THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization :-: *Education* :-: *Co-operation*

VOLUME XXVIII — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1935 — NUMBER 22

THIS IS CONVENTION WEEK

Thirtieth Annual Meeting Taking Place Now In Iola

Members from All over Kansas Gather to Take Part in Formulating Policies for Another Year for Organized Agriculture

WILL MAKE MORE HISTORY

Iola Is Prepared to Make this a Farmers Union Annual Convention Long to Be Remembered by All Those Who Attend

By the time this issue of the Kansas Farmer reaches its readers, the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union will be in session at Iola. Thus, again, the Kansas leaders in organized agricultural thought and activity are coming together on October 29 to November 1 inclusive, to study our common problems, to determine our course of procedure and action for another year, and to come just that much closer to being able to into effect our basic principles of equity, justice and application of the Golden Rule.

This annual meeting is a sort of "clearing house" for the thoughts and ideals of the membership. Throughout the year the members meet together in their own communities, in their Local meetings, county Union meetings and in other groups. In these community meetings are to be found the real origins of our state Union policies as well as our National Union policies. The Local organizations are the backbone of this Union of, by and for farmers. Meeting together, the members and their families are able to discuss freely, and without being hampered by outside influences, their problems as farmers.

Then, once a year, these farmers and their families either attend or send delegates to represent them in the annual meeting, Their ideas are thrown in the hopper together, and out of it all comes our stated policies for another year. This has been going on for thirty years in Kansas.

We Have Made History

During these thirty years the Kansas Farmers Union has made history. Kansas is different—and better—today than it would have been without the Kansas Farmers Union. The state, being fundamentally an agricultural state, actually has a real need for an organization made up of farmers, started in the first place by farmers, and maintained and developed through the years by farmers.

It can well be said, too, that farmers in Kansas have a real need for such an organization. Kansas farmers know what they want; not because they have been told by other, would-be domineering, classes what they should want, but because they have met together, in their own groups, and have made an intelligent study of what they want and need.

Good Host City

Iola, the host city, has been making a worthy and serious effort to do all it is supposed to do—and more—to make ths an annual convention long to be remembered by the delegates, members and visitors who are gathering for this annual meeting.

Advance information is to the effect that one of the principal features of Iola's welcome will be a fleet of guest cars—perhaps a hundred—which will be on hand to take the delegates and other vsitors "wherever they wish whenever they wish" during the entire convention.

According to Harold F. Smith, head of Iola's welcoming committee and member of the Farmers Union near LaHarpe, each of the guest cars will bear a sticker in the window or on the winshield labeling it as a guest car. Farmers Union convention attendants may hail any of these cars at any time for transportation within the city.

Mr. Smith also reports that in addition to the Iola hotels, about 75 homes have already offered rooms for visitors at the convention. Restaurant and cafe accommodotions are adequate to take care of the farmers Union folks, and give them prompt service.

What City Next Year

The convention next year will automatically move into the fourth Farmers Union district. This is not to be confused with the Fourth Congressional district. The Farmers Union is districted into five districts, the districting having been made according to membership in the various counties. A glance at the list of counties published in this issue of this paper will show which counties are in the fourth district. Iola is in the third Farmers Union district. It is readily discovered that several good cities are in the fourth district. The selection of the convention city usually brings up an interesting contest.

The program is published again this week in this paper. A study of that program is invited. The Iola folks have had programs printed for general distribution among those who attend the convention.

Registration places are being arranged for at the Kelley Hotel and at the Memorial Hall where the sessions will be held.

Cooperative Displays

One feature of the convention will be the displays of merchandise handled by the various cooperatives. The Consumers Cooperative Association of North Kansas City, and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, will have displays in a room in the Memorial Hall, probably above the large front lobby. Others among the Farmers Union activities may have displays. Rex Lear, Kansas manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, has announced that he will display some interesting charts and other material. Several have asked if the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company will display its miniature train which was the object of admiration at some former annual meetings and fairs; but no definite information has been received This train was damaged considerably in the fire which broke out at the scene

(Contiued on Page Three)

KNOW YOUR DISTRICT

For the information of the delegates at the annual state convention, and for the membership generally, the various counties are here listed according to districts:

First District	
Jewell	Pottawatomie
Mitchell	Morris
Lincoln	Wabaunsee
Ellsworth	Nemaha
Republic	Jackson
Cloud	Shawnee
Ottawa	Brown
Saline	Doniphan
Clay	Atchison
Washington	Jefferson
Dickinson	Leavenworth
Marshall	Wyandotte
Riley	Douglas
Geary	Johnson
Second District	
Smith	Decatur
Osborne	Sheridan
Russell	Gove
Phillips	Rawlins
Rooks	Thomas
Ellis	Logan
Norton	Cheyenne
Graham	Sherman
Trego	Wallace
Third District	
Miami	Labette
Linn	Osage
Bourbon	Coffey
Crawford	Woodson
Cherokee	Wilson
Franklin	Montgomery
Anderson	Greenwood
Allen	Elk
Neosho	Chautauqua
Fourth District	
Lyon	Sumner
Chase	McPherson
Butler	Rice
Cowley	Reno
Marion	Kingman
Harvey	Harper
Sedgwick	
Fifth District	
Barton	Finney
Stafford	Gray
Pratt	Meade
Barber	Scott
Rush	Haskell
Pawnee	Seward
Edwards	Wichita
Kiowa	Kearney
Comanche	Grant
Ness	Stevens
Hodgeman	Greeley
Ford	Hamilton
Clark	Stanton
Lane	Morton

SEED GRAFTERS OPERATE IN THIS STATE FOR AWHILE

But "K-Men" Catch up with Them, Says Secretary Mohler, and Now it's Jail and Penitentiary for Them

STATE PATROL HELPED

Racketeering Organization Apparently was Widespread and Operating in Several States; Misrepresented Seed Varieties

The federal government has its G-men and Kansas has her K-men. One of the latest exploits of K-men brought to an end, probably the most far-flung racketeering in agricultural seeds that was ever undertaken, says J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

During last spring seed buying season inspectors of the state board of agriculture, in making their rounds, encountered seed transactions that made them suspicious that things were not what they ought to be. The further the investigation proceeded the more certain it became that a racketeering organization, including a fleet of truckers, was operating extensively in at least four states, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Oklahoma. The activities of the gang were so numerous and widespread, the board sought the assistance of the state highway patrol. Colonel Wint Smith promptly responded and it was through the efficient cooperation of his department that the leaders in this fake seed game, Chas. Henning of Salina, and others identified with him were brought into custody, going so far as Indiana to capture one of the seed salesmen, again demonstrating the broad diversity of service this invaluable arm of the state government may and does perform. Secretary Mohler gives unstinted praise to the state highway patrol, as well as to the board's inspectors who unearthed the scheme and secured the evidence, naming especially inspectors Roy Kiser and Otis Synder.

The situation was made to order for the racketeers. Dependable seed of some varieties was scarce and high-priced, owing to the failure of crops because of the 1934 drouth. This was especially true of Atlas Sorgo, the best adapted and most prized of the sweet stalk forage sorghums for Kansas. There was heavy demand by the farmers for Atlas. Unfortunately, even the most expert seed analysis cannot tell the difference between seed of Atlas and Kafir, two well known grain sorghums. Chas Henning knew this. He was experienced with seeds. His game was simple and effective. He was familiar with the popularity of Atlas and the desire for it. He took advantage of unsuspecting farmers and seedsmen by buying kafir in one place and selling it in others as Atlas, handling the operations mostly by go-betweens, Henning seldom appearing in the transactions as his previous reputation in the seed trade was unsavory, owing to prosecutions by the board of agriculture for violation of the seed law in years gone by. It seems Henning reasoned that if he was apprehended he would again be tried under the seed law which carries merely a fine in the way of penalty, but the charges in this case were brought under statutes providing punishment by imprisonment.

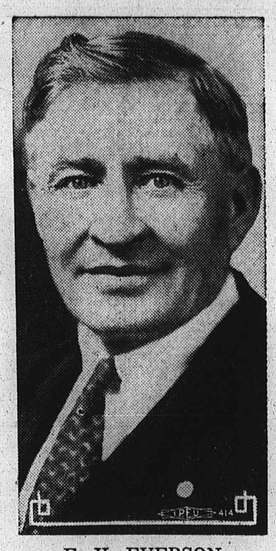
The incentive of Henning was of course "easy" money. He could buy Kafir for $2.25 to $2.75 a hundred, while the shore supply of Atlas Sorgo was selling from $12.00 to $15.00 per hundred pounds. To defraud in this manner is bad enough, but one of the worst features is the subsequent wrecking of the farmers' plans for fall and winter feeding when they find they are producing a crop other than the one they expected and which by no means serves their purpose.

Chas. Henning has been in jail at Marysville, Kansas, for about four months. These cases came up for hearing during the October term of court in Marshall county. After selection of a jury and taking of some evidence, Henning entered a plea of guilty on one count for a misdemeanor, and was sentenced to jail for six months. He also entered a plea of guilty on each of two counts for felonies and was sentenced to the state penitentiary from one to five years on each count to run concurrently beginning at the end of the jail sentence. Chafin Young entered a plea of guilty on one count and was sentenced to six months in jail. Other parties are under arrest for their part in this seed racket and are now out on bond to appear for trial later.

Frank McFarland of Topeka, representing the attorney general, assisted Clyde K. Rodkey, county attorney of Marshall county, who has given excellent service throughout.

After two similar areas were put through the same four-year crop rotation to get the land in the same tilth, it was demonstrated recently that terracing is a valuable part of an erosion control program. The terraced area lost 4.6 tons of soil an acre while the unterraced land lost 25.8.

Our National President



E. H. EVERSON

EARLY RETURNS INDICATE VOTE FAVORS PROGRAM

Corn-Hog Producers Apparently Want New Program for 1936, According to Early Vote Count Over Entire Country

VOTE QUITE HEAVY

Regardless of How They Voted, Producers May Now Sign Contracts or Not; Referenrum Was Conducted by Committees October 26

Although only early returns are in as this is written, it appears that the corn-hog producers in Kansas, as well as in the other states, voted heavily in favor of having another corn and hog adjustment program for 1936. The vote was taken in a nationwide referendum conducted Saturday, October 26.

The referendum was by secret ballot and was conducted by county and community corn-hog committees. All operators and owners of farms which produced corn or hogs in 1935, whether or not they signed corn-hog contracts, were eligible to vote.

Reports carry the information that the vote was generally quite heavy.

If, as it now appears likely, the substantial majority of those voting indicate that they are favorable to a program, a new plan for 1936 will be worked out.

Regardles of the way they may have voted, producers may sign new contracts or not, as they choose.

County and community meetings were held throughout the country prior to the referendum vote, in order that the situation might be thoroughly studied.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT LIST GROWS

Up goes the total of 100 per cent Locals to 148, with the addition of three more Locals this week. Not only that, but two more counties step into the list. With the addition of South Bend Local No. 1561, Cowley county's total is brought up to three on the list. Buckeye Local No. 2074 brings Linn county into the list, while Labette county gets on because Parsons Local No. 1304 reports 100 per cent membership this week.

The complete convention program appears on page four of this issue.

METHODIST FOLKS SAY COOPERATIVES TO BE DEVELOPED

Missouri Methodist Conference Places Cooperative Movement in Same Category with Education and Evangelism

FOLLOW EASTERN LEAD

Asks Ministers and Laymen to Organize Cooperative Enterprizes of Every Sort; Notes Growth through Many Difficulties

When the cooperative movement is placed, by high church authorities in the United States, in the same list or category with evangelism and education, it certainly must be attaining its place in the sun. That is exactly what happened in a recent annual meeting of the Missouri Methodist Conference. In such a development, the influence of the Farmers Union and its teachings are clearly evident.

Following the lead of the Social Service Committee of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Church which endorsed the Consumers' Cooperative Movement at its annual meeting in May, the Missouri Methodist Conference last week called on its ministers and laymen to study the movement and "organize cooperative enterprises of every sort," according to Cooperative League News Service. The resolution, passed without a dissenting vote, describes consumers' cooperation as a "world movement active in forty-one nations, supplying the needs of millions of people. Its growth has been steady through famine, wars and financial crises. It is founded upon the principles of democracy, ethical justice and equitable distribution of the material goods of life." The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS—the people of the United States are in a state of social unrest and economic uncertainty and . . .

WHEREAS—from the very inception of our national life we have cherished the liberty and freedom of the individual and have sought to safeguard these inherent democratic rights throughout our history; but having come to a period in our national life wherein we find our social and economic life so out of balance that on one hand we have great plenty and on the other extreme poverty and deep social unrest, and

WHEREAS—there was set up a new social action movement in Rochdale, England, in 1844 by twenty-eight poor weavers with 28 pounds or $140.00 and has survived and grown through these ninety odd years to the proportion of a world movement until it is now active in forty-one nations, supplying the needs of millions of people, among whom the good things of life are equitably distributed. Its growth has been steady through famine, wars, and financial crises. It is founded upon the basic principles of democracy, ethical justice and the equitable distribution of the material goods of life through cooperatives.

WHEREAS—The N. Y. East Conference of the Methodist Church in its last session passed a resolution strongly commending the study of this movement by their pastors and churches and recommending the organizing of cooperative enterprises; and other religious bodies are also giving wide publicity to this movement.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED—First, that we call upon our ministers and laymen to give earnest consideration to these matters and see whether or not this offers an avenue through which we can practice the ethics of our Christian Religion, and herein find a basis for a closer allied social action.. Second, that we urge our people to join in a world fellowship such as Kagawa's "Kingdom of Good Fellowship" which embraces three fundamental principles: (a) Evangelism, (b) Education and (c) Consumers Cooperatives. Three, we recommend that groups in our churches study the consumers' cooperative way of life and that these groups and others wherever it is desired and found practicable do organize cooperative enterprises of every sort."

OFFICIAL CALL FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

By the authority of the constitution and by-laws and the approval of the national board, I hereby call the regular annual convention of the "NATIONAL UNION" Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, beginning at 9 A. M., Tuesday, November 19th, 1935, in the city of Kankakee, Illinois.

The purpose of this meeting is to elect officers, formulate plans and policies for the coming year and transact such other business as may come before the convention. It will remain in session until all business is completed.

E. H. EVERSON, President

ATTEST:
Edward E. Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer,
Dated September 26th, 1935

President Six Years

C. A. WARD
President,
Kansas Farmers Union

$275,000 IS READY FOR LAND PROJECT CORNER OF KANSAS

Washington Allocates Big Amount to Develop Land Utilization in Morton and Stevens Counties in Southwest Kansas

FIGHT WEEDS, DRIFTS

Attempt to Tie Soil Down with Native Grasses and Other Plants; Ask Cooperation of Communities and Other Agencies

Protection of fertile fields and good pastures from encroachment of drifting sands will be the work of the $275,000 Land Utilization program in southwest Kansas according to an announcement made last Thursday by the Land Utilization Division of the Resettlement Administration. More than 50,000 acres in Morton and Stevens Counties are involved.

Word received from Washington stating that final approval had been given for purchase of that acreage brings to a conclusion a program underway in that section of the state for more than six months under direction of Morris Evans.

Mr. Evans said the Land Use program would:

1. Restore good stands of grass to weed infested pastures.
2. Protect lands against overgrazing.
3. Provide adequate protection against severe wind damage to light soils.
4. Adjust farm and pasture units in this section so that each acre may provide the greatest possible income to residents of the area and to the state.

"The final allocation of $275,000 for land conservation work in the southwestern corner of Kansas means that an excellent demonstration of proper land use may be undertaken. The State Agricultural College at Manhattan has been assisting us in planning each step of this program," said Mr. Evans.

"The best means for tying down the shifting sands with native grass or other plants suited to the soil and climate will be carefully considered in the development end of this program," he continued. "To complete the project satisfactorily we hope to continue to enjoy the cooperation of communities involved and of other state and federal agencies. Close study of weather, soil and plant life will be made."

Mr. Evans said a study would be made to determine which farm lands should remain in crops and which may be more profitably used for pasture.

Families who have sold their farms within this area who will need help in securing other locations where they will have a better chance to earn an adequate living from the soil will be assisted by the Resettlement Administration, the project manager said.

The joint program of Land Use planning and Rehabilitation in the southwestern Kansas area, Mr. Evans believes, will effectively demonstrate not only the best uses of land from an econimic and social standpoint but will also aid greatly in the rehabilitation of farm families who have suffered during the past years of drouth and dust storms.

While the announcement of approval means final acceptance of the options, work of clearing the titles may delay actual receipt of the money for a time.

W. L. Fuller of Pittsburgh has been appointed chairman of a committee to study plans for a river-rail terminal at Pittsburgh. Mayor William N. McNair of Pittsburgh has proposed that a Port Commission be established. It is planned to seek Congressional authority to have an area near the terminal authorized as a free port ara.

KINNEY REPORTS GOOD CONDITIONS OVER SOUTHWEST

Veteran Farmers Union Leader, Working for Jobbing Association, Reports on Trip through Several Counties in Southwest Kansas

CROPS LOOK FINE

Says Prospects Excellent for Building up Good Cooperative Trade for Farmers Union Jobbing Association in Twine, Coal

"Southwest Kansas is looking fine, and the people out there are in mighty good spirits. Crop prospects are the best in years, as a general thing," is the report by A. M. Kinney who stopped in Salina Wednesday evening after spending two or three weeks in that part of Kansas. Mr. Kinney was on his way in to the offices of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, for whom he is serving in the capacity of field man.

Mr. Kinney also reports that the prospects are exceptionally favorable to building up a good coal and twine business for the Jobbing Association in those southwest counties. "They have a mighty kindly feeling toward the Jobbing Association, and they are good cooperators out there," said Mr. Kinney.

In most of the southwest territory in Kansas visited by Mr. Kinney, the farmers—and, of course, all the other folks—have been mighty hard hit since 1931. In spite of that, they have maintained their morale and are in good spirits, said Mr. Kinney, who continued: "I never saw the like. You'd think they would be discouraged and quitting. But they are not."

Mr. Kinney's recent trip took him south from Hays to Larned, west through Pawnee county, back south to Harper county and on west through Comanche county and on out as far as Liberal in Seward county and Hugoton in Stevens.

Most of the southwest part of Kansas has been having good rains lately, and surface moisture is adequate to assure at least a good start for the wheat crop. In a few spots, says Kinney, the farmers are still sowing wheat. The crop is coming along fine. Mr. Kinney is sure the world will hear from those southwest Kansas farmers if they get anything like a favorable season as far as weather is concerned.

NEW FOUR-YEAR RYE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM READY

A four-year (1936-39) adjustment program for rye and the contract through which it will be made effective have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The objectives of the rye program are to secure for farmers a fair exchange value for their crop, to adjust rye productiin to domestic requirements and prospective foreign demand, and to prevent accumulation of surpluses which would depress prices. The program has been made necessary (1) because rye production in 1935 is unusually large after two years of drouth, (2) because former export outlets for rye are now sharply limited, (3) because rye supplies for the current year are approximately double the estimated domestic requirements, and (4) because prices have declined sharply as a result of these factors.

The contract provides for adjustment payments to farmers in consideration for their adjusting their acreage of rye harvested as grain each year to 75 percent of their average past acreage harvested for grain. This 75 per cent is subject to an upward increase in any year. It is anticipated that many producers will plant more than 75 percent of their base acreage, as the adjustment is based on harvested, rather than seeded acreage.

Adjustment payments for the 1936 crop are to be at least 35 cents a bushel on each producer's farm allotment. This allotment will be 30 percent of his average annual production determined for a base period. The rye program, as it has been patterned closely after the wheat adjustment program and covers the same period, will be administered locally by the county wheat associations. There are approximately 174,000 rye farmers in this country and it is estimated that between 75,000 and 100,000 producers, controlling a majority of the rye acreage, will sign contracts. The processing tax on rye of 30 cents a bushel became effective Sept. 1.

Much of the 1935 corn crop was late in maturing and as a result carries a high moisture content. It is therefore imperative that seed corn be selected before the first heavy freeze and properly cured and stored to prevent damage to the germ. The germination of corn with high moisture content is subject to serious damage by freezing. Seed corn should be selected early.

Connections on more than nine out of every ten long distance calls are now completed while the calling party remains at his telephone.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn.....Editor and Manager

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All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

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T. C. Belden.....Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1935

AMERICA IS WATCHING US

What the Kansas Farmers Union does at the annual meeting being held this week—October 29 to and included November 1—will be noticed far beyond the boundaries of Kansas What the Kansas Farmers Union does in this annual meeting will make history not only in Kansas but, in a measure at least, throughout the entire country.

The entire nation of people is watching Kansas. We are glad they are. A lot of what Kansas has done in the past as a state has been influenced by the militant farm organizaton within her boundaries—the farm organization which is of, by and for the Kansas farmers—the Kansas Farmers Union.

What It Has Meant

Kansas is one of the states whose entire Congressional delegation, including the United States Senators and seven Congressmen, favor the Farmers Union-sponsored legislation known as the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill. Kansas is one of the states whose state legislature has memorialized Congress to pass that act. The influence of the Kansas Farmers Union is plainly evident in these matters.

Kansas is one state in which the farmers and their interests have kept the statute books free from laws that would levy, for general and road benefits, taxes on gasoline used for farming purposes. This exemption has been demanded by the Kansas Farmers Union, and it is because of the organized strength of farmers, acting through this Union, that the Kansas lawmakers have seen fit, thus far, to refrain from loading this unjust proposed tax on Farmers.

The Kansas Farmers Union has repeatedly insisted on the state working out a system of taxation based upon ability to pay, rather than on the old ad valorem plan. As a result, the income tax law has been passed—much to the chagrin of the big utilities companies and others who do not take kindly to having farm organizations "messing around" and spoiling their plans.

Kansas lawmakers have not passed a sales tax law. Such laws—or a big flock of them in the form of bills—have been introduced in our state legislature. But the Kansas Farmers Union, together with those farm organizations which have cooperated in the fight, has thus far been able to keep the common folks of Kansas free from a state general sales tax law.

The Kansas legislature has passed moratorium laws, for the protection largely of farmers who, through no personal fault of their own, have been up against the tragic proposition of losing their farms and homes. This is another measure that was first demanded by the members of the Farmers Union at their annual meetings. The demand was then passed on to our lawmakers at Topeka.

Farmers Union Influence

If a blue pencil mark were to be drawn through each published law appearing on the Kansas statute books—especially those of later years—wherein the Farmers Union has had some influence, there would be a lot of blue marks in those books.

The Kansas Farmers Union has demanded economy and efficiency in government and in administration of government. Now Kansas is being looked to as being as nearly a model of economic government as we have in America. No doubt at least part of the credit for this condition should attach to the Kansas Farmers Union. The Union pointed out the necessity for this economy. Through this Union of, by and for farmers, Kansas farmers have been able to make their collective voices heard—and heeded.

Level-Headed Group

Kansas farmers making up this great militant farm organization are known and admired for their habit of "keeping their feet on the ground." They are not carried off their feet by wild, unreasonable, hysterical waves of misguided sentiment and emotion. They are for the most part, sane, sensible men and women, who like to judge movements and ideas according to a measure of medit. They are men and women who are convinced that cooperative marketing and purchasing of farm commodities and necessities is the only way in which farmers themselves can have something to say as to the way these marketing operations are carried on.

Have Studied Conditions

Kansas farmers, through a thorough study of conditions, have come to the logical conclusion that the only way in which they can hope to maintain their proper place in the economic and social structure of the country is through cooperative action in an actual farmer organization. They have convinced themselves that the money system of the United States is not being administered or controlled by the representatives of the people, by Congress, but that the system is in the clutches of a money-mad group whose members know no patriotism, no mercy, no loyalty to any country or government.

Accept Benefits—With Reservations

Kansas people, as a general thing, have accepted the benefits coming from the present governmental agricultural program. They have accepted these benefits as the best way out of an immediate emergency which is not of their own making. They know that the Kansas farmer and his family deserve all they can get—and more—in the light of the years spent, because of unjust economic conditions, in producing crops below cost of production. They know that this program is the first that has admitted the fact that agriculture must be preserved on the basis of an American standard of living. They know, however, that the present program is not perfect by any means; that improvements must be made, and that those improvements must carry us, step by step, closer to a system that permits of cost of production prices for farm commodities.

Kansas Farmers Union members have gone on record to the effect that the improvements to be made in the agricultural program must be instigated and developed by farmers themselves. Kansas Farmers Union members have their eyes open to the extent that they know the other class of people, no matter how sympathetic those people may appear, are not going to "come to the rescue' of the farmer except as a matter of their own preservation. That is the farmers' own job, and the Kansas Farmers Union members know it.

Influence Spreads Afar

We have here described, to some extent, our conception of the attitude of Kansas Farmers Union members. This attitude has become well established because of the collective action of the membership, through delegate representation, at our various annual meetings. The chosen officers have attempted, with some degree of success at least, to suit action to attitude. As a result, Kansas, as a state made up principally of agricultural interests, has benefitted. It has taken its place in leadership and in influence in national affairs.

That is why we say that what the Kansas Farmers Union does at the annual meeting in Iola this week will be watched with keen interest from many points well beyond the boundaries of this state.

SOME FAMILIAR FACES AT ANNUAL MEETING

G. W. HOBBS

General Manager, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

CONGRESSMAN W. P. LAMBERTSON

Thursday Night Speaker

L. J. ALKIRE

Manager Wichita Branch, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

W. L. ACUFF

Manager Parsons Branch Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

PAULINE COWGER

Headquarters Office Kansas Farmers Union

T. B. DUNN

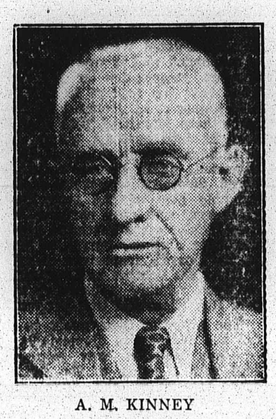
Secretary-Manager Farmers Union Auditing Association

TED BELDEN

Secretary, Farmers Union Managerial Association

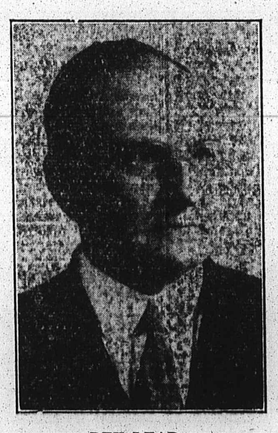
FLOYD H. LYNN

Secretary-Treasurer, Kansas Farmers Union



A. M. KINNEY

Vice President, Kansas Farmers Union

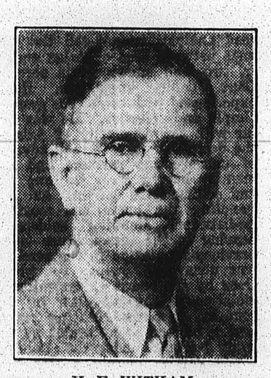


REX LEAR

Kansas Manager, Farmers Union Life Insurance Co.

G. E. CREITZ,

Manager, Farmers Union Royalty Company



H. E. WITHAM

Manager, Farmers Union Jobbing Association

W. J. SPENCER

President-Manager, Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING TAKING PLACE NOW IN IOLA

(Continued from Page One)

of the annual meeting some years ago in Beloit.

The proceedings of the annual convention this year will be received in full, as nearly as possible, by Miss Pauline Cowger, official Farmers Union stenographer. Miss Cowger has recorded the proceedings of the annual meetings for a number of years.

Some interesting discussions are expected to take place during the periods set aside in the programs as "discussion periods."

Distinguished Visitors

Distinguished visitirs who will appear on the program at various times include E. H. Everson, St. Charles, South Dakota, president of the National Farmers Union; Senator Arthur Capper of Topeka; Congressman Randolph Carpenter, Marion; Congressman Wm. P. Lambertson, Fairview, T. E. Howard, now of Washington but formerly of Denver while serving as secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union, and a number of officials and representatives of neighboring state Farmers Union organizations. Another visiting speaker will be Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, who will appear on the program Tuesday for the Managerial Association.

It is a troublesome job to patch a roof when rain is falling. And it is much more expensive to terrace a badly eroded field than one that has not suffered so much by soil washing

All house plants should be washed and sprayed before they are brought in. This treatment "Peps them up" and starts them off with a chance to pull through the difficulties they will have during the next few months.

Neighborhood Notes

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Stafford County)

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst one of our members, Bro. Will Jimison;

Be it therefore resolved that the members of Corn Valley Local 2201 extend sympathy to the bereaved family. Be it therefore resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, a copy to the Farmers Union paper and a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local.

Now as for him we sound the knell,
And prayers are softly said.
Home goes his gallant soul to dwell
With all earth's noblest dead.
A man whose every act was good
Because man's needs he understood,
He wished the love of man to hold
Rather than world acclaim.
But winning both he went his way
The self same man as yesterday.

Mrs. Liddia Parks,
Mrs. Clara Verning.
Mrs. Maye Logue,
Resolution Committee.

OLD IDEAS

(By Frank Chapin, Winfield, Kans.)

To many, the autumn affords pleasures that no other season of the year affords, yet all seasons have their charms and high spots. Looking back over our far-flown years, we see no place or condition that measures up quite so full of the good things as the haunts of our early boyhood. There seemed nothing lacking to make conditions ideal. So, to northern Indiana our mind often reverts where all the good things so appreciated by our young life were found.

Barring the fear I might unduly arouse the gastronomic element so common to all of us, I shall mention only a few. First, and most enjoyable, perhaps, was the nut gathering season; hickory nuts, hazel-nuts, walnuts, butter nuts, acorns, wild plums, wild black berries, wild straw berries, wild raspberries, wild grapes, pawpaws, persimmons, sassafras, peppermint, mullins, burdock, jimpson, and all of these and more were among the reservations for our every ill and need. This is only the beginning for back (or in front) of these was this list: apples, peaches, plums, water melon, Muskmelons, cider, apple butter, pumpkins dried and in butter form, all sorts of garden stuff ever thought of; sausage, buck wheat cakes, cranberries, and cucumbers. Added to all this array was the swimming hole and the skating and sleigh riding with strings of bells and an upset of a sled load of rollicking boys and girls, all in the most innocent enjoyment.

Then to fish all day and trudge home with a string of fish of many sorts, these with a famished appetite with no dinner—a famished appetite such as a rugged growing boy usually carries.

We have a picture of life as was. At home, wet, tired (just now realized) the food set before him began to vanish as if by magic. Nut cake, pound cake, fruit cake, big slices of bread and butter with jam or jelly all over, yes, from mouth to ears, thus the day ends—except stomache ache; this last as an encore. But, as though this were not enough there was the mince and pumpkin pies yet to be mastered. Outside all of this came in due season apple cuttings where the lad older grown and somewhat shy found additional hilarity sitting beside his chosen lass. The work proceeded until 8 or 9 p. m. when a play was indulged in. Thus the youth of those days gradually grew into the "finished product" of later days. Scarcely a family was complete without a household of 6 or 8 hustling youngsters; so also our schools were correspondingly well patronized.

The fixtures of the school room were as crude as the pupils. "Lickin' and learnin'" went together so the boy element got plenty of raisin', usually with a good gad, well laid on. Possibly this was thought to be only in keeping with the crude and substantial elements in which they grew up, so one of our greatest dreads was to see a good sized lad brought up, his coat laid aside, stand and take a good licking, well laid on, for usually the teacher in winter was a stalwart man perfectly capable "to wield the gad."

Thus did our school days begin, and not until our "teen-ages" were reached, did we have any of the conveniences of an improved era. No pencils or pads. No crayon or colored pencils, no steel pens, but just goose-quill pens were used, and the teacher must be an expert pen-maker. Our first seat was a slab 10 foot long with four legs, but no back, our feet 6 inches from the floor and but little to amuse ourselves with but sitting as still as we could, and that wasn't over-stressed; thus we were initiated into an educational career or in plainer terms, this was our "coming out" occasion, our first introduction to the life that was to be.

We were then 6 years old, diminutive in size but otherwise like all normal boys. Looking back over those crude beginnings, we now wonder how any sort of finished product could result from such misshapen and gnarled sort of material, but it has been done, and at what an outlay of money, time and effort. Well may we ask, has it been worth while? Undoubtedly so.

Many theories have been tried in the school room resulting in various degrees of success, but after all these years of experience, we still cling to that old theory that "lickin' and learnin'" go together, at least to a certain extent, for there are times when reason or comradship fail to penetrate the epidermis of a wilful subject. Just there we believe in applying the gad, and many a bluffer of a boy has been made a man who has respect for tuthority.

Out of 15 or 20 years in the teaching profession we have found but one subject that could not be induced to reason or behave; so now he is in Lansing. Another remarked later in life "The teacher did not give me half enough." He is now one of our most ardent friends—yes, a Christian in active service in the church.

So in business life, the business man is only a boy, older grown, and we still contend that if a boy or business man will not behave (and that suggests a lot) just make him behave. Our laws now are built that way. It's hard to be forced to do the right thing, yet after being "lined up" he finds it really the only way. We may be old fashioned but just the same, some of the old methods and practices are now taking the place of the new and modern ones. There are some old fashioned methods that refuse to be "laid away."

The human head and hand are some of the real necessities of the world. There never was a time when these necessities were not needed, nor will there ever be such a time. So we still believe "man to be the noblest work of God," and demands first consideration. Old ideas? Yes.

Frank A. Chapin.

SHIPPS' LETTER

Belleville, Kans., 10-18-35.

Dear Cooperators:

This being my last letter to you before my convention, I thought perhaps it would interest many of our members to know how some of their brother members perform. Last week in company with Mr. Truman Lewis of Consumers Co-op. Ass'n., I spoke to the Nemaha Co. Union group and as at all other places, wherever you may go you will find the cream of the farmers represented in F. U. meetings. The reason for this is obvious. Every farmer in the nation is interested in better farming conditions, and a few have found that the good old Farmers Union is always fighting for just that.

Again on Friday night of last week I was honored by being requested to speak to the Ottawa County Union at Minneapolis. In each case lunch of course. I am impressed with the thoughts brought out in these meetings. It proves farmers are alert to the dangers in the foreground, unless something is done about it. Therefore since it is agreed that what we need most is members, in order to adequately fortify ourselves, then it appears the one big function of our parent organization is to build that membership up to full fighting strength before attempting a lot of other problems. If this is not true then the whole argument for organization is false. I for one believe that in order to build and hold membership it is necessary that we give such membership something to work with in the way of activities. Again it becomes the duty of the parent organization to encourage the development of such activities. I feel that in the selection of our state officers, board included, that the thoughts should be borne in mind. I would like to see iur resolutions committee pass resolutions in favor of taking the post office dep't. and the highway com. strictly out of politics, let the merit system win. Anyway I hope a large attendance of F. U. folks will be present in Iola, and that this convention will go down in history with the most forward reaching program, built on the most solid constructive principles ever attempted in Kansas.

I hope we go there clean handed and clean minded. That we convene and remain throughout the convention free from politics. According to our constitution we are non-political and non-sectarian, let's abide by it. Let's build our own organization to greater strength, for greater achievements. It can be done if you are a believer. If you are a cooperator.. It cannot be done by shamming. Again boys and girls, be at this convention, help mold the future destiny of agriculture. You and your good mothers can do much to help the present membership to greater accomplishments. If agriculture fails to organize as it should, then God pity the future of our great country.

Cooperatively,
J. E. Shipps.

P. S. Since writing above my attention has been called to the fact that some tearing down of principles hereinbefore described is already working. And I warn this will not go in this convention.

YOUNG MAN IS TAKEN

A letter has just been received from H. F. Elder, Sr., of Hollenberg, Kansas, in which he tells of the death of Walter Donald Elder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elder, which occurred on May 26, 1935. Donald Elder was a member of Guiding Star Farmers Union Local in Washington county, and was highly respected by his host of friends. He was just a few days less than 25 years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in Los Angeles, California. The body was brought back to Washington, Kansas, for burial, which took place June 2. The young man had left Washington, Kansas, in January, and at the time of his death had been married a little over three months to the former Miss Lilah Moran of Washington. He was a member of the Christian church, and was a leader among young folks. In the spring of 1934 he was appointed manager of the Lutheran Recreation Camp near Junction City, and as such performed outstanding service. He went to school in Washington county and later attended high school in Leonardville, Kansas.

The Kansas Union Farmer expresses the sentiment of the entire membership in extending sympathy to this young man's parents and relatives. There is a definite need for young men of Donald's kind in the Farmers Union work. When such a one is taken from us, there remains a challenge for the rest of us to redouble our determination to be of service to humanity, such as is called for through the Farmers Union program.

Ffteen poultry inspectors are now examining flocks in 89 counties for the Kansas Poultry Improvement association. The flocks are being approved, certified, and examined for record of performance work. Nearly a million birds will be handled.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 **Juvenile's from 16 to 6**

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

Another Opportuniiy to Study Development of Cooperatives

Here is another "lesson" on farm cooperatives. This is a continuation of a study introduced last week, taken from a booklet compiled about five years ago by L. W. Ainsworth, who was then the organization director for the Iowa Farmers Union. The booklet is entitled "Iowa Farmers Union School of Cooperatives and Agriculture Economics." Although, as stated, these lessons in cooperation as applied to farm cooperatives were written and published some time ago, they give a good idea of the development of Farmers Union cooperatives, and are worthy of study by young folks as well as older folks.

Why Farmers Cooperate

The most common reason for the organization of cooperative marketing associations is the dissatisfaction of farmers with prices they are receiving.

Farmers generally have found in cooperative marketing a method of transacting business which is well adapted to their needs. Cooperative organizations have grown rapidly during the last decade until today they transact a total annual business of approximately two and one-half billion dollars. This growth can be explained only by the fact that cooperation has rendered a distinct service to the farmers of this country.

The service of cooperation has not consisted in an advancement of the price of farm products, if by that is meant an arbitrary increase of the price of agricultural products above the level of other commodities. Anyone familiar with agricultural conditions since 1920 knows that agricultural prices during that period have been below rather than above the general price level. Cooperation has not brought about a general improvement in farm prices. It has not developed to such an extent that it can possibly raise the basic price, although there are indications that in particular sections and for particular commodities it has had an influence in the basic price. Cooperative marketing, however, has made important contributions to better marketing practices which tend to stabilize prices and increase returns to the producers. Briefly, these are impovements in local marketing practices, brought about by local and regional associations, and improvements in distribution which have been effected by many large-scale cooperatives.

Progress Is Imperative

We cannot stand still in marketing. Conditions are always changing, and agencies that sell farm crops must make adjustments to meet these developments. The growth of chain-grocery stores is an example of an important change in distribution that has taken place within the last few years.

Cooperation is necessary to meet these changes and to improve marketing practices. Changes and improvements may be made by middlemen agencies, but they are made comparatively slowly. Cooperative associations, on the other hand, are constantly seeking to find better ways of marketing farm products. There is a fundamental reason for the difference in the attitude of privately owned and cooperative marketing agencies. The middlemen is only one link in the marketing chain. Although he performs an indispensable service, he is interested primarily in receiving a supply of wheat or livestock from the farmers, or from other dealers, and selling it to his customers at an advance in price which will pay his expenses and give him a reasonable profit. So long as he receives a steady supply and a steady profit it makes little difference to him what the farmer receives for his crop or what the consumer pays for it.

The farmer, on the other hand, has a vital interest in every part of the marketing chain. His profit is affected by the expenses and profits of the country dealer, the city wholesaler, and the retailer. If the cost of retailing butter is too great, the dairy farmer suffers, either because the pice he receives is too low or because the price the consumer must pay is too high and, consequently, less butter is used. The result is eventually the same—a reduction in the farmer's returns. Potato growers in Michigan have a vital interest in the cost of trucking potatoes from the wholesale markets to the retail stores in New York City. The farmers' returns are affected, directly or or indirectly, by every loss, waste, and excessive profit that occurs in the marketing of their products from the time they leave the farms until they are ultimately consumed.

Associations Build for Future

Cooperative associations, therefore, have been active in developing methods for eliminating losses and excessive marketing costs. They have studied the demands of their customers so as to supply them with the kind and grade of product that will best meet their needs. They are endeavoring to shorten the distance between the producer and the consumer. Associations that market cotton and a few of the larger associations that market wool, for example, are developing the sale of their products direct to the mills. Many wastes, small in themselves, but large in the aggregate, have been reduced through improvements in storage, handling, and selling practices that are fostered by cooperative associations.

The price advantage which farmers seek when forming cooperative associations is seen to be more than merely a good price for one sale or for one reason. The members of cooperative associations are building for the future even more than they are meeting present-day problems. The associations can deal more effectively with the many factors that influence prices as they become stronger financially, as they gain in experience, and as they have delivered to them a larger percentage of the farm crops and livestock produced in the United States.

GHOSTS GOBLINS GHOULS & GOATS

THEY'RE all about on Hallowe'en—ghosts, goblins, ghouls and goats—the first three generally for the purpose of getting your fourth. And they are generally accompanied by their time-honored attendants such as witches on broomsticks, black cats, owls, bats, imps, and grinning pumpkin heads.

Drown Your Fears

A bite to eat is distinctly in order after all the excitement of an evening in company with such an unholy crew, and this is the sort of fare we would recommend.

***Red Devil on Toast*: Add two cups grated cheese to the contents of one can tomato soup, and heat until melted. Add the contents of one No. 2 can peas and half the contents (one cup) of a No. 2 can red kidney beans. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and heat thoroughly. Serve on toast and lay crisp curls of bacon on top. Serves eight.**

***Goblin Salad*: Make a dressing by shaking together three tablespoons olive oil, six tablespoons canned pear syrup, four teaspoons lemon juice, one teaspoon sugar, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon cloves, one-eighth teaspoon cinnamon, and one-eighth teaspoon allspice. Pour this over the drained pears from a No. 2 can, and let stand in the ice box for several hours. Make a nest of shredded cabbage, well crisped in water, or of shredded lettuce on each salad plate. In the center pile one cup cubed apple with the red skin left on. Invert a pear half over the apples and on it make a goblin face, using cloves for eyes and nose and a bit of cherry or pimiento for the mouth. Pour over more dressing. Serves eight.**

FASHIONABLE FROCKS

8647. When School Bells Ring.

Designed in Sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 7-8 yard of 35 inch material with 3-8 yard of contrasting and 1 5-8 yard ribbon. Price 15c.

8645. For the Mature Figure—the Latest Lines.

Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 5 yards of 39 inch material with 5-8 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

Address orders
Kansas Union Farmer
Pattern Department
Salina, Kansas.

Of Interest to Women

CHINESE CHOP SUEY

You will need:
One-half cupful of onions, cut fine
Three tablespoonfuls of fat
One-half teaspoonful of salt
One-eighth teaspoonful of pepper
One and one-half cupfuls of celery cut into small pieces
2 cupfuls of cooked fresh ham, diced,
Three cupfuls of thickened meat stock
One-half cupful of water
One can of Chinese bean sprouts
1 teaspoonful of brown sugar
2 teaspoonfuls of soy sauce.

Saute the onions in the fat, add the salt, pepper, celery and meat, which have already been cooked, the meat stock (which has been thickened with 1 tablespoonful of flour to one cupful of stock) and the water. Cook slowly for about thirty minutes, then add the canned Chinese sprouts, drained, and brown sugar to the mixture and heat throughly before serving with soy sauce.

DATE COTTAGE PUDDING

One and one-half cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
One-fourth teaspoon salt
One-half cup sugar
One egg
One teaspoon vanilla
One-half cup chopped dates
One-third cup broken nuts
Two-thirds cup milk
Four tablespoons fat, melted

Mix ingredients. Beat one minute. Pour into shallow pan which has been lined with waxed paper. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm or cold.

Vanilla Sauce

Two-thirds cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
One-eighth teaspoon salt
One and one-thirds cup water
Two tablespoons butter
One and one-half teaspoons vanilla

Blend sugar, flour and salt. Add water and boil one minute. Stir constantly. Add rest of ingredients, mix well and serve warm.

PEPPER RELISH

2 cups prepared peppers,
7 cups sugar,
1½ cups apple vinegar,
1 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare peppers, cut open about 1 dozen medium peppers and discard seeds. For best color, use equal amounts green and red sweet peppers. Put through food chopper twice, using finest knife. Drain pulp in sieve.

Measure sugar, vinegar, and prepared peppers into large kettle, packing each cup solidly until juice comes to top. Mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 2 minutes. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot relish at once. Makes about 10 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

FOUR-EGG SUNSHINE CAKE

Four eggs
Three teaspoons of cold water
One and one-half cups sifted sugar.
One teaspoon of valilla
One-eighth teaspoon of salt
One-half cup boiling water
One and three-fourths cups sifted flour
One-half teaspoon cream of tartar.

Beat egg yolks until light, add cold water and sugar gradually; beat until it is foamy and the sugar has been dissolved, then add the hot water. Add salt, vanilla and flour. Whip whites of eggs until foamy, add cream of tartar and continue beating until stiff. Fold carefully into dough and bake for about one hour, as for angel food, using an ungreased tube pan. Cool cake before removing from pan.

HEARTY DINNER

It is a one-dish meal, especially good on cold days. Peel a large potato for each person to be served; cut a large cabbage into sections. Alternate the cabboge and potatoes around the sides of an oiled baking pan, leaving the center free. Add the broth from a can of beef, season, cover and bake until nearly done. Pick to pieces the meat from a jar of canned beef, add 2 well-beaten eggs, 2 cups of crumbs, 1 small onion cut fine, salt and pepper, and milk or hot water to moisten, and mold into a loaf. Place it in the center of the pan and finish baking.

FROZEN TOMATO CREAM SALAD

Cook gently for about ten minutes the contents of three No. 2 cans tomato with three slices onion, a few grains of pepper, salt to taste, and one tablespoon sugar, then press through a sieve. There should be two and a half cups of puree. Soften one and a half teaspoons gelatin in two tablespoons cold water, and dissolve in the hot puree, then cool. When it starts to get thick, add one-third cup cream, whipped, and freeze in refrigerator trays. Serve on lettuce. Serves eight.

PEACH COBBLER

Two cups sliced peaches,
Two-thirds cup sugar,
Two tablespoons flour,
One-fourth teaspoon salt,
One teaspoon cinnamon,
One-half cup water,
One tablespoon lemon juice,
Three tablespoons butter,

Blend peaches with sugar and flour. Add rest of ingredients and pour into buttered shallow baking pan. Cover with crust.

PEAR HONEY

Select one dozen Bartlett pears. Pare, halve, remove cores and grate the pears at once into a quart of water. Boil gently for a half an hour, then add two pounds of sugar. Cook until transparent and the thickness of good honey. Add the juice of two lemons and put at once into pint or half-pint jars. If desired, peaches may be substituted for some of the pears and the rest of the recipe followed as given.

OPEN JAR PICKLES

Soak medium sized cucumbers in salt water, 1 cup salt to 1 gallon of water, seven days. Then rinse pickles in clear water. Split each pickle and boil in pure vinegar 10 minutes. Place in jar with layer of pickles and layer of sugar with stick cinnamon and whole cloves. Put weight on this and it will make liquid to cover the pickles. You can fill jar at different times this way.

GRAIN GAMBLERS ON THE SPOT

Another member of the Chicago Board of Trade, Simon Wexler, has been cited to show cause why he should not be barred from trading on 15 grain exchanges.

He reported fictitious trades as actual trades in collusion with various board of trade members in 1933-1934, in violation of the Capper-Tincher Grain Futures Act. So the Grain Futures Administration charges.

Wexler "made various 'wash' sales and cross trades at manipulated prices and otherwise manipulated and attempted to manipulate the price of grain."

Transactions entered by Wexler in his wife's name, to a large extent offset transactions he conducted in his own name, it is alleged. By fictitious trades, Wexler established a paper loss of $148,966.05 for himself in 1933, the charges say. Perhaps he did not want to pay a lot of income taxes that year. The easy-money fellows seem to hate to put any of it in Uncle Sam's tax-collection box.

Like the market plunger, Cutten, Thomas M. Howell, recently barred from trading on the exchange for 2 years, has appealed his case to a federal court. Howell ran a highly profitable corner in July corn, in 1931. You can't do that and obey the law..

About 87 per cent of the trading in grain futures on all markets in the United States, is done on the Chicogo Board of Trade. But in recent years, receipts of cash wheat at the Hutchinson, Kan., market have exceeded such receipts at Chicago.

What a farce that is. Chicago poses as the world's greatest wheat market. Undoubtedly it is the world's greatest market for paper wheat. Unfortunately, that has much to do with setting the price for us.—Topeka Daily Capital.

SHEEP AND LAMB MARKET

The sheep and lamb market continues as a strong, bright spot, but some sheep and lamb owners are wondering what to do, reports Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

The person who bought some lambs in August and has them fairly fat or nearly finished now has just one thing to do, he continues. That is to take this good market some time between now and November 10 even though there might be a possibility of a little more advance before a definite decline sets in.

"The person who purchased ewes and has them bred has a few things to remember," says Mr. Rucker. "A strong market into November without sharp advances usually is a sign of strength the next April. This would mean lambs should be pushed as hard as possible from the time they are dropped.

"The man who still has rough feed to sell may find that ewes, bought at $5 a head and sold by May 1, are a better buy than cattle at present replacement prices. It is too late to breed these late ewes and expect the lambs to hit a good market, but the odds favor making a profit on the feed used if the ewes are sold as killers between now and May."

Incidentally, Kansas producers will do well to remember that the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company maintains sheep departments at Kansas City, Wichita and Parsons. Excellent service assuring the full market strength on all sales are features to expect when shipping to the Farmers Union.

FARMERS SOLD 1934 WHEAT CROP EARLY

Sales of wheat by farmers during the 1934-35 season were somewhat earlier than usual, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in tables showing monthly marketings by States and groups of States during the period.

More than half the wheat crop left farmers' hands from June to September 1934, the peak of sales being reached in July, when 29.6 percent of the total crop was sold. Normally, only about 20 percent of the wheat marketed is sold in July. Wheat marketings were relatively heavy in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Arizona in June 1934.

Oats and barley, reports the bureau, were marketed later in the season, the peak of sales in August. By the end of September, 54 percent of the oats marketed had been sold, and 56 percent of the barley.

Rye marketings also reached their 1934 peak in August, with 29.3 per cent of the total. Marketings began in June in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Sales of flaxseed were about normal during the 1934-35 season, with 73 percent of the flaxseed sold in August, September, and October, 1934.

Corn-Hog Ratio

The corn-hog ratio, which expresses the relation between corn and hog prices in terms of the bushels of corn that 100 pounds of hogs will buy at prevailing prices, furnishes a guide in judging whether hog feeding will pay, says W. E. Grimes of Kansas State College. Over a period of years, the average number of bushels of corn that 100 pounds of hogs would buy has been 11. If 100 pounds of hogs will buy more than this, corn is relatively cheap and can be fed to advantage under usual circumstances. If 100 pounds of hogs will buy less than 11 bushels, corn is relatively high, and feeding will be done on narrow profits or possibly at a loss.

U. S. FARM MAP CHANGED BY IMPROVED MACHINERY

Changes in the agricultural map of the United States, especially in the last half century, are easily evident. But the part that improved machinery has had in these changes is not so well known, says S. H. McCrory, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Wheat lands considered as unprofitable 30 years ago have become profitable through low cost production—largely because of the development of tractors and combines. Since 1915 there has been a general decline in wheat acreage east of the Mississippi, but the acreage has increased in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, and Montana.

The Central Great Plains is more completely suited to extensive livestock farming because development of the combine led to the breeding of a dwarf grain sorghum—a low-cost grain when harvested with a combine. A man with a team will harvest not more than 2 acres a day of grain sorghums. But a 15-foot combine with 2 men will harvest and thresh 20 to 25 acres a day.

Combines also are making large acreages of soybeans especially profitable in the Corn Belt. Development of silage machinery makes it possible to turn the coarse, low-cost, low-producing forage crops of the Great Plains into palatable winter feeds. With modern hay machinery the Mississippi Valley farmer has increased his hay acreage.

While cotton acreage in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama was shrinking, it was expanding in less productive lands in Texas and Oklahoma, where yields are comparatively low but net profits are high because of low cost production with machinery.

The first result of improved agricultural machinery was larger farms and large machinery. But now the trend is towards adapting mechanical equipment to the small farm. The one-plow tractor and the small combine harvester are examples.

'New machines and improvement of present day machinery," says Mr. McCroy, "probably will continue to make changes in locations where crops can be most profitably grown and even in the kind of crops produced."

POULTRYMEN GOVERN EGG YOLK COLOR WITH FEED

Do you prefer an egg with a light yellow yolk or one that has a deep orange-color? Deeply colored yolks are used by housewives when they wish to impart a golden color to their cakes. Such yolks are also used in making richly tinted ice cream.

A hen can transfer different shades of yellow to the yolk—depending upon the kind of feed she receives. Substituting white corn for yellow corn and limiting the amount of green feed tends to produce light-yellow yolks, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. If the poultryman keeps his laying stock confined and uses little or no green feed, he must be careful to supply some other source of vitamin A when he uses white corn which contains almost none of this vitimin. He can do this by mixing a suitable vpantity of codliver oil with the evening's feeding of scratch grain.

Yolks with richer shades of yellow may be obtained by increasing the quantity of yellow corn and green feed. Too much green feed tends to give the yolk a brown or green "off tint."

Small quantities of pimento or chili pepper, included in regular rations, give yolks a deep orange-color.

SUGAR CAUSES BRILLIANT TREE COLORS OF AUTUMN

It's not an early frost, as commonly supposed, that produces the most colorful autumn leaves, says the United States Forest Service. It's a late frost—and the sugar in the leaf—that gives us the brilliant colors. Just the right combination of temperature and moisture is needed. The best colors come when the thermometer doesn't quite reach the freezing point for several weeks during the latter part of September and through October.

Silviculturists explain that before the leaves fall a layer of cells forms at the base of the leaf, which ultimately loosens the leaf, and, when it drops off, forms a scar. If frost doesn't arrive too soon, this layer forms early and quickly. It holds more sugar in the leaf and the sweet sap causes the brilliant reds and oranges and yellows that delight the eye. This is not only true of the gorgeous sugar maples in the north, but of most of the colorful hardwood maples, sweet gum, black gum, hickory, dogwood, and many others. When frost comes too early the leaves dry and lose their sugar before they have time to take on high color.

TWO SPECIAL AIDS TO FARM RELIEF

Two practical lines of cooperation with practical farmers wishing to buy farms, are maintained by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita.

One is in administering the provision in the Farm Credit Act of 1935 under which Land Bank Commissioner loans may be made for the purpose of buying a farm. This makes it possible (when other requirements are met) to get a 75 percent loan on a farm being thus purchased. One of the requirements to be met is, that the borrower have a good knowledge of farming and be familiar with problems and conditions of the region in which he proposes to buy.

The other special cooperation comes in the terms upon which the Land Bank sells farms it has acquired. These farms are priced at a fair sale value regardless of the Land Bank's investment in them. If the prospective purchaser can meet requirements (one of which is that he have a practical knowledge of farming for the locality in which he proposes to buy) he can close a deal with a 20 percent cash payment and have ten years to pay the balance in installments.

Five percent interest is charged on the deferred installments, but under good conditions and good management should be possible for the purchaser, after paying four of the ten annual installments, to get a low interest rate Land Bank loan (the contract rate now is four percent) on which he could have as much as 33 years to pay out.

MORE HENS LAYING AND LAYING BETTER

Egg production is increasing. There are more hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks now than at this time a year ago, and they are laying more eggs, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The number of hens and pullets averaged 65.4 per farm on October 1 compared with 64.5 on that date last year; layings per farm flock averaged 16.7 eggs on October 1 compared with 15.7 eggs a year ago.

Both figures, however, are less than the 1928-1932 average which was 71.4 for the number of hens and pullets, and 18.1 eggs per farm flock.

The bureau reports the number of hens and pullets of laying age is larger this year than last in all sections of the country except the West North Central and Far Western States, but that even in these two divisions the difference is neglible.

STRANGE! LESS BACKBONE MAKES HORSE STRONGER

Why can the Morgan horse carry riders in the saddle as easy as some of the larger horses?

Endurance, smooth lines, good style, and docility are some qualities of the Morgan horse, but he also has a shorter back than most other horses. It usually consists of only 5 lumbar vertebrae, whereas most horses have 6. A horse with a backbone of 23 vertebrae and a short loin and coupling can—other things being equal—carry weight more easily than a horse with 24 vertebrae, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Presence of only five lumbar vertebrae in the Morgan horses supports theories that this horse probably is of Arabian foundation. Typical Arabian horses have but five such vertebrae.

DON'T BLAME HEN IF EGG FLAVOR DOESN'T SUIT YOU

Good eggs, when properly cooked, please the taste. When their flavor is unpleasant—don't blame the hen.

The flavor of an egg depends largely upon what the laying hen is fed and care given eggs, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Poultrymen intent upon producing high-quality eggs prevent their flocks having access to strongly flavored vegetables such as turnips, onions, garlic, and leek. These feeds are likely to give eggs an unpleasant flavor and taste.

In retaining the good qualities of eggs and to keep them fresh, poultrymen store them shortly after they are laid in a clean, cool place free from undesirable odors.

Bank deposits in the United States are approximately 60 per cent larger than in 1923 to 1925. But loans by banks are only 67 per cent of the 1923-25 level. This situation is unsatisfactory to the banks, for cash on hand brings no income. However, people who can offer good security for loans still lack confidecne in the future and are unwilling to enter into long-time investments. The situation will be remedied whenever the investing public is convinced that investment in the future is desirable.

"SUCCESS"

Once, so long ago I can scarcely remember, I planned to be a milliner.

Lovely hats for ladies rich and poor, I had planned to make. And lovely little bonnets, for children young and gay.

And the dearest little caps, for darling little baby girls and boys.

But instead: I learned to cook porridge, for young and old.

And to successfully count a racing pulse.

Then to tuck them all in bed at the twilite hour.

But now I am glad I really learned to make a bed.

—Mrs. Mary E. Winters,
Rt. 2, Overbrook, Kans.

It is a good time to field-select seed corn for next year. Erect, vigorous plants, free from disease and with ears at a convenient height for husking, are as important to look for as the appearance of the ear. Rapid, thorough drying of the seed ears immediately after picking is the key to high germination and good stands next spring.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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SPECIAL OFFER — Guaranteed Kentucky manufactured tobacco. 45 chewing twists or 30 sacks smoking $1.00. Postpaid.—Economy Tobacco Co., Hickory, Ky. 10-31p

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Back some fifty years ago while working on the railroad being built that runs down through Salina and on southwest, I took my team and wagon and borrowed a revolver from a young fellow and struck out for a load of corn. Got into a mixup and got my horse's leg so badly hurt that I could not pull a load, and scarce the wagon. So I made my way homeward—and forgot the name of the young man owning the revolver. If he is still living I want to hear from him and pay him for his gun; if passed away, maybe some person knows of the incident. If so, please write. Adrress: H. E. F. Care of Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kas.

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LOCAL LIBRARY LIST

Recommended Leaflets, Pamphlets and Books.

For Juveniles

THE STORY OF TOAD LANE—.05—By Stuart Chase. Obtained from Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE LOUD SPEAKER—Historical sketch of the Farmers Union, Farmers Union Business Activities. Free. Write to Farmers Union Herald, Minnesota Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

On Money and Credit

THE BOOK—.25—by Coin Harvey—The Mundus Publishing Co., Monte Ne, Ark.

A TALE OF TWO NATIONS—.25—The Mundus Publishing Co., Monte Ne, Arkansas.

The Federal Reserve Monster—.25—the same company.

MONEY AND CREDITS—.05—by John A. Simpson. Write E. E. Kennedy, Nat'l Sec'y Farmers Union, Kankakee, Ill.

MONEY AND CREDIT—.20—by Mrs. O. H. Olson, Nat'l Junior Leader. Write her at Bijou Hills, S. Dak.

HARD TIMES—THE CAUSE AND CURE—.15—by Mahlon H. Fulton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Men and Machines

MEN AND MACHINES—$2.50—by Stuart Chase. Order from MacMillan Publishing Co., New York City.

MACHINERY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS—25—by E. H. H. Holman, Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WASTE AND THE MACHINE AGE—.15—and

FACTS ABOUT THE DEPRESSION—.20—by A. M. Lasky, League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th St., New York City.

WHERE THE TALL CORN GROWS, by E. H. H. Holman. Published by Northern States Cooperative League, Minneapolis, Minn.

ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE, by Stuart Chase.

THUNDER AND DAWN, by Glen Frank.

World Peace

Write to Mr. Jacob Taylor, National Farm Secretary, National Council for the Prevention of War, 532 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., for material on world peace and the prices of booklets they have on this subject.

Cooperation

PLEASE PASS THE BREAD—.02—by James Peter Warbasse.

WHAT IS CONSUMER'S COOPERATION?

Write to the Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Missouri River Diversion Project

Write to:—Missouri River Diversion Association, Devils Lake, N. Dak. Simply ask for information on this project.

Farm Bulletins

STATE: Write your County Agent or to the Extension Service State College Station, Manhattan, Kansas, for a list of bulletins.

U. S.: Write your Senator or Congressman for a list of the farm bulletins published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Books

General Reference: Schlesinger—POLITICAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—$2.50—MacMillan Publishing Co., New York City.

RURAL LIFE AT THE CROSSROADS by Macey Campbell.

Farm Novels

THE PIT, by Frank Norris.
THE OCTOPUS, by Frank Norris.
THERE'S ALWAYS ANOTHER YEAR, by Martha Ostenso.
WEST WIND DRIFT (money system) by McCutcheon.
WE MUST MARCH (machines) by Honore Wilsie Morrow.
THE FORBIDDEN TRAIL, by Honore Wilsie Morrow.
SON OF THE MIDDLE BORDER (pioneer), by Hamlin Garland.
Oliver Twist (English factories) by Charles Dickens.
ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT (world peace) by Remarque.
LUTHER HINGES (Story of the Grange).

Popular History

ONLY YESTERDAY—By Frederic Allen.

Note: Someone in your local may have one of these books which they would be glad to donate to the Local library. You should be able to purchase them at any bookstore, or second-hand book shop.

Several of these books may be obtained from the Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

PROGRAM

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING, KANSAS FARMERS UNION

(Farmers Union Managerial Association)
Tuesday, October 29, 1935

1:30 p. m. Music.
2:00 p. m. Meeting called to order by President C. B. Thowe.
2:15 p. m. Talk by A. M. Kinney vice president, Kansas Farmers Union.
2:30 p. m. Address by Ralph Snyder, president Wichita Bank for Cooperatives.
3:00 p. m. Address by C. B. Thowe; Subject, Membership in the Farmers Union.
3:20 p. m. Talk by H. A. Cowden, president, Consumers Cooperative Assn.
3:45 p. m. Talk by Roy Crawford, Grain Salesman for Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp.
4:00 p. m. O. C. Servis, vice president, Farmers Union Managerial Assn., will call on each manager present for a two-minute talk.
Adjournment.
7:30 p. m. Music and entertainment.
8:00 p. m. Address, Cong. Randolph Carpenter, Marion, Kansas.

Wednesday, October 30, 1935
(Official Annual Meeting, Kansas Farmers Union)

9:30 a. m. Music and entertainment.
10:00 a. m. Annual Meeting called to order by President C. A. Ward
Invocation.
Address of Welcome, W. Perham, Mayor of Iola.
Response, John Vesecky, Timken, Kansas.
Appointment of Credentials Committee.
Report of Order of Business Committee.
Introduction of Junior Leaders.
Discussion period.
1:15 p. m. Music and entertainment.
1:30 p. m. Report of Credentials Committee.
Appointment of Committees.
Minutes of 1934 Annual Meeting.
2:00 p. m. Officers' Reports:
Ross Palenske, Chairman State Board.
T. B. Dunn, Auditor.
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer.
Cal Ward, President.
A. M. Kinney, Vice President.
Discussion Period.
7:00 p. m. Music and Entertainment.
7:30 p. m. Junior and Juvenile Department, Floyd H. Lynn, Leader.
8:00 p. m. Address, Hon. Arthur Capper, United States Senator.
8:45 p. m. Address, E. H. Everson, President, National Farmers Union.

Thursday, October 31, 1935

8:30 a. m. Music and Entertainment.
9:00 a. m. Meeting called to order, C. A. Ward, President.
Invocation.
Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City
G. W. Hobbs, General Manager.
L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.
Wm. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.
C. F. Schwab, Manager, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, Mo.
10:00 a. m. Report of Credentials Committee.
Nomination of Officers.
Directors Districts 4 and 5 (Unexpired term District 2)
Delegates to National Farmers Union convention, Kankakee, Ill.
1936 Convention City (in District 4).
10:30 a. m. Farmers Union Jobbing Association, H. E. Witham, Manager.
11:30 a. m. Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, Rex Lear, Kansas Manager.
Discussion Period.
1:00 p. m. Music and Entertainment.
1:20 p. m. Farmers Union Auditing Association, T. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager.
1:40 p. m. Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, W. J. Spencer, President-Manager.
2:10 p. m. Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, P. F. Peterson, President; Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, Superior, Nebr., J. C. Norgaard, Manager.
2:35 p. m. Farmers Union Royalty Company, G. E. Creitz, Manager.
2:50 p. m. Consumers Cooperative Association, Howard A. Cowden, President.
3:20 p. m. Discussion Period.
6:00 p. m. Credential Registration Closes.
7:00 p. m. Music and Entertainment.
7:30 p. m. Address, T. E. Howard Denver, Colorado.
8:30 p. m. Address, Cong. W. P. Lamberson, Fairview, Kansas

Friday, November 1, 1935
(Voting begins at 8:00 a. m.)

8:30 a. m. Music and Entertainment.
9:00 a. m. Meeting called to Order by President C. A. Ward.
Invocation.
Final Report of Credentials Committee.
Reports of Committees.
Unfinished Business.
New Business.
Installation of Officers.
Final Adjournment.
Meeting of the Board of Directors.

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 October 25th, 1935

M. W. Knapp—Leavenworth Co Ks—11 strs 1090	10.75
Craven Gr. Co—Marshall Co Ks—24 strs 1149	10.50
Henry Wichman—Nemaha Co Ks—42 strs 1017	10.10
Howard Woodbury—Osage Co Ks—22 strs 1176	10.00
Lawrence Davis—Osage Co Ks—19 strs 1146	9.25
Jas Brandon—Coffey Co Ks—31 hfrs 726 ....N	9.00
Pete Bocquin—Lyon Co Ks—24 strs 1095	8.90
Fred A. Bangs—Greenwood Co Ks—21 strs 1057	8.50
C. S. Brenneman—Labette Co Ks—13 strs 1162	8.50
Fred Miller—Wab. Co Ks—9 clvs 406	7.75
Hugh Jones—Lyon Co Ks—36 strs 886	7.25
J. L. Schepp Est—Wab. Co Ks—32 strs 860	7.00
Frank Wilson—Saline Co Ks—17 strs 645	7.00
Sam Spnden—Marion Co Ks—14 strs 760	6.75
R. W. Mitchell—Henry Co Mo—13 strs 623	6.60
Leonard Finch—Linn Co Ks— 8 clvs—465	6.50
Wm. L. Waterman—Washington Co Ks— 9strs 602	6 50
Fred Swenson—Coffey Co Ks—7 strs 828	6.25
Fred Miller—Wab. Co Ks—12 clvs 390	6.25
J. L. Shepp Est—Wa. Co Ks—20 strs 817	6 10
Martin Shields—Marion Co Ks—5 hfrs 850	6.00
Ross and Son—Ray Co Mo—22 hfrs 547	5.25
L. R. Friend—Johnson Co Ks—27 cows 1141	5.15
G H. Jones—Johnson Co Ks—19 cows 1000	5.00
G. A. Poland—Thomas Co Ks—14 hfrs 606	5.00
Geo. Krenter—Benton Co Mo—14 cows 987	4.65
Herman Uhlrig—Pott. Co Ks—4 cows 975	4.50
G. A Poland—Thomas Co Ks—8 cows 813	4.00
Grover Zuehke—Ness Co Ks—6 cows 880	4.00
Grover Zuehke—Ness Co Ks—8 cows 966	3.65
Virgil Wombles—Cheyenne Wells, Colo—8 cows 873	3.50
Virgil Wombles—Cheyenne Wells Colo—15 cs 157	3.00

SHEEP

P. B. Reed—Woodson Co Ks—5 88	9.25
F. J. McKinney—Douglas Co. Ks.—10 108	9.25
Chas E. Hitzeman—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 90	9.25
Wade Privitt—Sullivan Co Mo—5 74	9.25
Oscar Kent—Sullivan Co Mo—18 85	9.25
Chas. Groves—Cedar Co Mo—7 70	9.25
A. L. Ray—Cedar Co Mo—6 85	9.25
Murphy and Smeed—Melba, Idaho—27 86	9.00
Wm. Lyons—Wash. Co Ks—92 76	8.90
H. E. Niles—Beaver, Okla—137 85	8.75
C. H. Lowry—Daviess Co Mo—10 78	8.75
F. E. Havens—Gentry Co Mo—5 72	8.75
Geo Fox—Woodson Co Ks—12 84	8.75
Loren VanDyke—Daviess Co Mo—6 71	8.75
Elwood Clover—Mitchell Co Ks—9 78	8.75
W. R. Carpenter—Mitchell Co Ks—7 72	8.75
Charles H. Cummings—Douglas Co Ks—42 85	9.50
Emma Co-Op Elev—Lafayette Co Mo—14 90	8.50
Emma Co-Op Elev—Lafayette Co Mo—5 90	8.50
Clarence Hund—Wab. Co Ks—5 102	8.40
F. J. McKinney—Douglas Co Ks—5 86	8.25
Chas E Hitzeman—Leavenworth Co Ks—5 100	8.25
Murphy and Smeed—Melba, Idaho—33 70	8.00
Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—12 81	8.00
Fred Magerfleisch, Jr—Leaven. Co Ks—10 79	7.75
Chas. Cooper—Osage Co Ks—17 68	7.50
Leonard M. Brock—Linn Co Ks—8 78	7.50
Steve Robison—Bates Co Mo—9 74	7.50
R. B. Reed—Woodson Co Ks—6 71	7.00
Joe Mays—Victor, Idaho—12 123	7.00
Ray Weidenhaft—Mitchell Co Ks—7 62	6.75
Loren VanDyke—Daviess Co Mo—6 61	6.50
Ray Privitt—Sullivan Co Mo—5 60	6.50
Wade Privitt—Sullivan Co Mo—6 61	6.50
Charles H. Cummnigs—Douglas Co Ks—14 74	6.00
Leo F. Collins—Franklin Co Ks—42 128	5.25
Joe Mays—Victor, Idaho—112 127	5.00
Murphy and Smeed—Melba, Idaho—34 137	5.00
Charles H. Cummings—Douglas Co Ks—6 133	4.75
Joe Mays—Victor, Idaho—26 115	3.50
Murphy and Smed—Melba, Idaho—108 111	3.35
Charles H. Cummings—Douglas Co Ks—6 106	3.00
Joe Mays—Victor, Idaho—20 114	3.00
Joe Mays—Victor, Idaho—10 115	2.00

HOGS

Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs Avg. Up

H. W. Temple—Lafayette Ci Mo—8 238	10.10
W. R. Davis—St Clair Co Mo—8 240	10.00
Albert Thoman—Lafayette Co Mo—10 236	9.85
Alta Vista S. A.—Wabaunsee Co Ks—25 238	9.80
Ira Ash—Jackson Co Ks—63 231	9.50
S. L. Shannon—Johnson Co Mo—6 250	9.50
C. O. Smith—Osage Co Ks—5 236	9.40
C. W. Bailey—Riley Co Ks—22 305	9.40
Frank Stratton—Washington Co Ks—5 232	9.40
Chas Stephens—Franklin Co Ks—5 244	9.35
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—4 320	9.25

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs Avgs

R. B. Tharp—Grundy Co Mo—5 226	10.00
E. C. Hastings—Anderson Co Ks—9 181	10.00
J. W. Teague—Cedar Co Mo—5 226	10.00
W. A. Hoppe—Henry Co Mo—32 188	10.00
A. A. Warner—Linn Co Mo—9 194	10.00
H. H. Willenbring—Henry Co Mo—10 211	9.90
S. D. Sullivan—Cedar Co Mo—5 180	9.85
L. G. Mentzer—Woodson Co Ks—8 171	9.85
Geo C. Thoman—Lafayette Co Mo—7 221	9.85
Willie Sander—Lafayette Co Mo—20 210	9.85
H. E. Doverspike—Chase Co Ks—20 210	9.85
Conway Proctor—Grundy Co Mo—15 214	9.85
C. H. Moore—Johnson Co. Ks.—8 190	9.85
C. W. Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—47 202	9.85
Geo. A. Vohs—Miami Co Ks—32 212	9.85
W. A. Erickson—Johnson Co Ks—6 218	9.85
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—27 187	9.85
Carl T. Green—Bates Co. Mo.—5 192	9.85
A. H. Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—8 22	9.80
Joe Jirsa—Watova, Okla—20 190	9.80
F. U. S. A.—Marshall Co Ks.—6 196	9.80
Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—17 190	9.75
Frank Garrett—Osage Co Ks—7 210	9.75
E. W. Swallow—Franklin Co Ks—11 220	9.75
Harold Mooney—Linn Co Ks—11 03	9.75
E. S. Laurant—Henry Co Mo—5 196	9.75
C. E. McCain—Osage Co Ks—11 198	9.75
W. G. Chandler—Anderson Co Ks—18 178	9.75
Ed Ringel—Wabauncee Co Ks—8 203	9.75
C. D. Weinert—Marshall Co Ks—9 208	9.65
R. C. Donald—Anderson Co Ks—10 216	9.65
Herman Ringel—Wabaunsee Co KsK—16 191	9.60
T. E. Hale—Dickinson Co Ks—30 202	9.50
Elmer Fuch—Lafayette Co Mo—6 178	9.50
Bonkoski Bros—Lafayette Co Mo—24 217	9.50
Sam Best—Lafayette Co Ho—5 220	9.50
S. D. Heimer—Coffey Co. Ks. —19 193	9.50
Jess Payne—St. Clair Co Mo—29 189	9.50
Chas. E. Hitzeman—Leavenworth Co. Ks.—8 195	9.50
Alta Vista S. A.—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 207	9.50
Mrs. Helen Fields—Riley Co Ks—11 182	9.45
Otis Warrenburg—Nemaha Co Ks—5 186	9.45
A. J. Shores—Lafayette Co Mo—7 215	9.40
Nora VanLeyke—Daviess Co Mo—5 202	9.40
H. S. Clark—Vernon Co Mo—7 190	9.40
A. M. Stephens—Franklin Co Ks—17 204	9.35
Charley Bishop—Cedar Co Mo—70 171	9.35
Homer Burch—Henry Co Mo—12 174	9.30
Frank J. Mathis—Coffey Co Ks—10 175	9.30

LIGHT LIGHTS AND PIGS

E. E. Mentzer—Woodson Co Ks—10 156	9.85
Fred Magerfleisch, J—Leavenworth Co Ks—19 145	9.70
H. E. Doverspike—Chase Co Ks—9 157	9.65
J. W. Ragans—Batec Co Mo—8 145	9.65
O. M. Hird—Douglass Co Ks—7 165	9.60
E. E. Mentzer—Woodson Co Ks—10 122	9.50
Jess Payne—St. Clair Co Mo—6 135	9.50
R. F. Finley, Son—BaBtes Co Mo—6 96	9.50
J. L. Humberger—Dickinson Co Ks—7 155	9.50
J. F. Green—St. Clair Co Mo—15 1122	9.40
W. L. McIntire—Bates Co Mo—39 110	9.40
Ira Holsapple—Nemaha Co Ks—13 110	9.40
Frank Zimmerman—Linn Co Ks—10 152	9.25
Chas James—Anderson Co Ks—6 150	9.25
A. M. Stephens—Franklin Co Ks—10 169	9.25
T. E. Hale—Dickinson Co Ks—10 139	9.25
W. L. McIntire—Bates Co Mo—8 75	8.50

SOWS

F. C. McNitt—Washington Co Ks—7 255	9.00
Geo. Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—7 311	8.90
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—5 302	8.85
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 372	8.65
Dave Donohue—Nemaha Co Ks—9 327	8.65

Stocks of dairy products are reported as large.

The bureau says it is probable that the low point in butterfat and milk prices in relation to feed is "past," so that "the outlook for the commercial dairymen is more favorable than a year ago."

For Best Yields

Pride of Saline makes a higher yield than other varieties of corn under most conditions in eastern and central Kansas, say agronomists who have conducted extensive tests. Reid yellow dent yields higher than other yellow varieties in the northeast and midland yellow in the southeast. On thin soil in eastern and central Kansas and on all types of soil in south and southwest Kansas, Freed white and Hays golden are the best yielding varieties. Cassel white is a high yielding variety in the west-central section of the state.

Each year many farmers suffer heavy losses to their grain sorghum crops because of smut. A close inspection of the field now will show how heavy the loss will be. The cost of controlling sorghum smut is less than 1 cent an acre.

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FARMER INSURANCE AT FARMER COST

BE CAREFUL——

AND MINIMIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF

PROPERTY LOSS

In spite of all you can do, you can never be SURE that your property or your crops will not be destroyed or damaged by

Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Hail or Tornado

BUT YOU CAN

INSURE AGAINST THESE LOSSES

INSURE MUTUALLY, WITH THIS COMPANY, AT A

Saving of 20 Per Cent or More

More than 16,000 satisfied policyholders advise you to insure with

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

OF KANSAS

Salina, Kansas

***If* MONEY IS IMPORTANT**

it is important that your Live Stock bring the full market value when you ship it to Market

YOUR OWN FIRM

is naturally the one which has our own interest and welfare at heart It exists for no other purpose than to make your Live Stock bring the greatest possible cash return to you. THINK THAT OVER.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE, whether your consignment consists of one animal or a train load.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. HOBBS, Manager

Stock Yards Kansas City, Missouri

RUNNING A FARM

IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN—

gets every penny possible out of what he has to sell.

It is extremely important that you get the most you can for your butterfat.

WE WANT MORE SHIPPERS. GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE YOU. WE GIVE PROMPT SERVICE ON RETURN OF CHECKS AND EMPTY CANS

REMEMBER—WE PAY TRANSPORTATION

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASS'N

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

POOL YOUR PURCHASES

——OF——

Feed, Oyster Shell, Wire, Nails, Fencing, Roofing, Flour and other Commodities

APPLY THE COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES,

Mr. Manager and Mr. Director, in the operation of your COOPERATIVE BUSINESS.

Car Lot Buying Saves Handling Charge. Write us for prices and suggestions. Ask our field men to work with you on this car lot purchasing plan. Many Cooperative Elevators are now Pooling their Buying Power. There's a good reason.

——THE——

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.

CENTRAL AND WATER STREETS KANSAS CITY, KANS.

(Right in the path of the trucks. Let us service your truck. Use our truck-washing facilities.)

100 Per Cent Locals

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

ANDERSON COUNTY—
Liztown, 2064.
Welda, 2054.
Indian Creek 2050.
Emerald, 2137.

ATCHISON COUNTY—
Madison, 1216.
Cummins 1837.

BARTON COUNTY—
Odin, 233.

BROWN COUNTY—
Morrill, 1754.
Carson 1035.
Lone Star 942.

CLAY COUNTY—
Broughton, 2173.
Hays, 1130.
Swanson, 1191.
Wheeler, 1082.
Millside 511.
Ross 1124.
Olive Hill, 1120.

COFFEY COUNTY—
Center, 2143.
Oleary, 2146.
Independent 2145.
Weigand, 2121

CRAWFORD COUNTY—
Slifer 431
Mommouth 1714
Ozark, 699
Dumb Bell, 581.

CHASE COUNTY—
Sixty Six 1907
Miller, 1929

CHEROKEE COUNTY
Melrose 2059.
Stony 2066.

COWLEY COUNTY
Science Valley 1946
Tisdale Busy Bee, 1986.
South Bend 1561.

CLOUD COUNTY—
Carmel, 1056.
St. Joe 2182.

DICKINSON COUNTY—
Navarre, 1853.
Herington, 1063.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—
Eight Mile, 1211

ELLIS COUNTY—
Pfeifer, 1777.
Stockrange, 1031.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY—
Excelsior, 975.
Shamel, 974.
Little Wolf 1376.
Franklin 1301.
Pleasant Valley 984.
Trivoli 1001.
Radcliffe, 1,000

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Pomona, 1742.

GEARY COUNTY—
Moss Springs, 1901.

GRAHAM COUNTY—
Morland Elevator 1822.

GOVE COUNTY—
Hackberry 1392.

GREENWOOD COUNTY—
Summit, 1574.
Lena Valley, 1538
South Verdigris, 1498

JEWELL COUNTY—
Rose Hill, 601.
Star, 624.

JOHNSON COUNTY—
Sharon, 1744.
Pleasant View 1957.
Summerfield 1955.

LABETTE COUNTY
Parsons 1304.

LINN COUNTY
Buckeye 2074.

LYON COUNTY—
Allen, 1075.
Admire 1255.

LOGAN COUNTY—
Page 1286.

MITCHELL COUNTY—
Prairie Gem, 540.
District No. Three, 777.
Mulberry 1060
Hillside, 492.

MARION COUNTY
Harmony, 196.
Lost Springs, 385.

MIAMI COUNTY—
Osage Valley 1683.
Bellview 1192
Washington 1680.
Rock Creek, 1810.

MARSHALL COUNTY—
Lillis, 951.
Richland, 968.
Sunflower, 1051.
Bremen 2122.
Fairview 964.
Midway 857.
Sunrise 1238.

McPHERSON COUNTY
Johnstown, 749.
South Diamond, 1567
Castle Hill, 1344
Smoky Valley, 830

NEMAHA COUNTY—
Eureka, 911.
Korber, 914.
Pleasant Hill, 1175.
Downey 1127.
Summitt, 2111.
Trumph, 1027

NEOSHO COUNTY—
Erie 562.
Brogan, 226.

OSAGE COUNTY—
Plum Creek, 1484.
Kinneyville 1522.
Union 1412.

OTTAWA COUNTY
Mt. Pleasant, 79.
Grover, 108.
Lakeview, 125.
Summerfield, 1402.

OSBORNE COUNTY—
Rose Valley, 257.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY—
Olsburg, 1254.

PHILLIPS COUNTY—
Gretna 634.

REPUBLIC COUNTY
District 99, 681.
Lovewell, 2206.

RILEY COUNTY
Arbor, 1196.
Grandview, 1214.
Baldwin Creek 1380
Pleasant Hill, 1202.
Crooked Creek, 1205
Fairview, 1207
Walsburg 1198.
Lee, 1549
Rock Island, 1199.

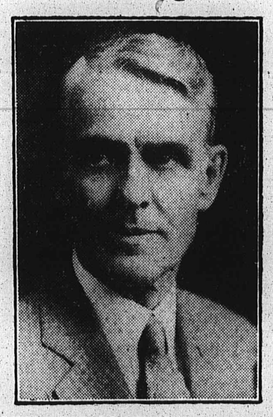
RUSSELL COUNTY—
East Wolf, 726.
Center 766.
Pioneer 250.
Prairie Dale 370.
Pleasant Valley 2208.
Three Corners, 769.

ROOKS COUNTY—
Sunny Slope, 532.
Eureka 2207.
Elm Creek 432.

RUSH COUNTY—
Sand Creek, 804.
Lone Star 917.
Lone Cedar 1864.
Pretty Creek 1652.
Sunny Slope 1861.
Hendricks Creek, 1841.
Mt. Thoes, 1859
Spring Glen, 1976.

WOODSON COUNTY
Piqua, 2151.

Speaks Wednesday Evening



SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER

Illinois 794.
Sunflower, 1237

SALINE COUNTY—
Bavaria 1978.

SHERIDAN COUNTY—
Beehive, 877.

STAFFORD COUNTY—
Eureka, 2199.
Corn Valley 2201

SCOTT COUNTY—
Modoc 2006.

SHAWNEE COUNTY—
Sunbeam 1815.
Elevation, 1916.

TREGO COUNTY—
Silver Lake, 679.

THOMAS COUNTY
Sunflower, 1181.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—
Kimeo, 516.
Emmons 783.
Liberty 1142.
Herynk, 1427.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY—
Beman, 1903.

We Manufacture—
Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets Stationery

Office Equipment Printing

CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co.
SALINA : KANSAS

DAIRY PRODUCTS BRING MORE

Prices of dairy products have been advancing seasonally, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Foreign prices also are higher with New Zealond butter selling in London on October 10 at 27.2 cents a pound, or only 0.3 cents less than 92-score butter at New York.

Farm prices of butterfat in the United States are reported higher in relation to feed than a year ago, but unusually low in relation to livestock prices. These price relationships, says the bureau, are tending to result in some decrease in butter production in the West North Central and Mountain States.

Total milk production on October 1 was somewhat less than the unusually large production on that date last year. Butter consumption is relatively low and cheese consumption high.

Local Supplies

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to saxe expense in pastage and mailing.

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

Write to

FLOYD H. LYNN
Secretary

Box 51, Salina, Kansas