The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

VOLUME XXVII — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1934 — NUMBER 10

LEMKE EXPLAINS MORATORIUM LAW AND OTHER BILLS

North Dakota Congressman, in Radio Speech and Four Kansas Talks, Points Out How to Use the New Moratorium Law

REFINANCING BILL

Contrasts Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill with Present Method of Refinancing Distressed Farm Mortgages—Appeal to Members

Just previous to his appearance in Kansas for talks at Abilene, Clay Center, Westmoreland and Manhattan, on October 1 and 2, Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota had delivered a radio address over the nation-wide hook-up of N. B. C., during the monthly Farmers Union hour. Since virtually the same subject matter was used in the Kansas speeches as was given over the radio, and since this paper has a copy of the radio speech, this copy is being printed as a report of Mr. Lemke's talks.

Congressman Lemke is the co-author of the two Frazier-Lemke bills discussed in the following address:

Mr. Lemke's Talk

I am talking to you today not as a republican, not as a democrat, not as a partisan, but as a citizen of the United States; more concerned with the problems that confront this nation than with party politics and party politicians—more concerned with the welfare of all of the people than with political patronage or the enrichment of a few. I would rather take one hundred thirty million men, women and children one step up the highways and by ways of civilization than a few individuals a million miles.

I shall first discuss the Frazier-Lemke Bankruptcy Amendment. This amendment is not a substitute for the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill. It is a stop-gap. It will keep the farmers on the farm until we get the Refinance Bill. Under this amendment the farmers who are insolvent or who are in distress and unable to meet their present obligations as they become due will be able to protect their homes, their lands and personal property and scale down all their indebtedness to the present fair and reasonable values of such property and pay for the same on the installment plan. It makes no difference whether such property is mortgaged or whether such debts are secured or unsecured. Under this amendment such debts can all be scaled down to the present value of the farmer's property. After the farmer's exemptions are set aside under the state laws, he can select any or all of the remainder of his property and remain in possession under the control of the court of the part so selected and pay such appraised value under the terms and provisions of the amendment.

This is a Conservation Act—nobody will lose anything—it conserves property and values. The creditors will get the present value of the property—that is all they can now get or that they are entitled to. In fact, they will get more under this amendment than they ever would by wrecking another million farm homes. The agriculture wealth of this nation can and will not be, preserved in the hands of those who created it,—the farmers. This amendment will give new courage, hope and inspiration to distressed agriculture.

May I here warn the farmer not to accept every proposition made him by his creditors. They should be willing to scale down his debts to the reasonable value of his property at the present time, and give him sufficient time with a low enough rate of interest so that he will be able to meet the payments as they become due. The farmer is the best judge of his ability to pay. If his creditors are unreasonable he does not have to accept their proposition, but can change his petition from conciliation into a petition of bankruptcy. Then the bankruptcy court will take a hand and scale down his debts and give him the opportunity to pay for same by paying one per cent interest on the appraised value the first year—two and one-half per cent principal with one per cent interest the fourth and fifth year and the balance with one per cent interest at the end of the sixth year. If the creditors object to this arrangement the court will then stop all proceedings for a period of five years during which time the farmer will pay a reasonable rental annually until he is able to be re-financed and pay the appraised value without interest.

May I also suggest to the creditors that if they are fair and reasonable that most cases can be adjusted outside of Court. No creditor or set of creditors have a right to destroy society—have a right to destroy agriculture—the basic industry of this nation. No hard boiled soulless corporation will be allowed to demand the last pound of flesh or to distract the last drop of blood out of agriculture—to destroy the goose that lays the golden egg.

Prior to this amendment the Bankruptcy Act generally was an instrument of destruction—it put an end to a person's accumulated efforts and left him high and dry to start anew. In fact, our bankruptcy act as well as all of our laws heretofore made, were for the purpose of protecting the creditor at the expense of honest debts—but nothing was ever said about the dishonest dollar with which those so-called debts were to be paid. A dollar whose value could and was manipulated so that it took fifteen times as much wheat in October 1932 to buy that dishonest dollar as it did in May 1917. In other words, in May 1917, 1000 bushels of wheat would have bought $3890.00 in Minneapolis, but on October 18, 1932, it would have taken about 15,000 bushels of wheat to buy that same number of dishonest dollars, and what is true of wheat was true of other farm commodities.

This amendment marks a new epoch. From now on the debtor is going to be considered as well as the creditor. The bankruptcy act is going to become an act of conservation and not an act of wreckage. It will undoubtedly in future Congresses be extended to include all debtors—business concerns as well as farmers. All will be recognized as going concerns. Property and wealth will be conserved in the hands of those who created it—not destroyed. Hope and aspiration will again return to our people as a whole.

Is Constitution

The Frazier-Lemke Amendment to the Bankruptcy Act is constitutional. It has been so held in Congress by the Judiciary Committee of the House consisting of twenty-five lawyers and by the judiciary committee of the Senate consisting of eighteen lawyers. Among these lawyers are some of the ablest in the nation, including a former Solicitor General of the United States. It has been held constitutional by the Attorney General of the United States. It has been held constitutional by the lawyers in the Farm Credit Administration and by the Lawyers in the Treasury and in the Agriculture Departments. It will be held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States on the same grounds that the Moratorium Act of Minnesota was held constitutinal. No ultra-conservative, super-reactionary, corporation-minded federal district court can successfully hold this Act unconstitutional.

This amendment was passed after it was thoroughly debated in Congress by a standing vote of 113 to 16 in the House, and by a roll call of 66 to 16 in the Senate. This vote was the most eloquent part of the debate—it was the climax. Congress accepted it and gave its mandate by an overwhelming majority and that man-

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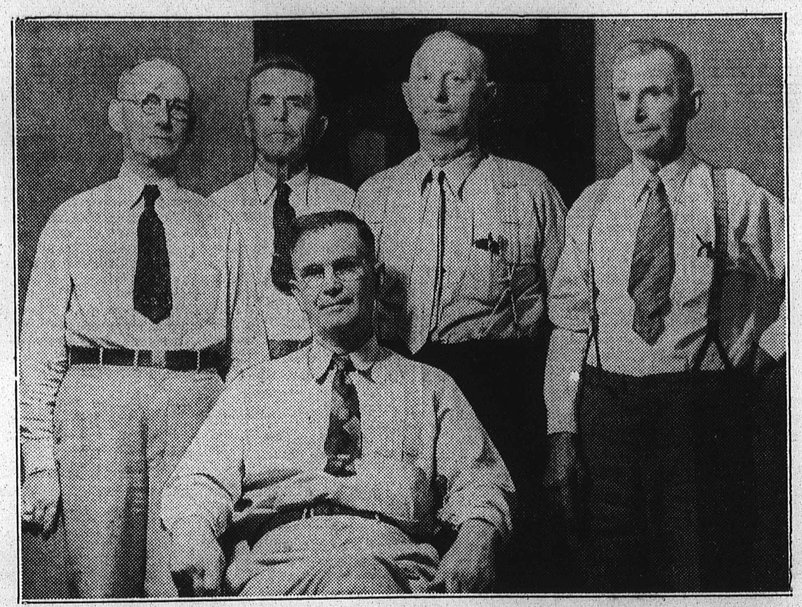
Farmers Union Auditing Association Board of Directors



The above photograph of the Farmers Union Auditing Association Board of Directors was taken at their last meeting in Kansas City and represents the full board with the exception of Ward Spencer, President of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, who was absent attending the policyholders' meeting of the Hail Insurance Company.

Seated in the front row is the President, H. E. Witham, who is secretary of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association; and those standing, reading from left to right, are Thos. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Anton Peterson, of Greenleaf; Peter Heidecker of Paola and John Huber of Selden, Directors.

The Auditing Association was organized sixteen years ago at the request of a number of elevator and store managers and H. E. Witham and Anton Peterson were among the promoters and have been on the Board of Directors since its incorporation.

The Auditing Association has fully justified its existence and is in a great measure responsible for the efficient systems of book-keeping now installed in our elevators, stores and oil stations over the state. Cooperative accounting and cooperative income tax problems have been their special study and they have built up a library of income tax information second to none.

Their auditors are all men of outstanding ability in this particular field of accounting, all born and reared on the farm and interested in the farmers' problems.

Now is the time to consider the auditing of your business as most associations close their financial year at December 31. Why hire men to do your auditing who have no cooperative experience and in some cases no office or even telephone, no past record of efficiency like your own organization and finally, no interest in your welfare?

You are invited to become members of this organization, and information relative to rates may be had on hearing from you.

Assistance may be had in filing applications for loans from the Cooperative Bank, also the benefit of sixteen years experience in any matters pertaining to Cooperative Accounting. They can also write your Fidelity Bonds at reduced rates for cooperative associations.

Don't wait until the close of the year before making up your minds, DO IT NOW.

CARRIERS PUBLISH EMERGENCY RATES FARM COMMODITIES

Rail Roads Heed Voice of Organized Agriculture and Put Emergency Rates Back Again on Certain Farm Products

DETAILS GIVEN

One-Half Reduction on Normal Hay Rate, with Two-Thirds Reduction on Forage and Forage Substitutes; Other Rates

As was announced last week in these columns, the reduced emergency rates on live stock feed to drouth areas, and on shipments of live stock out of drouth areas for feeding and return, became effective October 1. This action was taken by the rail roads following a concerted effort on the part of the Farmers Union, other farm organizations and Governor Landon to show to the roads the error of putting on higher rates just at this time when emergency freight rates mean the difference between failure and staying in business, as far as many farmers are concerned. Advices received during the past week show in more detail than could be published last week, the emergency rates as they apply to the various commodities covered.

The basis of the emergency rates, which were filed by western carriers and authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, provide for a reduction to 50 on forage and forage substitutes. The emergency rate on cattle, hogs, goats, horses and mules, is 85 per cent of the normal outbound rate, and 15 per cent of the normal rate returning. Thus producers wishing to ship cattle out of drouth areas for grazing and return within a year, may do so at no greater cost than the normal outbound frieight.

The basis of the reduced rates would cover all of the area under previous drouth rates, with the exception of Wisconsin and Illinois. The livestock rates, however, do not apply on the St Louis-San Francisco Railway in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

The reduced rates apply only to shipments of hay or forage and substitutes, for which certificates may be issued by the Department of Agriculture, through drouth relief directors, stating that the feed is for livestock, owned or controlled by the person to whom the certificate is issued, or for purchase and distribution, without profit, by relief organizations or farmers associations. The rates on livestock apply only to livestock covered by certificates issued in the same manner, certifying that the livestock is transported as a part of the drouth relief program.

WIBW AT 7 O'CLOCK

The management of radio station WIBW, the Capper Publications broadcasting station in Topeka, Kansas, has notified the Kansas Farmers Union that 7 o'clock each Thursday evening is being set aside as Kansas Farmers Union time. Five minutes, or more if needed, is given to the Farmers Union at that time.

During the summer, the Farmers Union time was changed to 9:30 in the evening. It has not been possible to have a speaker in Topeka each week to take advantage of the time offered, although an effort will be made to use the period as often as possible during the fall and winter.

KANSANS HAVE MOST OF FIRST PAYMENTS NOW

Report Shows Kansas Corn-Hog Contract Signers have been Paid More than Six Millions on First Installment Payments

LIST BY COUNTIES

Iowa Leads All Other States in Payments Received with Nearly Twenty-Seven Millions; Next Payment Due November 15

Up to September 28 Kansas producers of corn and hogs had received adjustment payments from participation in the corn-hog AAA program amounting to $6,168,873.70, according to a report coming from the office of Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This figure represents most of the corn-hog first instalment checks due Kansas growers, although in some states, the program of payment is not nearly so far along as in Kansas.

Approximately 1,030,000 corn-hog contracts or nearly 90 per cent of the expected total over the United States have now been received for approval in Washington, says the report, and about $100,000,000, or about 75 per cent of the estimated total first instalment of benefit payments had been disbursed hrough October 2 to contract signers.

"In the States of Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Virginia and Wisconsin, most of the first instalment checks due corn-hog farmers have been paid," Dr. Black said. "Contracts now have been submitted from every state. The states reporting most recently are Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey and Rhode Island. The bulk of the contracts on which payments

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KANSAS VOTING NO IN CORN-HOG PROGRAM BALLOT

Check-up on Kansas Votes Show Question No. 1 Losing in Tight Race, but with No. 2 Snowed under by Decisive Count

CARRIES ELSEWHERE

Majority of Votes in Corn Belt Show Farmers Favorable to Continuance of Corn-Hog Program; Don't Want One-Contract Plan

Although Kansas is voting against a 1935 corn-hog adjustment plan in a close race, other states in which the refendum has been submitted are chalking up a majority for such a plan. Question number 2 of the referendum, dealing with a proposed one-contract-per-farm program to begin in 1936, is faring badly in all states.

The Kansas vote as it had been counted up to October 5 showed that 4,294 producers had voted for a 1935 corn-hog adjustment program, and that 4,576 voted against it. It is said the vote in the southeastern part of the state is decidedly against the program, accounting for Kansas going on record against it. The Kansas vote on question No. 2 had, on October 5, 3,110 votes for the one contract plan in 1936, and 5,266 against it.

The vote on the first question taken from early returns from nearly 275,000 voters in the middle west, shows the majority of farmers voting to favor the corn-hog adjustment plan for 1935. The last tabulation made shows, in nine states in the corn belt, 171,459 for and 102,549 against. AAA officials estimate the total number voting will reach 450,000.

No returns have been announced in Michigan and North and South Dakota.

One state—Kansas—voted against the plan.

Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin farmers cast ballots for another year's trial of the AAA corn and hog production plan.

The two largest producers of corn and hogs, Iowa and Illinois, voted almost three to one in favor of the plan, while early returns from Nebraska where farm revenue has been estimated to have doubled in the last year, showed only a 200-vote margin for the 1935 plans.

The early tabulation of the 275,000 voters in nine states represented approximately one-third of the 817,000 farmers in these states who signed corn-hog contracts this year. For the 12 states where the referendum was conducted 904,000 contracts were signed.

The vote of the non-signers of AAA contracts was generally unfavorable to the 1935 plan, although no comprehensive figures were given out.

The total vote on the second question put to the farmers by the AAA was unfavorable, although only two states voted against the proposal.

On the question, "Do you favor a one-contract-per-farm program dealing with grains and livestock, to become effective in 1936?" Middle Western farmers voted 119,413 against and 113,394 for.

Kansas and Nebraska voted overwhelmingly against the proposal, the other states being in favor of the single contract idea.

Likewise, non-signers of contracts were against the 1936 plan.

In a report made in Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said that from August, 1933, to June, 1934, checks totaling $311,000,000 had been paid to the American farmers, including wheat, cotton and tobacco payments as well as corn and hog benefits. The entire AAA program as now planned called for a redistribution of $779,000,000, he said.

FARM PRICE INDEX UP SIX POINTS IN MONTH

The index of prices received by farmers advanced 6 points during the month ending September 15, the Bureau of Agricultural Ecooomics reports. The advance was from 96 for August 15 to 102 for September 15, the highest index since December 1930, according to the revised index number series. The comparable index number for September 15 last year was 80.

The bureau's index of prices paid by farmers was 126 on September 15, compared with 125 on August 15, with 121 on June 15, and with 116 on September 15 last year. The purchasing power of farm products in terms of commodities farmers buy was 81 on September 15, compared with 76 on August 15 with 71 on June 15 and with 69 on September 15 last year.

Farm prices of all major farm commodities except cotton, flaxseed, potatoes, pears, citrus fruits, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, sheep, lambs, butterfat, and wool advanced from August 15 to September 15. By groups, prices of chickens and eggs were up 18 points; of meat animals, 14 points; grain, 6 points; cotton and cottonseed, 3 points; truck crops, 2 points; dairy products, 2 points, and other products, 1 point. The rise in the index of cotton and cottonseed was the result of a large increase in prices of cottonseed. Only the fruit price index declined, measured at 8 points less than on August 15.

The farm price of hogs at $6.04 per hundred pounds on September 15, was $1.43 higher than on August 15, and the highest since August, 1931. The bureau says the increase reflected both a decline in hog slaughter and an increase in consumer demand as a result of seasonally lower temperatures. The hog-corn ratio advanced to 7.8 as of September 15, up 1.5 points from August 15. Prices received by farmers for corn averaged 77.4 cents per bushel on September compared with 72.7 cents on August 15.

The farm price of wheat advanced from 89.6 cents to 92.2 cents per bushel during the month, relatively small receipts and a good cash demand for wheat favoring the rise. Cotton prices averaged 13.1 cents per pound on September 15, or the same as on August 15, notwithstanding a reaction in cash prices at the ten principal spot cotton markets.

The September 15 average farm price of potatoes was 62.8 cents per bushel, compared with 68 cents on August 15. Potato shipments increased seasonably in surplus areas of late crop production. The average farm price of eggs advanced to 21.9 cents a dozen as of September 15, compared with 17.2 cents on August 15. This increase was influenced by a comparatively low level of production and further strengthening of the storage situation.

When it is known that only five members from any one community or high school are eligible to enter their animals in competition at the American Royal and that these boys and girls must have been prize winners in their own community, it will be seen that the quality of the offerings is of the highest grade and that the winners of the first ten or twenty places in each class, for example, are to be particularly commended for their excellent work. There is no better meat than that derived from the animals shown here by these Junior exhibitors.

MANAGERS HAVE PROGRAM READY FOR CONVENTION

Locals and Other Farmers Union Organizations All over State Electing Delegates for State Convention at Ellis

ALL GETTING READY

Convention Activities will Open on Tuesday, October 30, with Union Managerial Association Program, Published the Week

As the day for the opening of the Kansas Farmers Union annual state convention draws nearer, plans for holding one of the most interesting and widely attended meetings of recent years are taking definite form. The people in and around Ellis are working on plans to take care of all delegates and visitors, to make them comfortable and to keep them entertained. At the same time, Farmers Union people all over the state are working on and thinking of plans to make the convention one of the most helpful in Kansas Farmers Union history.

At almost every Local meeting in the state or meeting of any other unit entitled to a delegate at the state convention, such delegates are being elected, unless that matter had already been taken care of.

The first day's activities will begin at 1:30 o'clock on Tuesday, October 30, when the Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association starts its program. The constitution of the Kansas Farmers Union provides that the annual state convention shall begin at 10 a. m. on the last Wednesday in October. During recent years, it has become the custom for the Managerial Association to meet on the Tuesday preceding the regular convention. The programs of these meetings have always proven so interesting and valuable that they have come to be regarded as a part of the annual state convention.

T. C. Belden of the Jobbing Association, who is secretary of the Managerial Association, working with the president, C. B. Thowe and vice president O. C. Servis of Winfield, has outlined the program for October 30, which he submits. Mr. Belden explains that in addition to what the printed program shows,some musical features will be offered. This will be either in the form of specially prepared numbers or group singing.

The evening program is designated as the Flour and Feed program. Before the date of the meeting, a definite program for the evening of October 30 will be formulated and announced. It is quite likely that at least one good speaker will appear on that program.

Managerial Program

The Managerial Association program, as outlined by Mr. Belden, follows:

ELLIS, KANSAS
October 30th, 1934

1:30 P. M.—Meeting called to order by Pres. C. B. Tnowe, Alma, Kansas. Reports and Announcements.

1:45 P. M.—Addresses—H. E. Witham, Manager Farmers Union Jobging Assn. Subject. Value of Fimance Contract to Country Elevators.

2:00 P. M.—Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. Geo. Hobbs, General Manager.

2:15 P. M.—Farmers Union Co-op. Creamery, Wakeeney, Kansas. N. A. Ormsby, Manager.

2:30 P. M.—Address—H. A. Cowden, Pres. Union Oil Co., North Kansas City, Mo. Subject. Some Observations of the Oil Industry in Europe.

3:00 P. M.—Address—A. M. Kinney, Vice Pres. Kansas Farmers Union.

3:30 P. M.—Mr. O. C. Servis, Vice Pres. Managerial Ass'n., Winfield Kansas Membership.

3:45 P. M.—General Discussion—Cliff Miller, Brewster, Ks., Chairman.

Announcements

Adjournment.

7:30 P. M.—Flour and Feed Program.

Jonas Gets Another

Hon. Jonas Slickery, M. C.,
House of Representatives Office Bldg.
Washington, ,D. C.
Dear Jonas:

I notice that you broke into print the other day in defense of the American Liberty League; and you implored the dear "peepel" to awaken before it was too late, rescue this country from the grasp of the "Brain Trust" and the "New Dealers" and reestablish that liberty which was won by the blood and tears of those patroits who dared to defy the power of the greatest nation on earth at that time.

Now I wonder just whose liberty it is that you are so scared will be destroyed. Is it the liberty of that four per cent of the people who control eighty per cent of the wealth, or is it the liberty of that ninety six per cent of the people who only control twenty per cent of the wealth?

Several hundred years ago, at Runnymede, England, the first great charter of liberty was wrested from King John. Less than four per cent of the people of England were barons. These barons were great feudal lords with the power of life and death over their subjects. They were robbers each with his small army, and they preyed upon the common people and also upon each other. Now King John was somewhat of a robber himself. He controlled a larger army than any of the barons, and every once in a while, he would raid one of these barons and take his plunder away from him. This did not suit the barons, so they declared a truce between themselves, gathered their lords with the power of life and marched to Runymere, cornered King John and forced a declaration from him that he would not interfere with them again; and this was the great Magna Charta that we have been taught was the first great charter of liberty.

You know, Jonas, when you begin to talk about liberty and human rights, I am suspicious of you. I well remember the first big case you had after you began to practice law. Old uncle Johnie Miller decided after he had lived alone for many years, to get married. He was nearly seventy, but he was lucky enough to get a young woman. Mary Snyder was about thirty, good looking, and of course she had an eye to business, for Uncle Johny was pretty well fixed. This did not suit Uncle Johnny's children for they saw a good share of Uncle Johny's wealth slipping away from them; so they went into court and tried to have their father declared insane and have the marriage set aside. You were Uncle Johny's lawyer, and when the case came up in the district court, and you made your plea to the jury, you talked to them with tears in your eyes and told them of the God-given right and liberty of an individual to do as he pleased with his own life and property. I thought that was the greatest speech I had ever heard, but when I found that Uncle Johny had to sell most of his property to pay your fee of twenty five thousand dollars, I was not so sure it was Uncle John's liberty you was interested in as much as it was the size of your fee.

Your old school mate,
A. M. Kinney.

25 Years Ago and Now

About the middle of September, I attended the fifth annual stockholders' meeting of Farmers National Grain Corporation. As I sat in that meeting in Chicago, and heard the reports of executives, I couldn't help but contrast in my own mind that meeting with farm meetings I attended 25 years ago. A quarter of a century ago it was difficult for farmers to get a place to meet. Their attempts to do something for themselves, without profit; their efforts to correct grain-marketing practices at their delivery point, were rediculed oftener than not by towns-people Farmers, when they began to assemble their products for marketing at the point of delivery, were looked upon as interlopers and radicals.

When these same farmers, flushed with the success of conducting their own elevators profitably, went a step farther and organized their own selling agencies on the terminal markets, they were still regarded as visionaries; they were still looked upon as men out of their element. Their place, they were told, was back home producing the raw product, not in the market places trying to market it.

When, in 1929 these farmers took some 27 terminal selling agencies and united them back of one-national selling agency, and called it Farmers National Grain Corporation, they were still looked up as impractical men, although their ability to stay by their guns in the past had tempered the enthusiasm of many of their critics.

As I sat in that meeting the other day, and was told that Farmers National had made a substantial profit for the first two months of the current marketing year; that it is in sound financial position, that its capital exceeds one million dollars; that its reserves total almost a million dollars; that its surplus and undivided profits total nearly three-fourths of a million; that it handled an aggregate of more than 40,000,000 bushels of grain in July and August this year, in spite of the shortest crop on record; that its handlings equal about 25 per cent of reported primary receipts at terminal markets; that the percentage of member grain is just under 70 per cent, and of non-member just over 30 per cent, there was no doubt in my mind as to the progress we have made. The farmer has become his own middleman in the market places most successfully—H. E. Witham, Assistant to the Manager, Farmers National Grain Corporation, Kansas City Division.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1934

ATTEND THE CONVENTION

They are getting ready for you in Ellis.

Ellis is a progressive city, where the people are hospitable, and it is where the 1934 annual state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union is to be held on the last two days of this month and the first two days of next month.

We don't need to worry about the Ellis people and about how they are going to take care of the crowd. They are going to do that all right. Ample provisions are already made to make every one comfortable. The hall where the business sessions will be held is large, and is a most desirable place to hold such a convention as ours will be.

The thing for all of us, as members of the Kansas Farmers Union, to be concerned about is getting a crowd out there for the Ellis folks to take care of. According to present indications, a large crowd will attend—but that is going on the assumption that those who have been attending our state conventions will go again this year. Then, too, it is expected that a number who never attended before will be at Ellis this year.

This is the first year for quite a period that the state convention has been located so far west. The western Kansas folks were good about going to the eastern part of the state to attend the Lawrence convention last year. Now it is expected that the eastern Kansas Farmers Union folks will return the compliment and be in Ellis.

Important Milestone

The real reason, however, why a lot of Farmers Union people should be in Ellis to attend the convention, is the fact that this will be another history-making meeting. It will be another most important milestone in the history of the Farmers Union in Kansas.

Agriculture is occupying a position with reference to the nation's affairs which is unique, compared with former relationships. For the first time in history, farmers are on the receiving end of a deal involving the United States treasury and the farmers. The agricultural program being developed by the government needs a lot of adjustment, because it is new and is being made to fit conditions.

Must Be on Job

Organized agriculture must be on the job wtih a great showing of strength in order that these adjustments shall be made to the liking of farmers. We must raise our voices in a mighty organized chorus in order to insure the enactment of laws and rulings which actually will be to the advantage of farmers. We must realize that other interests, opposed to our best interests, are seeking to put their programs into effect. If we do not, as farmers, through our strong militant organization, make our organized wants known, these other inetrests will surely prevail.

The Farmers Union, both state and national, has a vital program. We want that program to represent the best united thought of the membership. The only way we can be sure that our program does represent the composite idea of the membership, is to have the membership at the convention when the program is drawn up and adopted.

Small Expense

There is not a whole lot of expense attached to attending this state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union. Board and room costs are to be held to the lowest possible level. Transportation costs can be minimized if several go together in one automobile, dividing the costs of the trip among the several passengers. Train and bus fares are at the lowest levels they have been for a long time.

There are a lot of interesting things in store for all who attend the convention of the Kansas Farmers Union this year, at Ellis, Kansas, October 30 and 31, and November 1 and 2. The first of these four days will be devoted to the affairs of the Farmers Union Managerial Association.

We will see you in Ellis!

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

WE ARE STILL COOPERATING

The Kansas Farmers Union, as our readers know, has been cooperating with the Government on behalf of the Government's agricultural program, made possible under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The program has been developed far enough to prove its worth beyond any question of doubt. I have always felt free to criticize certain parts of the program if I thought the criticism would be helpful. I have had many conferences with the officials in Washington and have told them repeatedly that there were too many complications in the various commodity plans and that the program should be simplified and made more practical.

The wheat program has been more satisfactory than the Corn-Hog program. It has proven its benefit in a very definite way because of the insurance feature of the voluntary domestic allotment plan. Millions of dollars are coming to the cooperating wheat farmers this year and last year which they never would have received had it not been for the insurance feature of the plan.

Called to Washington

I have just been called into Washington by Chester Davis, Administrator of the AAA, to attend a conference of farm leaders. This conference is to be held Thursday of this week and is for the purpose of discussing Corn-Hog plans. It is expected that several of our farm leaders will attend this meeting.

The referendum as to how the farmer feels about the corn-hog program has just been completed and returns in Kansas would indicate that the farmers are divided and disturbed on the question.

The two questions voted on follow:

1. Do you favor an adjustment program dealing with corn and hogs in 1935?

2. Do you favor a one-contract per farm adjustment program dealing with grains and live stock, to become effective in 1936?

It is easy to understand why the farmer would vote against these questions. The questions as stated were confusing and the farmer voted against them because he didn't understand the type of program for next year.

I am sure the farmers of Kansas are not ready to kick the Government's agricultural program out the back door. They are, however, demanding that the whole plan be simplified, made more practical and more democratic.

It shall be my purpose to do everything I can at the Thursday meeting in Washington to assist in developing a sound and sane hog-corn program, taking all factors into consideration.

FARMERS UNION COMMITTEE FOR BUYING OF FEED

Such Committees Being Formed in Different Locals and County Organizations as Need for Full Cooperation Exists

OTHERS COOPERATE

Jobbing Association is Big Help in Getting Supplies and Purchaser together; Kansas Union Farmer to be of Help

Farmers Union members are learning more each week about how valuable cooperative purchasing can be to them. They are realizing that in their Farmers Union Local they have the ideal machinery which is necessary to carry on cooperative purchasing of supplies which they must have. The drouth has made it necessary for farmers to get in direct touch with those who have feed and supplies for sale.

The Farmers Union organization which has most recently appointed a feed buying committee, as far as the state office is aware, is the Ottawa County Farmers Union. This feed buying committee, as appointed by the county president, Abe Pickering, is composed of three men—J. P. White of Wells, Ira Sewell and A. P. Larson of Minneapolis.

These men wish to get in touch with any one in shipping distance of Mineapolis or other Ottawa county points who may have hay, straw, feed or any such commodities in lots large enough to supply several farmers.

Other county Farmers Union organizations as well as Local organizations and business associations have formed committees similar to the Ottawa county group, or are contemplating doing so. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, with its warehouses in Kansas City, Kansas, and in WaKeeney, stands ready to cooperate with these committees in every way possible.

Such committees regularly formed by Farmers Union groups are invited to make use of the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer in fulfilling their purpose. Such service is free to bonafide Farmers Union groups.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: Have hay and pasture plantings shown any increase due to contracted acreage available for such purposes?

A: Approximately 26.5 per cent of the contracted wheat acraege was used for new seedings of pasture and hay, indicating that these crops are on the increase in Kansas.

Q: On what percentage of the contracted land were definite soil improvement methods put into practice?

A: Only 1.6 per cent was used in this way, but 33.3 per cent was fallowed.

Q: Were there any other uses to which contracted acreage was placed during this year?

A: Yes, due to drouth conditions, contracted wheat acreage was opened for forage plantings early in the summer. A total of 68.3 per cent of this land was planted to forage after May 29.

Q: What were the uses to which contracted corn acreage was placed.

A: Because of the dry weather, 60 per cent of the contracted, or rented, corn acreage was left idle. Seedings of pasture and hay were made on 15 per cent, 5 per cent was given over to soil improvement, and 20 per cent fallowed.

Q: What are the details of the sub-marginal land purchasing program being supervised by the Government?

A: While details of the plan are not available, the principle of the program is to remove from agricutural production land which is so poor as to be unprofitable.

Q: What will become of the owners of farms in such areas?

A: It is planned to purchase this land from the owners. However, there is no intention of forcing anyone to sell land. The owners will be urged to sell such poor ladn to the Government and locate in sections where climate and soil are favorable for profitable production.

Q: What will be done with these tracts of sub-marginal land?

A: It is planned to use this land for demonstration projects, such as forests, parks, Indian projects, and wild-life refuges.

Q: Why does the Government advocate the removal of some land from agricultural production, and, at the same time, carry on large reclamation projects?

A: In many cases, land is so poor because of rocks, type of soil, and other conditions that it is unprofitable even with plenty of rainfall. In other regions, the soil and topography of the land are ideal for agricultural production, but the soil requires more moisture than is supplied by rainfall. The entire program is aimed at taking poor land out of production and getting the better land into balanced production.

LEMKE EXPLAINS MORATORIUM LAW AND OTHER BILLS

(continued from page 1)

date is constitutional and is for the best interests of the public. It is human and it is just.

The Refinancing Bill

I will now discuss the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill. As stated in the beginning the Frazier-Lemke Bankruptcy Amendment is not a substitute for the Refinance Bill. This bill provides; that the United States Government shall refinance existing farm indebtedness at 1½ per cent interest and 1½ per cent principal on the amortization plan, not by issuing bonds but by issuing Federal Reserve notes secured by the best securities on earth, first mortgages on farm lands; better security than gold or silver, because you cannot eat gold or silver but you can eat the products that grow on the farms, therefor your life depends upon the farms. They are the best security on the face of the earth. If our Government has enough intelligence to do this, it will make a profit of six billion three hundred forty-five million at 1½ per cent interest in 47 years, the time required for amortization of the farm indebtedness.

Present Farm Refinancing

Let us compare the Frazier-Lemke bill with the one passed by the special session of Congress, written in New York in the atmosphere of the money changers. Under that bill, if all the farm indebtedness were refinanced, the farmers of this Nation would pay twelve billion four hundred ninety-two million, five hundred thousand dollars in thirty-nine years to the bondholders. Under the Frazier-Lemke bill the farmers would have to pay just six billion one hundred forty-nine million five hundred thousand dollars less interest in 47 years, and at the same time the Government would make a new profit of six billion three hundred forty-five million dollars and to that extent lessen our Federal tax burden.

Under the present Farm Mortgage Act the farmer is asked to pay 4½ per cent interest if he lives in a Federal farm loan association district, and 5 per cent if the does not, and in addition pay 1 percent for administration and buy stock in an amount equal to 5 per cent of the loan, making 10½ and 11 per cent for the first year and thereafter 4½ or 5 per cent interest, together with 1 per cent for amortization, making 5½ or 6 per cent annually until paid. While under the Frazier-Lemke bill he will pay 1½ per cent interest and 1½ per cent principal, or $30 for each thousand dollars borrowed, for approximately 47 years. Under the Frazier-Lemke Bill a farmer would carry a seventeen thousand dollar mortgaged loan, as far as his ability to pay goes, as easily as a five thousand dollar loan under the present law. The Frazier-Lemke bill takes into consideration the farmer's ability to pay—under the provisions of this bill a farmer, on a ten thousand dollar loan, will have to pay twenty-four thousand dollars less in interest in 47 years than he would have to pay if he got the same loan for 6 per cent straight. Surely we are all for that.

Under the provisions of this bill, there would be issued and put into circulation between two and three billion dollars of new money—Federal Reserve notes. This, used as a revolving fund, will be sufficient to refinance all of the farm indebtedness and save the farmers from ruination. If we had passed this bill in the special session, this two or three billion dollars used as a revolving fund, would have given us an intelligent expansion of the currency and would have made it unnecessary for the government of the United States to issue billions of tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds. That is the difference between the Frazier-Lemke bill and the present policy of the Government borrowing money and guaranteeing bonds. If this bill had been passed, there would have been enough money to do the nation's business.

How It's Done Now

Our Government now prints Federal Reserve notes and gives them to the Federal Reserve Banks at seven-tenths of one pr cent per bill— the cost of printing. It makes no difference whether that bill is a one-dollar bill or a thousand dollar bill—or whether they keep it for 1 year or for 20 years—all they ever pay your Uncle Sam for it is seven-tenths of one cent per bill. The amount of all the paper money given by the Government to the banks amounted on January 1st last to over four billion eight hundred seventy-eight million five hundred thousand dollars, of which amount over three billion three hundred and thirty-two million dollars were Federal Reserve notes. What is back of this paper money? Is there gold back of it? There is not. Is there even a farm back of it? There is not. There is simply the indebtedness of the United States—a Government bond—back of it. There is no gold back of it and if any of you think there is just take a Federal Reserve note to the United States Treasury and try to get gold for it, and you will find that you cannot get it. If you could get it, then I could have you arrested for violating the law and having monetary gold in your possession. Money is made by law.

After your Government had given all this money to these bankers, it found it necessary to borrow back some of the money that it gave away. It had to sell bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The amount of these bonds and certificates of indebtedness on January 1st last amounted to over twenty-five billion dollars and will be some thirty-two billion dollars by the end of the year. These bonds bear interest on an average of about 3½ per cent and are tax exempt. In other words, these bankers use the four billion eight hundred seventy eight million five hundred thousand dollars paper money which your Government gave them as a revolving fund, with which they bought the twenty-five billion dollars tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

These bankers not only now have the twenty-five billion dollars tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds and certificates, but they also have the four billion eight hundred seventy-eight million five hundred thousand dollars of paper money which your Government gave them and which they used as a revolving fund to buy these bonds. At this time the Government is still borrowing. It prints tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds and hands these over to these bankers, and in return the bankers hand to the Government deposit slips. No money is exchanged—the whole thing is merely a bookkeeping transaction. The banks draw interest on the bonds, but the Government draws no interest on the deposit slpis. The Government checks on these deposit slips and the persons who receive the checks re-deposit them in the banks. The Government, of course, is short changed. If the banks need more money as a revolving fund, they take these bonds and put them up as security for more Federal Reserve notes.

Strongly Endorsed

The Refinance Bill has the official endorsement of three state farm bureau organizations and of two state grange organizations and of many bureau and grange locals throughout the nation. It has the approval of ninety-five percent of the farmers of this nation; it has the approval of every intelligent banker, business and professional woman and man. Twenty-two state legislators have asked Congress to pass this bill. In addition, it has the approval of the lower house of the State legislature of New York, the President's home state, as well as that of Delaware. Yet, Congress, through the trickery and treachery of the majority leadership in the House, was not permitted to vote on this Bill and carry out the mandate given it by these states.

I am convinced that if this nation is to grow and prosper, our whole system of government must once more be made responsive to the will of the people. Washington is too close to the international bankers—it is too far away from the 130 million men, women and children of this nation. The whole atmosphere is wrong. It is hoary with age, seniority rights, party regularities, and corroded with time. It is too bureauchatic. We are fast approaching a feudal system with the bureaucrats, the lords and the barons here in Washington, and the feredal vassals in the cities and towns, and with the farms and the laboring people as the feudal serfs.

The Reactionary Republican leadership is suffering with sleeping sickness and in their delirium believe that we are going back to the Hoover regime—this is just plain craziness. The Bourbon Democratic leadership is drunk with power and afflicted with an unknown disease and in their wild hallucinaton they think they can defeat the will of the American people with a gag rule, a rule admirably calculated for bossism, corrodism and corruption. These leaders seem incapable of comprehending and understanding the trend of the times; they do not understand the meaning of the election returns in the states of Mississippi, Louisiana and Maine, and last of all, California, where the Democratic party had to have a blood transfusion to give it life—had to take a Socialist—Upton-Sinclair—and nominate him for Governor. They cannot see that everywhere real America is looking forward, not backward—that Upton Sinclair will march to victory and give to California the best and greatest governor it ever had.

We know there is no difference between a Reactionary Republican and a Bourbon Democrat. They are not only breeds of the same cat but they are the same cat. They both represent the dying shadows of a past civilization. They both take their orders from Wall Street. Therefore, as a non-partisan, I am more concerned with the election of progressives, regardless of party affiliations. I do not care whether they are progressive Republicans progressive Democrats, or progressive Socialists, or progressive anything else. I am for the election of men and women who are one hundred percent for all of the people and one hundred per cent against Wall Street and the International Bankers.

I appeal to you members of the Farmers Union and of other farm organizations, to you men and women who live upon the farms, to you veterans, to you laboring people, to the liberty-loving people everywhere—that you vote for no member of Congress who has not supported the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill, the bill giving the farmers the cost of production for their products—or for the payment of the soldiers in cash. I appeal to you to vote for no candidate for Congress, either for the House or for the Senate who will not openly, publicly, privately and in writing during this campaign, champion the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill, the Cost of Production Bill, the payment of the soldiers in cash, and unemployment insurance. Vote for no candidate who will not openly, publicly, privately and in writing, declare himself unalterably opposed to gag rule. If any candidate is afraid to take a stand on these issues, he is unfit to represent you in the American Congress. Stand by and protect your friends and this nation will once more be made responsive to our Will.

COOPERATIVE RALLY

A meeting of over 300 cooperators was held in the High School gym at Udall, Kansas, Monday night, October 1. The meeting was sponsored by the local Farmers Union Oil Co., of which H. G. Parsons is manafer. It is a unit of the Winfield Farmers Union Cooperative Association of which O. C. Servis is general manager. Mr. Servis acted as chairman of the meeting.

The following program was given:

Violin solo, "Forest Voices", by Miss Emily Allen.

Banjo solo—"Songs of the Range" by Irwin Burrows.

Reading—"The Old Dairy Cow", by Miss Betty Jean Snell.

Address—Mr. Fitzgerald, superintendent Farmers Cooperative Milk producers Association, of Arkansas City, Kansas.

Songs—The Floral quartet: Messrs Bender, Sturm, Fife and Dickens.

Address—"Producer and Consumer Cooperatives" by E. W. Barth, Union Oil Company, North Kansas City, Mo.

Explanation of the "Membership Drive" by Mr. F. M. Giltner.

Tennor solo—Wayne Davis, of Southwestern College.

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Mr. Barth presented his subject in such a convincing manner that he

(continued on page 3)

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Thos. B. Dunn, Manager

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 Co-operative Union of America, beginning at 9 A. M. Tuesday, November 20th, 1934 in the City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The purpose of the 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:
EDW. E. KENNEDY, Secretary-Treasurer.
Dated September 20th, 1934.

Notice to Members

CALL FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS DIVISION OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA, WHICH WILL BE HELD AT ELLIS, KANSAS, OCTOBER 31, NOVEMBER 1 and 2 1934.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union will convene at Ellis, Kansas on October 31, at 10 a. m., and with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 30, 1934 at 1:00 p. m.

Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate candidates for officers and directors including one director from each of the First, Second and Third Districts.

Friday Morning will be election of officers.

Delegates to the Farmers Union annual meeting are requested to have their credentials in the hands of Secretary Lynn five days before the date of the annual meeting.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

1. One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union with five or more paid up members.

2. One delegate for each county union in good standing as above. A county union to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state union.

3. One delegate for each county or district cooperative Business Association and in case of county Farmers Union Cooperative Associations, each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.

4. One delegate for each state-wide business or marketing organization affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union. Credentials of the organization represented must be filed by the delegates representing such organization.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent at the Annual Meeting.

DELEGATES ARE REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR CREDENTIALS TO FLOYD H. LYNN, STATE SECRETARY, SALINA, KANSAS, AT LEAST FIVE (5) DAYS BEFORE THE DATE SET FOR THE OPENING OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

C. A. WARD President.,
FLOYD H. LYNN, Secretary.

NOTE: If the delegates will kindly mail in their credentials, we can list them and thereby assist the credentials committee and make the work much less for them than if the delegates bring in their credentials to the meeting.

DELEGATES CREDENTIALS

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division

This is to Certify that .....(Delegate)

P. O. Address.....

.....(Alternate),

P. O. Address.....

are members in good standing of.....

Union No....., and were elected as delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Farmers Union which meets at Ellis, Kansas, on October 31, 1934 representing.....

.....Secretary

.....President

Dear Junior Cooperators:

As I promised you last week, I'm going to tell you about some games which will be suitable to play at October parties. They're a great deal of fun, too, for I've played most of them. The one named "Peanut Polo" is an awfully funny game—you'll be surprised how hard it is to balance the peanuts on a knife.

My letter basket is practically empty—so do write, for we can't keep our page and our club interesting, unless we have letters to read and answer.

Here are the games:

GAMES FOR OCTOBER

We like to think of October as the month of brown leaves, shocked corn, blue skies and Hallowe'en. Plan a few special games after the October meeting, and ask a committee to take charge that everyone may join the fun. Include other stunts and games that you may wish to play.

APPLESAUCE HOUSEWIVES—

This is a good game if there are men to take part in it. Several couples may take part in the contest. Each couple is given a paring knife and an apple (or potato). The girl holds the apple in her left hand, and the man grasps the paring knife in his right. Each hold the other hand behind him. At a signal the men race to see which can first present his apple, well pared, to the judges.

WILLIAM TELL RACE—

Contestants carry apples on their heads. This is fun to try as a relay contest, having groups of equal number, with one apple for each group. After one player in each line has run, he passes his apple to the next in line who runs with it. Use bean bags, if you do not have apples.

CORNFIELD GOLF—

Nine topless Jack-o-lanterns are placed at intervals in several of the rooms. Players are given tiny balls made of cambric and filled with beans. The pumpkins are numbered and the balls tossed into them in direct procession. Each player keeps track of the number of "shots" necessary for him to make each "hole". A black cat should be awarded the winner of the tournament in the hope of worse luck in the future.

WITCHES RING—

Equal number of players on each side. Line up along sides of wall. Have ready two loops each made by sewing together one yard of elastic. At a signal, the first player in each line passes the elastic "ring" over the head and down to the feet, stepping out and hands t to the next in line, who reveats the performance. The file finishing first wins.

PUMPKIN DANCE—

Mark on the floor with orange chalk, to suggest pumpkins, ten or twelve numbered circles about three feet in diameter. After the dancing has been enjoyed a short time, the music is suddenly stopped and the couples who are standing on a pumpkin are given a numbered tag that corresponds to the number of the pumpkin on which they stand. The dancing continues in this manner until all dancers have received "Lucky Numbers." It developes however that some of the numbers are lucky and some are not, because the even numbers entitle the holders to popcorn balls or some reward, while the "odds" are called on for forfeits or stunts.

PEANUT POLO—

Put five peanuts each in as many piles as you have players on a goal line and give each player a table knife. At a signal they each try to pick up a peanut on the knife and carry it across a goal line. The one who gets all his peanuts on the opposite goal line first, wins.

CIRCLE AND SINGING GAMES—

Every community has its favorite and they are twice as much fun if everybody will join them. Yes, fathers and mothers, too. Have some of the oldest folk give you some instructions in how to play some of their favorites of days gone by.

Goodbye for this time—

—Aunt Patience.

Glen Elder, Kans, Sept. 29, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have been reading the Juniors' letters and I would like to join too.

I am 9 years old. My birthday is April 30. Have I a twin? For pets I have a pig. He is red. One of our neighbors gave it to me. I have a dog named Buster. I can lead him. When I throw a ball he will run and get it.

I go to the Bunker Hill school. I am in the fourth grade. My teachers is Miss Blanch Neifert. My Daddy belongs to the Farmers Union. I have a little sister 4 years old. Her name is Winifred.

Your little friend,

Gerald Carpenter.

Dear Gerald:

I was glad to get your letter and to know that you wish to become a member of the Club. I'll send your pin at once and I'm sure that we will be able to find a twin for you sometime soon. I think I told you that I had a pig for a pet when I was a little girl. I'll add Winifred's name to our Cradle Roll, if you'd like me to. Please write to me again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Ottawa, Kans, Sept 29, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 8 years old. My birthday is May 23. I have found my twin. It is Lois Ann Porter. I may write to her soon. For pets I have two dogs, one is a big dog. His name is Brownie. The other is a little black dog. His name is Skippy. I am in the third grade.

Yours truly,

Katherine J. Kissinger.

Dear Katherine: I think it's fine that you've found your twin and I do hope that you will write to her soon. Letter writing is a very good way to become acquainted and I think every one likes to receive letters, don't you? I like the names you've given your dogs. I have a new kitten—he is a "calico" cat. That is, his fur is all sorts of different colors—yellow, and brown, and black, and he has four white feet and a white tip on his tail. We'll hope to have another letter from you soon.—Aunt Patience.

Of Interest to Women

CHEESE PUFFIT

1 cup left-over cooked ham
1 teaspoon minced onion
2 tablespoons Crisco
2 half-inch slices soft bread
1-4 lb. fresh yellow cheese
2 eggs, separated
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1 1-2 cups hot milk
1 tablespoon Chrisco (allitional.)
1 tablespoon minced parsley

Put ham and onion through grinder. Pan-fry gently 3 minutes with 2 tablespoons Crisco. Arrange in a layer in deep baking dish rubbed with Crisco. Break bread (crust, too) into small pieces. Sliver cheese into small thin slices. Combine bread, cheese, beaten egg yolks and heated milk. Add additional tablespoon melted Crisco, salt and paprika. Let stand 20 minutes, or until ready to bake. Add parsley. Then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into baking dish containing ham. Bake in slow oven (325 degrees F.) 45 minutes, or until silver knife inserted in center comes out clean. This souffle does not collapse if kept in a warm oven for a short time.

LIMA BEANS ESPANOLE

Two tablespoons chopped green peppers.
Three tablespoons chopped onion
Two tablespoons butter
One and one-half tablespoons flour
one cup strained tomato pulp
One teaspoon salt
Two cups cooked lima beans

Cook peppers and onions in butter until soft, add flour and blend. Now add tomatoes and salt and stir until thick. Drain hot beans and stir into the sauce. Serve immediately.

APPLE AND COCOANUT SNOW

Beat two egg whites stiff (yolks can be used in custard or mayonnaise for the next day's dinner). Fold in one cup of canned apple sauce, half the contents of a 4-ounce can of moist cocoanut, two teaspoons lemon juice and two tablespoons confectioner's sugar, and pile lightly in glass cups. Put a small dab of jelly or marmalade on top of each for garnish, and chill till ready to serve.

NUT BREAD

2 cups flour
1 1-2 cups whole wheat flour
1 cup sugar
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2-3 cup broken nuts
1 2-3 cups milk
1 egg beaten

Mix ingredients and pour into greased loaf pan. Let rise 15 minutes. Bake 50 minutes in moderately slow oven.

GINGERBREAD

Is especially delicious when sour milk goes into its making. It can be baked in two shallow dripping pans and put together layer-cake fashion with sour-cream icing. Place in a saucepan over a low flame 3-4 cupfull of shortening, 1 cupful of brown sugar, 1 cupful of molasses, 1 teaspoonful each of cinnamon and ginger, and 1-2 teaspoonful of nutmeg. When the ingredients become warm, beat them to a creamy consistency. Add 1 cupful of sour milk and 4 cupfuls of flour, sifted with 1-2 teaspoonful of baking soda and 1 teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat well, dropping in 2 eggs, one at a time. Bake in a rather slow oven—325 degrees to 350 degrees F. Prepare sour-cream icing to use for filling and frosting. Boil gently 1 1-4 cupfuls of light brown sugar with 3-4 cupful of sour cream to the soft ball stage (230 degrees F.); cool, then beat until thick and spread on the cake.

PINEAPPLE FILLING

1-2 cup sugar
4 tablespoons flour
1-2 cup crushed pineapple
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 egg yolk
1 tablespoon butter
1-2 teaspoon salt

Blend sugar, flour, salt and pineapple. Add juice and yolk. Cook slowly, stirring constantly, until filling becomes very thick and creamy. Add butter. Beat and cool. Use as filling between baked cake layers.

ONE-EGG CAKE

2 cups sifted Cake Flour
2 teaspoons Baking Powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons butter or other shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
3-4 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Sift flour once, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat very thoroughly. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. Bake in greased pan, 8x4r3 inches, in moderate oven (350 degrees F) one hour. Spread chocolate or Mocha frosting over top and sides of cake. May also be baked in two greased 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 25 minutes. Double receipt for three 10-inch layers.

POLISH CUTLETS

1 1-2 lbs. veal (shank or shoulder)
1-3 cup melted Crisco
1-2 teaspoon lemon juice
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
1-2 teaspoon paprika
1-4 teaspoon nutmeg
1 egg beaten with 2 tablespoons water. Fine dry bread crumbs.
6 tablespoons Crisco for frying.

Trim veal of waste. Chop coarsely, then pass through grinder. Add melted Crisco, lemon juice and seasonings. Shape into about 10 thin patties. Coat with crumbs. Dip in egg mixture. Roll again in crumbs. Melt Crisco in hot skillet. Fry on both sides to rich brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Serve with—

Piquant Sauce: To Crisco left in the skillet (about 2 tablespoons) stir in 2 tablespoons flour. Slowly add 1 cup milk or stock. Stir to keep smooth. Add 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1-8 teaspoon pepper, 1-2 teaspoon nutmeg. When sauce thickens add 1 teaspoon lemon juice.

VEGETABLE CASSEROLE

Cook two tablespoons chopped onion in four tablespoons butter until pale yellow. Add the contents of an 11-ounce can corn, four medium tomatoes cut in small pieces, and one summer squash (weighing about one pound). peeled and also cut small. Season with salt and pepper and pour ito baking dish. Cover and bake for about forty-five minutes in a 375 degree oven.

RICH CHEESE CAKE

Two cups cottage (pot) cheese
One cup cream
Six eggs separated
Four tablespoons sugar
One-half cup chopped, blanched almonds
One cup currants
One-fourth teaspoon salt

Rub cheese through fine sieve. Combine all ingredients except egg whites. Beat these stiff and fold in last. Turn into greased 8-inch cake tin or spring form that has first been lined with crust. Flavoring in this as in all cheese cakes may be varied.

One of the outstanding features of the anual American Royal Live Stock Show, to be held October 20-27, is the auction sale of calves, pigs and lambs, exhibited by 4-H Club boys and girls and Vocational Agricultural High School students, which were fed and cared for by them as part of their school projects. Auction sale will be held on Friday, October 26.

NEWEST FASHIONS

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Drought or No Drought, You Can Make Jellies and Jams

ONE of the problems left by the recent disastrous drought is the housewife's concern about her jam and jelly cupboard. But, cheer up, housewives! Even if you were not able to put up your usual quota of these delicacies during August and September, there is still a way out, and there need be no lack of delicious jams, jellies and relishes on your shelves this winter.

Fortunately they can be made from canned and dried fruits, from canned and bottled fruit juices, and even from canned vegetables. One way to do it is by means of fruit pectin, a jellying agent, and the recipe book that accompanies every bottle gives full directions for making delicious spreads from the different types of canned fruits and juices.

But the quickest way to convince you is to give you some tested recipes for making jellies and jams without fresh fruits. Try the following and you'll quickly be wanting to make some more.

Pineapple and Plums

Pineapple Mint Jelly: Wash one cup (four ounces) of spearmint leaves and stems. Do not remove the leaves from the stems. Place in a big (three quart) saucepan and press with wooden potato masher or glass. (If spearmint leaves are not available, from one-half to one and a half teaspoons spearmint extract may be added to jelly after skimming.)

Put three and a half cups (one and a half pounds) of sugar and two cups (one pound) of syrup drained from canned pineapple into the saucepan, and mix with the mint. Place over the hottest fire, and while mixture is coming to a boil, add green coloring to give desired shade. Use coloring which fruit acids do not fade.

As soon as mixture boils, add half a bottle fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard half a minute. Remove from fire; remove mint leaves and stems. Skim. Pour quickly. To remove all traces of mint leaves pour hot jelly through fine sieve into glasses. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about five glasses of six fluid ounces each.

Plum Jam: Put three and a half cups (one and a half pounds) of sugar and two cups (one pound) of well crushed drained canned plums into a large kettle. Mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard one minute. Remove from fire, and stir in half a bottle fruit pectin. Skim. Pour quickly. Paraffin and cover. Makes about six glasses of six fluid ounces each.

More Delicious Jams

Pineapple and Apricot Jam: Crush the fruit from one No. 2 can pineapple and one No. 2 can apricots. Grind or chop fine. Juice of one lemon may be added if more tart jam is desired. Put six and a half cups (two and three-quarters pounds) of sugar and the fruit into large kettle. Mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard two minutes. Remove from fire and stir in one bottle fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just three minutes to cool slightly and to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about eleven glasses of six fluid ounces each.

Peach Jam: Put three and a half cups (one and a half pounds) of sugar and two cups (one pound) of well crushed drained canned peaches in a large kettle. Mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard one minute. Remove from fire and stir in half a bottle fruit pectin. Skim. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about six glasses of six fluid ounces each.

A Special Treat

Peach Jelly: Drain two cups (one pound) of syrup from canned peaches. Juice of one lemon may be added to syrup if it lacks tartness. Put four cups (one and three-quarters pounds) of sugar and the syrup into a large saucepan. Mix and bring to boiling over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. As soon as mixture boils, add half a bottle fruit pectin, stirring constantly, and bring to a full rolling boil. Remove from fire, skim and pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about six glasses of six fluid ounces each.

COOPERATIVE RALLY

(continued from page 2)

held the attention of his large audience for an hour showing the development of consumer cooperatives in the United States as well as in the old country, and traced the growth and development of the Union Oil Co. since its organization and why the "National Cooperatives" was a necessary step to bring buying organizations of the United States together inorder to effect large savings for their various groups.

Every one there expressed themselves as being well pleased with the meeting and many wished that more such meetings could be held since we need to learn more of this great cooperative movement which is developing so rapidly at this time.

At the conclusion of the program a lunch was served to all, consisting of cheese sandwiches, coffee and ice cream. The domestic science department of the high school had charge of the serving which was carried out in a very efficient manner. The cheese used was the product of the cooperative cheese plant at Arkansas City.

CLASSIFIED ADS

NEW PILE REMEDY POPULAR

The Drysorb Co., Dept. 33, St. Louis, Mo., says the oldest cases of Bleeding, Itching and other Piles are easier to stop than a cold, with less cost. If you suffer from Piles, write Drysorb Co. for free information with special offer 10-12 p.

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

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers Union Buttons	25c
Credential blanks	10 for 5c	F. U. Song Leaflets, doz.	10c
Demit blanks	15 for 10c	F. U. Song Books	20c
Local Secy's Receipt Books	25c	Business Manuals, each	5c
F. U. Watch Fobs	50c	Delinquency Notices	100 for 25c

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

WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN Box 51, Salina, Kansas

BLUNT WORDS BY WALLACE

Announcement of the early publication of Secretary Wallace's new book "New Frontiers," has caused a real stir in Washington because of the fact that it is known to the press, through close friends of the Secretary's that the volume is regarded in administration circles as the future handbook of the New Deal. Its arguments will figure largely in the coming congressional election.

What everybody wants to know is what the Secretary will have to say in this much-discussed book. Before the book is issued parts of it will appear in Collier's Weekly and from that source it is learned that the Secretary will express a political philosophy designed to mark the dividing line between liberal and conservative voters.

The chapters that are expected to attract even more attention than the Secretary's views on agriculture are those that deal with "government in business." In a plea to business men to view this question more openmindedly the Secretary says: "Big business men of the United States who live in the great trading and financial centers like New York and Chicago are continually talking about the dangers of governmental interference with business. As a matter of fact, certain businesses have always been up to their necks in government. This is especially true of the central core of the banking business and of those busiesses which from a world-competitive point of view are so inefficient that they would die without tariff protection.

"If the full truth were ever known about the way governmental influence has been used by great corporations, public indignation would know no bounds. Nearly every President who has had anything to do with tariff revisions has been impressed by the way in which great businesses rally round in the hope of securing governmental favors through the tariff in order to help them promote monopolies. The legalized thievery of the tariff is probably working more harm to the people of the United States than all other forms of robbery put together.

"Those smaller men who sit at home attending quietly to their own business and who never come near Washington, either personally or through the secretary of their association, do not realize the extent to which our situation has always been one of private control of government."

In other words, Secretary Wallace concludes, since business is up to its ears in government, there's no reason why the government shouldn't be in the business picture, providing a constructive attitude is maintained and the good of the many is always kept in mind.—National Industries News Service.

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the advertisements appearing in your Farmers Union Paper

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(Read list of Sales in This Issue)

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

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Alta Vista S. A.—Wabaunsee Co Ks—5 strs 1132 7.00
Schopflin and Butell—Osage Co Ks—14 hfrs 841.... 6.50
D O Jones—Coffey Co Ks—44 strs 843 ..... .35
Schopflin, Butell—Osage Co Ks—16 hfrs 772 ..... 6.00
A W Carlson—Geary Co Ks—10 sts, hfs 763 ..... 6.00
W L McIntyre—Bates Co Mo—6 strs, hfrs 625 .... 6.00
Floyd Conray—Riley Co Ks—16 strs 947 ..... 5.75
Clyde Beardslee—St Clair Co Mo—6 strs, hfrs 693 5.75
Harold King—Coffey Co Ks—70 hfrs 643 ..... 5.65
Middleton Park Cat. Co—Steamboat Co Colo 46 ..... Steers 677 ..... 5.00
Phillips Bros—Lyon Co Ks—26 strs 1008 ..... 4.85
Middle Park Cat. Co—Steamboat Colo—26 strs 875 4.75
P J Sullivan—Diamond Wyo—58 strs 971 ..... 4.50
Ralph Vague—Ellsworth Co Ks—10 strs 405 ..... 4.25
Oakley S A—Logan Co Ks—17 calves 436 ..... 4.15
Harold Turner—Johnson Co Ks—20 calves 346 4.10
A H Dieball—Wabaunsee Co Ks—20 calves 422 .... 4.00
P J Sullivan—Diamond, Wyo—73 strs 956 ..... 4.00
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—6 cows 1158 ..... 4.00
Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—4 cows 1157 4.00
C F Holton—Ness Co Ks—10 calves 371 ..... 3.75
Ralph Vague—Ellsworth Co Ks—11 strs 397 ..... 3.75
M J Umscheid—Pottawatomie Co Ks—11 cls 385 ....3.75
R W Hodge—Wabaunsee Co Ks—68 strs 716 ..... 3.65
C F Holton—Ness Co Ke—17 strs 662 ..... 3.50
Oakley S A—Logan Co Ks—23 calves 417 ..... 3.50
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—10 cows 1129 ..... 3.50
W A Boyd—Pawnee Co Ks—11 hfrs 545 ..... 3.25
Herbert Phoff—Riley Co Ks—6 strs 646 ..... 3.25
G H Mollenkamp—Ness Co Ks—11 cls 480 ..... 3.25
Harold Turner—Johnson Co Ks—10 hfrs 510 .... 3.00
Hille Bros—Trego Co Ks—39 cows 748 ..... 3.00
Steve Nemecheck—Trego Co Ks—34 cls 286 ..... 3.00
Wm Dietz—Ness Co Ks—7 cows 941 ..... 3.00
W H Schneider—Trego Co Ks—9 cows 921 ..... 3.00
C M Jenison—Lane Co Ks—11 hfrs 578 ..... 3.00
Brad Hooper—Ellsworth Co Ks—7 hfrs 582 ..... 3.00
Alpert Adam—Cloud Co Ks—10 calves 218 ..... 3.00
C M Jnison—Lane Co Ks—13 strs 601 ..... 3.00
Claire Kimport—Norton Co Ks—9 heifers 943 .... 3.00
Nate Davis—Phillips Co Ks—16 strs 440 ..... 3.00
C J Oswald—Kit Karson, Colo—37 strs 495 ..... 3.00
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—9 cows 934 ..... 3.00
J P Burns—Jackson Co Mo—6 cows 935 ..... 3.00
W F Major—Dickinson Co Ks—12 cls 401 ..... 3.00
J P Burns—Jackson Co Mo—12 strs 483 ..... 2.85
M D Ayers—Butler Co Ks—17 strs 535 ..... 2.75
Claire Kimport—Norton Co Ks—8 strs 737 ..... 2.75
Brad Hooper—Ellsworth Co Ks—9 strs 627 ..... 2.75
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Russell Nickel—St Clair Co Mo—0 80 ..... 6.25
Jas Schubert—Barton Co Mo—12 68 ..... 6.25
F F Warren—Grundy Co Mo—12 72 ..... 6.25
B A Tutcher—Osage Co Ks—7 71 ..... 6.25
G W Gambell—Franklin Co Ks—8 85 ..... 6.25
Gus Hahn—Miami Co Ks—52 80 ..... 6.25
Melvin Cairns—Wachington Co Ks—6 88 ..... 6.25
Matt Martin—Washington Co Ks—6 73 ..... 6.25
Clyde Husted—Douglas Co Ks—19 81 ..... 6.25
Ted Anderson—Douglas Co Ks—5 78 ..... 6.25
Chas Van Vlach—Cass Co Mo—8 75 ..... 6.25
C W Jackson—Clinton Co Mo—18 80 ..... 6.25
A J Lincoln—Henry Co Mo—12 72 ..... 6.25
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G L Koneke—Johnson Co Ks—18 200 ..... 5.85
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W L Coleman—Anderson Co Ks—7 215 ..... 5.75
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Robert Chartier—Cloud Co Ks—8 123 ..... 3.35
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BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

For Week Ending October 3, 1934

BUTTER

Influenced by the pressude of production reports and disappointment in the out of storage movement during the past week the butter market closes the week one-quarter cent to three-quarters cent lower. Extras 24 1-4 cents down one-half cent. Standards 24 cents, 89 score 23 cents, both down three-quarters cent. 88 score 22 3-4, one-quarter cent lower.

What has happened during the past week shows we are not yet out of the dumps so far as the butter situation is concerned. It is now more than ever evident that the drouth was probably of benefit to the average dairy farmer, so far as price receved for butterfat is concerned, that is all except the relatively few who are entirely dried out. The Government production report, out on September 26, for the month of August shows that the August production was the second largest for the month on record and in fact was only 2.4 per cent less than the tremendous August production of last year. Many states actually show a larger production for the month than in the former year. For instance Minnesota shows 4.53 per cent over, Iowa 8.15 per cent, Wisconsin 17.00 per cent, North Dakota, 3.45 per cent, Michigan 1.41 per cent, Illinois 12.79 per ceent, Indiana 6.68 per cent, Ohio 9.51 per cent, Kentucky 5.17 per cent, Virginia 6.64 per cent, New York 74.70 per cent, Vermont 16.96 percent, Pennsylvania 26.88 per cent, Washington state 5.33 per cent, and Oregon 1.69 per cent over.

All of these states showed the above percentages heavier than in August of the previous year. Many of these states suffered more or less from drouth earlier in the season, especially Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and North Dakota. Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and parts of Ohio also suffered from drouth earlier in the season.

Again we want to impress upon our producing friends to think seriously about what would have happeed had we had a normal season. Last week we were accused of being radical in our statement that we probably received on an average as much for one pound of butter as we would have for two and a half pounds during the months of June, July and Augusst had it not been for the production effects of the drouth during these months. After a study of this report we are more than ever certain that statement was correct.

It is now becoming quite apparent that relatively few real dairy cows were disposed of to the Government on account of the drouth. In a few sections, of course, farmers had to practically dispose of their entire herds, but that was mostly in sections where the total dairy production, as compared to that of the United States, is relatively small.

We predict with a normal season for production in 1935 we will be listening to some long and mournful howls about overproduction when these same months roll around next year. We are mentioning this because we find in interviewing the average farmer that practically all of them to whom we have talked feel that the production situation has been taken care of for several years by what has happened as a result of the 1934 drouth, but we hope they will not permit their minds to become prejudiced and will open-mindedly give this very serious problem the consideration that it should have.

EGGS

The fresh egg market, although having shown slight irregularities during the past week, closes higher. Extras 23 cents. Fresh Firsts 22 cents Current Receipts 21 cents, Dirties 18 1-2 cents, all up one cent. Checks 16 cents unchanged.

The advance in the fresh egg market comes as a result of the light receipts. The receipts of fresh eggs particularly of high quality continue to be very light with little prospect for any marked increase soon because of he scarcity and higher prices of feeds which will undoubtedly limit feeding for forced production.

The market on storage eggs is one-half cent lower. The movement of storage eggs continues very unfavorable. During the past week the thirty-five principal markets moved out 115,000 cases less than the same period a year ago.

The egg market at present is 3 cents to 4 cents higher than a year ago which indicates that the higher prices have served as a damper on consumption. Better fall and winter industrial conditions, which are predicted by the administration and many of the country's leading business advisors, will, if it materializes, undoubtedly stimulate consumption and really that is what is needed. Unless the movement of both dairy and poultry products into consumptive channels improve soon we are likely to see lower prices in spite of the shortage cry brought about by the long and severe drouth.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

NEMAHA ANNUAL MEETING

The Nemaha County Farmers Union will hold its annual meeting at the City Hall in Seneca, Kansas, on Wednesday, October 17, 1934. The business meeting will start at 10 a. m., and will take care of election of officers and such other business that will come before the meeting.

A lunch will be served at noon.

Cal Ward and other speakers will be with us. A good program has been arranged.

All members are urged to attend. The afternoon session will be an open meeting to all.—A. J. Boeding, Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Cowley County

Whereas, God in his all wise providence has seen fit to remove from our midst, Mr. Frank McKimson, past member of the Ohio Local No. 1456.

Resolved that we the members extend our sincere sympathy in their time of sorrow.

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

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes at our next local meeting.

Mrs. Ella Arnett, Chr
Mrs. Nina Demott
Mr. Loyd Reed.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and goodness to call from this life of toil and labor the soul of C. H. Bergstrom; whereas his death has caused sorrow to his sisters, therefore, be it

Resolved: That we the members of Scandia Local No. 1152 of McPherson, Kansas, extend to the sisters our deepest and sincerest sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the hereaved sisters, a copy be placed on our Local record, and one be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Rueben E. Peterson
President.
Melford Nelson
Secretary.

ASHLAND SOCIAL MEETING

The October social meeting of Ashland Local, near Manhattan, was held on Friday, October 5. Mrs. Bessie Cederberg and Mrs. Toy presented the following program:

Ashland Women's Political Club, by Bessie Cederberg, Mamie Dempsey and Reata Cederberg.

Music by June and Georgia Thompson.

We next were entertained by the two famous magicians, Aubrey Weber and Dr. Salley.

Two songs by Joe Brooks; violin solo by Chas. Parker; instrumental duet by Georgia and Lida Lou Thompson; double number by Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Koppenheffer and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ericksen served refreshments at the evening's close.

—Leona Dobson, reporter.

NEED OF NEW MONEY SYSTEM

New money system is needed so all could work and get fair returns for their products and investment, whether it's labor or other products. Under the present system only some get paid for their work, while the others are supported by dole or some benefit by the government. Such a system will not solve the problem. Inflation of currency is necessary, so all the people would get fair returns for their labor and investment, for that will make the wheels of industry turn. Then they can support the government by expanding the businesses of all the industries, and open the doors to the unemployed men and women of today, who are patiently waiting to get jobs so they could earn their own bread and butter and have a home of their own, and be willing to promote the general welfare of the nation, if an equal opportunity is given to them, instead of centralizing the business in the hands of the few and keeping millions of people unemployed, just for the lack of medium of exchange. Yet, warnings against the dangers of inflation are scattered throughout the country for fear it might help the great middle class and that wage earners would be hardest hit of all by cheaper money.

Can't those anti-inflationists see into it, that when the middle class is helped the other classes are also helped, because the middle class is the one that produces the necessities of life, and that class was hit the hardest at the beginning of the depression? With the continuance of low prices for years of the middle class, in time it effects the other classes. For that reason the continuance of low prices for the middle class is more dangerous than the inflation, because it sets the nation back billions of dollars in debts. If it is alright to have inflation of debts, why can't we have inflation of currency? The sooner the people will get fair returns for their labor and investmenet again, they will have confidence in money, because they will be able to buy and invest. The factories will have an outlet for their products. Then the unemployed will be called back to work, which will relieve the unemployment and end the depression.

What should be done, is to repeal the Federal Reserve law. Then there will be no fear about over-inflation because congress will have full power to coin money, control and regulate the value thereof, so all can prosper under the fundamental principles of our constitution.—Ray Pospisil, Marion, Kansas.

KANSANS HAVE MOST OF FIRST PAYMENTS NOW

(continued from page 1)

have not yet been made will be passed on by the end of the next several weeks."

Iowa Leads

The corn-hog checks now going out represent one-half of the corn payment due and two fifths of the hog payment due contract signers for participating in production adjustments under the 1934 corn-hog program. The second installment of payments, representing one-fifth of the hog payment and the last half of the corn payment, less the local administrative expenses, will be due November 15 of this year. The third and final installment, representing two-fifths of the hog payment, less local administrative expenses, will be paid on or about February 1, 1935.

Some of the totals of states as shown on the report, follow: Iowa, (which leads all others) $26,859,627; Oklahoma, $778,860; Nebraska, $9,778,820; Colorado, $152,446, and Missouri, $9,712,589.

Kansas County Totals

The payments received in Kansas, tabulated by counties, up to September 28, were, according to the report, as follows:

Allen	$ 51,791.15
Anderson	67,572.90
Atchinson	106,171.95
Barton	20,509.10
Bourbon	58,715.00
Brown	178,559.55
Butler	80,551.45
Chase	34,341.05
Chautauqua	24,445.40
Cherokee	50,358.05
Cheyenne	109,848.95
Clark	9,916.95
Clay	95,906.55
Cloud	89,753.55
Cowley	109,694.30
Coffey	72,622.55
Comanche	15,130.65
Crawford	74,183.95
Decatur	101,746.15
Dickinson	99,224.00
Doniphan	126,793.65
Douglas	94,592.75
Edwards	19,211.80
Elk	42,058.45
Ellis	13,282.05
Ellsworth	24,835.40
Finney	22,155.65
Ford	9,734.90
Franklin	105,764.10
Geary	41,002.15
Gove	14,271.35
Graham	56,832.15
Greenwood	39,155.85
Grant	16,788.05
Gray	20,821.65
Greeley	11,967.10
Harvey	42,824.45
Hamilton	8,504.55
Harper	44,838.25
Haskell	5,649.10
Haskell	5,649.10
Hodgeman	5,036.60
Jackson	169,717.20
Jefferson	134,138.10
Jewell	135,188.45
Johnson	94,755.00
Kearny	12,460.35
Kingman	29,543.45
Kiowa	32,136.85
Labette	61,827.95
Lane	10,891.60
Leavenworth	73,760.35
Lincoln	25,363.40
Linn	86,020.85
Lyon	112,916.55
Logan	25,836.20
Marshall	186,522.70
McPherson	53,364.00
Marion	50,842.60
Morris	17,598.35
Morton	5,267.10
Meade	10,622.00
Miami	122,225.90
Mitchell	43,290.90
Montgomery	34,221.90
Nemaha	222,216.80
Neosho	53,504.60
Ness	12,255.50
Norton	114,584.50
Osage	141,577.50
Osborne	45,422.50
Ottawa	40,533.30
Phillips	121,144.00
Pottawatomie	149,862.65
Pawnee	17,583.15
Pratt	29,295.85
Rawlins	70,360.40
Reno	74,372.45
Riley	93,892.35
Rice	47,373.55
Rooks	47,603.95
Rush	8,581.80
Russell	22,347.35
Saline	45,474.95
Scott	11,852.40
Sedwick	92,701.00
Seward	9,279.60
Shawnee	85,201.70
Sheridan	49,386.95
Sherman	84,641.55
Stafford	40,950.30
Smith	136,672.85
Stevens	6,175.10
Sumner	80,250.50
Thomas	56,356.25
Trego	26,423.85
Wabaunsee	36,534.05
Wichita	19,194.90
Wallace	20,606.20
Washington	193,731.85
Wilson	45,100.50
Wyandotte	12,541.40
Woodson	29,048.70
Total	$6,168,873.70

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My record is well known to the people of the Fourth District and I believe I am capable of representing them in harmony with their views and the views of the National Administration; therefore, I would appreciate your vote and your support in the November election.

Randolph Carpenter,
Representative 4th Dist.

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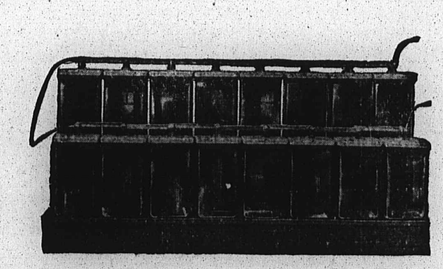

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