



The Kansas Union Farmer



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NUMBER 1

EVERSON ASKS FOR RENEWAL OF FAITH IN THE PRESIDENT

In Regular Farmers Union Broadcast over Nation-Wide Hookup, National President Praises Roosevelt and Courageous Congressmen

HITS AT WALLACE

Much of His Talk Is Directed at Secretary of Agriculture, whom He Criticizes for Present Governmental Agricultural Policies

Speaking of the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium law recently passed by congress and signed by the President, E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers Union, in the regular Farmers Union broadcast on the fourth Saturday of the month, said: "I am happy to report to you at this time that the President has signed this bill and it has become a law in spite of the opposition of our modern Shylocks and their persistent efforts to influence him to veto this important measure to stop the farm homes and property of America from going through the wringer through the process of illiquidation. This, my friends, is a glorious victory for the Farmers Union and that gallant courageous group of Senators and Representatives in Congress, who have struggled so hard to stop this ruthless, heartless, deflation and liquidation of our nation's basic industry, Agriculture."

President Everson's address was made Saturday, July 28, over the NBC national hook-up on the Farm and Home hour.

The National Farmers Union president in this address called upon all farmers, and on all others who are affected, to renew faith in the President of the United States, as well as in the courageous men and women responsible for our laws. He said:

"I have been asked a number of times when inflation would begin, but I have been wondering for a long time, when this ruthless deflation would stop, and I am happy to say to you at this time that I believe our hopes in this respect will be realized. I could see no hope for permanent recovery. We cannot even start to go until we quit going down. The thing that has been going on every since the World War is that a few have been going down through the processes of deflation and liquidation. So, feel that a new star of hope has arisen on the agricultural horizon that should guide us on our way out of this quagmire of debt and dependency and despair out to the plains of hope, equality and opportunity, where justice shall be meted out to the American farmer through the orderly process of the courts, which however desirous they might, have been to establish justice between the farmer debtor and creditor, heretofore, have been powerless to act, because of lack of legislation permitting them to do so. So I say to you farmers—yes, and to all of you who are dependent on restoring the debtors' law and purchasing power of the farmer (and that means most of you)—let us renew our faith in the President of the United States and in that courageous band of United States Senators and Congressmen, who fought so valiantly to secure the passage of this law, in spite of the organized treachery and parliamentary intrigue of the opposition."

"To you members of the Farmers Union and all of you farmers who have not yet seen fit to unite with us in this fight for economic justice to agriculture, do you not feel that you should renew your faith in your farm organization that has the courage to fight to secure economic justice to you—that has the courage to fight for principles rather than party and to support men regardless of party, who will support these principles?"

Attacks Wallace
Mr. Everson next took up a discussion based, he said, upon the subject of "Democracy versus Bureaucracy or Concentration versus Distribution." In this discussion, he attacked the policies of the government and of the department of agriculture, directing his remarks to secretary of agriculture Henry A. Wallace and assistant secretary Tugwell. He delivered much the same talk that he delivered in Manhattan, Kansas, at the Riley County Farmers Union picnic last month.

Mr. Everson called attention to the plank in the Democratic platform, which promised the enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmers to receive for their basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost.

Still directing his remarks directly to Mr. Wallace, Mr. Everson said: "Now if I am correctly informed you have opposed every effort to secure legislation that would aid the farmers to secure cost of production for that part of our farm crop consumed within the United States. Now that, Mr. Wallace, it seems to me, is the direction you should be traveling in instead of refusing to travel in the direction."

Mr. Everson quoted from a newspaper article which, in turn, quoted Mr. Tugwell. "Our program may become one of crop expansion," the article quoted Tugwell as saying.

"I have read Mr. Wallace's booklet entitled 'America Must Choose.' It has some redeeming features in it. The following paragraph, I think, is especially good. Quote: 'Nothing in this pamphlet is to be taken as final. There can be no final answer to our present difficulties' (continued on page 2)

tion upward as well as downward. Tugwell is reported, in the newspaper article referred to by Mr. Everson, as maintaining that the drought was further proof that agricultural adjustment is necessary.

Mr. Everson said it is difficult to tell, by Mr. Tugwell's reported statements, in which direction he is traveling.

Secretary Wallace was criticized by Mr. Everson for what he said, according to an Associated Press report, relative to man's method of control, as compared to nature's method. Mr. Everson quoted from the press report: "Secretary Wallace at Bismarck, North Dakota answered critics who said nature had shown the futility of man-made control. He said he could not see how any one who has gone through this drought area can say a kind word for nature's method of crop reduction. Man's method, though imperfect, is 'perfect' in the comparison with the occasional crudeness, the ruthlessness and the uncertainties of nature," he declared. "Calling for permanent long range planning, he said production control would be abandoned because of the drought."

Mr. Everson continued: "In reply to the foregoing statement by Mr. Wallace, I wish to say, Mr. Wallace, that we do not favor nature's methods of crop reduction, but we have learned through experience to work with nature and she seems disposed to smile upon us in order that we may have a surplus, so that we may be able to endure her ravages in times of drought and insect plagues and the like."

Continuing to address his remarks directly to Secretary Wallace, Mr. Everson said:

"I cannot see how any one who has tasted nature's methods of crop reduction can possibly favor your methods of crop destruction and I really believe, Mr. Wallace, that if you had a few years of actual experience farming with no other source of income except from farming that you would see this much in the same light as we do. I wonder if you realize, Mr. Wallace, that a surplus of feed crops right in the farmers' own bins and granaries is about the best insurance in the world against drought and insect and other destructive elements and that the real reason why farmers do not have these surpluses in their own bins is because they have been so hard pressed to meet their obligations that they have been compelled to sell themselves short and just in the same proportion as they have been compelled to market these grains too rapidly, just in the same proportion as they have been compelled to sell themselves short in their own bins and granaries. I have never in my life seen so many empty bins and granaries out on the farms as now; and that is the reason why we should apply the debtors' law to the marketing rather than to the production of crops. We know that our power to control production is very limited and uncertain. We have not yet learned how to make it rain and the best we can do is to conserve moisture we get. You might just as well try to repeal the natural law of gravitation, Mr. Wallace, as to try to make it rain. This extended drought surely proves the absolute futility of adjusting production to consumption. It proves that in spite of our efforts in that direction nature can quickly adjust production to starvation."

"I want to quote to you a report from Chicago appearing in the Daily Republican of Mitchell, South Dakota on June 8 under the heading 'After-Effects of Drought to Benefit Farmers, Say Experts.' Quote: 'The immediate disaster wrought in drought-stricken areas later will prove a blessing, according to a consensus by leading packers, agricultural experts and grain men discussing the current marketing dry spell.'"

"At present acute distress is confined to a portion of the middle west and part of Texas, it was said. Even now the long term effects of the drought will be pronounced. Should it continue several trends are apt to come into distinct evidence, it was decided. "Immediate effects are apparent in grain prices and swelling live stock receipts at all points in the transcontinental markets. The AAA to relieve farmers of the live stock which they cannot feed, and in many instances, cannot water. "High grain and feed prices—lower live stock prices—higher prices for butter, milk, eggs and other farm products—lower prices for hides and certain other by-products may be expected in the wake of the drought, it was said. "But after the pressure on the livestock receipts is lessened and surpluses are gone—after all surplus grains and feeds are eliminated—and hides and other by-products are absorbed; then a firm and rising market for agricultural products may be expected, it was argued."

"It would indeed, be interesting for the experts referred to in the foregoing article to explain to the farmers just how these farmers will be benefited after all surplus grains and feeds are eliminated and hides and other by-products are absorbed. Just how can farmers benefit from the higher prices of their products when they haven't any to sell? Just who will be the ones to benefit when that time comes? And who will be the ones to provide these benefits? The American consuming public of course, will be the ones to provide these benefits and if they have no purchasing power, it must necessarily come from the taxpayers even unto the third and fourth generation to follow us."

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LEMKE COMING TO KANSAS FOR TWO MEETINGS

Co-Author of Two Famous Frazier Lemke Bills Scheduled to Speak at Scholtz's Grove, Marshall County, and at Stafford

ON AUGUST 14, 15

Both Meetings Sponsored by County Farmers Unions; North Dakota Congressman Is Much Evident in Public Affairs

Congressman William Lemke, of North Dakota, co-author of the two famous Frazier-Lemke bills, and a national figure in the organized fight for farmers' rights, will be in Kansas for two Farmers Union meetings next week. His first appearance will be at Marshall county, Tuesday, August 14, at an all-day picnic in Scholtz's Grove, north of Frankfort on Highway 11. This meeting is sponsored by the Marshall County Farmers Union. Mr. Lemke's second speaking date will be at Stafford, Kansas, on Wednesday, August 15. This will also be an all-day affair, sponsored by the Stafford County Farmers Union.

The state office of the Kansas Farmers Union received assurance from Mr. Lemke late last week to the effect that he could be in Kansas for these two days. This assurance was given after the Kansas Farmers Union officials had been in communication with Mr. Lemke for several weeks. Mr. Lemke has worked untiringly for the Farmers Union cause in Washington, and has been closely associated with C. A. Ward, Kansas Farmers Union president, in the work at the national capital city.

The Kansas Farmers Union has worked faithfully and vigorously with Congressman Lemke in the fight for the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill, and cooperated in securing the passage of the Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium bill. The North Dakota Congressman is appreciative of this fact, and promised Mr. Ward several weeks ago that he would come into Kansas if such a trip possibly could be arranged.

The Stafford County Farmers Union picnic and annual get-together in Stafford is a meeting which is always well attended by farmers and business men in that section of the state. They have been attending the annual picnic of the county since the addition of Congressman Lemke to the list of speakers will intensify the interest in the affair.

The Marshall County picnic is also an annual affair, which is usually held in Scholtz's Grove. The late National Farmers Union president, J. A. Simpson, spoke there on the occasions of the last two annual meetings. John Tommer, president of the Marshall County Farmers Union, declares this will be one of the most important picnic gatherings of the year for the Farmers Union. A. J. Wempe of Frankfort, one of the outstanding Farmers Union men of that section of the state, is authority for the statement that the affair at Scholtz's Grove will be the largest picnic in the state this year.

Four bands will be present at the Grove to furnish music for the picnickers. Loud speaking systems will be installed. Families will bring their own picnic lunches. However, it is announced that Snipe Creek Local will serve chicken dinner for 25 cents to those who prefer to buy their lunch on the grounds.

The Stafford meeting will also have a well planned program for the entertainment of all who attend. Family picnics are always a feature at this annual gathering. The Farmers Union has been growing rapidly in this county, and a large crowd is expected this year.

It is expected that a number of farmers will drive in from surrounding counties to both Lemke meetings, due to the interest every one is showing in the newly enacted farm debt moratorium measures which were largely written and pushed by Congressman Lemke. He is the author of radical legislation, and is known as a fighter for ideals. He has been the center of attention for the entire nation. In addition to this, he is known as one of the most able orators in the country.

KENNEDY AT CLAY CENTER

National Farmers Union Secretary to Speak in Kansas Meeting Friday Evening, August 10

E. E. Kennedy of Kankakee, Ill., secretary of the National Farmers Union, will speak at Clay Center, Kansas, Friday evening, August 10, at 8:30 o'clock. This will be an open meeting and the public is invited to attend. Mr. Kennedy is serving his third year as secretary of the National Farmers Union. He has never spoken in Kansas before. No doubt he will be greeted with a large crowd at his Clay Center appearance.

The Clay County Farmers Union is expecting one of the largest meetings of the year for the Farmers Union. A. J. Wempe of Frankfort, one of the outstanding Farmers Union men of that section of the state, is authority for the statement that the affair at Scholtz's Grove will be the largest picnic in the state this year. Four bands will be present at the Grove to furnish music for the picnickers. Loud speaking systems will be installed. Families will bring their own picnic lunches. However, it is announced that Snipe Creek Local will serve chicken dinner for 25 cents to those who prefer to buy their lunch on the grounds.

GIVES INFORMATION

Readers of this paper are urged to read and study the article appearing in this issue relative to the Production Credit Corporation. This article is published solely because of the fact that it gives information on a subject which affects many of our readers.

MAY PLANT WHEAT FOR ROUGHAGE ON CONTRACT ACREAGE

New Ruling by Agricultural Adjustment Administration Removes Former Restrictions in Corn-Hog Adjustment Contracts

BUY FEEDER PIGS

No Restrictions on Number of Feeder Pigs Bought by Contract Signers, if Bought Between August 1 and November 30

Corn-hog contract signers, according to new rulings announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, may now make unlimited purchases of feeder pigs during the period from August 1 this year to next November 30. Before the modification went into effect, under the terms of paragraph 3 of the contract, a producer could not increase the number of feeder pigs bought in 1934 above the adjusted average number bought in 1932-33.

Another new ruling permits the 1934 planting of wheat and other small grains without restriction, if pastured or harvested for hay, on any land covered by corn-hog contracts, including roughage for live stock feeding purposes, except for certain restrictions necessary to prevent possible use of such roughage rulings to cover up original non-compliance with the terms of the contract, or defeat the purposes of the contract.

In exercising the new privilege of unlimited purchase of feeder animals, however, the contract signer must either keep such purchased pigs separate from hogs produced on the farm or make them subject to ready identification by ear marks or other reliable means of identification. Within one week following the date of any purchase, the producer also must file a statement showing (1) the date the statement was submitted to the county allotment committee, (2) the date of purchase, (3) the name and address of seller, (4) number and average weight of feeder pigs purchased, (5) statement of method used for identification of the pigs, and (6) through the feeding period, (6) the statement must be signed by the party from which such feeder pigs were bought.

Earlier this year, the original contract paragraph concerning feeder pig purchase had been amended to permit a contract signer to buy animals in excess of the adjusted annual number bought by him in the base period, but provided that all feeder pigs purchased in 1934 were farrowed on a farm located in the same county as the land under contract and were bought only from persons who had executed corn-hog reduction contracts as producer and who had no feeder pig base.

In view of the limited number of potential sellers from whom contract signers might buy under the earlier interpretation and because some contract signers otherwise likely would have to sell part of their own contract allotment of pigs at sacrifice prices on account of feed shortage, producers under contract now are being authorized to make unlimited purchases without restrictions as to status or source of supply. The contract signers may buy pigs from producers in another county or state and those who have adequate feed supplies may buy pigs from farmers who do not have sufficient feed supplies. The earlier interpretation concerning feeder pig purchases will apply, however, to all feeder pigs bought before August 1, 1934.

SECRETARY KENNEDY

IN WHEATON, AUGUST 15

Secretary of National Farmers Union to Make Evening Appearance to Tell of Moratorium and Other Matters

National Farmers Union secretary, E. E. Kennedy, of Kankakee, Ill., one of the four men named responsible for the passage of the Lemke-Frazier Mortgage Moratorium, will give an explanation of same at Wheaton, Kansas, August 15, 8:30 p. m. Also many other matters of vital interest to the Kansas farmers. You will be well pleased to come to Wheaton and see and hear our loyal national secretary.

—W. H. Pierson,

President of Local 2196.

The production credit plan brings into each community money from the surplus money areas, in the form of farm credit, turning it over to the farmer who uses it to produce and what profit the farmer makes, he leaves in his community—S. M. Garwood, POC Commissioner.

PRODUCTION CREDIT FINANCING SYSTEM PERMANENT SET-UP

D. L. Mullendore, President Wichita Production Credit Corporation, Explains System and Methods of Operation

ON BUSINESS BASIS

Wichita Office Leads All Others in Matter of Volume of Loans; Functions Well Despite Serious Drought Conditions

D. L. Mullendore, president of the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita, in a special interview with this paper, calls attention of the farmers of the Southwest to the fact that this new, government-supervised lending agency has not been set up as a temporary relief agency, but that it is operating as a permanent, solid business-like institution, and is not to be confused with the present farm relief agencies devised to aid distressed farmers during the emergency.

"The administration at Washington," says Mr. Mullendore, "is doing everything in its power to alleviate the distressed agricultural conditions. Emergency feed and forage loans, subsistence loans, purchase of drought cattle, and work relief wages for farmers, are included in the emergency efforts."

"But the production credit financing system is a permanent, all-time, farm financing system that organized early in the year, and has been built up until it is the bulwark of the farmer who has a definite place in his community."

Wichita Office in Lead
Mr. Mullendore cites the lending success of the Wichita corporation as proof of the fact that there is a definite place for its services. More than four thousand loans have already been made to responsible farmers in the territory served by the Wichita office, and more than three million dollars have actually been placed in the hands of the farmers.

The Wichita office has led the rest of the nation in maintaining a steady increase in business, even though a major portion of the territory served has been hit by the drought. Loans are made only on a business basis, however, to responsible farmers with adequate security, which indicates the farmer's stability.

One of the outstanding features of the new Federal program of financing farmers is the permanent system that has been put into effect for taking care of the needs for working capital used by farmers and stockmen in the production of crops and livestock. This program has been very highly developed through the operation of local Production Credit Associations, supervised by the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita, which are set up, each of them, to serve farmers and stockmen in units of several counties.

Every County Included
Every county in the United States is located in one of the districts served by a local Production Credit Association. In the 9th Farm Credit Administration district, which includes the four states of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, there are 42 of these local associations; 15 of which are in Kansas 14 in Oklahoma, 8 in Colorado and 5 in New Mexico.

Each local district includes a unit of several counties with a central office conveniently located. Each district is a complete unit in itself, and is organized with a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, a board of directors, and a local loan committee which passed upon the loan applications. In addition to this central office, there are local application writers in each county, in many instances several in each county, who have been appointed to help local farmers and stockmen fill out their applications for loans, and get the necessary detailed information. Thus, the service is easily accessible to every farmer and stockman, no matter where he lives.

The first thing an applicant for a loan must do is to fill out an application blank, which is handled through the office of the secretary-treasurer of the local association. This application blank may be secured at the central office, or from one of the local application-writers. There is not a lot of tape about the process at all. The blank is simple, and easily filled out. The completed application is returned to the secretary-treasurer, together with a financial statement and a definite plan for repayment, including a statement on how the loan will be used.

After the application is filed with the local secretary-treasurer, an inspection is made of the farm, the livestock, the crops, and other items which would be of importance in determining the possibility of the loan. When this inspection is made, the local loan committee passes upon the loan, and if that committee thinks it is a deserving loan, and the security, in their estimation, is ample, they stamp their approval upon it, and it is then sent to the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Wichita.

Not Government Money
If the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank finds it is a good loan, they do not then draw a draft on the United States treasury, and send this money to the farmer. The money is not at all government money. The production credit system does not provide for the use of government money. The government is not putting up the money when a farmer borrows for the production of crops or livestock. Funds are obtained by rediscounting farmers' and stockmen's notes

with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, which depends for its funds upon the note of their debtors to the investing public. The market pages of the daily newspapers, the market reports over the radio, reveal that the sale of these debentures is providing plenty of funds for farmers and stockmen. This system, which is simple, but fool-proof, brings credit from sources of abundant supply to agricultural communities where it can be put to work. This set-up allows local farmers to tap credit supplies from all over the United States, as long as the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank securities are kept good by being backed up by good farm notes.

It's just a plain, simple, business proposition, a plan of farmers and stockmen joining together to borrow money in a lump sum, under a method set up and supervised by the government.

If the FICB determines that an application is a good loan, that the farmer knows what he is doing, and is going to be able to produce some crops, or some livestock, which will enable him to repay his loan, and eventually get himself out of debt, they pass it as approved, and authorize the secretary of the Association to draw the draft. The farmer signs up his notes and mortgages, gets all the loan-closing details attended to, and goes home with the money jingling in his pockets, or reposing in his bank, happy in the knowledge that he can pay his debts, finance himself through the growing season, and realize that he is a vital part of the foundation of the nation's well-being.

Low Interest Rates

Farming is really the backbone of the nation, and every farmer and stockman, in order to make a success of his work, needs sufficient working capital. He can now get this working capital, if he is a responsible farmer; and he pays low interest rates for his money.

At the present time the interest rate is only one per cent per annum on other words, if he uses the money for only six months, the usual time, he pays only \$2.50 for each \$100 borrowed. The interest rate cannot exceed by more than 3 per cent the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank. The local association gets this 3 per cent, the FICB gets the 2 per cent. This makes the 5 per cent altogether. In addition to interest charges, the borrower is required to pay an inspection fee and any other direct expenses incurred in closing the loan. The minimum inspection fee is \$2, which may be changed by the Production Credit Corporation. Any inspection fee in excess of \$2 must not exceed an amount equal to 1 per cent of the loan on an annual basis.

Two Classes of Stock
Each local Production Credit Association is, in reality, an organization of farmer-borrowers. The association has two classes of stock, Class A and Class B. Class A stock is held by the parent organization, the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita, through which was provided the first working capital for each association. This enabled the organization to get started. Class B stock is that held by the farmer-borrowers. Each borrower is required to own Class B stock in an amount equal to \$5 for every \$100 or part of \$100 he borrows. The farmer may purchase this Class B stock with money borrowed from the association. Only the Class B stock is voting stock, thus placing the management, right now, in the hands of the borrowers, the farmers, themselves. And, regardless of the amount of Class B stock, a borrower holds one vote, entitled to only one vote. Class A stock, that held by the parent corporation, is non-voting, but participates equally (continued on page 4)

ACTION INCREASES IN CATTLE BUYING BY GOVERNMENT

Time Effective for Freight Rate Reductions for Cattle, Feed and Water in Drought Is Extended by Order to September 4

MANY CATTLE SHIPPED

Over 30,000 Actually Shipped Out to Processing and Distributing Agencies, and over 50,000 Inspected for Sale

As the drought becomes more acute with each day of hot sunshine and absence of moisture, the friendly government, working through emergency relief agencies and through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, is attempting to keep pace with new relief provisions. Increased activity in the matter of cattle buying; reduced freight rates on shipments of feed and cattle, and modified corn-hog contract rulings, have entered the Kansas picture during the past few days.

At the end of last week, some forty-two Kansas counties were carrying on cattle buying activities. A check-up shows that 53,372 head had been appraised and inspected for sale, and 31,980 had actually been shipped to processing and distributing centers. It is reported that during the entire week the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee was able to accept 5,000 head of cattle daily for Federal government account, and early in the week, a state quota of 500 daily was established. Thus, approximately 3,500 head of cattle were shipped out of Kansas each day of the week.

The primary counties selling cattle by the end of last week were Clark, Comanche, Ellis, Finney, Ford, Graham, Gray, Greeley, Haskell, Jewell, Kearny, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Meade, Ness, Norton, Seward, Stevens, Wallace, Wichita, Osborne, Hamilton, Russell, Smith, Trego, Rooks, Morton, Gove, Phillips, Mitchell, Ellsworth, Ottawa, Cloud, Riley, Hodgeman, Pottawatomie, Washington, Barber, Sheridan, Jefferson, and Edwards.

Nine additional counties were designated as primary drought counties in Kansas on August 3. They are: Cherokee, Chautauque, Geary, Harper, Labette, Nemaha, Rawlins, Rice, and Sherman. Kansas now has 68 primary counties.

Reduced Rates Extended
A recent announcement from Washington, D. C., stated that the reduced freight rates for shipment of cattle, water, and feed would remain in force until September 4 instead of being canceled on August 4.

HEAT INJURED CORN WITHOUT EARS MIGHT GROW RICHER STALKS

Scientists Find That Plants Unable to Produce Grain Sometimes Store Extra Food Values in Stems, Leaves and Cobs

A cornfield stricken by heat and drought so that normal pollination is prevented, need not be regarded by the farmer as a total loss. A hot wind—the terror of the corn grower, particularly in the hotter and drier areas of the Corn Belt—may prevent the formation of grain and yet corn fields may yield much of value as feed for livestock. Arthur M. Brunson, an agronomist in the Division of Cereals, (continued on page 4)

Prevent Farm Accidents

Kansas J. C. Mohler, Secretary

Would it shock the readers of Kansas Union Farmer to know that an average of two farm people each week lose their lives from accidents on the home farms? Would there be an added shock in knowing that this loss of farm lives at home has been going on for at least four years, the time during which records have been kept, and that very many others are crippled for life of whom no records were made?

We read of the appalling loss of life through motor accidents on the highways and note that the total is sometimes greater than the slaughter of battle in which both the purpose and machinery is for destruction of human life. By the enactment of laws and by policing the highways we strive to reduce this destruction of our fellowbeings, but concerted effort has not been made to reduce or prevent farm accidents.

Farming is the second most hazardous occupation of all persons gainfully employed in the state, being exceeded only by the extraction of minerals, such as coal mining, rock quarrying or oil drilling. Farm accidents cannot be controlled by law, and is partially done on the highways, and farm safety lies only in the exercise of vigilance and care.

While all emergencies cannot be foreseen, there are many that can be guarded against and a campaign of safety for the prevention or reduction of accidents on the home farms is now being conducted under the auspices of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, based on the knowledge that most of such accidents are the results of carelessness, thoughtlessness or recklessness and are therefore preventable.

Most deaths from farm accidents come from the use of machinery, followed in the number caused by live stock, chiefly horses, mules and dairy cattle. These two causes, machinery

and livestock, account for nearly two-thirds of the total number of accidental farm deaths, machinery being the most dangerous.

As most of the victims of farm accidents are the heads of families, the tragedy of death affects the community as well as the family. No human sensation is more profound than that caused by the death of a loved one, and when this comes by accident, without warning and with no thought of danger, the shock excites any other of which the mind is capable. On the other hand, the permanent disability of the bread-winner by accident brings a dire misfortune to the family, a prolonged misery to the victim, a disruption of the farm economy and an added burden to those less able to carry on.

Aside from the sorrow and woe resulting from fatal farm accidents, Kansas cannot afford this heavy drain on the man-power of its principal industry. There is no substitute for the trained farmer. The knowledge and experience gained under the agriculture of the state. Farmers there be in all civilized lands, but Kansas farmers with the training, the knowledge, skill and ability needed are to be found only in Kansas and should not be spared.

This campaign of safety by the State Board of Agriculture in cooperation with the Farmers Union and other agencies is based on prevention rather than on remedy. Remedies may be efficient, but they leave their scar, while an evil prevented needs no cure. Accidents don't just happen—they are mostly committed, and care and vigilance are the preventive agents. Don't fill the "gas tank" while the motor is running. Don't leave a loaded gun in the house. Don't put pins or tacks in the mouth. Don't smoke near the barn or stacks. Don't take a chance.

BETTER BE CAREFUL ALL THE TIME THAN DEAD ONCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1934

REASONING TOGETHER

The brightest hope for a better Kansas Farmers Union lies in the fact that its members and those in charge of the affairs of the Farmers Union cooperative institutions are deeply interested in the welfare of the organization, and are willing to reason together and to work for results.

This thought was clearly manifested in a recent meeting held in Kansas City, the home of some of the larger cooperative marketing and cooperative selling agencies affiliated with the Farmers Union of Kansas. A number of farmers, managers, officials and directors met together to study ways and means for improving the service that might be rendered by a strong organization, and to consider plans which might be offered to provide for financial support for the "parent organization" more adequate and more in tune with modern demands and conditions than plans now in use.

At this meeting, a report was made showing a larger membership in the Kansas Farmers Union than the membership at this same time last year. However, the thought was also advanced that perhaps at this time last year, the organization had more support to look forward to, in the matter of membership, and financially, than it now has.

Group Membership

One of the points discussed freely was the matter of group membership, whereby the business, marketing and selling groups might, through their cooperative profits, pay or assist in paying dues for the members who participate in the service and earnings. Much thought has been directed to this problem in recent years, but no satisfactory solution has been offered which seems to have general support.

A committee of two farmers and representatives of the various set-ups was named to try to cope more definitely with this problem.

Opinions Invited

In this connection, every member and every reader of this paper, having the interest of the Farmers Union at heart, is invited to make suggestions which may lead to the solution of the question: "How can membership in the Farmers Union be made more universal among farmers?" Members' opinions are welcome on whether or not membership should be rigidly required before participation in any Farmers Union cooperative business benefits. Members are invited to discuss any question freely by letter with the state officials in Salina.

It goes without saying that, since this organization belongs exclusively to the members, it is purely a farmers' organization, and depends entirely on farmers, that farmers are perfectly at liberty to make any suggestions,

Oklahoma Union Farmer. Those five words contain a world of good advice. We would all do well to heed that advice. Let us meet in school houses, in farm homes and in other meeting places; and let us reason together, granting each other the right to express our opinions—and, above all, remaining good friends after all is said and done.

Our hope lies in our ability to work together, to reason sanely, and to keep the welfare of our organization foremost at all times.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

NEED PRACTICAL MEN IN WASHINGTON

These are days of extreme views. Most people are ready to assert themselves either in favor of or in disapproval of a proposition. This condition is intensified because of hard times, dry weather, and because people in general do not know what the future holds forth.

It is an admirable trait of character for one to do his own thinking and to have a mind of his own, provided, of course that he thinks straight. In times of calamity our thinking is apt to be warped. I was out on the street a few moments ago and in front of a business house a group of some fifteen men were discussing the current issues of the day. There were about as many ideas offered as there were men present. Each man claimed to be right.

The secret of success in an attempt to do anything really constructive is the ability to blend minds in such a way that we will have a unified course of action. Of course, times like these, we have many tough knotty problems which we do not have when times are normal.

The farmers have been fighting a losing game for a good many years. We have been unable, because of lack of cooperation, to stem the tide which has led us deeper and deeper into despair. Today we are all agreed that we are in a bad mess. We are not all agreed as to how to find our way out.

"Digging Out"

President Roosevelt says "we will dig out" but the question that comes to every farmer's mind is how and when.

There is a great army of farmers who have been helped, at least some, by the new deal. This large army wants to support the administration in the recovery program. Then there are those who claim the new deal has not helped them and that they have no faith in it. This group is willing and ready to criticize the President and to ridicule and make fun of the Secretary of Agriculture and about every one connected with the department.

The quicker we can overcome our personal bias the better it will be for the whole country. My thought has always been that if conditions and things are not right, let's get in and help to make them right. We can do a lot more and accomplish more lasting results if we are in a position to work with those who are over us.

Power If We Use It

Farmers as yet have never capitalized on their power. We have never yet earned the art of crystallizing our influence. There never has been a time in the history of our country when economic conditions were changing so rapidly. Conditions all over the world are in such a state of affairs that we do not know one day what the next day holds forth. If that be true, organized agriculture should have its representatives or spokesmen at Washington all of the time. One great reason for the unrest and difference of opinion on the point of our national issues, and especially as they apply to agriculture, is because agriculture's voice has not been heard in the creation and adoption of policy.

As long as we sit back and do nothing but complain we may expect to encounter dissatisfaction. There should be no hesitancy or embarrassment upon the part of our farm leaders to insist that we set in on discussion of all these questions that have to do with agriculture.

Should Have Farmers Union Committee

The Farmers Union is the one class farm organization of the country. Our organization represents the dirt farmers of this nation. We ought to have a committee of at least three men to be in Washington all of the time. This committee should be called in conference with the Agricultural Administrators and advisors on all questions of policy. If for any reason this recognition should not be given, then, through cooperative effort on the part of the membership of all the states we should force this recognition, which is within our power.

A lot of dumb and stupid things are done in Washington because our own practical men are not there. And, if Washington could know in advance what the reaction would be to some of these ill-advised moves, we think they would change their ways and we

UNCLE DORN WRITES TO PRESIDENT WARD

Tells of His Little Book, "The Only Way," and Expresses Desire to Attend Kansas Farmers Union State Convention

O. F. Dornblaser, known to all Farmers Union members as "Uncle Dorn," recently wrote to C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Readers of the Kansas Union Farmer will be glad to read the letter, which follows:

Godley, Texas, July 30, 1934.
Hon. Cal A. Ward, President
Farmers Union of the great state of Kansas,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Friend and Brother—
Your good letter was forwarded to me here by my man, W. R. Prellip, at Meservey, Iowa. He has charge of my book. He and his good wife put up the money to pay for the printing, and they did this without the asking. They are the real kind. I can't see to keep books, etc. I can see to go about, and do so. I can make out to write but cannot read my own writing or any other.

I am thanking you for your order, and you have received the book ere this. I have made a penny for over three years organizing, for there is no commission paid to the organizer. Any more. But I am going on with the work all the same. The different states and members send me checks, and so far I have made out to live; but, and as far as I am concerned, I have this little book, "THE ONLY WAY," to pay my way, and give to each family the opportunity to give something for my care and receive from me a token of my appreciation for their love and kindness. I love to pay my own way, and more than that, too.

I have many letters that tell how well they are pleased with the book. There is nothing I love so well as to do good. The Union papers, of the state, mention the little book. It helps as the members have no other way to know it.

I do hope you will give a little notice of the little feller, "The Only Way." A note or two. You can coin one out of 'he book to your own liking.

Write me and let me know when and where your state convention meets. I would love to meet with you. It would do me good, and I believe it would do your Union good too. If it suits you, anyway, I will come. I want to come. I've been in your state often, but not for many years. It will be a treat all around to all of everybody.

Yes, Brother, I have many old friends, good and true, in your state; and I believe they would be glad to see me. I would like to see them and they would like to see me. They would tighten up their belts and come to the meeting. But you do this in your own good way, and that will be perfectly all O. K. with me. But you write me.

I do little ad in your paper about the little book and about my coming to your state, any time you wish it. Will you send me a copy of your paper?

With heart-felt thanks for everything you do for me. It will be for the organization, too, no matter how little.

I will be 93 the first of November. God bless you and everybody else.

Truly yours, as always,
OWEN FRANKLIN DORNBLASER

Editor's Note:

No doubt every reader of this paper has heard about "Uncle Dorn," the writer of the above letter. Most of us are familiar with the fact that he was one of the original founders of the Farmers Union. When we read his letter, and see the great courage and brotherly love that still sparkles in his heart at his advanced age, we are not surprised that he was one of the few who conceived the idea of a great, militant, militant class organization for farmers. And we are not surprised that an organization, which was given its life breath by men of the type of Owen Franklin Dornblaser, should endure through hardships and overcome heart-breaking difficulties, just as the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America has done.

The "little feller" as Uncle Dorn calls his book, is worthy of being read by any Farmers Union member, or any farmer, for it is a book that will give you a new perspective on the problems of the farmer. Orders may be sent to O. F. Dornblaser, Meservey, Iowa.

EVERSON ASKS FOR RENEWAL OF FAITH IN THE PRESIDENT

(continued from page 1)

ies; there can hardly be even a satisfactory tentative answer until we decide which way we want to go. That question should be debated throughout America, and on the highest possible plane. It should be debated in congress in public forums in city and in country schoolhouse meetings in every state.

This time, our course must not be decided behind closed doors, either in Washington or in the state capitals. The people must be let in on the problem. This time, let us open the doors and debate our future course throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"We must not only find a new leadership, but a common will to support a planned and statesmanlike purpose." Unquote.

"The foregoing paragraph indicates clearly that Mr. Wallace welcomes a full and free discussion of these problems, so as an actual farmer and a constructionist and not a destructionist, I shall continue to discuss them."

"Of course, Mr. Wallace, you must be well aware that the American people thought they chose a year ago last November. The promises in the platform were clear and plain. I call your attention to the plank in the Democratic Platform, which promised the enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmers to receive for their basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost."

"Now if I am correctly informed

would avoid a lot of the controversies which we now have out in the country.

you have opposed every effort to secure legislation that would aid the farmers to secure cost of production for that part of our farm crop consumed within the United States. Now that, Mr. Wallace, it seems to me, is the direction you should be travelling instead of refusing to travel in the direction."

At this point, Mr. Everson quoted a number of verses which he had written, bearing on the subject of Wallace and Tugwell, and the government's present agricultural policies. Then he continued with additional remarks directed to Mr. Wallace. He said:

"I am very sure, Mr. Wallace, that if these surpluses of farm crops that you talk so much about were out there on the farms there would be purchasing and debt paying power yet available out at the crossroads to keep farmers and people generally off the relief rolls and I am confident, too, that you would have no difficulty in securing the cooperation of farmers in such a program, because the farmers, and in fact people generally would soon realize that it was to their mutual interest to do so. They would be glad to accept 'cost of production' as the meter by which to measure the volume and the velocity at which their products should be permitted to enter the markets and just as prices of our products should fall below cost of production, they would be withheld from the markets leaving surpluses to accumulate on the farms as an insurance against drought, pestilence and famine. This is just common sense and would not cost taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars to administer. It would not require an ever increasing bureaucracy of public officials many of whom know much less about the practical solution of our problems than the average farm boy or girl, who has had actual and practical experience from living the farm life."

"I am apprehensive, therefore—perhaps too apprehensive—that the government of the States may, in future times, end in a monarchy. But this catastrophe, I think, may be long delayed, if in our proposed system we do not sow the seeds of contention, faction, and tumult, by making our posts of honor places of profit. If we do, I fear that, though we employ at first a number and not a single person, the number will, in time, be set aside; it will only nourish the fetus of a king (as the honorable gentlemen from Virginia very aptly expressed it), and a king will the sooner be set over us." Unquote.

"The foregoing extract from that speech by one of America's foremost pioneer patriots surely contains much food for thought in shaping policies of government that are to endure and in spite of repeated promises in party platforms to abolish unnecessary and burdensome boards, bureaus and commissions, the tendencies toward bureaucracy continues to grow at an alarming pace and with ever increasing burdens of taxes. Many of these boards and bureaus, yes, and even some divisions within the same department operate at cross purposes with each other such as the destroying of cotton by plowing it under in one field, while spreading cotton poison dust to kill the boll weevil and save cotton in an adjoining field."

Membership Growing

"I am happy to report to you that the membership that has been reported at the National Farmers Union office is approximately 50 per cent greater than last year at this time."

"I appeal to you unorganized farmers listening in today to unite with the Farmers Union and help us to develop an agricultural democracy

throughout the length and breadth of this nation so that through Education, and Cooperation we may place agriculture, our basic industry in a position of equality with other industries in the economic life of the nation. In states where you have a state organization get in touch with your state office or some local or county organization near you. They will be glad to show you how you can become members. In the states that do not have state organizations write E. E. Kennedy, our National Secretary, at Kankakee, Illinois. He will be glad to show you how you can start a local in your community."

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: Why is the program to reduce agricultural production being continued in the face of the worst drought of this century?

A: A continuation of this program to limit, rather than reduce, agricultural production is necessary to prevent another over-expansion of production and consequent return of low parity prices.

Q: Why is over-expansion of production expected unless there is some limitation?

A: The drought has combined with the various adjustment programs to reduce production. By the law of supply and demand, this cut in production will bring about increased prices. When the prices had reached a high enough point to encourage more production, overexpansion and another accumulation of surplus commodities will result unless there is some type of limitation.

Q: Wouldn't production adjust itself automatically to demand of the government employed a "hands off" policy?

A: Yes, but, as in the past, this automatic adjustment would be accompanied by another depression and ruinously low prices for many farmers. Many of them would be bankrupt. Only the better ones would weather the storm.

Q: If only the better farmers wouldn't the low price and depression periods be valuable in weeding out the inefficient farmers?

A: This application of survival of the fittest would not be as satisfactory as its operation in the animal kingdom would indicate. When an animal fails to keep up with the group, he is eliminated by the process of dying. The human, crowded out by financial reverses is not eliminated. He simply becomes a public charge and every one crowded out adds to the burden of his fellow men.

A continuation of this process might increase the burden to the point of wrecking the economic structure of the nation. Certainly it would bring about open rebellion among the unfortunate.

Q: Isn't it folly to reduce or limit production when people are in actual want?

A: The folly was in starving amid plenty. Certainly, the vast surpluses which we had during the depression did not help to feed the thousands in want. Heavy production, when it decreases our purchasing power, is not a remedy for bread lines. The adjustment administration has no intention of cutting production to a point dangerously near national needs. Indeed, plans are being made now to establish a reserve supply of all basic commodities. This reserve would act as an additional safety factor.

The production credit system is the Federal Reserve system for agriculture.

FAITH WITHOUT WORKS

One of the first lessons taught to mankind was that a man who depended on faith alone to do him any good, while he sat around and did not help himself, was doomed to disappointment.

Faith of the right kind is a wonderful thing; but actual support of a movement, accompanied by work, does it a lot more good than simply having faith in it.

Most every farmer has a lot of faith in the Farmers Union. They admit it is essential to organize. They have faith that if farmers were organized with ninety percent of their number in the Farmers Union, their power would be virtually unlimited. Simply having that faith is not going to get things done.

Now, if all the farmers who have faith in the Farmers Union would suddenly wake up to their responsibilities and to their opportunities, and become doers instead of hearers, what a wonderful position agriculture would be placed in over night!

The Farmers Union of Kansas needs doers. Action is needed. Work must be done. The Union has plenty to work for, but not enough to do the work. While there is plenty to do, not too much is required of any one member. One of the first things needed is for those who are delinquent in their dues to pay up to date. Another step would be for each member to get another member in the organization. Another step which might be taken by many members who have the faith but who may be lacking in the works part of it, is regular attendance of Local meetings. Another step toward a better Farmers Union would be more complete patronage of the various Farmers Union cooperative marketing and selling agencies.

If you feel that you have all the faith you need, check up and see how you stand on the works end of the Farmers Union.

Of Interest to Women

STUFFED PEPPERS

Six small green peppers, or three large green peppers, cut in half lengthwise.
Three tablespoons tapoca
One teaspoon salt.
One-eighth teaspoon pepper
One tablespoon onion, finely chopped.
Two cups cooked meat, ground
One and one-half cups canned tomatoes.
One-half cup bread crumbs, buttered.
One-half cup stock, or one-half cup hot water and four tablespoons butter.
Cut slice from top of each small pepper, or cut large peppers lengthwise. Remove seeds and parboil for 5 minutes. Combine tapoca, salt, pepper, onion, meat and tomatoes; fill peppers with tapoca mixture and sprinkle with crumbs. Set upright in baking dish and bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 30 minutes, basting frequently with stock. Serves 6.

COCONUT BUTTER FROSTING

One-half cup butter
Two cups confectioner's sugar
One-fourth cup cream
One-half teaspoon vanilla
One and one-half cups coconut
Cream butter, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Thin with cream as mixture becomes stiff. Add vanilla. When frosting is of consistency of whipped cream, spread on cake. Sprinkle with coconut. Makes enough frosting to cover tops of two 9-inch layers.

OATMEAL BROWN BETTY

4 cups sliced apples
3-4 cup quick cooking oats (uncooked).
1-2 tablespoons cooking oil
1-3 cup brown sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
Cinnamon
1-2 cup milk
Bread crumbs
Mix oil and salt thoroughly with oats. In oiled pan place layers of apple and oatmeal, some brown sugar and cinnamon. Repeat, ending with layer of apple. Add milk. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and cover with bread crumbs. Place chops and potatoes and corn on bottom rack, and meat Brown Betty on top rack. Bake for one and one-half hours at 350 degrees Fahrenheit.

STUFFED PORK CHOPS

In purchasing chops have them cut thick and make a pocket in the center of each piece for stuffing. Fill with dressing made of the following ingredients:
4 cups stale bread crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons cooking oil
1 teaspoon finely chopped sage
2 tablespoons finely chopped onions
Water to moisten
Add seasonings to crumbs and brown in oil in frying pan. Moisten crumbs with water. Stuff chops, salt and pepper them, roll in flour and brown in frying pan on each side. Place in baking dish and cover bottom of dish with milk or water.

BRAIDED BREAD

2 cups of scalded milk
1 tablespoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1-2 ounce compressed yeast dissolved in 1-2 cup warm water
6 to 7 cups of flour
Put the salt, sugar and butter in a large mixing bowl; pour on the hot milk. When lukewarm add dissolved yeast and 5 cups of flour; mix and stir well with knife or mixing spoon. Add remaining flour, mix and turn the dough on a floured board and knead until soft and elastic. Put back into the bowl, moisten, cover and let rise in a warm place until double its bulk; cut down, toss on a floured



8292. Girls' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 8, 12, 14, and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2 1-4 yds 35 inch fabric with 5-8 yard contrast. Price 15c.

8294. Ladies' House Frock
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Since 38 requires 3 2-3 yds of 35 inch fabric. Price 15c.

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.

board, divide into halves, knead slightly, twist the strands evenly, prick with a fork, then twist into braid. Place each braided loaf into a flour-dusted pan to rise until light. Brush top of bread over with yolk of well beaten egg to which a tablespoon of cold water has been added, and sprinkle with poppy seeds. Bake in a 450-degree oven forty-five to sixty minutes, and cool in a draft to form a hard crust.

SOUR CREAM SPICE CAKE

1 cup thick sour cream
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon cloves
1-4 teaspoon nutmeg
1-3 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon baking powder
2-3 cup raisins
1-3 cup nuts
Beat cream, add rest of ingredients, beat two minutes. Pour into loaf pan lined with waxed paper. Bake 40 minutes in moderately slow oven. Cool and frost.

Creamy Frosting

3 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon hot coffee
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup sifted confectioner's sugar.
Mix ingredients and beat one minute. Let stand for several minutes, then beat until creamy and frost the cake.

RED DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

1-2 cups sifted pastry flour
1-2 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs, beaten light
1-2 cup buttermilk
1-2 cup boiling water
2 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted

1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon vanilla
Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt and sift three times. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs. Beat mixture vigorously. Add flour and buttermilk alternately, a small amount at a time. Pour the boiling water into the melted chocolate; mix quickly. Add soda to chocolate and stir until thick. Cool slightly before adding to cake batter. Mix thoroughly. Add vanilla. Bake in two oiled 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) for twenty-five minutes. To make three 10-inch layers, double recipe.

UP-SIDE DOWN CAKE

The same old fruit sauce is—just the same old fruit sauce. But fruit up-and-over cake is—well, try it! Make it of whatever fruit you like. Personally, I'm partial to peaches, apricots, pineapple or some other light colored, halved or sliced fruit. But berries, apple sauce, cherries or half a dozen other fruits will do as nicely. Serve it at a family supper, for Sunday dinner, or as a refreshment at an afternoon club or evening party.
Mix one-fourth cup of melted butter with one-half cup of brown sugar in an iron skillet. Add one-fourth cup of fruit juice and cook for three minutes. Sprinkle with two cups of drained canned fruit and cover with a batter made by mixing in customary cake fashion three-fourths cup of brown sugar, one-fourth cup of butter, one beaten egg, one and one fourth cups of flour sifted with one-fourth teaspoon of salt, and two teaspoons of baking powder and one-half cup of either milk or fruit juice. If a dark fruit is used, milk is to be preferred. Spread the cake mixture well over the contents of the skillet. Bake in a moderate oven for thirty to thirty-five minutes. Serve with fruit side up and top with whipped cream.

BEEF AND CORN PUDDING

Two pounds ground beef
One can corn
One tablespoon bacon drippings
One cup meat stock or water
One teaspoon minced onion
One tablespoon browned flour
Salt and pepper
Grated cheese
Brown the onion in bacon drippings, then add the browned flour. Add the meat stock or water and season to taste with salt and pepper. Put alternate layers of corn and ground beef in a buttered casserole dish. Pour over this the sauce. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until the meat is done, about forty-five minutes. Just a few minutes before serving, uncover and sprinkle the top with grated cheese. Return to the oven long enough to melt the cheese.

SAVORY EGGS

Yum—You! This is a delicious dish and so unusual. Use 6 eggs, 2 medium-sized onions, 3 tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon vinegar, salt and paprika to taste, 1-2 cup stale bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon grated cheese. Heat 1-2 tablespoons butter in a frying pan and cook in it the onions which have been peeled and finely minced until light brown. Turn the onions into a baking dish that can be sent to the table; spread them over the bottom of the dish and break the eggs over them. Add the vinegar and seasoning and sprinkle with the bread crumbs that have been fried in the remaining 1-2 tablespoons butter. Put the cheese over the top and bake in a moderate oven until the eggs are set.—Mrs. Laura Davidson, Chanute, Kansas.

ESCALLOPED TOMATOES

3 cups tomatoes
2-3 cup cracker crumbs
1-4 cup butter
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1-4 teaspoon celery salt
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1-4 teaspoon sugar
Mix ingredients and pour into buttered baking dish. Bake 25 minutes in moderate oven. Serve in dish in which baked.

Kansan Is Fair's Tiny Visitor



The youngest World's Fair visitor? Colleen Ludwig, 5 months old. Here she is seen just after entering the gates, taking a bit of a nap carried, propelled and manned by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ludwig of Paola, Kansas.

GRAHAM CRACKER CRUST

Two and one-half cups very fine sifted graham cracker crumbs.
Two tablespoons sugar
One-fourth teaspoon cinnamon
One-fourth teaspoon nutmeg
Two-thirds cup softened butter (not melted)
One egg yolk
Cream butter and sugar, add spices, crumbs and yolk. Mix well. Grease cake or pie pan well and press firmly against sides and bottom with fingers. Sufficient for 9-inch pie pan.

FRUIT PUDDING

3 tablespoons butter
1-2 cup sugar
1 egg
1-2 cup cocoa
2-3 cup flour
2-3 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon soda
1 cup milk
1-2 cups water
1 cup currants
Put the 1-2 cups water, 1 cup sugar and currants together in a 2-quart saucepan and heat boiling hot. Make pudding batter by creaming butter and sugar together. Beat in egg. Sift dry ingredients together. Add alternately with milk. Pour pudding batter into saucepan on top of liquid. Cook 50 or 60 minutes.

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, 2137
Brown County
Carson 1035.
Chase County
Bazaar 1926.
Clay County
Broughton 2173
Olive Hill, 1120.
Pleasant View 592.
Ross 1124.
Swanson 1191.
Wheeler 1082.
Graham County
Hill City 2174.
Cloud County
Carmel 1056.
Wilcox, 2203
Crawford County
Monmouth 1714.

Walnut Grove 1308.

Coffey County
Independent 2145.
Sunny Side 2144.
Wolf Creek 1878.

Cherokee County
Melrose 2059 (reorganized).
Stony 2066.

Cowley County
South Bend, 1561
Munroe 881.
Douglas County
Pleasant Valley 552.
Dickinson County
Herington 1063.

Ellsworth County
Burmeister 943.
Cass Ridge 1038.
Excelsior 975.
Franklin 1301.

Ellis County
Excelsior 606.
Munroe 881.
Pfeifer 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 1901.
Greenwood County
Hobo 1497.

Johnson County
Harmony 1830.
Lyon County
Admire 1255.

Lincoln County
Dew Drop 454.
Linn County
Goodrich 2090.

Marshall County
Barrett 1071
Corinth 261.
Fairview 964.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Demit blanks 15 for 10c
Local Secy's Receipt Books 25c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c

Farmers Union Song Leaflets,
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Business Manuals, now used
Instead of Ritual, each 5c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c
Ladies Auxiliary Pins 50c
per dozen 10c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

PRACTICE COOPERATION

It is easy to talk of cooperation, and to boost for our own cooperative Farmers Union organizations. It is another thing to practice what we preach, and to support our Farmers Union business and marketing institutions.

Every Member has the opportunity to prove his Farmers Union religion by patronizing his own Farmers Union setups.

READ THE ADS of the various Farmers Union institutions as they are published in the Kansas Union Farmer. Then patronize the Farmers Union organizations whenever possible.

In this way, you help yourself, for these companies and associations are your own.

Marshall Center 1349 (reorganized)

Bellevue 1192
Block 1768 (reorganized)
Jingo 1737.
Washington, 1680

McPherson County
Castle Hill 1344.
Groveland 1688.
Northside 1001.

Pioneer 656 (reorganized)
Smoky Valley 830.
South Diamond 1567.

Marion County
Harmony 1180.
Lincolnville 404.
Prairie View 2105.

Mitchell County
Labon Creek 479.
Prairie Gem, 540.
Namaha County

Downy 1127.
Hunt 1107.
Kelly 1253.
Summitt 2111.
Stringtown 2198 (new)
Triumph, 1027.

Norton County
Mt. Pleasant 956.
Ness County
Nevada 1782 (reorganized)
Pride 1780.

Osborne County
Portis 348.
Ottawa County
Grover 108.

Osage County
Plum Creek 1454.
Pottawatomie County
Arispie 2197 (new).
Lone Tree 2196 (new).
Pleasant View 1843 (reorganized).

Phillips County
Gretna 634.
Townline 569.

Republic County
Agenda 2202 (new).
Highland 717.
Wayne 2200 (new).

Rice County
Pleasant Hill, 1387.
Russell County
Center 766.
Pioneer 250.

Prairie Dale 370.
Three Corners 769.
Rush County
Illinois 794.

La Crosse 795.
Lone Star 917.
Sunflower 1237.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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.

FOR SALE—140 acres irrigated.—Good location, soil, crops—\$4,500.—Terms—J. M. Wildboor, Delta Colorado. 8-16p

SPRING AND FALL DUROC boars and gilts. Colonel Snapper, Uneda Clipper and Gold Standard breeding. (The best of the Middle West.)—NELSON BROS. Colony, Kan. 7-26c

TEACHERS: We have vacancies, rural, grades, high schools; all departments. Teacher's Exchange Kansas City, Kansas. 8-16p

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. 11-34p

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

DEAD ANIMALS removed free. Tell Central charge toll call to us if animals good condition. Salina Rendering Works, Phone 360, Salina, Kansas 11-34p

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

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HOTEL PRESIDENT

Comfort, luxury and world-famous hospitality, circulating ice water and ventilated valet service doors. Marvellous food in Coffee Shop and the Walnut Room. Garage directly opposite entrance.

JUST OUT OF THE NOISE ZONE

450 ROOMS

From 2 Single

PERCY TYRRELL
Managing Director

KANSAS CITY
MISSOURI

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

General Office

354 Board of Trade Bldg
Kansas City, Missouri

Wakeney Warehouse
Farmers Union
Creamery

Kansas City Warehouse
2nd and Reynolds
Kansas City, Kansas

PATRONIZE YOUR WAREHOUSES

Write us for Car Load Prices on WIRE, NAILS, FENCING, HAY TIES, SALT, OYSTER SHELL, TANKAGE and MEAT SCRAPS, COTTON SEED CAKE, COLD PRESS CAKE, FLOUR and MILL FEED, Etc.

Stocks of BINDER TWINE at the following points: WAKEENEY, NORTON, DODGE CITY, SALINA, TOPEKA, HUTCHINSON, WICHITA, ST. JOSEPH, WINFIELD, PARSONS, MANHATTAN, IOLA, LANSING and KANSAS CITY.

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to market your dairy products
COOPERATIVELY
through the facilities of the

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kans.

Wakeney, Kans.

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of marketing live stock in your own pockets. You can do this in one way only, and that is by shipping to your own

COOPERATIVE

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

You are represented on the Kansas City and Wichita Markets by your own firm, owned and operated by farmers for farmers

Over \$225,000 Profits Refunded to Farmers

Market your next animal, truck shipment or car load through Your Own Firm

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Stock Yards

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.

(Read list of Sales in This Issue)

The Risk is Too Great

for you to carry it yourself on your property.

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

You Can Insure Against Loss

Insure Mutually with us at a saving of 20 per cent, or more.—Join our 15,000 or more satisfied policy holders. Why not have the best.

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

Insurance protection against Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance

