



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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NUMBER 13

CONGRESS QUITS AFTER LONG AND TRYING SESSION

Final Gavel Fell at Midnight on Night of August 26, with \$100,000,000 Third Deficiency Bill Not Enacted, Causing Hitch in Program

LONG IN FILIBUSTER

Social Securities Act, Guffey Bill, Holding Company Bill and Other Legislation May Have to Wait until Next Session

Congress has adjourned. The historic and turbulent session, which had lasted since last winter, came to a close at midnight on the night of August 26. A bill carrying provision for funds to put into operation many new agencies in connection with the Social Securities Act, the Guffey bill, the new holding company bill, and others, was lost for the time being, along with the adjournment of Congress. The bill which was pending at the time Congress adjourned was known as the 100-million-dollar third deficiency bill, and its failure may delay until January the bulk of the new deal legislation enacted in the last two months of congress.

A five-and-a-half-hour filibuster conducted by Senator Huey Long, of Louisiana, kept the Senate from voting on the deficiency bill. The Louisiana Senator talked until the final gavel fell. It is a matter of differences of opinion as to whether or not the President, by executive order, can provide funds to put the various agencies and laws into operation before congress meets again.

The first session of the 74th Congress came to a close in the House a few minutes after midnight, although the House clock, which had been turned back, showed the time to be 11:57.

FRAZIER-LEMKE MORATORIUM BILL WAITS SIGNATURE

Three-Year "Breathing Spell" Farm Mortgage Bill Approved by House in Closing Days of Congress and Sent to President Roosevelt

REFINANCING LOST

Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill Not Allowed to Come up for Vote before Congress Closed, but is in Strong Position Next Year

Among the bills awaiting the signature of President Roosevelt, to become laws, is the new Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium bill providing a three-year "breathing spell" for farmers about to lose their farms through foreclosure. As reported last week, this bill was passed by the Senate on August 19, and was sent to the house for final action.

Later last week the House approved the bill and sent it to the President for signature.

The bill takes the place of the law that was declared unconstitutional, but is written in such a way as to meet the objections pointed out by the Supreme Court when it handed down its adverse opinion on the original Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill. It is in no way a substitute for the proposed Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Refinancing bill.

Congress closed without the passage of and without vote on the Refinancing bill. The Rules Committee of the House resisted all efforts of the people, as evidenced by unmistakable popular demand, for the bill to come to a vote in the House. Since the next session which will open in January is a continuation of the 74th Congress, the bill should be in a strong position when Congress convenes again.

TIME TO MARKET HOGS

"Get the old truck loaded one of these days before long and let those pigs have a ride to town."

That seems to be the right answer to the question, "What shall I do with 180-pound hogs?" thinks Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

For the past 27 years, the fall peak price has been made in September more often than in July, August, or October.

During 25 of these years, prices have ranged from 85 cents a hundred to more than \$9 a hundred less in the second 10 days of December than they were at the summer fall peak.

The decline in price reached by the second 10 days of December has averaged more than 24 per cent in all these years. With an average decline, hogs could still make a \$9 to \$9.50 top in Kansas City. It is doubtful, with numbers as they are, whether a more-than-average decline will be made.

Such a top, considering the probable decrease in feed costs between now and December, might still represent some profit to the producer.

WM. HIRTH AGAIN HEADS MISSOURI FARMERS ASSN.

William Hirth, for many years, the head of the Missouri Farmers Association, was again reelected to serve as president of that organization at the close of its 19th annual convention at Sedalia on August 20. C. E. Land, Ozark, Mo., was elected vice president.

Resolutions were passed suggesting that if the farmers are deprived of the processing tax in the courts, they challenge the constitutionality of industrial tariffs; protesting against the authority with which the department of agriculture determines what the farmer shall or shall not do with reference to the limitation of production; asking the next congress to perfect legislation for those farmers faced with foreclosure.

The association stated it regretted the violent means by which certain farm foreclosure sales were recently stopped by farmers in Northwest Missouri. It criticized the recent legislation for the enactment of a sales tax. It endorsed a plan to ask a group of Missourians to undertake a survey of the present tax system with a view of lifting from farm land and town and city real estate and other property the tax burdens now carried.

FARMERS NATIONAL IS FIRST AGAIN IN RIVER BARGE LINE

And First Kansas Town is First Kansas River Port when Leavenworth Terminal of Farmers National Ships Wheat on Barge

GREAT WATER SYSTEM

Farmers National Also First to Use Barges between Peoria and Lake Michigan, and between Kansas City and Chicago

The Missouri River Channel was opened at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday, August 26, when Farmers National Grain Corporation loaded from its newly marine-fitted terminal there 40,000 bushels of wheat to be shipped by barge to Chicago. This connects Leavenworth and its surrounding agricultural territory by water with New Orleans and Mobile on the South, Chicago and the Great Lakes on the North, and the industrial Pittsburgh district on the East. No such system of waterways as that of the Missouri-Mississippi can be found in the world—a system connecting great cities and industrial areas with rich agricultural sections, and giving an outlet to the seas.

It is fitting that Leavenworth, Kansas, the first Kansas town should be the first Kansas port. It is equally fitting that Farmers National Grain Corporation, a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organization, should be the first to install and use a marine line, giving the corporation the first marine terminal in this area. This culminates a battle that began a good many years ago for the improvement of inland waterways—a battle fought out by organized agriculture and its friends.

Farmers National Grain Corporation was also the first to use barges between Peoria, Illinois, and Lake Michigan in 1933, when the Illinois River Channel was completed to Kansas City in June, this year, the corporation was the first to ship grain by barge from that point. These river shipments have all been made at the convenience of farmers, and are but examples of the economical practices of the farmers own selling agency.

FARM CASH INCOME FOR JULY REPORTED

Cash incomes of farmers from marketing, including rental and benefit payments, was \$471,000,000 in July, compared with \$468,000,000 in June and \$532,000,000 in July, 1934, according to estimates released today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The lower level of income in July this year compared with the same month a year ago is largely due to the abnormal situation which existed in July, 1934. In that month farm prices advanced sharply in response to the drought situation which prevailed and farmers were still marketing largely from their old crop supplies, says the Bureau.

The later harvesting season this year resulted in the movement of grains from the new crop being smaller than usual in July. Cotton marketings also continued unusually light. Income from livestock and livestock products continued considerably above the level of a year ago as higher prices more than offset the smaller volume of marketings.

Cash income from the sale of farm products alone in July was \$451,000,000. Rental and benefit payments were \$20,000,000, compared with \$30,000,000 in June this year and \$30,000,000 in July a year ago.

Soy-beans should be harvested for hay when the average pods are full grown and beginning to bulge with seed. At this stage, the older pods will be well filled while the younger pods will be flat and the seed unfilled. Earlier harvesting is desirable if the leaves are turning yellow and beginning to fall because of dry weather.

WHEAT ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM OFFICIALS GATHER IN SALINA

Officials from Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas Meet to Study New Contract

SIGN-UP TO START

Salina Meeting was August 27 and 28, to be followed by District Meetings Next Week; George Farrell at Meeting

Wheat adjustment program officials from Kansas and seven other midwestern states gathered in Salina, Kansas, on August 27 and 28 to study and become acquainted with details of the new four-year wheat program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under which the wheat growers of the nation will soon be signing production adjustment contracts with the government.

The principal speaker and the man who conducted most of the discussion periods was George E. Farrell, Washington, D. C., director of the adjustment administration's division of grains. T. E. Howard, former secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union and former chairman of the board of directors of the National Farmers Union, and who is now a regional representative of the grain division of the AAA at Washington, was also one of the attendants at the meeting.

The conference included delegates from Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas.

The new contract was freely discussed from all angles, and differences from the old contract which become ineffective with the harvesting and handling of this year's crop, were pointed out. One point that was stressed is that the benefit payments that come to a farmer for participation in the program cannot be attached or assigned or used as collateral for debt. As Mr. Farrell put it, "When a farmer who may be hard pressed by creditors gets hold of his wheat benefit check, which will be sent to him, he can say, 'Thank the Lord, this is something I can call my own.'"

The Salina meeting was the first of a series of regional meetings which Mr. Farrell and other representatives of the division of grains in the AAA are holding throughout the country. Others are as follows: Aberdeen, South Dakota, August 30-31; Boise, Idaho, August 30-31; Bloomington, Illinois, August 30-31, and Washington, D. C., September 4-5.

District meetings to instruct county adjustment officials in the details of the new wheat program will be held in Kansas next week, and actual signing of contracts by wheat farmers is expected to get under way by the middle of September.

The new contract will permit co-operating growers to get 95 per cent of their base acreage for harvest in 1936. The maximum reduction which could be required in any of the three succeeding years is 25 per cent instead of the 5 per cent being required on this year's seedings.

LONGER TIME BETWEEN DRINKS FOR MANY HAWAIIAN COWS

Reports on cattle in Hawaii that do not drink water for long periods are verified by a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in Honolulu, who tells of a number of cases where ranch cattle in the dry regions get along for months in spite of the lack of streams, springs, water holes, and artificial water supplies. The animals get the needed moisture from the succulent leaves of cactus or other plants, from dew and rain on leaves, and from occasional small pools that remain after rain.

There have been stories that some of these cattle refuse to drink water from a pool or tank and that they are even afraid of water. The bureau man reports that ranchers do not corroborate such statements. Ranchers say that cattle find pools often enough so that they are acquainted with the appearance of water in that form.

On one large ranch on the Island of Hawaii, only 6 inches of rain fell in 1933 instead of the usual 20 to 40 inches. The cattle were turned in on a large cactus area where there was no available water except that in the plants, and very few deaths of animals were reported. A rancher on Maui Island reported having 1,000 cattle on cactus without water for more than 4 months. Another rancher reported that before his "dry" cattle are started to the beach to be loaded on the steamer for market, they are offered water, but usually drink very little. However, they show no fear of water in the trough.

Some ranchers in dry areas in the islands say that they "cannot afford to get their herds into the habit of drinking water" since they must save all they can collect for use in periods of severe drought or for the use of cows at calving time.

Turkeys should have grain before them in open hoppers at all times from now until they are marketed. Corn and wheat are the two most popular grains fed by growers. Kafir and milo also may be used to advantage.

YOUR FRIENDS WANT TO HEAR ABOUT YOU

When your Local or your County Farmers Union meets or intends to meet, send a report to the Kansas Union Farmer. Tell about the meetings you have, and announce the meetings you intend to have. Other Locals and County Unions are interested in you. News of your meetings may be of help to others.

BENEFITS, RENTALS ARE \$563,438,812 FOR FISCAL YEAR

Total Expenditures Amounted to \$807,686,134 but Had Balance Left Amounting to More than \$150,000,000.00

REPORT OF AAA

Removal and Conservation of Surplus Agricultural Commodities Figure in Expenditures; Other Figures Given

In the August report of its controller the Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported this week that during the 1935 fiscal year it had expended a total of \$807,686,134.47 from available funds amounting to \$960,334,220.63, thus carrying a balance of \$152,647,086.16 forward into the current fiscal year.

The expenditures included \$563,438,812.77 in rental and benefit payments to farmers under adjustment contracts in five commodity programs; \$259,001,49 for removal and conservation of surplus agricultural commodities; \$148,520,819.96 for drought relief, food conservation and disease eradication activities; \$13,704,070, in connection with trust fund operations; \$38,583,642.13 for administrative expenses; \$30,292,782.89 for refunds of taxes; and \$737,005 for disbursement expense.

The funds available included \$71,572,151.43 in processing tax receipts available at the beginning of the 1935 fiscal year (July 1, 1935) and \$281,565,270.08 from appropriations and trust funds; and additions throughout the 11 months of the year of \$495,272,096.76 in processing tax collections, and \$111,924,702.36 from appropriations, trust funds, and other sources.

It should be noted that processing tax collections for the month of June 1935, were not available at the time the report was prepared, and this would add approximately \$30,950,261 to the amount of funds available from this source.

Rental and benefits during the fiscal period reported, were divided among commodities, as follows: cotton, \$116,195,930.66; wheat, \$98,223,175.49; tobacco, \$28,767,914.02; corn, \$302,407,547.02; sugar, \$17,844,145.08.

Removal of surplus operations, involving total expenditures of \$12,591,001.49 were divided as follows: hogs, \$1,420,470.50; wheat, \$1,087,744.93; dairy products \$9,037,240.89; sugar, \$305,536.44; and peanuts, \$674,008.73.

Drought relief, food conservation, and disease eradication operations expenditures were for cattle, \$123,026,964.78, of which \$11,486,937.36 was spent in connection with disease eradication, and \$111,540,027.42 was spent in the purchase of drought cattle. Other expenditures under this heading were \$7,709,879.60 for drought sheep and goats, \$17,780,661.20 in the conservation of adapted seeds in the drought area, and \$5,314.38 in connection with the feed and forage conservation program.

Trust fund operations included \$13,653,325 distributed to producers who pooled their excess cotton tax-exemption certificates for sale to producers with excess cotton, and \$50,745 distributed from a rice trust fund set up under the southern rice marketing agreement.

Administrative expenses of \$38,583,642.13 were made up of \$22,370,964.70 spent in field administration operations, and \$16,212,677.43 in Washington administration costs. Of the Washington expenses, \$14,593,092.17 was spent directly through the Adjustment Administration, and the balance was spent through cooperating governmental agencies.

FARMERS NATIONAL PUBLISHES PAPER

We predict a satisfying degree of success, as well as a growing usefulness, for "The Co-op Reporter," the newly born official paper for the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The first issue of this attractive and interesting periodical came to the desk of the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer this week. It is dated August 20, 1935, and is published at Greenville, Illinois.

One big reason why we predict success for the paper is the fact that we see the following line in the editorial page: "J. W. Cummins—Editor." Jim, who went to the Farmers National from Kansas City, is a Kansas man, and is well known among Kansas Farmers Union circles. He has been a member of the Kansas Farmers Union for several years. He edited the "Kansas Wheat" (continued on page 2)

CAPPER MAKES A STRONG PLEA ON FRAZIER BILL

Along with Others, Kansas Senator Fighting for Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Measure up to Time of Final Adjournment

HAS RESOLUTIONS

Senator Writes that Bill is On Calendar, but with No Chance to Receive Action During Present Session; Ready Next Session

The adjournment of the present session of Congress, which will probably have taken place before this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer reaches its readers, will cut short all attempts to pass the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill. However, the bill has gained many friends during the session and will be in a strong position at the opening of the next session.

Writing on August 21 in a letter to the editor of this paper, Senator Arthur Capper said: "I have overlooked no opportunity to get in my best bids for the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill. It is now on the calendar but I regret to say the chances are not very encouraging for action at this session. I shall continue my efforts until the Senate adjourns."

Of particular interest is Mr. Capper's speech before the Senate as recorded in the Congressional Record of August 20. That speech is published here:

Farm Mortgage Relief
Mr. President, before the present sessions shall adjourn, I hope that a vote may be taken in the Senate on the so-called "Frazier-Lemke bill," Senate bill 212, to refinance distressed farm mortgage indebtedness. I desire to place in the Record, resolutions from two more Kansas county national farm-loan associations, indorsing the measure.

It is not necessary, nor is it my intention, to make an extended speech upon the measure to refinance farm mortgage indebtedness. I believe the Senate and the country understand the purpose and provisions of the bill. The Frazier-Lemke bill proposes to refinance existing farm mortgage indebtedness at 1 1/2 percent interest, and 1 1/2 percent principal on the amortization plan. In the long run agriculture, the Federal Government, and the people of the United States will profit by the operations of this bill, after it becomes a law.

In case it has escaped the attention of Members of the Senate, and of the people of the country, I desire to call attention to the fact that probably no measure this Congress has considered comes before us with as nearly National-wide approval. And that National-wide approval is approval of official record.

Mr. President 29 State legislatures have memorialized Congress to enact the Frazier-Lemke farm-mortgage refinancing bill into law. In five other States, one branch of the legislature has adopted a resolution to the same effect.

The resolution from the Legislature of the State of Kansas has been placed in the Congressional Record by myself. Other State legislatures which have adopted similar resolutions or memorials to Congress include: North Dakota, Idaho, South Carolina, Montana, California, Colorado, Ohio, Nevada, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Michigan, Wisconsin, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Minnesota, Arizona, Iowa, Wyoming, North Carolina, Arkansas, New Mexico, New Jersey, Washington. One branch of the legislature in each of the following States has adopted similar resolutions or memorials: New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Missouri.

In other words, 34 of the 48 States in this Union have officially approved this legislation, through members of their legislatures directly representing the people of those States. And I would call your attention to the fact that not all of these States are agricultural States. You will find several of the largest industrial States in those lists.

Also, Mr. President, this is not a measure to encourage farmers to go into debt. It proposes to make it easier for indebted farmers to get out of debt. I believe this bill should be passed. I have been urging its passage in committee, in the Senate, and in every way possible for several years past. I, for one, am ready for a vote right now.

I send the resolutions to the desk, and ask unanimous consent they be printed as a part of my remarks at this point.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Resolution adopted by the Franklin County National Farm Loan Association at its annual meeting held at Ottawa, Kans., on January 8, 1935.

Whereas under present conditions the profits of the farming business are too low to enable the farmer to make a living and pay interest on the enormous volume of mortgage indebtedness which rests upon the farm homes of the country; and Whereas this condition has arisen as a result of conditions over which the farmer has had no control and for which he is in no way responsible, and Whereas the Government has loaned billions of dollars for the relief of banks, railroads, insurance companies, and other corporations at a rate of interest far below that allowed to farmers; Be it

Resolved, That we, the Franklin County National Farm Loan Association

WISCONSIN LAW BEATS KANSAS TO COOP. TEXT BOOK

Cooperative Marketing and Cooperative Purchasing in Agriculture to Form Part of Wisconsin School Curriculum After September 1

RECOMMENDED HERE

Kansas Farmers Union has Sought to Have Kansas Adopt a Text on Farm Cooperation, but Nothing has Been Done to Date

At various annual state conventions of the Kansas Farmers Union, resolutions have been adopted urging that the public schools of the state include the study of cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing of farm products and supplies as a part of the school curriculum. The resolutions have called for the adoption by the state of some authentic text on the cooperative subjects.

The state of Kansas has never passed such a law, but another state, Wisconsin, has beat us to it. A news release from the Cooperative League carries the following information:

Cooperative marketing and consumer cooperation must be taught in Wisconsin public schools, according to a law recently passed by the state legislature to take effect Sept. 1. Wisconsin is the first state ever to prescribe such a measure.

A joint resolution passed by both houses in March approved in principle the teaching of cooperation. To make the resolution effective bill 796 A, introduced by Arthur Hitt of Alma, was passed by a large majority in the Assembly. It was killed by the Senate 19 to 8, then reconsidered and passed on August 8 by a vote of 15 to 13. The signature of Governor Philip LaFollette is expected to put it into effect September 1.

The bill states that cooperative marketing shall be taught in "every common school," that the state university, teachers' colleges, normal schools and every public high school and vocational school "shall prescribe adequate and essential instruction in cooperative marketing and consumer cooperation." And that knowledge of cooperation shall be required for a certificate to teach economics, social studies, or agriculture. The state superintendent of public instruction and the dean of the college of agriculture at the state university will prepare outlines and other text materials for guidance to teachers of these courses.

CCA TO MOVE TO MODERN BUILDING SOON IS REPORT

Expansion of Business Makes Move to Larger and More Modern Quarters Necessary; Is Fifth Improvement of Facilities

BOUGHT AT BARGAIN

A new and modern home awaits the Consumers Cooperative Association at Fifteenth and Iron streets, North Kansas City, according to announcements made at the present office at 1721 Iron street. The move is a step in the program of expansion of the cooperative, and has been made necessary because of the growth of the business in the last few years. It will be the fifth enlargement of headquarters facilities in the six years since the Cooperative, then known as the Union Oil Company, started the first cooperative oil compounding business in the world at 1721 Iron street, North Kansas City.

Arrangements for the purchase of the new CCA building, formerly occupied by the Pennsylvania Petroleum Company, were completed August 14 following final approval by E. E. Amick, trustee in bankruptcy for the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Oil Company, of which the Pennsylvania Petroleum Company was a subsidiary, and the federal court of Kansas City.

The modern brick office building, warehouse, and equipment for compounding of oil, grease, manufacture, and oil storage, was completed in 1926 at a cost of \$245,000. Following a detailed inventory of the property by the federal court a year ago, its value was conservatively appraised at \$160,000. The sale price to the Consumers Cooperative Association was \$53,000. CCA also bought some of the office equipment offered at the trustee's auction the day following the sale.

The interior of the new CCA office and plant is of fireproof steel and reinforced concrete construction. The new building will provide a total of 29,156 square feet of floor space, as compared with the 14,100 square feet in the present CCA plant, and as compared with the 6400 square feet with which the business started in July, 1929.

A total of 55,800 gallons of oil compounding tank capacity and 492,000 gallons of oil storage capacity is provided for the handling of the record-breaking volume of petroleum business by the Consumers Cooperative Association, as compared with the present plant capacity for 15,600 gallons in the compounding tanks and 124,200 gallons for storage.

When the business was started, there were only two storage tanks of 4,000-gallon capacity in each tank, and five compounding tanks with a 1400-gallon capacity in each tank, making a total of 8,000 gallons of storage facilities and 7,000 gallons of compounding capacity.

The equipment just purchased includes 31 compounding tanks, each with 1800-gallon capacity, and 41 storage tanks outside, each with 12,000-gallon capacity.

In the present CCA petroleum equipment there are six 15,000-gallon, two 10,000 gallon, and two 6,500-gallon storage tanks, and eight 1600-gallon and four 700 gallon compounding tanks. These facilities for some time have been insufficient to handle satisfactorily the present volume of business.

In the new location there are facilities for the manufacture of greases.

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COOPERATIVE HOSPITAL CUTS MEDICAL COSTS TO OKLAHOMA FARMERS

Okla. Farmers Union Active in Promoting New Kind of Cooperative Which Already has Proven Its Value to Farmers

PREVENTION AND CURE

Americans who for years have marveled at Orientals who paid doctors only as long as they kept them well can see a modern counterpart in the cooperative hospital at Elk City, Oklahoma. Families in lower income brackets are "helping themselves to health" at a cost of \$2 per family per month with a modern \$25,000 hospital which they can own and control themselves.

The Community Hospital was organized late in 1929 by a small group of men in Elk City, many of them members of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, under the guidance of Dr. Michael Shadid who in 20 years practice in Western Oklahoma had become convinced that the business of a physician is to prevent disease rather than to treat it. The success of grain marketing and cotton gin cooperatives in the vicinity convinced the organizers that the hospital should be a cooperative venture. Five hundred families put up from \$10 to \$50 each for the original project. The opposition of private physicians, the onset of the depression, and numerous droughts and floods almost forced the cooperative under. Today 1,800 families spread over 5,000 square miles of territory in Western Oklahoma and Texas are meeting their entire medical needs through the cooperative.

Shares in the hospital, which may be purchased on the installment plan, cost fifty dollars. Twenty-five dollars a year entitles the entire family to physical examination, medical treatment, hospital room, board and nursing, operations and dental treatment. The only extra charges are for anaesthetics (appendix removal \$18, tonsils \$5) and \$1. per day for medicines, x-rays, etc., while in the hospital. Each member of the cooperative has one vote. The board of five directors, none of whom are members of the staff, control the hospital and determine policy.

A member of the cooperative described the venture to a reporter some time ago, "It's like life insurance, only you get the benefits while you are still alive." Cooperative hospitals are operating extensively in Japan, 64 having been organized since 1930, but the Elk City project is the first consumer owned and controlled hospital in the United States.

Even if there is a good silo on the farm, it might be well to build an other, perhaps a temporary one. It is better to have a surplus than a shortage of feed.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1935

REVIEWING THE WORK

When we review the work, the successes and the failures of the first session of the 74th Congress just closed, we can find some things to commend and some things to condemn. Perhaps this has been true of every session of Congress ever held.

The Farmers Union legislative program, which is the program of the actual farmers as a class of people, was not enacted into law to any great extent. However, the influence of the farmers' own class organization, the Farmers Union, has been evident throughout the session, and undoubtedly has had its beneficial effect, although limited, taking the proceedings of Congress as a whole.

Not Giving Up

The failure of the Farmers Union to see its program enacted more fully into laws actually appearing on the statute books is not the occasion for giving up in despair. History reveals the fact that all great changes for the better have been brought about little by little. That is the way in which the better economic conditions for agriculture will be brought about. We might say in passing that limited membership guarantees that our results will be equally limited. Farmers, themselves, establish their own limits in the matter of membership in their own organization. Farmers, themselves, have the opportunity to increase by many fold their membership in their own organization; and farmers, themselves, are the only ones who can increase the membership in their own organization.

The Farmers Union has put up the best fight it could with the membership support it has been given by the class of people who are solely responsible for it and who are its sole direct beneficiaries.

Admit Their Wrongs

There is one thing sure, and that is that Congress is aware of the fact that farmers have an organization of their own making, and one which is willing and able to fight for what it knows to be right. Congress has been forced virtually to admit that as things stack up at present it is dominated by a little handful of non-producers known as coupon clippers or international bankers, and that it does not propose to knuckle to the will of the masses of the people. When it holds out against the overwhelmingly apparent wishes of the common people, and jumps to the whims of the few—as it did in the matter of refusing to allow the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill to come to a vote among its own numbers—it shows more plainly than volumes could tell that it is dominated by the few to whom it has given the control over the money and credit system of the United States.

In view of this situation, the passage of the new banking law which at least allows the United States government to stick its finger in the machinery controlling the ebb and flow of the nation's credit resources, is significant. It is a step toward allowing the government, instead of the

international bankers, to control its own money and credit system.

While this by no means a complete fulfillment of the Farmers Union demand that Wall Street be compelled to relinquish its control over the destinies of the common American people, yet it is something which perhaps would not have come to pass had it not been for the influence of the Farmers Union organization.

Whether or not we as a class of people, as organized agriculture, shall be able to follow up this slight advantage, depends upon ourselves. We can do it if we increase our organized membership strength. We as an organization will surely fail if we do not have the membership support of our own class.

Whose Responsibility?

It is absolutely necessary for each farmer to remember that his own responsibility in this matter is as important to final success as is the responsibility of any other one man or woman. Each farmer must come to feel, before success is assured, that his own membership in the Farmers Union is absolutely necessary, and that as long as he avoids this responsibility he is holding his own class down, and thus bringing himself and his family closer to actual slavery.

Slavery consists of being forced to work for some one else, who is in a dominant position, for the bare necessities of life. The negro slaves were in that identical position. Farmers are rapidly approaching that position, and would be there right now if it were not for their strength, small as it is, through organization. It is high time farmers as a class were able to settle this class slavery question for all time.

So, as we review the good and the bad of the Congress just adjourned, we see the influence of the Farmers Union; but we see, also, the wasted possibilities, the lost opportunities, due to the fact that too many of OUR OWN NEIGHBORS are not members of the Farmers Union.

PRODUCTION CONTROL NECESSARY

Mr. T. E. Howard, former Chairman of the National Board of Directors of the Farmers Union, was in Salina this week in his official capacity of Regional representative of the Division of Grains, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Mr. Howard expressed himself on the necessity of the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the crop Production Control program as a number of pungent statements which we believe will be interesting to our members and readers. Mr. Howard said that farmers should not overlook the fact that industry has always controlled production. He ventured that there can be no proper degree of security for the people of this country as long as agriculture operates on a basis of stationary production and flexible prices ensuing therefrom, while at the same time industry operates on a basis of flexible production and stationary prices.

Mr. Howard said that perhaps every one should review the progress and development of labor-saving machinery for the past several years, and the changing world conditions, to

have a background from which to start to analyze thoroughly the entire agricultural program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Many studious people, he said, have recognized the fact that new policies are necessary to meet the new problems which have arisen. On such wheels are now filled with wheels, push buttons and wires, and labor-saving machinery, is common in every line of industrial development. This progress is noted in all lines of industry, including agriculture. Mechanical devices are substituted for man-power. Foreign agricultural markets have been weakened, lessened, or in some cases practically destroyed although in agriculture we continue in this country to produce on an export basis. Mr. Howard continues with the following statements:

"Whether these markets were formerly enjoyed have been destroyed by reason of the desire of our former customers abroad to produce their own foodstuffs, or whether they have been destroyed by embargo tariffs against our agricultural commodities in retaliation of our high industrial tariffs is of no consequence at the present moment, but it does create a problem that must be met.

"Farmers, as well as industrialists are having to meet these new problems. Twenty million acres formerly used to produce feed for hock stock have now been removed from that type of production, and with tractors and modern machinery have been thrown into the production of so-called cash crops. Modern farm machinery now enables one average sized farm family to produce as much as forty farmers and forty teams could produce forty years ago. The problem is, what will be done with the wheat? With declining wheat prices it appears at times that our highly competitive agricultural policy has been to increase production rather than to produce only in line with effective consumer demand.

"Industry does not operate on that basis. Industry has always controlled production. By controlling production and at the same time being protected with high industrial tariff rates, industry does not sustain a destruction of their price schedules. Agriculture, which has not controlled production, has not been able to make agricultural tariff rates effective. Agriculture also has, by the method in which industry operates, been caused to pay higher prices for industrial commodities.

"Putting it in another way, agriculture has been selling in an unprotected world market at the other fellow's price, and has been buying in a highly protected domestic market, at the other fellow's price.

Farm Legislation

"The Agricultural Adjustment Act embodies the best efforts of many farm leaders in this country who recognized the serious problem with which agriculture was faced. Such a bill did not start to whine. They started to work on some solution for the safeguarding of the American farm home. Farm leaders were meeting and working on plans for a voluntary allotment program following the lead of the American farm leaders from all agricultural states in their attempt to secure the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill.

"Many meetings were held by earnest, honest and able men during the years which followed the defeat of the McNary-Haugen Bill and the Equalization Act. In December, 1933, a meeting with representatives from practically all farm organizations in the United States was held in Washington. This large conference had been called by the President of the National Farmers Union, Mr. Clarence E. Hurt, and the meeting was unanimously decided. First, that there be re-established the same ratio between the price of farm commodities and the commodities that farmers buy, as existed in the period of 1909 to 1914. That is the period in which the agricultural and industrial dollar were on a par.)

"Second, That agricultural production must be reduced to comply with market demands. (They had in mind not only domestic markets but foreign markets.)

"Third, That the legislation contemplated should apply to staple farm commodities which regularly produce surpluses.

"Fourth, That the plan must be self financing. (They were not seeking for charity for the American farmer and they did not ask for the American farmer to be subsidized from the public treasury.)

"Mr. Huff made the motion that these proposals should be incorporated in the new farm bill. The motion was unanimously carried, the bill was drawn and presented to Congress. It passed the House of Representatives, but did not meet with the favorable action of the United States Senate and the 72nd Congress adjourned with the farm problem still the major problem of the nation.

"The Bill was again presented in the first session of the 73rd Congress in 1933, was signed by the President on the 12th day of May of that year and is as the title denotes, an adjustment program. The farmers of the United States have something in this law which they do not propose to lose. First, they have a friendly department of agriculture which assists them in organizing from coast to coast on a commodity basis. Second, it is recognized in this law that those who cooperate in the plan of adjusting a given commodity to effective consumer demand are entitled to parity, or equality with industry, on all such of the commodity as can be used in this country for human consumption.

"Third, if the private markets will return to the farmer the amount in price that constitutes such parity, then by the processing tax collected from the processors and paid to the cooperating farmer in adjustment payments, such parity is, nevertheless, maintained.

"Fourth, under this law the cooperating farmers have an effective crop insurance, in that adjustment payments are made even though the

crop is destroyed by forces over which the farmer has no control.

"Fifth, this law protects the farmer against regimentation. He either signs an adjustment contract or not, whichever he chooses. If he signs the contract, it is natural that the rest of the farmers in the program as well as the United States Government expect him to comply with the terms thereof."

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

August 24, 1935

The curtain surely will ring down tonight and a certain old Dodge will be perkin' through the Blue Ridge just tomorrow toward the promised land.

There has been so much going on here lately that one can't see the trees of special events for the forest of news.

We are for staying out of war if we have to fight for it. Peace loving Switzerland who detests combat is compelled to keep a large armed force around her entire border to maintain her neutrality.

Every day brings a few thousand more employees to administer it. The Social Security Act (Old Age Pensions) will require five thousand new employees in the District of Columbia alone. That is more people than are in the Veterans' Bureau. This session has appropriated nine and a half billions, a record for peace time session. Chairman Buchanan of the Appropriation Committee and all members vowed that we would never do it again, in spite of brimstone or Presidents.

Some constituents on visiting Washington are timid and reluctant about calling at the offices of their Representatives or Senators. I observe a little of that shyness as I go about the first District, and I regret it.

Frazier-Nye-Lemke-Burdick are the four horsemen of the farmers' cause. They not only have brains and the common touch, but they have tact, industry and a pugnacity about borders on infinity. North Dakota can well be proud of them. It is not their fault that the Refinancing Bill failed, but it was their efforts that gave the second moratorium.

With the closing of this session we take this occasion to thank again those who have flattered us by reading these notes, and again to thank the tolerant and generous newspaper people for printing them.

FOOD PRICES

(Clyde M. Reed in Parsons Sun)

The Detroit women who are vigorously complaining of the price of food, especially meat and more especially pork, are not alone. The Pleasant View meeting, "The talks were really cooperative," says Mr. Barbour, secretary. The county picnic was held August 27. P. D. Peterson of the Fairbury Farmers Union Creamery, together with J. E. Shipp of Belleville, were present at the Pleasant View meeting. "The talks were really cooperative," says Mr. Barbour. Mr. Barbour adds, "Then we all cooperated and ate ice cream."

For more than half a century the industrial East has developed and prospered under the protective benefits of a tariff which the agricultural West helped to pay, without complaint. This protective tariff has been directed against cheap foreign labor and cheap foreign manufactured goods, coming into competition with products made in American factories by the highest priced labor in the history of the world.

The agricultural West was willing to pay this additional cost for manufactured goods as long as agriculture was on a sound basis and the farmers could get a fair price for the products.

Under such conditions agriculture, which normally represents 40 per cent of the buying power of the country, was the best customer the industrial East had for the products of their factories. This meant employment, at good wages, in every New England factory and it gave real buying power to the payrolls of the East. In turn the factory laborers were able to buy, at living prices, the products of the farm—such as pork and beef and butter and eggs. Thus a balanced program was produced—for both agriculture and industry—and prosperity was abroad in the land.

Suddenly another day came—the inevitable aftermath of a world war which had rocked the universe off its equilibrium—and world economies were thrown out of balance. The people of every country suffered in common by this dislocation.

A heavy hand was laid upon agriculture. It suffered first and was hardest hit. Through over-production, crop failures, low prices and with the world market cut off, agriculture all but collapsed. With depleted buying power of a group which normally represented 40 per cent of the purchasing power of the country, this was quickly reflected in the industrial sections of the East by the closing of factories and the laying off of large payrolls.

Conscious of the serious plight of the farmers of the country, relief measures of various kinds have been proposed and adopted, for the purpose of bringing back farm prices, some nearer the pre-war level, in the hope of reviving the buying power of agriculture, which, in turn, would be reflected in the industrial sections of

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

ALOIS BIRZER WRITES

Alois Birzer, secretary of Odin Local No. 233 at Clatfin, Kansas, recently asked for a copy of the Kansas Union Farmer to be sent to Ray Smith, state representative at Holsington. This week, he sends in a subscription for Mr. Smith, along with some dues. Mr. Birzer says, "Ray Smith, our representative in Topeka, enjoyed our paper very much and wants to be on our mailing list. . . I think a whole lot of our paper and I'll do my best to get people to read it."

Mr. Birzer continues: "On August 11 we had a very nice meeting with big attendance. Ray Smith was to be with us but he got a call to come to Topeka to serve on a committee. He told me he would come to our next meeting which is to be September 8 at 8 o'clock, p. m."

"We had a little shower here last night, but most of the corn is dead and cut. It did not even tossel out. Feed will be scarce again, and there is no wheat land plowed yet—some of it is one-wayed dry."

LIBERTY LOCAL HAS ANOTHER GOOD MEETING

Liberty Local in Marshall county held no meeting during the month of July on account of the busy season. However, they held their regular meeting again on August 18. Although the attendance was small we had an interesting meeting.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the June meeting, delegates were chosen to attend the quarterly meeting at Blue Rapids on September 10. They were Ben Argenbright, H. Littlebridge and Mr. Bonin. Joseph Holly, a Junior Leader of Marshall county, was present, and gave us some pointers and interesting facts about the Junior work.

Mr. and Mrs. Mapes served the crowd to pineapple rolls, doughnuts and ice tea.

Our next meeting will be September 20. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Stettinich of Barnes, Kansas, are invited guests for that evening. Mrs. Stettinich is a Junior Leader in Washington county.

A watermelon feast is planned for a September meeting. It was decided that Mr. Tommer is to capture the watermelons.

Let's have a big crowd out. Don't forget to attend your Union meeting.

—Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

PLEASANT VIEW MEETING

At a recent called meeting of Pleasant View Local No. 833 delegates were chosen to attend the quarterly meeting and the county Farmers Union picnic, says G. H. Barbour, secretary. The county picnic was held August 27. P. D. Peterson of the Fairbury Farmers Union Creamery, together with J. E. Shipp of Belleville, were present at the Pleasant View meeting. "The talks were really cooperative," says Mr. Barbour. Mr. Barbour adds, "Then we all cooperated and ate ice cream."

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retary. Mr. Kelley advises that the "Booster Club" will furnish entertainment, and will see that the picnic is a success. A speaker is being arranged for.

Anderson county is next-door neighbor to Allen county where the annual state convention is to be held the last three days of October and the first of November. The members in that part of the state are making preparations to put on a real convention, and this meeting at Kincaid on Thursday, September 12, will be the occasion for a discussion of convention plans. It will perhaps be one of the most important meetings of the year for Anderson County Farmers Union folks.

SHIPPS' LETTER

Randolph, Kans., 8-25-35.
Dear Cooperators:
Today is cloudy and showery and a big three-day picnic just ended last night.

Thursday was Democrat day, Friday Republican day and Saturday Farmers Union day. I had the pleasure of speaking Saturday at 2:30 to a mighty fine audience, and I also had the pleasure of hearing Rex Lear in the evening. Anyway, I couldn't see where either of us strengthened either of the political parties, and as has always been my custom, I do not intend to do so from a Farmers Union platform, since the Farmers Union is non-political and non-sectarian.

Our program deals with economics, not party politics. Politicians do not go into economic issues, wherein the common people are much benefited.

So long as we continue a policy of the few controlling the many, we cannot hope for equality and justice for the masses; and until the masses learn to work together through a strictly cooperative change, they cannot hope to share in the national income, on a fair and equitable basis. As to a farm program Mr. Lear and myself both spoke on the sensibility and simplicity of our Farmers Union program. It is a program that requires the army true, it would not require the army of tax eaters to administer and to those who enjoy paying taxes it would naturally be embarrassing. But it does offer the farmer something tangible, in the marketing of the products. However, if farmers would work together to the end they owned and controlled the marketing machinery of farm commodities, milled and marketed their own wheat and flour, processed and marketed their own meat products through producer and consumer cooperatives, then the farmer could write his own cost of production program and would not need some one in Washington to tell him on what basis the same could be handled.

This seems something in the great distance, but twenty years ago airplanes, radios and many other modern devices were seemingly in the distance so far as the common people were concerned. As I have repeatedly stated, our program, which is supported solely by dirt farmers, should be controlled by those same dirt farmers who pay the dues; who produce the crops, which furnish the jobs for many men employed and on the pay roll of our state organization and its associated activities. Otherwise we go along as we do at election time electing public officials, paying them to do a certain job for us, only to find in the end we

have merely accepted a substitute for the real thing.

Kansas Farmers Union Members, why do you not take hold of your organization which you pay your money to belong to, and make it the biggest institution of its kind in the U. S. A.? Why not have a uniform state wide program? Why not practice what we preach and in our various activities cooperate and use our purchasing power, thereby doing our bit to reduce the cost of materials we use? Why not practice letting the right hand know what the left hand doeth? In other words, Farmers Union stores throughout the state should make wholesale purchases together and pass the saving back to the member patron. Kansas cream producers should insist that Farmers Union members can rightfully expect that their cream go to a cooperative creamery. Why advertise Farmers Union on the outside and practice old line methods inside the building? Why let your business fall into the hands of those who have forced so many to the wall by unfair practices and thieving methods?

If our Farmers Union ever gets anywhere our members will not tolerate their products going into old line stores and if farmers ever hope to gain a foothold, pay off the mortgage, educate their families, escape slavery, they must work together, as never before.

I visualize a great cooperative program wherein our Local, County, State and National Unions have a well defined, universal program, where millions of farmers and workers of America may, through a highly developed cooperative system, affect great savings in not only the production costs of raw materials, but in distributing among their members millions in savings on the finished product. It can be done with United action. It can't be done, as in the past, with some wanting to go to Washington acting as a bull pup, instead of guiding and directing at home as an executive. In these statements I do not want it understood, I blame any one man for any of our existing ills. It's a thing that has been growing for years, and we have taken the easy route by doing nothing about it.

No executive, no manager, or other servant can do the will of the many if the many lie dormant and expressionless. We in Kansas have a few up and coming fighters; we have a few semi-fighters and many of the finest fellows on earth, so far as citizenship is concerned, form the balance; but they do not aggressively go into and undertake to become a part of a really militant farm organization. Unless we change this, we will move the word "militant" be stricken from our calendar and the word "meek" be used instead.

Have a few meetings billed for next week in this vicinity. To you good Farmers Union folks of Blue Rapids, Kansas, you pardon me for my failure to be with you for arrangement on August 20th. I promise we will rectify that mistake by giving Blue Rapids neighborhood a series of meetings in the near future.

Let's hope many of our friends of Kansas will do their bit and get a member. Build the Junior program; Kansas Farmers' wives will see to that.

Kind regards to all.
JUDD E. SHIPPS.

whose message twice monthly reflects the hope, the philosophy and the aspirations of farmers who are attempting to market their principal crops cooperatively. Certainly that must be true, we repeat, if there is room for so many publications, issued in the interest of the trade, but paid for by farmers nevertheless, which have for their mission the task of keeping farmers into scattered and warring camps. Had the farmer been more articulating in the days between the World War and now, not only in marketing his products but in other fields as well, agriculture probably would not have reached the low estate it occupied in 1932. But aside from that, the cooperative movement, and its philosophy, and it differs radically from the philosophy that pervades nearly every other realm of business. How, but through an official paper, could such information be carried? Those engaged actively in building the movement need sound information and encouragement. Those producers who have not yet allied themselves with it, need to be reached with the story repeatedly, especially the younger farmers, if the movement is to grow as it deserves. Whether or not this fledgling lives, and how well it serves, depends largely on the support it gets from regional stockholders, from the cooperative elevators back of them, and from the farmer himself, back of the local cooperative. Your reaction is awaited impatiently. I hope you like it.

Any nation wishing to sell its products in world markets must buy the products of other nations. Excessively high tariffs prevent other nations from selling their goods in the United States; and they, consequently, are unable to buy the goods of the United States. This country's exports of wheat, cotton, pork, lard, and other products decline, and surpluses accumulate with disastrous effect on prices, says W. E. Grimes, agricultural economist at Manhattan.

Fruit growers and gardeners should be cautious regarding new varieties and freaks advertised at high prices. Only "once in a blue moon" do they prove as valuable as old, tested varieties, and often they are out-and-out frauds. Wide hybrids such as tomato-pepper crosses are of little promise.

The dairy cattle exhibits of the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 9 to 14, and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 14 to 20, will include some of the finest Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, and Ayrshire cattle in the country. The showing of parish and association herds will be a feature at both fairs this year.

There has been a feeling in many quarters for a long time that Farmers National Grain Corporation should be represented regularly by a house organ of its own. The Co-op Reporter is the first attempt in that direction. In bringing out Volume I, Number I, we do so with many misgivings. It probably will fall far short of our expectations, and of yours. If, however, on reading it, you feel that it has possibilities; that it may be improved upon to the point where it will serve well in bringing to each and every one, then the "long days of labor and nights devoid of ease" which preceded this first issue, shall have been worthwhile. Certainly there must be room in the grain field for a house organ, of national circulation,

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Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Kansas Junior Leader

GLEDA ATCHISON SENDS PICTURE TO GRANDPA GUS

Juvenile from Overbrook, Kansas, Is First to Send Her Photograph or Snap Shot to Grandpa Gus at Salina

LET'S HAVE OTHERS

Well, I got a picture, and it's a dandy, too. You remember I suggested that I would be pleased to receive pictures of any of you youngsters, and I'm mighty glad to report that I received one this week from Gleda Mae Atchison of Overbrook, Kansas. She was the first, and now I'm waiting for others.

I am mighty proud of this picture of Gleda Mae. It will be the first in my collection, and I hope there will be lots of others.

Gleda Mae is a mighty attractive little Miss—and I'm not saying this just because she was the first to send me her picture. I'm saying it because it is the truth. Just between you and me, I have always thought that the best looking boys and girls are always found in the farm homes. I still think that, and this picture of Gleda Mae helps me prove my point. Maybe it is just my imagination, but it always seemed to me that living in the country sort of puts an added attractiveness in the faces of the boys and girls. Maybe it's the tan put there by the wind and sun, that you did, and he told his mother that his cat "got run-overed."

Say, did you mean you think I'm funny looking, or just funny? What ever you think, I want you to write again soon and send me your picture. —Grandpa Gus.

Seneca, Kansas, August 21, 1935.

Dear Grandpa Gus: I am sure glad to hear you say you like my pin, but I am not the least bit surprised. I was sure you'd like it.

Right now, I don't know who your twin is, but there must be others in the Club or who should be in the Club who were born on the second of June. We'll keep on looking for that twin.

How about sending me your picture, if you have one? Just a snap shot or any other kind of a picture will do. In fact, I want all the Juniors and Juveniles to send in their pictures, for I want to put them all in a book.

—Grandpa Gus.

GRANDPA GUS LETTERS

Overbrook, Kansas, Aug. 20, 1935

Dear Grandpa Gus:

How are you? I am fine, only hot. I received my pin. I thank you a lot. I wear it on my dress every place I go.

My cousin is in the hospital, and I have been writing to her.

You wanted my picture, so here it is. How do you like it?

Your Little Friend,
Gleda Mae Atchison.

Dear Gleda Mae:

I enjoyed your letter very much, and you can be sure I enjoyed getting your picture. You will notice I have said something about it in another place on this page. It has been hot here, too, of course; but school days are not very far away, and we can always look for cooler weather

Of Interest to Women

CANNING CHICKEN

(By a Farmer's Wife)

The whole year around is chicken canning season for me. Whenever a layer quits I can it, when broilers are cheap I can them, and when the cockerels reach peak weight in the fall some of them go into cans. And of approximately 200 quarts of chicken so far not one has been lost.

In the absence of a pressure cooker I had my wash boiler fixed conveniently for canning. Whether the chicken has been packed raw or is cooked before canning, it must be processed 3 hours in rapidly boiling water. I have my cans clean and thoroughly rinsed with boiling water, but do not sterilize them for it stands to reason that any heat which will



FASHION FAVORITES

8441. Chic Sport Frock. Designed in sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 4-1/2 yards of 35 inch material with 2-3 yard of 39 inch material for contrasting scarf. Price 15c.

8496. A Pretty Frock. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 10 requires 24 yards of 35 inch material with 21 yards of ribbon for sash and 1/2 yard of narrow ribbon for bow. Price 15c.

Address orders Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

CARROT CROQUETTES

One bunch of carrots.
One small onion, minced fine
One egg
One cupful of dried bread crumbs
Salt and pepper
Deep hot fat.

Scrape the carrots and cook until tender in just enough water to keep them from burning; let them absorb all the water when done. Mash and when cool add the crumbs, egg, onion and seasonings. Form into croquettes, dip in crumbs, beaten egg, and crumbs again, and fry in deep

JUNIOR JAMBOREE IS COMING EVENT FIRST DISTRICT

Mrs. Leona Dobson Tells again of Arrangements for All-Day Meeting Scheduled for Saturday, September 7, City Park, Manhattan

TO HOLD CONTESTS

Juvenile Contest in Reading Divided in Two Classes, with Four-Minute Speech Contest for Juniors; Big Dinner

The following letter from Mrs. Leona S. Dobson addressed to the state Junior Leader, Floyd Lynn, for publication on the Junior Page, will be of much interest to readers all over the state. Mrs. Dobson and her associates are getting things done in her district, and if we can get similar action in other parts of the state. Kansas will have a real Junior and Juvenile program.

Here is Mrs. Dobson's letter:

Junior Jamboree

Dear Mr. Lynn:

Evidently quite a few people failed to read the August 8 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, for inquiries are still coming in concerning it; so this is for the benefit of those who failed to see that issue, and to remind those who did.

The First District Junior Jamboree will be held at the City Park at Manhattan, Kansas, on Saturday, September 7th, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Various contests and stunts (including a pie-eating contest) will occupy the time before noon.

A basket dinner at noon is part of the program.

At one o'clock the reading contest will be held. The reading contest is in two classes, with competition in readings for Juniors from 6 to 10 years, and competition using another reading for those 10 to 16 years old.

These readings will be followed by the four-minute speech contest by Juniors on the subject, "Why I Believe We Should Encourage the Junior Work." We are especially anxious to have many entrants in this class. We need to stress this idea.

Both the readings, "The Bumblebee" for Juniors from 6 to 10 and "The Farmer is a Happy Man" for the older Juniors were published in the Junior page of the issue of August 8.

Here's hoping everybody is planning and preparing to come. Let's put it over big and crow over the rest of the Farmers Union districts.

—Your Committee.

GOING TO CONVENTION?

There isn't much time left before the annual state convention, which will be held in Iola, Kansas, on the last three days of October and the first day of November. Then it won't be long until the National Farmers Union convention at Kankakee, Illinois. It's up to the Juniors and Juveniles to get busy with your Junior leaders, so you can be represented at the conventions.

hot fat (360 degrees) until golden brown. Drain on brown paper. With these one may serve tomato sauce or cream sauce seasoned with grated cheese.

CHEESE

3 gallons sour separated milk (clabber stage)
1/2 tablespoon soda
1/2 cup butter
1 1/2 cups sour cream
1 tablespoon salt
1 tablespoon butter coloring.
A cottage cheese is made first. Heat the milk to 115 degrees, then set back on the stove and keep hot 30 minutes. Drain through cloth squeezing all whey out. Mix with soda and melted butter and let stand 2 hours.

DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF

Kansas Agriculture THE KANSAS STATE FAIR

Hutchinson

September 14-20

Serving the Agricultural interests of Kansas is the objective of the Kansas State Fair. It is managed by men who are personally interested in farming—the greatest industry in Kansas.

Biggest Farm Implement display this year in history of State Fair.

Plan Now to Attend

IF—

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

One More Member

THEN OUR 1935 MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED.

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

The Greatest Need Today of the

Farmers Union

is

More Members

The greatest need of farmers today is

MORE ORGANIZATION

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

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

Keep up your membership in the

Kansas Farmers Union

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending August 23, 1935

L. F. Kaump—Riley Co Ks—24 str 1208	11.75
N. F. Thome—Douglas Co Ks—11 str 1151	11.65
J. E. Hannh—Son—Lafayette Co Mo—21 str, hfrs 977	11.65
Virgil Schwartz—Douglas Co Ks—21 str 1147	11.55
L. F. Kaump—Riley Co Ks—25 str 1048	11.50
J. S. Berns—Johnson Co Ks—14 str, hfrs 975	10.75
J. S. Berns—Johnson Co Ks—17 str hfrs 750	10.25
Roy Anderson—Osage Co Ks—20 str 890	10.00
L. M. Marzb—Bates Co Mo—8 str, hfrs 862	9.50
Herman Gfeller—Marion Co Ks—26 str 1080	9.50
Earl Hickman—Caldwell Co Mo—21 str 656	9.00
F. E. McCune—Leavenworth Co Ks—4 str hfrs 556	9.00
F. E. McCune—Johnson Co Ks—18 str, hfrs 517	8.50
T. R. Evans—Son—Coffey Co Ks—44 str hfrs 756	8.25
Albert Mathies—Wabunsee Co Ks—8 str 420	8.00
Fred Meek—Clay Co Ks—36 str 925	7.75
Henry Willis—Pottawatomie Co Ks—18 str 979	7.75
J. P. DeMoss—Lafayette Co Mo—10 str 979	7.75
Ross Bros—Johnson Co Ks—13 str clvs 872	7.25
Albert Mathies—Kabaun Co Ks—5 hfrs 871	7.25
H. D. Nichols—Osage Co Ks—16 str 871	7.25
C. N. Reed—Osage Co Ks—11 hfrs 717	7.00
J. E. Schmid—Coffey Co Ks—32 str 601	7.00
Fred Meek—Clay Co Ks—10 str 807	7.00
C. W. Ingersoll—Osage Co Ks—5 hfrs 430	6.75
F. E. Nelson—Pott. Co Ks—5 hfrs 430	6.75
J. H. Willis—Pottawatomie Co Ks—14 str 327	6.00
Ed. Lichtenhan—Geary Co Ks—22 str 1025	6.00
Ross Bros—Johnson Co Ks—23 str clvs 871	6.00
J. E. Farrell—Marshall Co Ks—11 cows 1122	6.00
H. T. Sanders—Chautauque Co Ks—12 str 651	6.00
Elmer Lyon—Osage Co Ks—5 hfrs 464	5.25
J. F. Schmid—Coffey Co Ks—5 hfrs 464	5.00
John Beck—Mitchell Co Ks—17 hfrs 684	5.00
Wm. H. Shaffer—Geary Co Ks—4 cows 1096	5.00
F. D. Forth—Osage Co Ks—11 hfrs 469	5.00
J. C. Dean—Cantle, Okla.—11 hfrs 469	4.75
Ross Bros—Johnson Co Ks—14 cows 980	4.50
J. R. Baine—Wyandotte Co Ks—17 cows 987	4.00
Jess Bartley—Wash. Co Ks—7 cows 888	4.00
R. E. French—Rush Co Ks—14 cows 876	3.75

SHEEP

T. E. Kretner—Cass Co Mo—8 96	9.10
Aug Ziebel—Dickinson Co Ks—8 10 78	9.10
Ella Knebel—Bates Co Mo—9 77	9.10
Frank Sutton—Douglas Co Ks—13 71	9.10
Lee R. Frochley—Lafayette Co Mo—12 78	9.00
Clinton S. A.—Henry Co Mo—11 71	9.00
Lee Waller—Coffey Co Ks—9 cows 874	9.00
Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—17 84	9.00
John Harber—Sullivan Co Mo—7 65	9.00
Frank Shannon—Allen Co Ks—5 hfrs 872	9.00
Jake Selbach—Cooper Co Mo—12 75	9.00
Earl Griffith—Clay Co Ks—45 80	9.00
W. O. Teague—Cedar Co Mo—5 66	9.00
Cliff Good—Osborne Co Ks—9 78	9.00
M. T. Lynch—Woodson Co Ks—8 78	9.00
Ira McCoy—Nemaha Co Ks—18 66	9.00
Joe Troeschley—Lafayette Co Mo—6 88	8.90
Arthur Hanson—Neosho Co Ks—23 79	8.90
Walter Dorr—Osage Co Ks—5 76	8.90
O. W. Jones—Marshall Co Ks—10 66	8.90

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

BUTTER MARKET
There has been no change in the quotations of butter on the Chicago market on any grade throughout the current week. In other words, the market has held the slight gains reported in the previous weeks letter. Extras are quoted at 24½c, Standards 24½c, 80 score cars 23½c, and 88 score cars 22½c.

The market, however, has been draggy. In fact there were two or three days during the week when sales were impossible unless the quotations had been discounted, and the crowd around the market place almost every day was sure the market was going to go lower. Just what the cause was for this exceedingly bearish sentiment throughout the week we are unable to state at this writing.

The receipts were not heavy, in fact on the two big markets, Chicago and New York, have not averaged quite as much as was the case for the same week in 1934. The into storage movement for the week ran about 9000 lbs. behind last year in the 35 markets. In other words, we stored a little less butter last week than we did a year ago. Therefore, the statistics should have been favorable and we are of the opinion that was the only factor that enabled the market to hold steady and unchanged each day.

The bearish sentiment at New York was more marked than it was at Chicago. New York did finish the week a little lower than at the opening. About the usual freight differential, however, between the New York and Chicago markets was maintained throughout the week. For several weeks earlier in the season New York was relatively lower than the Chicago market, this freight differential considered.

What the butter market does from here on will depend entirely on the fall make. Many are predicting that, while recently we have been running somewhat less in receipts than we were a year ago, it has been due to an extremely bad condition of flies, mosquitoes, and hot weather; that

when weather conditions get more comfortable for the cattle, feed being abundant in all of the bigger dairy producing areas at least, we will probably see a change the other way, that is that production will soon begin to run much heavier than it did during the fall months last year when feed conditions over practically the entire country were acute. If such should be the case, then we will not be taking out the large volume of storage that will be required to move very week beginning about September 1st if the vast holdings of storage butter do not a little later on become a real bear factor on the market, and we presume it is the fear of a situation of that kind that keeps buyers generally so conservative and the prices still below 25c for the best grades of butter on the Chicago market. Of course, if the Government should step in and buy thirty or forty million pounds of butter and give it to those who would otherwise be unable to buy it, the situation could be greatly relieved, but as yet the Government has not shown its hand, in spite of continued rumors they were preparing to do so. At any rate, if we are to have much higher prices this coming fall, some factors, other than any that can be foreseen at the present time, must enter the situation.

Egg Market

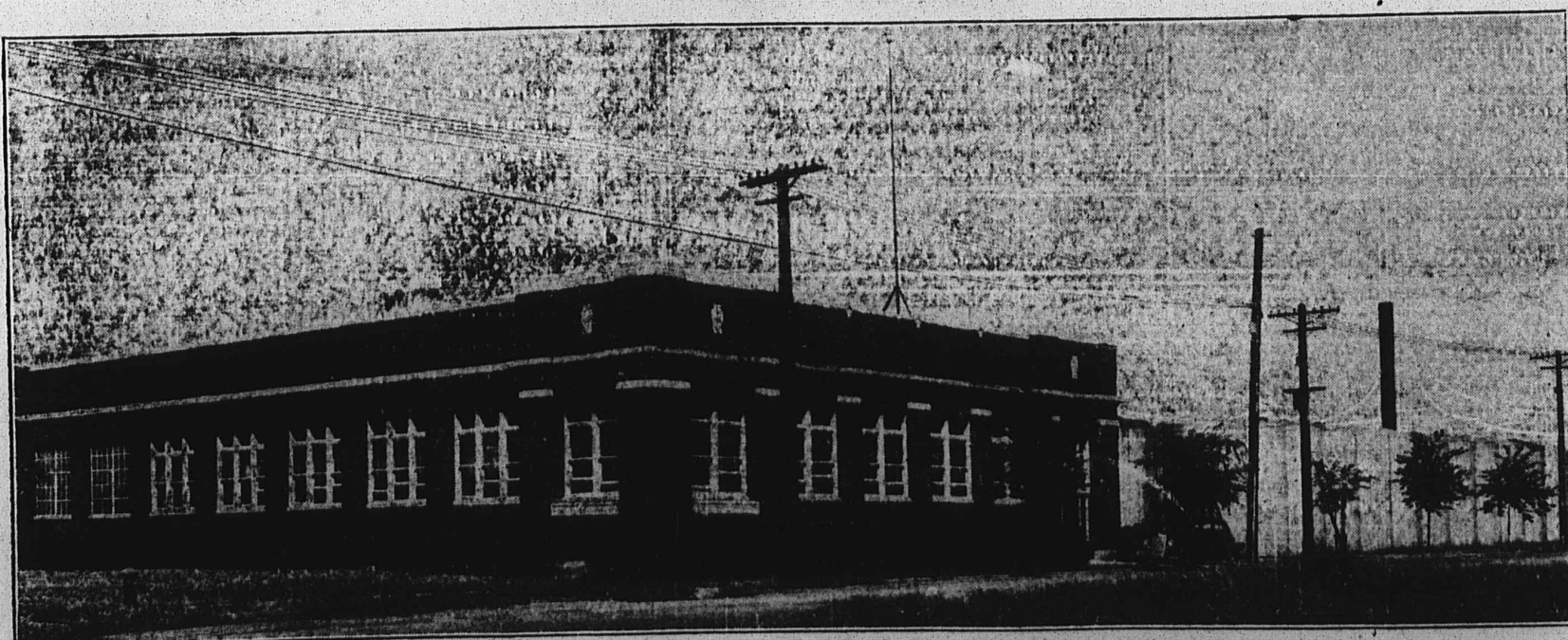
The egg market finished unchanged from the opening. Extra Firsts are 25½c, although on a few days the market was quoted at 3c lower, the same was true of Fresh Firsts with having been down to 23½c a part of the time. Current Receipts eased a little, being 23½c after a 24c opening. Top Dirties were unchanged at 21½c the entire week and the best grade Cheeks were 20c.

The New York market on the fancy grades of eggs was also somewhat lower throughout a good part of the week. However, Standards were quoted at 27½c at the close, but were 28c early in the week and had been as low as 27½c.

There is nothing much new in the situation regarding eggs to be reported. Receipts are light, quality averaging very poor, and many buyers going into the storage for the better grades of eggs.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.
P. L. Betts, General Manager.

NEW COOPERATIVE HOME



The CCA Will Move Into this Modern Building at Fifteenth and Iron, North Kansas City, soon.

Dan Kuchinski—Lafayette Co Mo—11 85	8.90
H. B. Douthit—Lafayette Co Mo—6 71	8.90
C. C. Wright—Washington, Ks—8 90	8.90
G. C. Bradshaw—Russell Co Ks—15 70	8.85
F. W. Robins—Cass Co Mo—5 86	8.75
E. W. Ricketts—Bates Co Mo—19 75	8.75
H. L. Ficken—Rush Co Ks—31 87	8.75
I. E. Anderson—Shawnee Co Ks—12 71	8.75
Oscar Koester—Crawford Co Ks—5 86	8.70
Frank Simpson—Woodson Co Ks—15 72	8.00
Howard Martz—Bates Co Mo—19 70	7.00
P. Winegardner—Bates Co Mo—19 70	6.00
Ira McCoy—Nemaha Co Ks—5 64	6.00
G. C. Bradshaw—Russell Co Ks—10 54	6.00
Price Winder—Russell Co Ks—10 54	6.00
L. W. Young—Johnson Co Mo—11 66	6.00
T. W. Ricketts—Bates Co Mo—11 66	3.25
Ira McCoy—Nemaha Co Ks—22 111	3.25
Arthur Hanson—Neosho Co Ks—5 114	2.00
Ira McCoy—Nemaha Co Ks—20 87	2.00

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs Avg. Up	
O. G. Norton—Linn Co Ks—9 236	11.85
W. H. Jennings—Lafayette Co Mo—29 286	11.60
Alta Vista S. A.—Wab. Co Ks—33 231	11.50
Lloyd Nicolay—Osage Co Ks—31 237	11.40
R. P. Houghland—Son—Johnson Co Ks—27 244	11.40
D. Havird—Osage Co Ks—30 230	11.35
Arthur Oberg—Clay Co Ks—11 261	11.25
T. K. McLean—Coffey Co Ks—20 250	11.00
John Fursman—Allen Co Ks—15 261	10.75
Farmers Union—Phillips Co Ks—50 238	10.65
F. A. and G. Roniger—Chase Co Ks—4 307	10.65

SOWS

F. U. S. A.—Marshall Co Ks—5 360	10.40
E. S. Nash—Nemaha Co Ks—12 319	10.35
A. W. Peterson—Riley Co Ks—4 385	9.75
Herbert Longren—Riley Co Ks—5 270	9.50
Herbert Longren—Phillips Co Ks—5 280	9.25
Farmers Union—Phillips Co Ks—5 408	9.25
Albert Adams—Ray County, Mo—5 408	9.00
Thorman and Son—Wash. Co Ks—4 302	8.50
Clinton S. A.—Henry Co Mo—4 380	8.50
Herbert Longren—Riley Co Ks—7 231	7.00

Light Lights and Butchers

N. E. Gragg—Henry Co Mo—6 195	11.85
C. B. Hovey—Vernon Co Mo—22 205	11.85
Rufus Keenan—Lafayette Co Mo—22 198	11.85
L. C. Anderson—Shawnee Co Ks—12 198	11.85
Fred Parks—Clinton Co Mo—15 224	11.85
Leo Williams—Polk Co Mo—19 201	11.35
J. D. Crow—Cass Co Mo—31 178	11.35
G. M. Welch—Johnson Co Mo—8 195	11.10
Casey Bros—Cedar Co Mo—5 226	11.10
Chester Mason—Sullivan Co Mo—5 226	11.10
J. F. Isch—Coffey Co Ks—9 173	11.00
W. L. Hedrick—Cedar Co Mo—6 225	11.00
Ben Brecheisen—Johnson Co Ks—19 224	11.00
Alta Vista S. A.—Wab. Co Ks—8 197	11.00
Clinton S. A.—Henry Co Mo—20 164	10.50
L. M. Laflin—Henry Co Mo—16 174	10.25
Clinton S. A.—Henry Co Mo—12 152	9.50
Joseph K. Musil—Marshall Co Ks—11 169	9.00
Geo. Gehrke—Morris Co Ks—8 120	8.75

100 Per Cent Locals

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

ANDERSON COUNTY—	Indian Creek 2050.
ATCHISON COUNTY—	Cummins 1897.
BARTON COUNTY—	Odin, 233.
BROWN COUNTY—	Carson 1035.
CLAY COUNTY—	Lone Star 942.
CLAY COUNTY—	Midslide 511.
CLAY COUNTY—	Ross 1124.
CLAY COUNTY—	Olive Hill, 1120.
COFFEY COUNTY—	Independent 2145.
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Slifer 431.
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Mommouth 1714.
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Ozark, 699.
CHASCO COUNTY—	Dumb Bell, 581.
CHEROKEE COUNTY	Sixty Six 1907.
COWLEY COUNTY	Melrose 2069.
COWLEY COUNTY	Stony 2069.
COWLEY COUNTY	Science Valley 1946.
CLOUD COUNTY—	Tisdale Busy Bee, 1896.
ELLISWORTH COUNTY—	St. Joe 2182.
ELLISWORTH COUNTY—	Little Wolf 1376.
FRANKLIN COUNTY	Franklin 1301.
GRAHAM COUNTY—	Pleasant Valley 984.
GOVE COUNTY—	Trivoli 1001.
GOVE COUNTY—	Mohead Elevator 1822.
GOVE COUNTY—	Hackberry 1392.
GREENWOOD COUNTY—	Summit, 1574.
JOHNSON COUNTY—	Pleasant View 1957.
JOHNSON COUNTY—	Summerfield 1955.
LYON COUNTY—	Admire 1255.

LOGAN COUNTY—

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MITCHELL COUNTY—

Mulberry 1060.

MIAMI COUNTY—

Osage Valley 1683.

Bellview 1192.

Washington 1680.

MARSHALL COUNTY—

Bremen 2122.

Fairview 964.

Midway 857.

Sunrise 1238.

MCPHERSON COUNTY

South Diamond, 1567.

NEMAH COUNTY—

Downey 1127.

Summit, 2111.

OSAGE COUNTY—

Kinneyville 1522.

Union 1412.

OTTAWA COUNTY

Mt. Pleasant, 79.

PHILLIPS COUNTY—

Gretna 634.

RILEY COUNTY

Baldwin Creek 1308.

Pleasant Hill, 1202.

Crooked Creek, 1205.

Fairview, 1207.

Walburg, 1193.

RUSSELL COUNTY—

Center 766.

Pioneer 250.

Prairie Dale 370.

Pleasant Valley 2208.

Three Corners, 769.

ROCKS COUNTY—

Eureka 2207.

Elm Creek 432.

RUSH COUNTY—

Lone Star 917.

Illinois 784.

SALINE COUNTY—

Bavaria 1978.

STAFFORD COUNTY—

Corn Valley 2201.

SCOTT COUNTY—

Union 2006.

SHAWNEE COUNTY—

Sunbeam 1815.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—

Emmons 783.

Liberty 1142.

WASHEE COUNTY—

Lone Cedar 1864.

Pretty Creek 1652.

Sunny Slope 1861.

WOODSON COUNTY

Piqua, 2151.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: Why did the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announce that a 15 per cent reduction in wheat seedling would be required for the first year of the new contract, and then announce hardly two weeks later that a reduction of only 5 per cent would be asked?

A: The change from a 15 per cent reduction to a 5 per cent one is intended primarily to offset severe crop damage which occurred in July this year. The estimate of the United States wheat crop dropped 128 million bushels during that month. However, adjustment officials also considered the fact that world wheat supplies are smaller and that there might be better export possibilities at the end of another crop year.

Q: Suppose we have another poor crop year; will we have enough wheat?

A: Even very poor crops on the increased acreage would assure ample wheat for our domestic needs of 625 million bushels. An average crop should total more than 800 million bushels. A better than average crop would mean more wheat for export or carry-over.

Q: When is this new wheat contract going to be ready?

A: George E. Farrell, director of the AAA division of grains, says it will be ready by the end of this month. The sign-up period probably will be early in September.

Q: Will the increase in permitted planting of wheat mean lower adjustment payments?

A: No. The adjustment payments are based on parity prices for 54 per cent of the contract signer's base period production. They will not be affected by the permitted increase in seedings.

Q: Are corn-hog payments being made regardless of suits against the processing tax?

A: Yes. A report from Washington states that more than one-sixth of the first payment checks to 1935 contract signers have already been distributed. Kansas signers in 22 counties have received more than a half million dollars up to Saturday, August 17. About half the total of Kansas contracts have been sent to Washington for payment.

Q: Is there going to be a 1936 corn-hog adjustment program?

A: That has not been determined yet. Sometime this fall, hearing will be held in various parts of the country to determine the need for the probable effects of another adjustment program. Later, a referendum will be conducted to determine whether or not corn and hog producers actually want a program. The final decision will depend upon the hearings and the referendum.

er or not corn and hog producers actually want a program. The final decision will depend upon the hearings and the referendum.

Q: Is the potato production control plan in or out of the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act?

A: Potato adjustment is included in the amendments, that provision having been accepted by the House of Representatives after it was inserted by the Senate. The amendment classifies potatoes as a basic commodity and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to set up a production control plan. Under the proposed plan, a tax of 75 cents a hundred pounds, averaging about 45 cents a bushel, would be collected on potatoes sold by producers in excess of their sales allotments.

CONSERVE HAY CROP

The conservation and storage of hay is one of the big things to think about in eastern Kansas during the next few weeks. Kansas is likely to have less hay than it needs, is the opinion of those who have given the matter some study. Kansas dairymen want to realize as great an income from their herds as possible, so it will pay them to pay attention to the conservation and storage of their hay crop.

Later on, of course, attention will have to be centered on saving as much of the corn and sorghum crops as possible, but hay holds the center of the stage right now.

Legume hay plays a large part in the dairymen's feeding program, and an ample supply makes relatively easy the task of keeping balanced proteins and carbohydrates in the dairy ration. Alfalfa is one of the most economical feeds to use, say dairy experts.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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

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

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery
Office Equipment Printing

Consolidated Printing and Stationery Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

Local Supplies

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for 5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for 5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book 25c
Farmers Union Water Pbs