



The Kansas Union Farmer

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SECOND WHEAT PAYMENT INCREASED TO NINE CENTS

OVER 7 MILLION DOLLARS TO COME INTO THIS STATE

Fact that Income to Government on Wheat Allotment Program has Provided Sufficient Funds Makes Increase Possible

TO SPEED PAYMENT

Freight Rates Cut Down for Drouth Areas, and Government Cooperating in Cattle Purchasing Program Help Stricken Areas

Increase in the second wheat benefit payments from eight cents, as originally planned, to nine cents per bushel, and plans to rush these payments, totaling more than 30 million dollars to farmers in the next few weeks, of which \$7,400,000 will come to Kansas farmers, are among drought relief steps announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The largest part of the wheat payments will go to farmers in the drouth states. Kansas will get the largest share of all. Since these payments are based on past production averages and are not affected by current crop failure, they serve to assure some cash even if drouth destroys their crop. The increase of one cent per bushel on the domestic allotment will mean nearly 3 1/2 million dollars more for farmers.

Drouth Relief Developments

Other developments in the drouth situation are:

First—Cooperating with the Adjustment Administration drouth relief services and the Federal Emergency Relief and Farm Credit Administration and the railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized freight rate reductions on livestock and feed for the drouth areas.

The reductions authorized amount to 33 to 50 per cent below regular rates and apply to hay, coarse grains, livestock feed and to livestock shipments into grazing areas. The domestic allotment reductions are made by the railroads, themselves, within the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Second—More than 200 inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, are in the field today appraising and classifying cattle in 160 emergency drouth counties in nine states. The appraisal and classification are part of the cattle buying operation which will provide an outlet for lower grades of surplus cattle. Meat products will be distributed for relief uses through the Emergency Relief Administration.

Crop Income Insurance

The first year's payments to co-operating wheat farmers are made in two parts. The second payments of nine cents per bushel on the domestic allotment, announced this week, supplements the first payment of 20 cents per bushel which was made beginning late last autumn. The more than \$30,000,000 hereafter to be added to over \$68,000,000 which already has been paid.

In time of drouth like the present, these payments give the farmers a continuity of income otherwise impossible, and are a safeguard against the depopulation and destruction of productive power which otherwise would be threatened by drouth, Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, said. Similar protection is afforded cooperating corn and hog growers who will get about 160 million dollars in payments this summer no matter what happens to their crop, and to cotton and tobacco producers, making the adjustment program as a whole the greatest crop insurance plan ever put into effect anywhere.

The second payment of nine cents per bushel is the one from which local costs of administering the wheat program are deductible. Estimates of processing tax collections are sufficient to cover the enlarged second wheat payment. George E. Farrell, chief of the wheat section, has been working on speeding up the wheat plan to get the payments out. Cooperating farmers in 40 States are participating in the wheat benefit payments.

Freight Rate Adjustments

The railroad rate adjustments are important in relation to both phases of the program of maintaining sufficient numbers of foundation stock of dairy and beef cattle so as to preserve the livestock and dairy industries in the drouth regions.

The lower rates are authorized on shipments of this foundation stock to available grazing areas, and also on shipments of feed concentrates and hay into the drouth regions to feed the stock. The rate authorized on livestock will be 85 per cent of the regular rate to the feeding point, with the privilege of return shipment at 15 per cent of the regular rate. This is intended to encourage return of foundation stock and future maintenance of the beef and dairy industries in the drouth region.

On grains and livestock feeds shipped into the drouth counties, the rate authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission will be 65 to 75 per cent of the regular rate, and 50 per cent of the regular rate for hay shipments. Water shipments

are normally intra-state. Notification of the rate authorizations was received by Philip G. Murphy, assistant to E. W. Sheets, director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration emergency drouth service.

The authorizations of rate reductions are effective for all of the emergency drouth counties, and for secondary counties except those most recently designated. Additional counties are expected to include all counties so designated.

Cattle Purchase Program

The Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors in the field are cooperating in the cattle purchase program. This program is designed to provide an outlet for drouth areas. Due to accumulations since 1928, numbers of cattle on farms now exceed all records. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration cattle plans are being adjusted to meet the drouth situation, and help relieve farmers of surplus animals, while maintaining good foundation stock on the farm.

The Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors are working in nine states, with concentration in the worst drouth sections of the Dakotas and Minnesota. Fifty-four are working in North Dakota, 52 in South Dakota, 60 in Minnesota and 25 in Texas, with smaller numbers in Wisconsin, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and Oklahoma.

Most to Kansas

As to the second 1933 wheat payment, approximate amounts which will go to farmers in important states in the drouth region are: Kansas, \$7,400,000; North Dakota, \$4,300,000; South Dakota, \$1,500,000; Montana, \$1,800,000; Texas, \$1,600,000; Nebraska, \$1,700,000; Minnesota, \$300,000; Oklahoma, \$2,000,000; Idaho, \$1,000,000; Colorado, \$640,000; and Utah, \$200,000.

AAA EXPEDITES PROGRAM TO HELP DROUTH AREAS

With the immediate need for sharp reduction in livestock numbers of the country emphasized by the special drouth situation report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has expedited its program for removal of lower grade surplus cattle from the most acute areas.

A number of counties in the drouth stricken states have recently been placed in the "secondary" or "emergency" list of counties where the cattle buying program will be made effective. The total list of emergency counties now is 206 in 12 states. Three new "secondary" counties have been added in Kansas. They are Cheyenne, Barber and Pratt. Administration officials express the hope that regional rains recently reported over drouth areas will improve conditions. In view of the prolonged drouth situation, aggravated by the cumulative effect of deficient precipitation for several years, in some areas, the drouth relief measures will be continued at full speed.

Referring to the possibility of rains over the drouth region, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics report Wednesday said in part:

"Although good rains, if they come soon, would revive pastures and relieve the immediate feed shortage that is compelling farmers in many states to turn their stock into meadows intended for hay, full recovery of pastures and ranges this season is not to be expected except locally where conditions are most favorable. In the worst drouth areas, recovery will necessarily be slow. If weather conditions during the remainder of the season are more favorable than usual the situation throughout the drouth area can be met only by material reduction in livestock numbers and close utilization of all available feed."

DEFEAT HELPED HIM

Sometimes a defeat is the making of a man although at the time he considers it a tragedy. Take for instance, Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, now internationally known and a leader in the United States senate. As a young man he was practicing law at Lyons, Kansas, less than a hundred miles from Osborne. He aspired to be city attorney of Lyons and received the appointment, but the city council thinking him too young, turned it down and the mayor had to name another man. Disappointed and sore, Borah moved to Idaho, where he at once rose to eminence, and for the past twenty years has been a member of the United States senate. Young man, don't take your early defeats too seriously. They may be just what you need.—Osborne County Farmer.

LAMBERTSON ANNOUNCES

The announcement of W. P. Lambertson for renomination and reelection to Congress from the First District, subject to the vote of the Republicans at the primary, appears in this issue.

Mr. Lambertson, known as "Bill" to his host of friends all over the state, is a tireless worker for the Farmers Union program. He was formerly vice-president of the Kansas Farmers Union and was a director of the National Farmers Union. Mr. Lambertson's weekly comments from Washington, under the heading of "Washington Sidelights", appear in this paper.

RAPID DECLINE IN WHEAT PROSPECTS EVIDENT IN STATE

May Report Issued June 8 Shows All Crops Suffering along with Wheat; Harvest is Started in Different Kansas Counties

80,436,000 BUSHELS

Report Says Situation Regarding Live Stock Industry is Critical, with Next Ten Days to Make or Break it

With the Kansas wheat harvest getting under way, and with reports of good yields in some sections and poor yields in others, the monthly crop report issued jointly by the federal and Kansas departments of agriculture is of especial interest. The report was issued on June 9.

According to the report, Kansas will have a yield of 80,436,000 bushels of wheat, which is 19,000,000 less than was predicted in the April report a month ago. This reflects the rapid decline of prospects which has been due to continued dry weather. This compares with 57,452,000 bushels produced last year, and with the five year average for the 1927-1931 period of 175,876,000 bushels. The 1931 crop reached 239,000,000 bushels.

All other crops have suffered with wheat, and estimates indicate that oats, barley, rye, spring wheat and other grain crops will produce below normal. First cuttings of alfalfa in some counties were total failures and yields of tame and wild hays will be slow.

The report, prepared by F. K. Reed, federal agricultural statistician and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, stated that Kansas was suffering from one of the worst drouths in the history of the state.

Corn at Critical Stage

Absence of rainfall for an additional 10 days, the report stated, and the continued lack of moisture, which already has resulted in dried pastures in many areas, would "be nothing short of a calamity for the cattle industry."

Already some cattle have been forced to market because of feed and pasture shortage in western Kansas, the report stated, and there has been some distressed selling because of lack of water in blue stem counties. More than half of the winter acreage sown last fall in western Kansas and north-central counties was reported abandoned. Abandonment of these pastures expected to continue in the east, which, however, is not a large factor in Kansas' wheat production.

For purposes of the June report, the estimated acreage remaining for harvest as of May 1, or 9,469,000 acres, was retained. This indicated abandonment of 20 per cent. However, additional abandonment during June was estimated at 14 per cent. On the basis of the May 1 estimated acreage remaining for harvest, the yield per acre this year was placed at 8.5 bushels, the same as a year ago. This compared with 11.6 bushels in 1932 and 18.5 bushels in 1931.

Condition of the crops as of June 1 was placed at 47 per cent of normal, compared with 60 per cent a month ago and the June 1, 1932-1932 10-year average of 68 per cent.

Outlook for Other Crops

Oats—Condition 49 per cent compared with 67 per cent a year ago. Crop near failure in western and north-central areas. Acre yields to be lower in any recent year.

Hay—All tame hay has condition of 48 per cent of normal, the lowest on record. First cutting of alfalfa extremely light. Wild hay condition 63 per cent, much below average and indicating a light crop, hay prospects best in southeastern counties.

Pastures—Furnishing practically no feed in western two-fifths of state and in north-central and some north-eastern counties. Condition at 52 per cent of normal, lowest on record. Blue stem pastures furnishing fair to good feed in southern two-thirds of area. Present carrying capacity of these pastures expected to continue for 10 days but because of lack of moisture outlook for later pasture extremely poor.

Rye—Production estimated at 133,000 bushels, compared with 128,000 last year.

Barley—Adversely affected by drouth and high temperatures. Condition 33 per cent indicated unusually low yields.

Fruit—Condition of apples 55 per cent and size to be small because of drouth. June drop expected to be heavy. Peaches in normal condition with crop of 176,000 bushels expected compared to 14,000 bushels last year; pears 55 per cent of normal and crop of 195,000 bushels expected, compared with 90,000 bushels in 1933; cherries rated at 68 per cent of normal compared with 48 per cent a year ago.

White feathers in the normally dark feathered wings of bronze turkeys may be due to a lack of fibre in the ration, according to recent experimental work conducted by the Oklahoma Experiment Station. The white color usually becomes conspicuous when the pouls are about four weeks old. H. M. Scott, department of poultry husbandry, Kansas State College, caution that when the birds are raised to raise the fiber content of the ration, they had best not attempt it by using starchy feeds, as such feeds may cause impaction.

ELEVATORS MUST IMMEDIATELY BUY WAREHOUSE BONDS

As was mentioned last week in this paper, country elevators storing wheat must have a state or federal warehouse license. This is a requirement of the code for the country grain elevator industry of the United States, and will have to be observed by every elevator which accepts grain for storage.

Elevator managers are urged to write to the Kansas Farmers Union Cooperative Auditing Association at Salina for full information on this important matter. T. E. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Auditing Association is prepared to furnish the necessary bonds at the lowest rates obtainable.

The effective date for the new code requirement was May 21, 1934.

ASKS SUPPORT OF UNION FOLKS FOR PRESENT PROGRAM

Ward Insists, However, that Amendments are Needed before Plan of Agricultural Adjustment Administration may Reach Goal

TELLS OF BENEFITS

Says Job Can Be Done Only by Organization, and Points Out Inability of Individuals to Work Effectively without Organization

The following short message was sent to WIBW by Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, for broadcast on the weekly Kansas Farmers Union broadcast period last Thursday night:

We want to come before the farmers of this state, and we want to impress all our listeners on this radio station, with an earnest request for the solid support of Kansas agriculture behind the present agricultural program. In the past we have said to you that we do not believe the whole thing is perfect. We see many chances for improvement, and we see, as our final goal, cost of production for farm products, and the recapturing of our purchasing power as farmers.

However, in this program we have the first definite steps toward our final goal. If we do not support it constructively, we will lose what progress we have made toward that which we are seeking.

As every one in Kansas knows, we have already brought millions of dollars of wheat to market. The disastrous drouth has made the insurance feature of the wheat program more needed and more appreciated than ever. The program is and has been a great benefit to Kansas farmers.

Now we are just about ready to receive many additional millions of dollars among Kansas farmers because of the corn-hog program. We know that this program is not perfect, yet it is a step toward the right, and it shows clearly that the government is recognizing the necessity and the advisability of giving the farmers a square deal.

Other classes enjoy special privileges, and other classes have long exploited the farmers. We as a class must present a united front to keep what we have, and to get what we need. We are working for amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which will bring Kansas farmers more nearly to the same level as the other farmers, and we are working for absolute parity or cost of production for our products.

We as an organization of farmers in this state need the united support of all farmers to carry out our program. The farm organizations—and I am speaking particularly of the Kansas Farmers Union—cannot do the job without the backing of membership among farmers. Individual farmers, working without organization, can get no where.

Therefore, I appeal to you to stick with us in this fight.

SELL HEAVY LAMBS

Reasonably heavy lambs will probably bring the largest return if sold as soon as they are ready for market. The feeder having lambs too young to ship now should hold them for a price rise expected during July or August, advises Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

The rally in lamb prices since May should result in a reaction during the usual seasonal dumping period from June 15 to 30. During the past 25 years, the highest price for the month of June has come in the first 10 days 17 times, in the middle 10 days six times, and in the concluding 10 days two times. Only during 1917 and 1925 did the late June prices approach the early June level.

Pastures the country over are reported to be in the worst condition in 50 years. If the drouth continues, the native lamb crop may be forced to market earlier than usual. This earlier marketing and the memory of last year's profitable feeding may result in an increased demand and a moderate rally in lamb prices during July or August. A rally will provide the best chance for marketing lambs that are too young to ship now.

FARMER GIVEN AN EQUAL CHANCE IN NEW AMENDMENT

Amendment to Bankruptcy Act, Offered by Lemke and Frazier, Would Allow Farmer to Scale Down Debt to Actual Present Value

REPORTED FAVORABLY

Also Allows Retention of Property upon Payment of Reasonable Rent with Option to Buy at Then Appraised Valuation

A bill which is designed to aid farmers who are having a hard time retaining the title to their land or possession of their homes, and known as the Farmer Amendment to the bankruptcy act, was favorably reported out in Washington recently. The Judiciary Committee of both the Senate and the House reported favorably.

This bill, if it becomes a law, would permit a farmer debtor to scale down his debt to the actual present value of his property, and retain possession of his real and personal property and pay for it on the installment plan with interest at the rate of one per cent per annum, payments on the principal to be made at the rate of five per cent per annum for the first two years, and at the rate of one per cent per annum for the next one and a half years.

The bill also provides another way out, in case the above method is not used. The second provision is: Proceedings may be stayed for a period of six years, the debtor retaining possession of all his property as reasonable rental annually during the six years. The debtor may, at his option, repurchase the property at any time during the six-year period at the then re-appraised value.

The bill was introduced in the House by Congressman Wm. Lemke under Number H.R. 9566, and was introduced in the Senate by Senator Lynn Frazier under Number S.3580. The deal is an attempt to give the debtor farmer a square deal, so that the past fluctuations of the dollar and of the resulting values of his property shall not crowd him off his farm and out of his home. It merits the support of the membership of the Farmers Union.

PLENTY OF WHEAT FOR COUNTRY'S NEED IN SPITE OF DROUTH

Surplus of 200,000,000 Bushels in Sight Even Continued Drouth According to Available Estimates

Present indications are that even with continued drouth, the United States will have 200,000,000 more bushels of wheat than will be needed for the year following the present harvest season.

The last available estimates of the coming crop were 440,000,000 bushels of that winter wheat crop, and 225,000,000 for the spring wheat crop. Added to that is an estimated July 1 carryover of 260,000,000. Altogether, these estimates indicate a supply of 825,000,000 bushels of wheat for the coming year. The normal needs are figured 625,000,000 bushels leaving 200,000,000 as a surplus for exports and carryover for the coming year.

Exports of wheat to European countries last year were approximately 40,000,000 bushels. While present indications are that many sections of Europe may need domestic and world prices such as now exist will prevent any great increase in exports. On May 29, the near future market at Chicago was 98 cents a bushel as compared to 69 cents at Liverpool, 78.5 at Winnipeg, and 54 cents at Argentine.

Wheat adjustment activities in Kansas now center around the checking of farms under contract by farm supervisors. According to a report as of June 5, a total of 32,960 contracts in 100 counties has been checked. This is 35 per cent of the total in the counties reporting.

With an allowance of only 1 per cent for errors in measurements, the farm supervisors, working for local wheat associations, have been required to check wheat or not his land of the farms measured.

As soon as the checking has been finished and all contracting farmers have filled out their proof of compliance certificates, these forms will be sent to Washington, D. C., and will serve as the basis for the final installment of the 1933 adjustment payments.

Artificial drainage is necessary in some soils to remove the excess water which is injurious to plan growth. The farmer is usually best informed as to whether or not his land will be benefited by drainage. Walter G. Ward, rural engineer of the Kansas State College extension service, recommends that whenever the benefits to be derived from drainage exceed the cost of work, a drainage system should be installed.

Sudan grass is the best summer pasture for Kansas conditions, states W. H. Riddell, department of dairy husbandry, Kansas State College. It has many advantages, he says, is that it provides excellent pasture during the hot summer months when other pasture crops are least productive. It may be seeded within the next week or two at the rate of about 20 pounds to the acre on well-worked ground.

HOUSE WOULD KILL ADMINISTRATION'S CORN-HOG PROGRAM

Lambertson and Hope Vote Against Flanagan-Snell Amendments which Would Take away Possibility of Collecting Necessary Funds

The Flanagan-Snell bill which would increase the exemption from paying processor's taxes for each farmer from 300 pounds of dressed pork annually to 2,000 pounds live weight a year, and which passed the House last Thursday with an opportunity for debate, would virtually kill the Administration corn-hog program if it should become a law.

While, under the "gag rule" adopted, there was no opportunity for congressmen to talk against the bill, W. P. Lambertson of Kansas "opened up" in an attack against the gag rule and against the bill after it was voted on. He said he "thanked God there is a Senate to pass on the matter when the House cannot debate for one minute on an important measure like this amendment." Mr. Lambertson and Congressman Clifford Hope of the Sixth Kansas district, were the only two Kansas congressmen to vote against the measure, others apparently not being informed and having no chance to get information.

Mr. Lambertson said the House by its action had "vitiating the contract of every farmer—and I have 15,000 in my district, who signed up." He reminded the House that the contracts already made with the hog and corn growers would have to be paid, and that this bill eliminates the possibility of collecting funds with which to pay them. The only way out, he intimated, would be for Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to pay the present contracts.

Congressman Hope, commenting later on the situation, said if the bill became a law the Government would have to abandon the corn-hog program. "Bill Lambertson was exactly right about it," he said. "It would be impossible to raise the necessary funds to pay the 1,200,000 signers of corn-hog control contracts through processing taxes levied on hogs marketed in excess of 2,000 pounds per year per producer."

"I asked the AAA to figure what its effect would be, and they say it would reduce receipts from which benefit payments are to be made by at least \$75,000,000 directly. And that would be only part of the losses. "There is no question in my mind that passage of the bill and its final enactment into law would mean the hog-corn control program. Of course, the government would have to live up to its obligations to contract signers for this year, by appropriating directly as many millions as necessary. It is my judgment that, under the circumstances, if the senate should pass the bill, the president would have to veto it or give up the control program."

BUG BARRIERS THE ONLY EFFECTIVE CONTROL MEASURE

When a chinch bug gets into a corn or sorghum field, it's too late to use control measures, states E. G. Kelly, insect control specialist of the Kansas State College extension service. The only effective procedure is to prepare and maintain a good barrier between the fields of small grain and the corn or sorghum fields, and to prepare that barrier before the bugs start to migrate.

The tiny red bugs are starting to move this year nearly a month earlier than usual. If they get into the small corn in numbers, they can easily kill it overnight. It's time for the farmers to build barriers and maintain them, says Mr. Kelly.

One good type of barrier, he says, is the old fashioned dust furrow, made by dragging a block or dog up and down a plowed furrow until the soil is pulverized into dust.

A better type is the crescent oil barrier. In brief, it is made by plowing a furrow between the corn and small grain, throwing the furrow slice toward the corn. A "V" shaped sled is used to smooth down the soil of the furrow slice with a small block of lath nailed to the bottom of the sled to make a tiny groove for the oil line.

Crescent oil is one of the better materials for use in this groove. It (continued on page 3)

Elevator Explosion Hazards

Investigation of seven dust explosions in grain handling factories which have killed 16 persons, injured 36 others and caused losses of stocks and property amounting to more than \$1,000,000 since last January afford valuable information which will help the engineers of the United States Department of Agriculture to develop more effective methods of explosion prevention, Dr. David T. Price in charge of the Chemical Engineering Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils recently told the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America at their meeting in Chicago.

In the last 18 years there have been more than 387 explosions in connection with the handling, milling, and processing of products largely of agricultural origin, said Dr. Price. In these explosions 297 persons were killed and 660 were injured. The property losses amounted to \$32,705,850.

The economic significance of research work on dust explosions, says Dr. Price, can be appreciated when it is known that the dust explosions hazard exists in more than 28,220 manufacturing plants, handling products principally of agricultural origin. In addition to these plants more than 25,000 country grain handling plants, with a capital investment of \$450,000,000 are subject to grain dust fires

DRILLING WELLS NEW WRINKLE IN RELIEF PROGRAM

New Order Provides for Government Surveys to Determine Best Locations for Water Wells in the Drouth-Stricken Counties

APPOINT UMBERGER

New Wells Must Be Available to Neighbors Who Need Water, Says Order; Drouth Relief Administrator is New Office in Kansas

One of the steps now being taken by the government in an effort to assist farmers in the widespread drouth areas involves the drilling of new water wells in locations determined after surveys have been made. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, say reports, has sent telegrams to the director of relief for Kansas, John Stutz, Topeka, authorizing the expenditure of funds for the drilling of wells in drouth counties, where the water supply is insufficient.

Director Hopkins of the federal relief administration, has authorized the state directors to provide materials, equipment and labor necessary for drilling wells on private lands, says a letter sent to the Kansas Farmers Union office by Congressman McCarthy. The only provision made is that an owner on whose land a well is drilled shall allow the public to have access to such wells.

Information from another source indicates men working under the supervision of the government or government agencies are to make surveys for the drilling of wells. Then, the farmers or land owners who are to be benefited shall drill the well, furnishing the equipment and labor. An exchange of labor as between farmers is suggested. However, if such equipment cannot be furnished by the farmers on whose land the wells are to be drilled, or by those who are to be benefited by the wells, then application may be made to the county commissioner for the poor. This information has not been authenticated by this paper.

Announcement has been made of the appointment, by the A.A.A. of Dean Harry UMBERGER, Kansas State College, as drouth administrator for Kansas. Just what the duties are in connection with this new job, and just how it hooks up with the office of state relief administrator, who is John Stutz, has not been announced.

LANSDON TO LEAVE BOARD

The retirement of W. C. Lansdon from the board of tax appeals in Washington, after nearly fourteen years of service, is announced in recent news dispatches from Washington. The information indicates that Mr. Lansdon would return to private life.

President Roosevelt has sent the name of Bolton B. Turner of Kansas, to the Senate for confirmation in Mr. Lansdon's place. The appointment is for a term of twelve years at a salary of \$10,000 per year.

Mr. Lansdon, prior to his appointment to his present position, was vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and was president of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association board. He lived in Salina and served as editor of the Kansas Union Farmer. Mr. Lansdon's appointment was made by President Harding upon the endorsement of Senators Capper and Curtis. President Harding's idea was to have a farmer representative on the board of tax appeals.

After Mr. Lansdon leaves the board it will be composed entirely of lawyers.

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and explosions. Reviewing the causes of recent explosions, Dr. Price said that lessons learned from them include the fact that barley malt dust must be reckoned with as an increasing source of danger as shown by this year's fatal explosion in a malting plant in Buffalo and particularly in view of the rapid increase of the malting industry. The importance of periodic inspections, by fire departments, of industrial plants where combustible dusts are created during mill operations has become more evident. The need for adequate venting area in the workhouse of every grain elevator has also been strikingly demonstrated.

The importance of removing foreign material from grain, of keeping all storage bins closed, of protecting electrical appliances and equipment, and of systematic inspection of grain during storage periods are other facts which the disastrous explosions of 1934 have emphasized.

Dr. Price said that although preliminary tests by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils have indicated that a venting area of approximately 1-1.4 square feet to every 100 cubic feet of volume could effectively reduce damage from grain-dust explosions, it is essential that safety ratios be established for dusts from other agricultural products.

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1934

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

The Silver Bill, authorizing the administration to buy silver and issue silver certificates until a fourth of the nation's money is backed by silver, passed the Senate on Monday, June 11, by a vote of 55 to 25. An amendment which provided for the payment of the adjusted payment certificates due ex-service men some years hence, commonly known as the "bonus," was defeated by a vote of 54 to 31. A similar "soldier bonus" measure was defeated earlier in the session by a vote of 64 to 24.

The silver bill now goes back to the House for action on the amendments, but the opinion of observers is that the House will accept the amendments without debate. Then the measure will go to the President for his signature.

With these two measures disposed of—the silver and bonus bills—the way is paved for an early adjournment. Much important legislation will not be completed before the adjournment. Included among the bills which likely will not be voted on are the Frazier-Lenke bill, and possibly the Capper-Hoppe bill to curb the big packers in their vicious practice of buying, without supervision, direct from the country. The Frazier-Lenke bill was finally brought out of the committee for action on the floor of the House, by virtue of a petition bearing the signatures of 145 Congressmen. However, political wires were pulled in such a manner that a vote perhaps will not be taken.

Making Headway

While the well organized big interests, representing only a handful of the population of this country, have been able to thwart many of the efforts of those who really represent the masses, yet a great deal has been accomplished. The pathway has been cleared to some extent, through the maze of red tape and legal obstructions which make it nearly impossible for legislation favoring the common people to receive consideration.

The big interests with selfish axes to grind have always held the upper hand in Congress. They have been able to do this because they are organized. The minority has ruled because it is better organized than the majority. We speak of the minority, meaning the minority as far as numbers are concerned. This minority, however, owns and controls the majority of the money in this nation. Under the system which has been allowed to rule the destinies of this country, money does the talking and the ruling.

Power of Big Interests

The power of the class which controls, and even regulates, the money system of the United States, must not be underestimated. If the common people have ever had friendly people at the head of our government and

departments of government, we have them now. Yet, in spite of that fact, the ruthless powers which live off the fat of the land, at the expense of those who toil to produce the necessities of life, have been able to block many of the measures which the farmers and others of the common people want and need.

It is no reflection on our lawmakers who really represent the people at the cross roads, that they have been unable to enact into law the measures which are needed. They have made a good fight, and have made headway. It is no reflection on them that they have had to accept some compromise measures in lieu of the laws which they know should be enacted. They have done the best they could, with the support and backing they have had. It must be remembered that in affecting compromises, they have forced the other side to come part way, and to give in to some extent.

Sometimes, things reach the point where you take part of what you want—or nothing. Getting part of what you want is a step toward getting all you want.

The silver bill which is about to be enacted into law is not everything we, as the Farmers Union membership, have wanted. It falls far short of the legislation we would have enacted. However, perhaps it was the best we could get at this time. The other side, made up of those who have long contributed the issue and value of money, have had to take a long step down off their high and mighty perch.

The same can be said, perhaps, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It is not all we want. We want, and will have, cost of production plus a reasonable profit, for farmers. The Agricultural Adjustment Act is a step in that direction—a long step, too. It has brought millions of dollars to farmers, and will bring millions more. That is certainly something to consider. Not only have we justified our contention that the farmer is deserving of a fair price for his products, together with an opportunity to live up to the same standard enjoyed by other classes, but we have received actual cash along with the justification.

Forward with Organization

So, as we look at the general picture, we can see that progress is being made. We have suffered many defeats, but these defeats are not final. The war is not over. As we have learned how to cooperate, as a class, our agricultural class has been able to make headway against the gigantic barriers placed in our way by the well and long organized industrial and financial organizations in the East.

Our progress in cooperation and in legislation has been coincident with the development of the Farmers Union, which is the one militant farm

organization devoted entirely to, and dependent for support entirely on, the farmers of this country. The influence of this great organization, operating as a national force, and as a state-wide force, shows up throughout all the progress we have made as a class.

A Weak Link

Farmers well know that without this great organization championing their cause, they will make little or no progress.

There is a weak link in the chain, however. That link is the support which must be given the organization by the farmers themselves. Our organization is crippled and hampered because we lack sufficient membership. We have no right to criticize our lawmakers, or judges, or our government executives for what they do or fail to do, until we are in a position to back up our demands with our own organized support.

The place for each farmer to begin is in his own home or community. If each farmer will join his own Farmers Union Local, the organization as a whole will take care of itself. Then we, as a class, can well demand the legislation we want; and can well demand recognition as a class deserving of the same privileges and standards of living as are enjoyed by others.

Remember the Union

This is a busy time for farmers in Kansas. Yet, we must keep in mind the fact that we must maintain our organization constantly, or we will lose the effectiveness and influence we have built through the years. We must not lose sight of the importance of our Farmers Union.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

DO NOT BE MISGUIDED

Over a large portion of the middle west the drought situation hangs on, and all of us are wondering what the outcome will be.

I have just returned from a trip taking me into eastern Colorado and our prospects for a wheat crop are pretty well shot. Many farmers scratched around in order to be able to plant their wheat crop last fall only to see the approaching crop moved down by the scorching hot wind and the burning sun. Quite naturally, these poor farmers are much concerned as to how they are going to meet the financial demands on them and eke out a mere existence during the coming year.

Facing these drought conditions and with little or no income in sight from crop production, brings us face to face with our present agricultural program as to its merits and benefits.

I spoke to a large group of farmers last night in Colorado and apparently they were unanimous in support of the attempt of our Government to bring about economic justice to the farmer. The Government has paid out millions of dollars to the wheat farmers of Kansas last year. Our Government will pay out millions of dollars to these same farmers again this year.

The price of hogs is ridiculously low and the farmer undoubtedly is standing the brunt of at least a part of the processors tax. But again, the hog and corn farmers must remember that you are going to be reimbursed with millions of dollars during this year. The Government is not playing the part of a Santa Claus, but is rewarding you for voluntary cooperative effort.

My guess is that you will not only be rewarded in direct benefit payments but that you will receive a substantially higher price for your hogs after a few months, because of the reduction program which is being applied. It is also to be remembered that the dry weather, the high price of corn and the cheap price of hogs is forcing many unfinished hogs on the market and it would seem to me that all of this will soon bring our supply more in line with our demands.

Farmers and members of the Farmers Union, this is no time to unhitch in the middle of the stream. It is the first time in the history of the country when our government has made even such a courageous start and my opinion is that if we will stay hitched and cooperate we will be able to develop this program further to the point that our farmers will have recaptured purchasing power in addition to receiving prices which will return to us economic justice.

Politics Will Be Played

During the next few months, because of the approaching elections next fall, partisan politics will be played. We advise our readers to study our own program and what is best for the farmer from a purely and strictly economic viewpoint. We also advise our readers not to be swayed or biased by press reports and news paper propaganda whose authors are prejudiced one way or the other.

We would have our readers know that agriculture is going through an

evolutionary stage and that for once we have a good start and it is largely up to the Farmers Union and co-operating organizations to further develop this program to the point of giving the farmer real cost of production.

Hold Meetings

It is to be assumed that the hundreds of our locals and business institutions will hold good Farmers Union meetings through the summer months. Talk over these matters and plan to build membership and closer cooperation. We are convinced that it is only through close cooperation on the part of our members, with our local and statewide business groups including the parent organization itself, that we can ever be able to make ourselves effective in this struggle for economic justice.

CROP PLANNING NECESSARY

(From the Salina Journal)

The June 1 crop report, released by the United States department of agriculture Friday, reflected the serious inroads of the prolonged drought. Comparatively the wheat crop is very short and the curtailment since May 1, when the previous report was issued, has been very great. With the widespread drought helped by heat and in some places, insects, the report was not a surprise.

The winter wheat yield estimate is placed at 400,000,000 bushels, a decline of 61,471,000 bushels in the month. The spring wheat crop, seriously ravaged by the dry weather, is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels, making a total of 500 million bushels of wheat at the June 1 outlook. The Kansas wheat crop, in the month, has been short from something over 99 million bushels to a little over 80 millions.

On the face of it that is drastic curtailment at the hands of nature. But the important thing to do is not to make the mistake of believing that nature has rectified the situation and that man's efforts are needless. On the contrary the short crop and the situation here but shows more than ever the necessity and the wisdom of crop planning.

There is now in the United States a wheat carryover estimated at from 250 to 275 million bushels. Add this to 500 millions estimated yield for the year and there is a total of 750 to 775 million bushels with which to deal. The domestic needs of this country are 625 million bushels, which includes human consumption, seed wheat and other requirements. Subtracting this from the total it will leave a carryover of from 125 to 150 million bushels. This brings our carryover to normal.

Naturally other questions arise to show the difficulties encountered in dealing with the wheat problem. Has the crop further declined since June 1—the date when the estimates were taken—or have rains, which have fallen in the interim, increased the total to above the June estimate? Again the corn crop will have some bearing on the demand. If the drought continues long enough to seriously curtail the corn crop, that would effect the demand for wheat.

But what must be borne in mind is that our foreign markets are closed to us. Hence it is impossible to ship a bushel of wheat. Wheat prices in Chicago are 26 cents higher than in Liverpool. Ordinarily they are 10 cents lower to take care of the shipping charges. So as it stands now the American price is virtually 36 cents out of line with the European price and with that condition there is no possibility of shipping. Argentine wheat is only a few cents out of line for importing so there is little chance of the wheat market rising much higher here.

With the export position frozen, the carry over must be kept down to the normal home requirements if we are to have a sellers market, and only a sellers market can bring the farmer the price for wheat he seeks and to which he is entitled. This normal carryover, now promising realization for the first time in years, must be maintained to bring this sellers' market unless we are able to open our export markets through reciprocal trade arrangements.

No one knows how long a drought may last but ordinarily, even for a major dry spell, it has about reached the limit of time. Two years of dry weather and more or less barren fields, have given that fertile land a long rest and will add to its production when rains come again. If there was no curtailment of acreage, with only normal rainfall, this country would produce more than 850,000,000 bushels as a normal crop. Such a crop, with the carryover reduced even to 125 millions, would produce a surplus of 350 millions again, and the same serious problem of the surplus and a shipper's market would confront us once more. There is no danger of famine. The danger would be in belief that nature has solved the problem.

As the situation now stands the drought is helping to get us to a normal carryover, a condition absolutely necessary for decent markets while exports are closed to us. As

for extended drought, the curtailment plan itself could not seriously interfere with our food supply as it represents only 15 per cent of the acreage but it is a start in the right direction.

What nature has done, with her drought, has been to assist the farmer to the goal that has been held up as necessary to a fair market. She can not be depended upon to continue any such adjustment regularly. But she has offered her help and now it is up to agriculture to take advantage of it, and, by planned acreage, to hold the advantage almost in her grasp.

Until such time as foreign markets are reopened to us—and they are not going to be immediately with prices out of line as they are now—planned control and acreage curtailment is the one device that holds any promise of a seller's market for the farmer and a market price that will offer him a decent return.

Without acreage control the July 1 1935 market may have as high as a billion bushels of wheat to wrestle with—carryover plus normal crop. Opponents of acreage control think it over.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. F. Lamberton
June 9, 1934

John Hamilton made a three-base hit in his first time up in the big league. Without the handicap of J. D. M., and with the help of a given name like Alexander, he would, no doubt, have made a homer.

Oluwaji Oladotun Coker of Central Africa stood up in cap and gown and received his B.S. in Mech. Eng. at Howard University commencement yesterday. Immigration laws compel him to return now to his native land.

The rainfall in the West Mississippi Valley for April and May was 30 per cent of normal and back of those months was the driest of winters. Scientists claim that some of the dust that went over Washington May 11, may have been carried to Europe in the stratosphere.

The drought is a dreadful blow to the center of the United States as a whole. Three hundred thousand farmers now are receiving direct federal aid. The economic results, rural and urban will be far-reaching for many months.

Dr. Frank Crowther, Rep. and dentist, of Schenectady, N. Y., says there are three things a candidate should never do: explain—weakness—lose his sense of humor.

"The Number and Reality of the Non-Self-Symmetric Quadrilaterals In-and-Circumscribed to the Rational Unicuspidal Quartic with a Line of Symmetry," is the subject of a Doctor's thesis written here by Sister Helen Sullivan, of Atchison.

James M. Landis, 34 who will undoubtedly head the new board to regulate the Stock Exchanges, was born in Tokio, the son of a missionary. He is one of the brightest lads in the land and his heart appears to be in the right place. Real brains, after all, are to be admired.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

TEMPLIN LOCAL

Templin Local Union No. 1891, Wabunsee county, held one of the best meetings of the year Friday night, June 1.

An exceptionally large crowd was present to hear the state secretary, Floyd Lynn's speech, which was worth while. When Mr. Lynn started with his "sermon" he made impressions that sounded like he really knew what he was talking about, and before his talk was finished I really do believe he had his listeners convinced that he knew what had to be done to keep cooperation going.

I believe everyone learned from Mr. Lynn's talk, that the worst trouble with the Farmers is just a little hatred or misunderstanding toward each other; that when it comes to a show down, it isn't worth mentioning compared with the profits received by burying all unnecessary troubles.

Mr. Lillich, our elevator manager, from Alta Vista, told us in a few words the profit he had gained by attending the managers' meeting at Salina. To hear the sad tales of others, gave him a feeling that he was gaining every day.

Doyle Gass, the efficient gas and oil man, and also manager of the Alta Vista Shipping Association, was present as usual with his good words for a better Union. When it comes to boosting the Farmers Union for its present necessity, Gass is hard to beat.

So altogether the meeting was one to dwell in the minds of those present, and keep the same spirit to attend regularly.

A joint meeting with the adjoining locals is being planned for the last Friday night in June, in the City park at Alta Vista. Here's hoping that everyone will help to make it a success.

After our regular business meeting a few numbers were given by our local girls which were enjoyed very much, as was the variety of pies and ice tea served by the committee, the members of which were no one else but Mr. H. E. Kietzmann and Mr. A. H. Simon.

Try to bear in mind these last few lines:

Farmers, Farmers far rarararara
F-armers, F-armers,
A—any place you go,
R—emember we are Farmers
M—aking our own row.
E—verybody backing us,
R—ope us if they can;
S—ay, will we let them do it, Farmer man?

U—know what we Farmers must do;
N—othing but a Union man through and through.
I—n the town—
O—n the farm—
N—ever let that middle man do you any harm.
—Miss Otto Fink, Secy-Treas.

STAFFORD CO. JUNE MEETING

The Stafford County Farmers Union met June 5 with Lamoreaux Local for an all day meeting. The business and literary meeting was held in the afternoon and a ball game between chosen sides occupied the forenoon. A good luncheon was served at noon.

The afternoon session was opened by singing America. Lamoreaux Local furnished the literary program. After a couple of vocal duets, Editor Briles gave a good talk. He spoke of criticism and its part in building public sentiment and organizations. He spoke of the Roosevelt program and the criticism we hear. He spoke of two kinds of criticism, just and unjust, and discussed the unfair misuse of facts. Resolutions, petitions and debates clarify our sentiments, he said. The minority rules through aggressiveness.

The twine contract was discussed. Conditions seemed not to warrant securing any large amount of twine. It was announced that any one who wished could secure twine through the Reno Implement Co. Hutchinson, a Union distributor of twine.

Announcement was made that the Farmers Union creamery at Wakeeney had opened a centralization plant at Dodge City, Kansas.

Mr. Slade of the Bankhead bill, and how it might apply to the wheat situation.

Picnic committees were announced for the joint Union and Bureau farmers' picnic scheduled for the third week in August. The Bureau committee members are B. L. Blake, Edd Hitz and Edd Sparks. The Union Committee: Mrs. R. W. Goodman, Mr. Slade and Mr. Fritzmer.

A reading was given by Mrs. Hilla-bald, following Mr. Briles' talk.

There will be no meeting in July on account of wheat harvest. The August meeting will be with Union Local. It has been suggested that instead of a covered dish luncheon we have ice cream and cake at that meeting. What think ye?

Not all the Locals were represented at this meeting. Union, Liberty and Livingston had small representation. Lamoreaux was out full force, so we had an average crowd for a county meeting.

—Chas. Kendall, reporter.

RILEY COUNTY RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by the Riley County Farmers Union in their quarterly meeting at Randolph, June 6.

1. Since the allotment program with the processing taxes is of no benefit to us producers and only adds to the burden of the consumers by raising the price, thereby reducing consumption; therefore we demand

1. That the processing tax on wheat, corn, and hogs be removed at once.

2. Since the vote in the Drovers Telegram as to whether actual farmers want a processing tax on cattle shows 34 against to 1 for such a tax, we demand that no processing tax of any kind be placed on cattle.

3. Since the farmers have so little chance to register their sentiments against the whole allotment program which tends to harm rather than help them; therefore we farmers appeal to the consumers of this nation to help us to get rid of this monstrous evil and help to relieve us of this army of job holders who are determined to put this program across.

To E. H. Everson, president and E. E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union, we pledge our loyal support as long as they support the principles of the National Farmers Union as adopted at the annual convention held at Omaha in 1933.

We extend to the ladies of Fancy Creek Local 1610 our sincere thanks for a good and beautiful dinner.

Gust Larson, Secretary.

SHIPS ON COOPERATION

Dear Cooperators:

Have been on the go most of the time in an endeavor to get farmers to organize and cooperate for self-protection.

Tom DeWitt, of Union Oil Co. spent much time in Jewell, Clay and Republic counties for the purpose of establishing Coop. Oil setups of a county-wide nature. We had some interesting meetings and it looks as though the job will be done.

(continued on page 4)

Canning School of the Air



GRAND PRIZE

Grand Contest

Here is a contest that's different—that is easy. The person sending in the greatest number of original recipes (for any phase of canning) wins the Grand Prize—a Deluxe Coleman Range valued at \$126.00. Fifty other prizes will be awarded.

Read the three simple rules carefully:

Rules of the Grand Contest

1. Send original canning recipe. The largest number wins the Grand Prize. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of a tie.
2. Write on one side of the paper, use a separate page for each recipe; write your name and address on each sheet.
3. No recipes will be entered that are postmarked later than September 30th, 1934.

Send letters to Canning School of the Air, Radio Station WIBW, Topeka, Kansas.

Letters will not be acknowledged or returned. Prizes will be awarded October 15th, 1934.

Tune in the WIBW Canning School for details on the prizes and for information on the separate monthly contests.

Visitors Are Invited to attend the school in WIBW's Studio Home. See an actual demonstration of the equipment and the exhibition of finished products.

RADIO STATION

WIBW

COLUMBIA NETWORK STATION
580 Kilocycles—Near Top of the Dial

The Capper Publications

Topeka, Kansas

LADY ESTHER SERENADE with WAYNE KING

Sundays—5:30 P.M.—WIBW

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

PHILADELPHIA ICE CREAM

1 quart thin cream,
1-4 teaspoon salt,
3-4 cup sugar,
1 tablespoon vanilla.
Mix well and freeze according to general directions.

After the ice cream is mixed it is put in the freezer, which is than adjusted in the wooden pail and tested to see if the handle turns easily. It is then packed with a mixture of cracked ice and rock salt. The best proportion has been found to be eight times as much ice as salt.

After the freezer has been packed it may stand five minutes before you begin to turn it. When it is difficult to turn it is ready to have the beaters removed and to be repacked, after the brine has been poured off, with more salt and ice, this time three parts ice to one part salt. It should be covered and set aside for several hours.

STRAWBERRY FLUFF

Use one egg white, 1 cup hulled strawberries, 1 cup powdered sugar. Cut strawberries in quarters and put all ingredients into a mixing bowl. Beat with a rotary beater for about 20 minutes. The mixture will expand and become exceedingly light and fluffy. Pile into sherbert cups or parfait glasses and chill thoroughly. Serve with cake or with a garnish of whipped cream.

Other small fruits and berries can be used in place of strawberries.

ROUND STEAK WITH PEAS

Sprinkle eight servings round steak with salt and pepper, roll in flour and then sear well in a heavy skillet. Add four sliced onions, the contents of a No. 3 can of tomatoes, and simmer, covered, until meat is tender. Add the contents of a No. 2 can of peas, and serve. Serves eight.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Most of our vegetables are overcooked, and many of their good qualities are lost in the cooking by drowning. But how is one to know when a fresh vegetable is cooked exactly long enough, but not a minute too long? And how is one to decide just the quantity of water that is exactly right? The answer to the first question is, "Cook until tender—not a second longer," and to the second, "Let the type of vegetable determine for itself the quantity of water it will require."

The so-called strong-jointed vegetables should be cooked in a large quantity of water. Cabbage, cauliflower, onions are all of this class and should be cooked uncovered in plenty of boiling water for just long enough to insure their tenderness, which is never more than nine to ten minutes for Brussels sprouts, ten to fifteen minutes for cabbage, eight to twelve minutes for cauliflower separated in florets, and longer in proportion if left whole, and so on.

Most other vegetables, such as peas, parsnips, spinach, carrots, and so on, should be cooked in just as small a quantity of water as possible. Vegetables such as carrot, potatoes, beets are delightfully tender and flavorful when steamed, but cabbage, onions, and kindred vegetables should be cooked uncovered in plenty of rapidly boiling, slightly salted water.

RHUBARB PIE

1 unbaked pastry shell,
1-2 pounds rhubarb,
Juice of 1 orange
1 cup sugar,
1-2 teaspoon salt,
1-2 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca.

Wash and slice rhubarb. Add orange juice. Mix remaining ingredients thoroughly and add to rhubarb. Mix well. Pour into unbaked pie shell. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) 20 minutes. Bake 30 minutes more in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until tapioca is transparent.

NEW ENGLAND BOILED DINNER

3 or 4 pounds corned beef,
1 small head cabbage,
3 large carrots,
6 medium onions
6 small parsnips
6 medium potatoes
2 small turnips
Wash the meat in cold water. If



NOTICE
Book of Fashions, 1934
Send 15c in coin or money order for our new and fascinating Pattern Book, showing the way to a complete wardrobe of new things, simple and inexpensive to make, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.
Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

very salty, soak it for half an hour in cold water, or let it simmer for a few minutes in water and then drain. Place the meat in a kettle (a large iron kettle is the kind that grandmother used.) Cover it with boiling water, and let it simmer until tender, three or four hours. During the last 20 minutes of cooking, add the head of cabbage, cut in quarters. Serve attractively arranged on a large platter, with the corned beef in the center, and the vegetables in separate piles around it.

Ground beef, so easily cooked and so economical, may be a real standby in the menu without danger of the meals becoming monotonous, for it can be prepared in an almost endless number of ways. It may put in its appearance as a meat loaf, beef patties, planked Salisbury steak, beef croquettes, meat balls, shaped cutlets, or as a forcemeat stuffing, and it is sure to please in any one of these roles.

CORN BELT TO GET AID IN FIGHTING CHINCH BUGS

Control of the chinch bug, which is now menacing the corn crop in the Corn Belt States, has been made possible by a \$1,000,000 appropriation from congress, Dör. R. G. Tugwell, acting secretary of agriculture, announced. The Dept. of Agriculture will use this fund, Doctor Tugwell says, to buy the materials needed to control the chinch bug and to send them to the areas in the Corn Belt where the bug came through the winter in unusually large numbers and where, throughout the spring it built up enormous populations in fields of small grain. Now that the succulent food the bugs require is running short, Dr. Tugwell points out, they are migrating to neighboring fields of young corn and only prompt action can save the corn crop from destruction. The pest is particularly active in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are suffering from it, but not so severely.

The organization which will put chinch bug control measures into effect, Doctor Tugwell says, will be similar to the organization set up earlier this year for grasshopper control in the Great Plains States. Dr. P. N. Annand, of the Bureau of Entomology, will represent the Department in the field, with headquarters at 824 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. A state chinch bug control committee in each state receiving Federal aid will be responsible for allocating distribution, and using all the material bought by the Department. A trained entomologist will represent the committee in each State and will lead the State forces in control work. County leaders, under the direction of State leaders will head the campaign in the counties. The farmers will do the work required to protect their own fields.

Chinch bug control depends largely on the repellent action of cresote and undistilled coal tar. Barriers of cresote or coal tar, placed between fields of small grain—where this pest spends the early part of its life—and corn fields—to which it migrates as soon as the small grains are harvested or become too dry to afford succulent food—are the most effective means known for halting the advance of this pest. Only a few of the bugs will have reached the winged, of full-grown stage when they will be forced to leave the ripe grain and crawl to the immature corn. Their migration, usually on sunny afternoons, from grain to corn fields affords an excellent opportunity to trap them by means of barriers.

A barrier path is easily made by plowing a furrow with the ridge of earth on the side toward the corn field. A 2-inch line of cresote or coal tar is run along the brow of this ridge, and post holes, flared at the top, are dug at intervals along the bottom of the furrow. There seems to be no physical reason, entomologists say, why chinch bugs cannot cross the cresote or coal tar, but practically all of them turn back from the brownish, strongsmelling streak in the ground and move along the furrow, from which they eventually drop down into the holes. As they cannot crawl up the steep sides of the pits, they collect in them and may be killed with kerosene or by crushing. Great hordes of bugs can be destroyed by the use of such barriers. From 7 to 8 bushels, with more than eight million bugs to the bushel, have been caught along a half mile barrier in a week. The funds provided by Congress for the campaign this year will make possible the building of more than 30,000 miles of barrier.

BUG BARRIERS THE ONLY EFFECTIVE CONTROL MEASURE

(continued from page 1)
may be made at home by adding 1 gallon of crude cresote to 25 gallons of crude oil or Number 10 road oil. The cresote does not mix readily and requires careful stirring. This oil is poured in a continuous line about one-half inch wide. The next step is to dig a post-hole every 20 feet into which the bugs fall as they crawl along the repulsive oil line. A tablespoon of cyanide flakes put into each hole will kill the bugs as they fall into the trap.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

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

Allen County
Fairview 2154.
Silver Leaf 2158.
Anderson County
Emerald, 2137
Brown County
Carson 1035.
Chase County
Bazaar 1926.
Clay County
Broughton 2173
Pleasant View 592.
Ross 1124.
Swanson 1131.
Wheeler 1082.
Cloud County
Carmel 1056.
Wilcox, 2203
Coffey County
Independent 2145.

Sunny Side 2144.
Wolf Creek 1878.
Crawford County
Monmouth 1714.
Walnut Grove 1308.
Cherokee County
Melrose 2059 (reorganized)
Stony 2066.
Cowley County
South Bend, 1561
Tisdale Busy Bee 1986.
Douglas County
Pleasant View 652.
Dickinson County
Herington 1093.
Ellsworth County
Burmeister 943.
Cass Ridge 1038.
Excelsior 975.
Franklin 1301.
Ellis County
Excelsior 606.
Munior 881.
Pfeifer 1777.
Smoky Hill (reorganized) 680
Stock Range 1057.
Sunny Knoll 2131.
Victoria 1584.
Franklin County
Columbia 1233.
Sand Creek 1220.
Geary County
Goose Creek 1391.
Moss Springs 1901.
Greenwood County
Hobo 1497.
Graham County
Hill City 2174.
Johnson County
Harmony 1839.
Lyon County
Admire 1255.
Lincoln County
Dew Drop 454.
Linn County
Goodrich 2090.
Marshall County
Barrett 1071.
Fairview 964.
Marshall Center 1349 (reorganized)
Sunrise 1238.
Miami County
Bellview 1192.
Block 1768 (reorganized)
Jingo 1737.
Washington, 1680
McPherson County
Castle Hill 1844.
Groveland 1688.
Northside 1061.

Pioneer 656 (reorganized)
Smoky Valley 830.
Smoky Hill 882.
South Diamond 1567.
Marion County
Harmony 196.
Lincolnville 404.
Prairie View 2105.
Mitchell County
Labon Creek 470.
Prairie Gem, 540.
Nemaha County
Downy 1127.
Hunt 1107.
Kelly 1253.
Summitt 2111.
Stringtown 2198 (new)
Triumph, 1027.
Norton County
Mt. Pleasant 956.
Ness County
Nevada 1732 (reorganized)
Pride 1780.
Osborne County
Corinth 261.
Portis 348.
Ottawa County
Grover 108.
Osage County
Plum Creek 1434.
Pottawatomie County
Arispie 2197 (new).
Lone Tree 2196 (new).
Pleasant View 1843 (reorganized).
Phillips County
Gretna 634.
Townline 569.
Republic County
Agenda 2202 (new).

Highland 717.
Wayne 2200 (new).
Russell County
Center 766.
Pioneer 250.
Prairie Dale 370.

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

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

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

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WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN
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Could You Farm Without IMPLEMENTS ?

Without implements, you would have a pretty hopeless task. You COULD do it though.

Farming without Organization and Cooperation

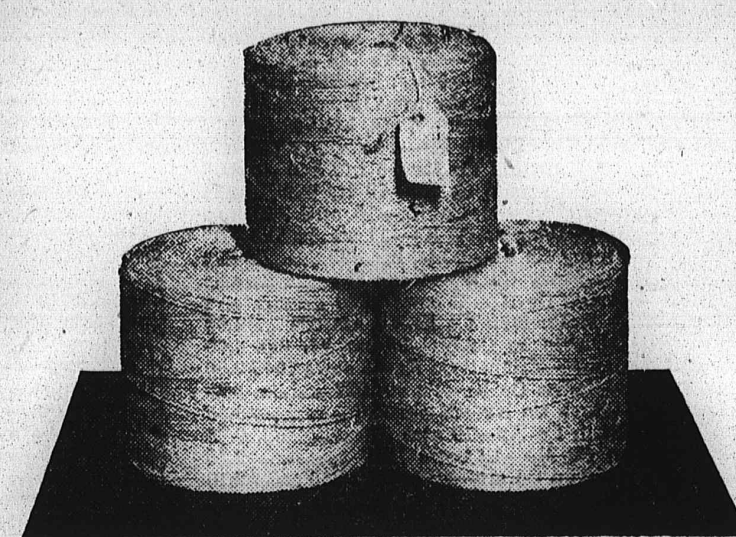
is just as hopeless as farming without implements. You CAN do it, but without organization to represent farmers as a class, farming operations cannot bring in the profit farmers must have.

THE ANSWER IS

Join The Farmers Union

Three Corners 769.
Rush County
Illinois 794.
La Crosse 795.
Lone Star 917.
Sunflower 1237.
Riley County
Crooked Creek, 1205
Fairview, 1207.
Lee, 1549
Myersdale 1164.
Pleasant Hill 1202.
Rock Island 1199.
Walsburg 1198.
Rooks County
Stone 792.
Sunny Slope, 532
Glendale 2171.
Stafford County
Eureka 2199 (new).
Lamoreux 1961 (reorganized)
Liberty 1988.
Corn Valley 2201 (new).

Scott County
Modoc 2006.
Smith County
Twelve Mile 2002 (reorganized).
Trego County
Dist. 28, 753.
Happy 1006.
Prairie Glen 665.
Prairie Knoll 729.
Silver Lake 679.
Thomas County
Prairie Bell 1805.
Washington County
Blue Valley 674.
Herynk 1427.
Logan 582.
Liberty 1142
Pleasant View 833.
Sunnyside 1100.
Wabaunsee County
Excelsior, 959
Riverside 2025.
Spring Glen, 1976
Templin 1891.



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(Read list of Sales in This Issue)

The Risk is Too Great

for you to carry it yourself on your property.

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

You Can Insure Against Loss

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

