-Lafayette Co Mo-5 64	3.00
E S Inman-Livingston Co Ks-16 70	2.25
Guy McKulsey-Grundy Co Mo-10 63	6.00
Floyd McFerriss-Lafayette Co Mo-6 68	5.50
W D Dillon-Johnson Co Ks-23 73	6.00
C T Whitlie-Livingston Co Mo-7 76	5.85
W B Collins-Grundy Co Mo-9 67	6.25
D B Mead-Cass Co Mo-10 66	5.25
C H Han-Grundy Co Mo-9 66	6.25
Albert Haveland-Henry Co Mo-7 64	6.25
E R Bishop-Pottawatomie Co Ks-6 178	2.00
E R Bishop-Pottawatomie Co Ks-8 171	1.00
E R Bishop-Pottawatomie Co Ks-44 87	1.00
Roy Pierson-Clay Co Ks-9 91	6.75
Ira A. Thornton-Clay Co Ks-5 68	6.25
Ira A. Thornton-Clay Co Ks-5 68	3.00

HOGS

W L McKeever-Allen Co Ks-6 243	4.45
Neal Udo-Henry Co Mo-5 240	3.85
L C Gretchen-Anderson Co Ks-9 232	4.45
J A Sheets-Dickinson Co Ks-14 262	3.45
Wm J Lynn-Nemaha Co Ks-8 238	4.40
Frank Walker-Morris Co Ks-6 256	3.85
Julius Busch-Lafayette Co Mo-5 366	2.75
R H Hill-Anderson Co Ks-12 233	4.40
Goemardt Bros-Cloud Co Ks-21 244	4.45
Radoff and Son-Osage Co Ks-7 221	4.45
Farmers Co-Op S A-Marshall Co Ks-6 276	3.60
Harrison Pearson-Davies Co Mo-5 230	4.10
L E Wyatt-Chase Co Ks-10 245	4.40
Cullen Burnett-Linn Co Ks-10 231	4.50
Cullen Burnett-Linn Co Ks-7 247	3.10
Bill Goeckler-Clay Co Ks-7 274	4.35
Jas K. Mills-Davies Co Mo-24 187	2.95
L C Carpenter-Grundy Co Mo-36 189	4.00
Will Kohlenberg-Miami Co Ks-5 214	4.50
W W Parks and Son-Henry Co Mo-12 181	4.25
Walter Fleer-Washington Co Ks-6 255	3.80
Henry Newland-Clay Co Mo-6 235	4.45

Light Butchers-170 to 229 Lbs

Swenson and Skonberg-Riley Co Ks-11 186	1.50
Geo Flentie-Nemaha Co Ks-15 181	4.40
Albert D Wittman-Anderson Co Ks-12 211	4.35
Farmers Elev-Rooks Co Ks-30 187	4.35

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending July 25, 1934

The butter market has shown slight gains during the current week. Extras opened at 23 1-4 cents, advanced to 23 3-4 cents, and then to 24 cents, holding that figure for the last three days of the week. Standards opened at 23 1-2 cents advanced to 24 cents, then to 24 1-4 cents, 89 score cars opened at 21 3-4 cents, advanced to 22 1-2 cents then to 22 3-4 cents where that grade remained at the close. 88 score cars opened at 21 cents, advanced on

the second day of the week to 21 1-2 cents, and remained unchanged at that throughout the remaining four days of the week.

In spite of the fact that all records going back for seventy-five years have been broken for heat when day after day throughout almost the entire producing section temperatures went above 100 degrees and reports coming from all territories indicated that pastures were burning up rapidly that late substitute feeds sown to replace the short hay crop were doing little, if not actually deteriorating, and in many sections the corn crop was being literally destroyed, the very best that the market could do was to show a gain of 3-4 cents. Such a week of weather five years ago would readily have resulted in a 5c advance in the market all of which

goes to show how very difficult it is to advance prices on farm commodities under present conditions.

Of course, there is some reason for the lack of enthusiasm so far as putting up the prices is concerned for in spite of all the bad production conditions coming from practically every point of the compass receipts have been holding up remarkably well. The receipts on the two big markets, that is Chicago and New York, for the week compared with the previous week and same week last year are as follows: For the week just closing receipts on these two markets were 154,155 tubs, last week 161,451 tubs, and the same week last year 172,148 tubs. On some days during the current week more butter was actually placed in storage in the four big markets than was the case a year

ago. It is claimed on the part of distributors that consumption of butter is now running considerably under this time a year ago. Of course, the excessive hot weather is not good for the consumption of fats other than in the frozen form or as whole milk. Of course, ice cream and fluid milk sales have been helped by the terrific hot wave.

Reports of record-breaking runs of drought distressed cattle on all live stock markets are that so far as milk cows are concerned there has been few included in these shipments of cattle other than old culls that were little good for milk production anyway. It is now figured that the taking of cattle out of the country on account of the drought will effect production of dairy products relatively much less than will be the percentage of reduction of the total number of head of cattle in the country. Naturally, of course, that would be expected for all farmers would try and keep their best producers. It is argued by those in the market that should conditions change so that we would get a late pasture season, as was the case last year, and mature a relatively fair proportion of the late feed crops that have been sown and corn to be made into feed silage, we could probably have more butter in spite of the statistical position of the market than we could find sale for. At any rate there seem to be elements of uncertainty enough in the situation to prevent any marked advances in the butter market.

EGGS

The egg market has actually lost ground during the current week and all grades are closing lower than at the opening, this, in spite of the fact that the unprecedented hot weather is ordinarily considered very poor for egg production. Extremely hot weather, of course, is also poor for egg consumption. Extra Firsts on the Chicago market opened at 17 1-4 cents, on the second day dropped to 16 3-4 cents, remaining at that figure for days, losing another 1-4 cent on the second day and the quotation is 16 1-2 cents at the close. Fresh Firsts opened at 17 cents down to 16 1-4 ct, and then finally to 16 cents. Current receipts were 14 1-2 throughout the week. Dirty eggs opened at 12 1-2 cents, going down to 12 cents on the second day and remaining at that figure throughout the balance of the week. Eggs 12 1-2 cents at the opening and 12 cents at the close.

The egg receipts as indicated by the year for the current week are some what lighter than was the case a year ago. It is certain that the quality of the so-called "fresh eggs" arrived on the markets are so poor that dealers have to go to the storage for real quality eggs. There has been, of course, quite a movement of eggs into storage on each of the past week. The quality of fresh receipts that could not find a market, but this into storage movement was overcome by the larger movement of eggs out of storage to supply the demand for a quality product. It is this ever increasing volume of undergrade stuff still going into storage that will be coming out for weeks and months yet in competition with good eggs that has been one of the major factors in the weak egg sentiment and lower prices quoted on eggs in the past week.

SOWS

Howard Good-Jefferson Co Ks-6 445	3.35
Don Yonkin-Caly Co Ks-8 440	3.35
H F Spreer-Clay Co Ks-11 378	3.25
J H McLaughlin-Riley Co Ks-13 315	3.25
H Varenton-Lafayette Co Ks-18 366	3.50
Farmers Elev-Rooks Co Ks-9 353	3.25
L A Thompson-Nemaha Co Ks-5 396	3.50
W J VanHove-Clay Co Ks-5 332	3.50
H R Betz-Dickinson Co Ks-5 382	3.75

PIGS

129 Lbs Down

J D Crow-Cass Co Mo-7 125	1.75
Milton Hettenback-Dickinson Co Ks-6 110	1.75
Adolph Seidv-Marshall Co Ks-15 102	1.25
Jas K Mills-Davies Co Ks-12 118	1.50
John Dhority-Harvey Co Ks-14 82	1.25
Lloyd Whitney-Clay Co Ks-18 114	1.75
Fred Rendle-Osage Co Ks-33 622	1.25
J H Wirsig-Henry Co Mo-6 103	1.50
Cecil Twombly-Carroll Co Mo-7 125	2.00
Fred Flory-Douglas Co Ks-6 128	2.00
Cullen Burnett-Linn Co Ks-14 107	1.50
Cullen Burnett-Linn Co Ks-13 120	2.00
Wm J. Wolf-Linn Co Ks-18 98	1.75
C L Flory-Osage Co Ks-15 88	1.25
Eugene Gibson-Grundy Co Mo-13 96	1.50
G E Munson-Clay Co Ks-7 144	3.00
Bert Pursell-Grundy Co Mo-15 108	1.50
J Monroe Martin-Linn Co Ks-9 17	1.75
Miles Knedlik-Washington Co Ks-12 120	1.75
H M Ronck-Bates Co Mo-7 114	1.75
Abbot Bros-Cedar Co Mo-23 95	1.25
Frank M Hovel-Republic Co Ks-126	2.85
Chas Wahi-Pottawatomie Co Ks-6 lights 128	1.75
Oren Mills-Miami Co Ks-23 83	1.50
J J Walsh-Pottawatomie Co Ks-18 98	2.00
Mrs Annie Moore-Henry Co Mo-23 69	1.00
R W Wilkinson-Washington Co Ks-10 95	1.75
Ernest Morrison-Carroll Co Mo-7 102	1.50
C E Gilkey-Henry Co Mo-9 98	1.25
Carl Larson-Marshall Co Ks-7 101	2.25
Harold O'Neill-Pottawatomie Co Ks-6 110	1.25
Arch Area-Pottawatomie Co Ks-5 128	2.25
Ed Nichols-Cass Co Ks-6 125	2.50
Harry Morrison-Carroll Co Mo-6 121	2.25
Herman Schmidt-Miami Co Ks-6 121	2.25
Herman Schmidt-Miami Co Ks-5 96	1.25

THE FRAZIER-LENKE BILL

There has been a tremendous request from farmers to Congressman Lemke for information on the Frazier-Lemke debt scaling bill recently passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt, which will become effective in a short period of time.

It is impossible and too costly for Mr. Lemke to intelligently answer each inquiry by letter, and the law is of such great importance to every farmer with any debt, that Congressman Lemke has compiled, and The Normanden of Fargo, has printed a pamphlet which sets forth every circumstance that made this a law. It is a common sense explanation, easily understood. It gives an explanation of the law itself, and the amendments that it changes, and a common sense explanation as to just what every farmer must do, step by step, in order to take advantage of this law.

This information, compiled by Congressman Lemke, can be obtained in pamphlet form for the nominal sum of fifty cents, covering printing handling and mailing charges. This pamphlet should be studied by every farmer and kept for reference.

The Federal Court will soon have

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

HOPEWELL LOCAL NO. 809

Members of Hopewell Local held one of their good regular meetings July 20, in account of hot weather and because the year people having a picnic, the crowd was not so large, about 30 being present. However, we had a good meeting.

The main feature of this meeting was the debate on the question, "Resolved: That the Union Local meets the Needs of a P. T. A. 'Arent Teachers' Assn.'" The judges decided in favor of the negative.

Several reports were given on Mr. Everson's speech at Manhattan and all seemed to agree that Mr. Everson is going to be a good man for the job of National President.

The resolution committee presented the following resolutions which were adopted. We hope the readers will study these resolutions in their locals:

1. Be it resolved, That all contracts made between the government and farmers be made through our State and National Farmers Union organizations. We believe that our state and national organizations should sit in and approve these contracts.

2. Be it resolved, That farmers refrain from voting for any one connected with the agricultural department in any way as we believe that they work in the interest of their jobs instead of the interest of the people.

3. Be it resolved, That our Senators and Congressmen see to it that this Government use less brain trust and more horse sense in making laws, for we believe that these brain trusts will result in disaster to the nation and starvation to its people.

B. F. Kooser, D. O. Dexter, A. D. Fitch, Resolution Committee.

Our next debate will be August 3. The public is invited.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called from our midst, our brother and member H. L. Woolenberg.

Therefore, be it resolved that the members of the Bremen Local 2122 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Kansas Farmers Union - F. C. Pralle, Sec.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Ellis County)

Whereas the death of death has so very suddenly taken from our midst Rose Robert, daughter of our loyal brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Englebert J. Erbert,

Therefore, we the members of Excelsior Local No. 809, Ellis County, extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved parents.

Be it resolved that a copy be entered in the minutes of the secretary's book a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

C. F. ERBERT, Resolution Committee.

FARMERS UNION MEETING

Liberty Local held another big meeting at the Liberty school house, July 20.

We had an extra large crowd with several visitors.

The house was called to order by President Tommer. Due to the fact our secretary was absent there were no minutes read. Geo. Whitesell acted as secretary.

President Tommer gave a few pointers on the government activities. He advised each farmer to watch his step.

We were pleased to have with us that evening, an old timer, Mr. Wm. Swanson, a faithful Farmers Union worker.

He said he hoped to see the Farmers solidly organized. He told of the great benefits derived by being well organized.

We enjoyed short talks by Fred Giffert, Mr. Ingram of Barnes, Kansas, who is connected with Co-Op Oil Co.; also Neil Swenson of Wilets, Kas., who is a candidate for county treasurer of Marshall county.

We are always glad to have these visitors with us, and invite them to come again.

Marvin Mapes had prepared a splendid program which we all enjoyed. The entertainment then served delicious ice cream and cake.

The next meeting at the Liberty school house is August 17.

Program committee, Gordon Bros.; eats committee, Martin Boin. Don't forget the meeting at the Star school house August 3.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

MILLIONS OF ACRES RECLAIMED FOR GRASS

One of the results of the World War, as far as America was concerned, was the plowing up of some 5 million acres of grass. These acres were placed into surplus production. Now much of that same acreage, or other acreage in lieu of it, is going back into grass, feed, forage, soil-building and erosion-preventing crops—under the stimulus of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program.

This trend back to grass and forage crops is shown by a survey conducted by the Administration's replacement crops section. The survey is general in character, but the broad consequences of the program are so

apparent a conciliation commissioner in every county in the Agricultural states, and farmers having studied this booklet will then be prepared to take advantage of the benefits this law provides.

Send fifty cents in coin, stamps or check to The Normanden, Box 426, Fargo, North Dakota, and this pamphlet will be promptly mailed to you.

evident that there is no doubt as to the general trend of crop replacement.

Good use has been made of the contracted acres for planting emergency forage crops to offset drought losses, the survey indicates. Contract modifications in the flexible crop adjustment programs opened the way for many farmers, especially in drought regions, to plant soy beans, Sudan grass, millet, sorghums and corn for forage, and forage crops in general on the rented acreage. By using the approximately 40 million contracted acres largely for leguminous crops and grasses, farmers are maintaining and increasing soil fertility, providing a better farm rotation, increasing the amount of pasture and home-grown roughage feed, and lessening labor costs in feeding livestock and general farm operations.

This increase in pasture and forage crops to replace surplus grain and cash crops is said by livestock men to tend toward somewhat less total production of milk and meat, but at lower cost and with greater net return to the producer. Information gathered thus far shows that in the corn belt states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri, many farmers chose to plant their contracted acres to alfalfa, sweet clover, clover and timothy. Where seedlings failed, emergency forage crops were planted extensively. Reports from these states show some variation in the use of contracted acreage, both among states and between the acres retired from wheat and from corn production.

There is definite indication in all cases, however, that a substantial portion of the contracted acres has been shifted to pasture, meadow, and forage crops.

Some of the land has been used for weed control work or fallowing, and only a small percentage has been left idle. Studies in seven representative southern states, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina, indicate that a majority of the contracted acres have been used for the production of home feed and food crops. This use of the rented acres was expected, and is in line with provisions of the cotton contract which encourage increased production to meet shortages of feed and food crops for home use in the Southern States.

Soil erosion-preventing crops were also planted extensively on the southern contracted acres, and only a small percentage of the contracted cotton acres have been allowed to lie idle.

FOR CONGRESS

SEVENTH DISTRICT

I am a candidate for nomination for Congress in the 7th District on the Democratic ticket. Have been a farmer and lawyer past twenty years. Will appreciate the support of the farmers.—Clarence G. Dennis.

FARM PRICE INDEX AND PURCHASING POWER UP

(continued from page 1)