The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

VOLUME XXVI SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1933 NUMBER 6

KANSAS FARMERS READY

A LARGE MEMBERSHIP BY CONVENTION TIME

Meetings Being Held this Week by Volunteer Workers in Various Counties to be Start-off Meetings for Local and County Drives

TO ASK EVERY FARMER IN

Although Busy Time, It is Important that Farmers Equip Themselves with Organization which Makes Work of Production Worth While

Never before in the history of the Kansas Farmers Union has there been as apparent a desire on the part of the farmers themselves to support the militant farm organization as exists today. This statement, made on the eve of the 1933 membership campaign, is prompted by voluntary expressions which have come from farmers in all sections of the state.

This frame of mind which Kansas farmers possess at this time is not difficult to account for. Two main factors are responsible for it. Farmers have seen plainly that the Farmers Union influence is responsible in a large measure for the new governmental policy which provides for prices of farm products designed to restore purchasing power to the farmer, which provides for making it possible for the farmers of this state and nation to retain their farms and other property, and to throw off the yoke of oppression which has been placed on Agriculture. The other reason responsible for the farmers' desire to build up the strength of the Farmers Union lies in their knowledge of the fact that right at this time the need for organized strength to bring about further legislative benefits, as well as the opportunity to do so, are greater than ever before.

Benefits which have been received, farmer realize, are only a start in the right direction. To keep these benefits coming, and to attain the level which Agriculture must attain to forestall a condition of peasantry, the fighting spirit and fighting equipment of Agriculture must be strengthened to an enormous extent.

Farmers have come to realize clearly that the only way in which they can equip themselves to carry on the fight is to line up solidly behind a militant farm organization, which has already proved its ability and worth, and which has the respect of those in places of power.

This week, the Kansas Farmers Union is in the midst of a great campaign to carry the Farmers Union into more than half the counties of Kansas, holding well advertised meetings. These meetings should be the start-off meetings of intensive campaigns in the many counties. From these meetings the local and county workers are expected to carry the campaign to every farmer family in the counties.

Nothing better has ever been substituted for a house to house canvass to reach all the farmers effectively. If each loyal worker should call on but ten farmers, he or she would add from one to five members—and this is a conservative estimate.

It is well realized that this is a busy season on Kansas farms. Most Kansas farms are never without a busy season. But there is a busy season ahead for the Farmers Union. It has much to do in the next few months. It must have strength to do these things. It has the Frazier Bill to fight for, among other things. It is faced with a fight to the finish in order to insure prices, and the continuation of them, that will make it worth while to raise crops and products.

With these facts in mind, most Kansas farmers will be willing to devote a day or two to building up their organization. What good does it do for a farmer to work incessantly to produce crops and live stock, or anything else, if he is going to have to dispose of them at a loss? The farmer has equipment to prepare his ground for raising crops, he has equipment for harvesting what he raises, and for hauling it to market. The Farmers Union is the equipment necessary to make it worth while for him to do all this. Therefore, any farmer can afford a lot of time, if necessary, to put this latter article of equipment in order.

Ready for State Convention

The annual state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union will be held a month from now. With the drive starting now, it can be completed in each community in time for this convention, which will be held in Lawrence, Kansas. The dates are October 25, 26 and 27.

The present indications are that the organization will go into this convention with a membership much greater than for the past few years.

EXTENDS TIME UPON ACREAGE CUT AGREEMENT

Administration Announces Indefinite Postponement of Deadline for Signing Applications Under Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan

KANSAS IN VANGUARD

Reduction of 15 per cent on Land Now Signed Up Would Mean a Cut of 3,900,000 Acres; Hoping for 9,000,000

Extension for an indefinite period of the campaign for obtaining agreements from farmers to reduce their planting of wheat for harvest in 1934 was announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administraton September 25, the day the campaign was to have closed.

The administrators expect that in most of the wheat-growing areas the work will be completed within the next 10 days. They said that a delay in concluding the campaign in any county will mean a corresponding delay in getting benefit payments to farmers in that county who agree to reduce their output.

States in which one or more counties have asked for more time include Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Kansas, the leading wheat producing state, is one of the few states where the campaign has been completed in every county.

Incomplete reports from extension workers showed that 219,238 farmers have signed applications for agreements under which they agree to reduce their plantings 15 per cent under acreage harvested in the last three to five years.

The farmers who have signed control a total of 26,258,488 acres. A reduction of 15 per cent applied to this area would mean a cut of 3,900,000 acres. Administrators have been aiming at a total reduction of 9,000,000.

WARD MAY BE RETURNING TO WASHINGTON SHORTLY

The state office of the Farmers Union has been seething with activity this week, with teams from all sections of the state in for instructions on the Membership Campaign. President Ward has been "up to his eyes" in work here and in filling speaking engagements, so he has had no time to prepare a message for his column. He is, however, gratified at the spirit exhibited by the men who are carrying the membership program back to the counties, and he is betting on the men who will carry the program back to the individual farmers in each county. News from the first few meetings held this week, arriving just as this issue of your paper goes to press, shows a wonderful response, considering how busy growers are at this season of the year with wheat sowing.

President Ward has been urged to come to Washington soon for six weeks to aid the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in finally shaping up plans for paying the allotment benefits. You may, if it is possible for him to get away, hear from him next through this column from Washington, D. C. The allotment plan has taken a world of work and conferences, and a lot of time, but when the checks begin to go out to the individuals, especially those who raised no wheat this year, we believe they will say that the allotment plan is worth all the time, effort and worry it cost.

EMERGENCY HOG PROGRAM GETTING GROWER SUPPORT

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. Handling Great Volume of Pigs at Kansas City and Wichita Live Stock Market

ABOLISH SPECULATION

Yards Have Been Flooded with Pigs Since August 23; Permits Must be Held by Actual Owners; Hobbs Represents Cooperatives

Just how the "pig program" is working out, and what the developments are, is a matter of much interest to all Kansas farmers. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., is taking a most active part in carrying on the marketing program, and handles more of the government pigs than any other commission firm on the Kansas City market. In fact, for years, this firm has handled more hogs than any other firm on that market. The branch house of the firm at Wichita is also handling a great volume of the government pigs.

An enlightening story explaining how the pigs and sows are handled on the Kansas City market is told in The Co-Operator published September 21. We are glad to reprint the article here:

Producers Support Program

"This little pig went to market, and this little pig stayed at home,"—that is the beginning of an old ryhme. However, those connected with the live stock industry at Kansas City are

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LEMKE SPEAKS FOR PROVISIONS IN FRAZIER BILL

Measure Would Refinance Existing Farm Indebtedness at Low Interest Rate on Amortization Plan Extending Over 47-Year Period

A HELP TO BUSINESS

Federal Reserve Notes, Backed by First Mortgages on Land, Would Provide Finance; Cuts Debt of Farmer Three-Fifths by Comparison

The Frazier Bill, which would refinance this country's farm mortgage indebtedness—a bill for which the Farmers Union is fighting—is discussed in detail here by William Lemke, representative-at-large from North Dakota. The following formed a part of an address by him during the National Farm and Home Hour September 23:

"The Frazier bill provides that the federal government shall refinance existing farm indebtedness at 1½ per cent interest and 1½ per cent principal on the amortization plan, not by issuing bonds, but by issuing Federal Reserve notes secured by the best security on earth, first mortgages on farm lands. . . .

"If our government has enough intelligence to do this, it will make a profit of 6 billion 345 million dollars at 1½ per cent interest in 47 years, the time required for amortization. This bill asks nothing new. During the war the government virtually doubled the money in actual circulation by issuing Federal Reserve notes, secured by commercial and agricultural paper—promissory notes—endorsed by the local banks. Since the war the government has scaled down and refinanced the indebtedness of the allied governments so that on an average it amounts to less than one per cent interest. . . .

"For example, let us say there is a farmer whose farm is still worth $12,000 who is indebted $10,000, and paying 6 per cent interest on the indebtedness, and that his creditors are proceeding to put him out of business. Is there any place where he can protect his home and get refinanced? There is not. . . .

"When the Frazier Bill passes, then the government will issue Federal Reserve notes and take up this farmer's $10,000 indebtedness at 1½ per cent interest and 1½ per cent principal on the amortization plan, and to secure the payment take a first mortgage on his farm. The government will pay his mortgage, his banker, his merchant, his butcher, his grocer, his lawyer, his doctor and his school teacher. Yes, his school teacher! because it will take up his past due taxes. And these in turn will pay their obligations and there will then again be sufficient money in circulation to do the money business.

"Now, what does this farmer do because of this favor? He pays the government $300 a year for approximately 47 years, or pays $14,000 to the government in 47 years, and the farm is his, free and clear of encumbrances. It will reduce his in-

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JOBBING ASSN. HAS A SUCCESSFUL TWINE YEAR

Harry Neath of Jobbing Association Relates Facts Regarding 1933 Twine Business

During the 1933 season, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has disposed of two and a quarter million pounds of twine. According to Harry Neath, road representative of this organization, practically all of this volume was used in the state of Kansas. Around one-half million pounds has been used during the fall season. Although this volume shows a slight decrease when compared with last year's distribution, the Jobbing Association at the end of the season will have used the entire output of the Kansas State Penitentiary. The decrease in volume this year was due to a light wheat crop in central Kansas.

While in the office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Mr. Neath who has charge of distributing twine throughout the state of Kansas, called the attention of the editor to a map of the state of Kansas, which is used as a matter of record in recording stations using twine. On this map is placed a marker on the towns which are distributing points for the Farmers Union twine. The map is literally covered with these markers, and reflects the vast sales plan built up around this particular commodity. Farmers Union members over the entire state are able to secure this product, which is indeed fortunate, as it is of the best quality obtainable at fair prices.—The Co-Operator.

GOVERNMENT HOG-BUYING ENDS SEPTEMBER 29

Purchasing of pigs and sows at market premiums for the account of the Secretary of Agriculture under the emergency hog-marketing program will definitely terminate at the close of trading on September 29, it is announced by Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog production section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Pigs and sows received by authorized processors after the close of trading on September 29 will command the regular market price for swine of similar weight and grade.

POOR ARITHMETIC

In the Membership Campaign, don't make the mistake one of the brethren did at the colored revival. He was exhorting the people to contribute generously.

"Look what de Lawd's done for you all, bredern!" he shouted. "Give him a po'tion of all you has. Give him a tenth. A tenth belongs to de Lawd!"

"Amen!" yelled a perspiring member of the congregation, overcome by emotion. "Glory to de Lawd! Give Him mo'. Give Him a twentieth!"

LOYALTY DOES IT

The pass of Thermopylae is immortalized by the heroic defense of Leonidas, the Spartan king, against the Persians under Xerxes, who was marching to attack Athens. With only 300 warriors, Leonidas four times repulsed the Persian army. He finally lost his life, it is true, but he showed what could be done with a small group of loyal cooperators.

WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Capper Publicat'on Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following:

Sept. 28, Kansas Farmers Union.
Oct. 5, Farmers Union Creamery.
Oct. 12, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission. Co.
September 14, F. U. Cooperative Creamery.

WALLACE APPEALS FARMERS TO LOOK BEYOND LINE FENCE

In Radio Address to Nation, Secretary of Agriculture Says in Effect that New Conditions Require Wide Cooperation

A NEW CONDITION

Shows Necessity of Gearing Production to Demand and World Needs; Old Inherited Ideas Must Change with the Times

One of the strongest appeals for farm organization and farmer cooperation ever spoken came Sunday night over a nation-wide radio hookup, and was delivered by a representative of the United States Government close to the administration—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. It is something new under the sun to hear the government itself appealing to farmers to "look beyond their line fences" and to cooperate as one large unit.

Secretary Wallace's talk was delivered September 24, just prior to the deadline established for the signing of the allotment certificates in connection with the wheat production and parity price guarantee program. Incidentally, it was delivered on the eve of the start of the Kansas Farmers Union membership campaign. This is significant, in that the Kansas campaign—marks the beginning of a new era of farm organization strength in this state, while Mr. Wallace's talk indicates a new appreciation, by the government itself, of the necessity and influence of farm organization.

At this time, said Mr. Wallace, when this country faces a world situation without precedent in its history, some of our deepest inherited convictions will have to be abandoned. Many beliefs, always taken for granted, will have to be translated into modern terms. We can't go on, he said, as neighbors, yet fiercely competing with each other, dog eat dog. He continued:

"The world is all one piece of ground. All civilized people are part of an inter-dependent community. When men and nations work against each other blindly and combatively, the end of it is ruin and despair. When they begin to fit their farming operations and their business activities into a modern, cooperative design, one that gives everyone a chance to make a living and enjoy a civilized degree of security and leisure, then they are looking toward a better day.

"Here in the United States we are coming to the end of our first year's wheat adjustment effort. It has been a campaign of reason, quietly conducted. The purpose has been to get American farmers to look beyond their line fences at the world wheat situation, and to sow their wheat together on a sensible, prearranged production schedule, geared to world demand.

"One million, two hundred thousand American farmers grow wheat. Before the adjustment campaign closes, tomorrow night, we have reason to hope that nearly a million of them in 42 states will have signed the Government's adustment contract, and enrolled themselves in a thousand or more county wheat adjustment associations, organized to help build a firm basis under farm and general prosperity, for the long pull.

"This year's plan, which has been

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Parable on Division of Labor

There was once a community composed of about 20 members. It was found as this little community went along, that those therein were especially adapted for certain work. It came to the point where it was found that a few could till the fields and produce enough for the twenty, providing that the remainder served the other needs of the community. At the time the story begins there were:

Five producing the fruits of the field;

Five marketing the implements of production for farm and home;

Five building and carrying for the community, and

Five attending to its other needs—teaching, preaching, doctoring, etc. This was all an ideal arrangement as long as all ate at a common table and shared alike in what was produced in field and factory, but it wasn't so good when those who were making the implements got together and said: "We are indispensable to the community. The field men could not keep up their production if we ceased to work."

Acting on this reasoning those of the factories joined together and said to those in the fields; "You are not giving us sufficient for our work. We want a greater portion of what you grow or we will cease to supply you or the community with tools, or goods from our shops." They went to each man in the field separately, because each had his own field, and there was no time to spare for consultation with those of other distant fields. Each was induced, therefore, by the combined threats and arguments of the tool makers to agree to work a little longer in the fields each day and give the increased amount of product resulting to the tool makers.

A common table was no longer possible. Distribution was no longer equal. The other members of the community decided that they too were worthy of a greater share of what was produced in field and factory, and they combined to get it.

Now there came a time when crops were poor and the workers of the fields could not give the portion of the crops demanded by the tool makers the teachers, the doctor and all others of the community and have sufficient left for their own living. They petitioned those who had the surplus, saying: "You have more than you need. We have not enough on which to live. Reduce your demands that we may live to produce a better crop next year, otherwise we must cease to work the farms."

The tool makers and others realized that it would be bad for them if the field workers were unable to carry on their work, but they were loath to give up what they considered as their own. Suddenly a bright idea came to them. They went to the tillers of the soil and said, "You have fallen down on the job. You ask for assistance. We have decided to help you out. We will give you the means of living this year, and if you live humbly and work very hard, you will be

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CULTIVATION DOESN'T HELP A DEAD PLANT

You can fertilize the ground, provide the proper moisture and get the right amount of sunshine, but all this won't help a stalk of wheat or corn, or blade of grass, if that plant is dead. It has to be able to receive and utilize the cultivation—it has to have a spark of life—if it grows or is benefitted.

A FARMERS UNION MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN SPEAKER

or team of workers can do a community no good if that community does not respond. All of which means that, after all, the local and county Farmers Union workers really have the big job to do in the Farmers Union membership campaign. If the campaign stops with the appearance of the outside speakers and workers, the campaign will fall short of what it should accomplish. But if the home folks take hold of the work in the right way, the campaign and the work will flourish and will bear fruit in the form of greatly increased membership.

Schedule of Meetings

We are printing again the schedule of meetings during the Membership Campaign from Thursday on. Keep the date and place of the meeting in your territory in mind and do your bit to get out a crowd to hear the speakers coming into your county. They will recite a record of Farmers Union achievements you'll be proud of; an array of facts that should make every producer who hears them ready to affiliate for life:

Thursday, September 28

Rush County — LaCrosse, Court House, 8 p. m.
Cowley County — Winfield High School, 8 p. m.
Nemaha County—Seneca, City Hall, 8 p. m.
Graham County—Hill City Court House, 8 p. m.
Trego County—WaKeeney, Court House, 8 p. m.
Johnson County — Sharon School House, 8 p. m. Five miles south of Olathe.
Jackson County — Delia, Grade School, 8 p. m.
Anderson County—Welda, 8 p. m. (Regular County Meeting)
Gove County—Quinter, 8 p. m.
Coffey County—Meeting near Burlington.
Shawnee County—Topeka, Garfield Park, All Day Picnic, Basket Dinner noon, speaking afternoon.
Sheridan County—Hoxie, Palace Theatre, 2 o'clock afternoon.

Friday, September 29

Lane County—Healy, I. O. O. F. Hall, 8 p. m.
Brown County—Robinson, 8 p. m.
Thomas County — Colby Baptist church, 8 p. m.
Linn County—Parker, High School, 8 p. m.
Jefferson County — Arrangements not complete.
Woodson County—Toronto, High School, 8 p. m.
Logan County—Page City, School House, 8 p. m.
Miami County—Paola, 8 p. m.
Leavenworth County—McLouth, 8 p. m.
Wallace County—Arrangements not complete.

Saturday, September 30

Scott County—Arrangements not complete.
Cherokee County — Arrangements not complete.
Douglas County—Pleasant Valley School House, 8 p. m.
Doniphan County — Arrangements not complete.
Sherman County — Edson School House, 8 p. m.
Crawford County—Brazilton School House, 8 p. m.
Atchison County—Lancaster, 8 p. m.
Labette County—Altamont, 8 p. m.
Allen County—Allen Center School House, 3½ miles southwest LaHarpe, 8 p. m.
Neosho County—St. Paul, 8 p. m.

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1933

THE NEED ALWAYS EXISTS

"There will always be a need for meetings of farmers at the crossroad's schoolhouse."

It was Cal Ward speaking. He was addressing the men who are now busy carrying back to more than half the counties of the state the plans for the Membership Campaign.

Here is a truth we often forget. The problems of an industry are never all solved. New ones are arising from time to time, and old ones, or old ones in new clothing, are coming up from time to time.

There have been trade associations for scores of years, and there will continue to be. The labor groups have been in various stages of organization for many, many years, and today they face even greater problems than at any time in their history.

So it is with farm organizations. Their membership has been waxing and waning, alternately, through the years, but the need for them has increased steadily as a mounting population has increased the complexity of economic problems.

"There will always be a need for meetings of farmers at the crossroad's schoolhouse."

Keeping the Membership

Food and entertainment, mixed in the right proportions with Farmers Union philosophy, is the recipe being used by the Stafford County organization in keeping its membership alive and interested. The meetings are held in a community meeting place located in the country. That is always better, according to Bert Winchester than to attempt to hold a farm meeting in town. The programs are run off on schedule, and there is a great variety in the musical and speaking programs, with local talent used for the most part. It is surprising the number of men and women and boys and girls on the farms in any county who can contribute much that is worth while to such programs. A flexible state-wide pattern for entertainment and economic discussion, that can be applied to every county in which a Farmers Union organization exists, would go far, no doubt, toward keeping such groups alive, growing and active. It is one thing to organize a local or a county unit; it is quite another thing to keep it functioning as it should. Only by such a setup can the younger folk, who are to carry on this work tomorrow, be educated to the need of a virile class organization.

We'll Never Go Back

These have been discouraging times to any organization that has depended on membership and the payment of dues for support. But with the farm organizations there is always a note of encouragement in this fact: The farmer, after a taste of power that organization brings, is never going back for long to the old ways of doing business. That much is sure. He organized in the beginning in protest at the exploitation that always goes on between the organized and the unorganized. He will never submit to the unconscionable margins that uesd to be taken off his products in the old days. The cooperatives, and the general farm groups backing them, have reduced the handling margin on grain, cream, livestock and other products and services to the narrowest point in history. What assurance has the producer that the old days would not return again if he allowed his own organizations to die? He hasn't any, in fact. That is the reason the farmer with foresight is staying with his class group through thick and thin, whether dividends come back or not, because he knows there is an intangible gain from organized action that is worth dollars and cents to him. After a cooperative has reduced margins to the vanishing point, it cannot make the showing in dividends that it made in the beginning, naturally, but the gain is there just the same. A farmer should have a good memory. He should recall how conditions used to be before his own crowd entered the field. The man who knows these things thoroughly, is nine times out of ten the fellow who **"stays hitched."**

How Organization Helped

One of the richest agricultural counties in Kansas is calling for relief now for farmers and city dwellers. And winter isn't here yet! Out in the dry farming sections of eastern Colorado the farmer there found it all but impossible to attend meetings where the domestic allotment plan was being explained. Scores of them didn't have money enough to buy licenses for their cars; others didn't have the ready cash to buy gasoline, or money enough to replace a weak tire. They got to the meetings by being neighborly, by consolidating their slender resources.

Now what would the condition of such men have been this winter had their allotments been based on production of wheat in 1933, when 12,000 farmers in Kansas alone were cropless this year? The Red Cross would have been the only thing between thousands and starvation. Yet the allotments might have been based on production for 1933, instead of the three-year average, 1930-32, had it not been for the protests of organized agriculture; had it not been for your own Farmers Union.

It may get tiresome to hear the praises of your own organization sung in every issue, but it isn't any more tiresome than is the attitude of the farmer who reaps the benefit but who doesn't see the need of a general farm organization. Whether he is doing it intentionally or not, the farmer who "rides free" is an ordinary "hitch-hiker." He may not be less intelligent than the farmer who believes in and supports organized effort, but to the extent that he hasn't sensed the significance of the movement, just to that extent is he a brake on the wheels of progress.

Every man of intelligence, in any position of leadership, who isn't doing his share to free agriculture from the economic bondage that has characterized it from the beginning, should be the subject of prayer, offered up whenever and wherever good people meet.

JOIN THE FARMERS UNION

The Farmers Union is putting on a drive for membership at the psychological time. It should be evident to all farmers who do not belong to a farm organization that if they expect to receive their fair share of the national income they must be organized. Unorganized agriculture has as little chance to get anywhere as a maverick with a bunch of cattle rustlers after it. All farmers should carry the brand of some farm organizations. Farm organizations in the past have had a difficult time getting any place in Washington because the membership did not represent sufficient votes. It is only in the last two or three years that the farm strength is making itself evident in Washington. If all farmers would belong to some organization the legislature in Washington would be largely moulded by agriculture.

With industry, commerce and labor organizing more intensively than ever it makes it more necessary that all agriculture become identified with one of the three leading farm organizations, the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau or the Grange. Of the three the Farmers Union is the most militant and aggressive. Under present conditions only the ones that are out with a two-fisted program and have enough intestinal fortitude to put through their programs will be of any value. Cal Ward, with the backing of the Kansas Farmers Union was especially helpful in getting through the agricultural adjustment act. If the membership of the Farmers Union in Kansas could be doubled it would give Cal Ward that much more power to help put through a farm program that would be helpful not only to the wheat, corn, hog and cattle farmer, but also to the poultry and dairy interests. The small membership fee is nothing compared to the dividends that will come back to the farmer. Joining should not be postponed as the next session of congress will convene in a short time and the farmers had better have their organized punch ready for them.

The Kansas Farmers Union, under the leadership of Mr. Ward has a liberal program, but at the same time Ward is keeping his feet firmly on the ground and is not advocating a destructive or impossible plan.—The Salina Journal, September 25.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING NOTES

Notes gathered from hither and yon, but applicable to YOUR farm or community.

September 12, 1933

On the last day of August, this year, organized grain growers of Saskatchewan, Canada, paid the final installment on an original debt of $11,061,269, thereby gaining clear title to 451 country elevators, several terminals, a head office buildng at Regina, a transfer house or two at Buffalo, and other property purchased in 1926 from the old Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company. Here is proof again that farmers can acquire title to all the machinery they need in a complete marketing program when they support their cooperative unflinchingly through the years. When the obligation was assumed seven years ago, the critics were free to predict the debt never would be paid. It has been paid in full by ordinary deductions from the wheat of growers; deductions that would have been made had they sold their grain through any other channel. Farmers in this country who deliver their grain to local and regional cooperatives affiliated with Farmers National Grain Corporation are acquiring physical facilities in the same way. It is possible only through organization.

Wages for skilled workers in this country once ranged from $6.75 to $10.50 per week, with hours from "sunrise to sunset," says a booklet recently issued by the United States department of labor for distribution at A Century of Progress in Chicago. Organization has increased wages, shortened hours and improved working conditions, says the booklet, which, by comparing the status of laborers then with their positions now, shows clearly the great progress the labor movement has made. Paralleling that progress, to those who know the abuses that used to exist in the distribution of farm products, is the rapid advancement of the farmers' own cooperatives and the big improvement in marketing practices that has followed as a result. Both movements were called into being by abuses, and both, in spite of mistakes and setbacks, have gained title to better things for their supporters. One must know conditions as they used to exist to appreciate and correctly appraise the truly remarkable achievements of either group.

At the head of its editorial page, the Northwestern Miller carries a paragraph demanding repeal of the processing tax on flour, declaring it unfair and a burden to distressed consumers. It should not stop there, suggests Harry N. Owen, editor of a farm paper in St. Paul, Minn., but should demand he repeal of all tariffs, which do to the distressed people exactly what it says the processing tax does. If the principle of the protective tariff is correct—increasing the cost of goods to the people in order that manufacturers can pay higher wages—then there can be no quarrel with the processing tax, Mr. Owen continues. The processing tax seeks to increase the farmers' incomes so they can buy more of the products of protected factories so the owners can, if they feel like it, pay their workers more. The processing tax, he concludes, is an attempt to extend to agriculture some of the special privileges that have been granted industry for more than a century.

In dismissing recently the petition for injunction against Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, to prevent him from enforcing the Chicago milk agreement under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Justice D. W. O'Donoghue, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, said "The court finds that a national emergency exists and that the welfare of the people and the very existence of the government itself are in peril. The day has passed when absolute vested rights in contract or property are to be regarded as sacrosanct or above the law. Neither the necessities of life nor commodities affected with public interest can any longer be left to ruthless competition or selfish greed for their production or distribution." Milk dealers who sought the petition have served notice of appeal to the United States Supreme Court. And that tribunal, incidentally, when it convenes again, is faced with making the most momentous decisions it has been called on to make in this century.

EMERGENCY HOG PROGRAM GETTING GROWER SUPPORT

(continued from page 1)

beginning to believe that most of the little pigs came to market. On Tuesday, August 22, word was received from the United States Department of Agriculture, that the government emergency hog program would begin the following day, Wednesday, August 23rd. This information was immediately published in all papars and was broadcast over radio stations, so that on the day the government began purchasing pigs, these markets which were designated to receive them were flooded.

At Kansas City the first day's receipts were not so large. However, the following three days of the first week receipts rose to such proportions that facilities for handling them were entirely inadequate. The inflow of pigs was such that it brought about conditions which have never been paralleled at the Kansas City yards. Arrivals were coming by both rail and truck, and the Stock Yards Company was doing everything in its power to provide sufficient pen room for them, but it was but a day or two until all the pens in the hog yards were filled. With pigs still arriving it became necessary to yard them in other parts of the vast yards. Packing plants were only able to handle a limited number of pigs per day, and naturally during the first week, the holdover every night was enormous.

Employees at the truck-in chutes were working hard and fast. However, so many pigs were arriving by truck that many trucks stood in line as long as eight and ten hours. Naturally something had to be done to curtail the receipts of pigs so a meeting was called by the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange and other interests on Saturday, August 26th, which, incidentally, was the first time that a Saturlay afternoon meeting of the commission men had ever been held. At this meeting a committee was appointed consisting of representatives of the cooperatives, the Live Stock Exchange, and the Kansas City Stock Yards Company. Mr. George W. Hobbs, Manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company was appointed as one to present the cooperatives. This committee received instructions to work with the packing interests and the Government employees to ascertain just how many pigs could be handled each day, and to outline some plan whereby only that number of pigs would arrive on the market. This number was set at twenty thousand per day, and each commission firm on the Kansas City yards was given a percentage of that number to handle.

To begin with the plan was arranged so that pigs weighing under 80 pounds could not come to the Kansas City yards unless the owner had been given a permit from a commission firm. However, pigs weighing over 80 pounds were allowed to come to market without a permit. This plan was tried out for a few days, but it was found that the rules would have to be made more rigid, and consequently an order was issued by the committee that all pigs, regardless of weight, could not be unloaded at the Kansas City stock yards without a permit. This plan worked out successfully, and receipts at the Kansas City yards were held within the limit which could be handled by the packing interests.

Sows which are due to farrow are being bought by the Government at market price plus $4.00 per head. These sows must show pregnant condition plainly or they will not be accepted. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry has placed inspectors at every scale in the yards, their duty being to see that no pigs weighing under 25 pounds or over 100 pounds are weighed to the account of the government, and also to inspect the sows and decide whether they are eligible to receive the $4.00 bonus. The decision of these inspectors is final and there is no reecourse.

The patrons of the Kansas City market have received the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, and the government inspectors have been extremely fair in their decisions.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company has made every effort to handle government pigs for its regular customers. Thousands of letters have arrived at its office requesting permits, and as many of these as it is possible to handle with the limit of a certain number each day, it is impossible to issue permits to cover all of the pigs on which we have received applications. These permits when they are issued must be issued in the name of the exact number of head he wishes to ship and his post office, so that the records may be checked by the government. At first there was naturally a great deal of speculation, because at that time it was not necessary for the shippers to secure permits. However, it was not the idea of the department of agriculture to allow speculators to make an unreasonable profit out of this program, and shortly after it got under way orders were issued that permits must be made out in the name of the bona fide owner of the pigs. This system has eliminated a great deal of the speculation, and has enabled the producer to receive every penny allowed by the government for this program.

The farmers in this country have certainly cooperated with the department of agriculture in the emergency hog program, and the original quota of four million was raised to practically six million head. It is the hope of Secretary Wallace that this program will increase the price of live hogs materially, and there is no question but what it will have some effect in the immediate future.

PARABLE ON DIVISION OF LABOR

(continued from page 1)

able to return to us out of the next crop what we let you have, and just to show that you appreciate our generosity you may add one pound extra for every twelve we give you now."

It was so agreed. But the next crop also was poor. The soil was sadly depleted of its fertility, and the tillers were in a very bad way. In order to fulfill their agreement with those who had loaned to them, they gave their entire crop, and again sought for the means of livelyhood by borrowing from other members of the community.

There happened to be one of the field workers who did some thinking as he toiled. He said to himself, "This is not right. We, the tillers, are not getting a square deal. We must get together and see that we get what is justly ours." He approached the other tillers with his arguments. Some agreed with him and some merely scoffed to think that they could do anything for themselves against all those to whom they now had pledged the fruits of their labor for an indefinite period. These latter could not join with their fellow tillers.

Some there were who fell in with the idea, but after hearing one of the tool makers say that the leader of the tillers was just seeeking gain for himself, and that his place was on the farm, not stirring up dissatisfaction among the workers, they refused to support the movement any more. The thinker was almost alone. He struggled on and by his perseverance was able to persuade another of the tillers that they must work together or they would lose everything. These two were able to give such publicity to their wrongs that some of the most glaring of them were alleviated. But the system of doing business remained the same.

New schemes were constantly being devised to extract from the tillers all they produced. One of them lost his wife and he had to pledge a whole year's labor in order to give her what custom demanded, a decent burial There were many predatory ideas evolved, all of which left the tillers poorer and more greatly obligated to the other members of the community. They were helpless and almost devoid of hope. They appealed to the ruler but redress was never permanent. They could not carry on. There was none to whom they could go for wise counsel. They had lost faith. There was none to whom they could go who would help them. They tried them all. There was none—save themselves, but did they ever think of doing something for themselves? Now did they?

—"The Scoop Shovel."

LEMKE SPEAKS FOR PROVISIONS IN FRAZIER BILL

(continued from page 1)

debtedness three-fifths in 47 years. Let us see how that is accomplished. Let us suppose that this farmer could find someone that could loan him the $10,000 and save his home at 6 per cent interest straight. Then in 47 years he would have paid $28,000 in interest and still owe the original $10,000, making $38,000 for what he can get under the Frazier Bill for $14,100. In other words, the Frazier Bill will give this farmer $24,000 new purchasing power within the 47 years. What does that mean to you business and professional men and women? It means that this farmer will again buy paint to paint his home, that he will buy the things that he is so much in need of, and that the wheels of progress will start moving. . ."

CAPITOL COMMENT

By Special Topeka Correspondent.

Minimum rates for contract carriers will be considered at a hearing scheduled by the state corporation commission at Topeka for September 25. The commission, empowered by the 1933 session of the legislature to supervise contract carrier trucking rates, is now taking steps in that direction. Conferences with contract carriers are being held in various parts of the state. One conference will be held in Wichita on September 19 and one in Hutchinson on September 20. Conferences were held earlier in Topeka, Chanute and Salina. At each meeting contract carriers are invited to send representatives to the hearing scheduled for September 25.

The re-employment service, organized to put men to work on public projects, has spread over a large part of the state in recent weeks. Under the direction of Samuel Wilson, federal director for Kansas, the re-employment service has been set up in approximately 70 counties. Men were put to work through this service in one county late last week. Bids were opened in Marion county last week, and in a number of western counties this week, making it possible to award contracts on highway construction, coming under federal public works. Employment is to follow as soon as the contracts can be let and work orders issued.

Fire losses for August dropped to the unusually low level of $71,924 according to the monthly loss report sponsored by the fire division of the department of inspections and registration. Losses reported in August, 1932 totalled $468,562. The smallest damage during the past year were recorded in May 1933 when $153,267 of property was reported burned. This is the second monthly report put out under the new department of inspections and registration which, on July 1, took over the duties of three former departments including the former office of the state fire marshal.

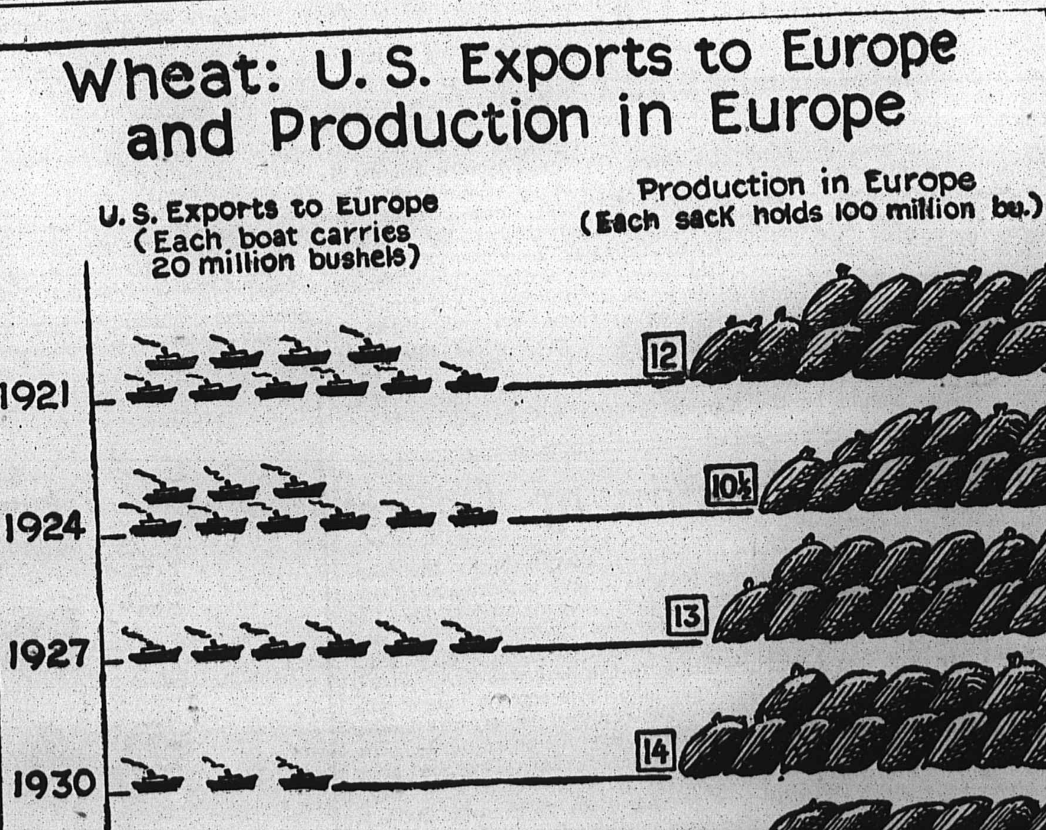
A conference of all inspectors working under the new department of inspections and registration was called early last week by A. W. 'Bert' Logan, director. The 22 inspectors received special instruction in doing combined inspecting necessary under the new department which has consolidated activities of the former oil inspection department, the hotel commission and the fire marshal's office. Each inspector reviewed his accomplishments since July 1. Director Logan stressed the importance of doing efficient inspection work and also collecting the fees and taxes handled by the department. The director explained that last year nearly $6,000,000 was lost to the state because the cigarette tax was not properly collected and thus made it necessary to levy direct taxes on property that would otherwise be needed. He pointed out that in August, 1933, cigarette tax collections in three counties jumped $1,100 ahead of the previous month, and insisted that efficient inspection and cooperation by county attorneys and local officials would invariably result in better collections and much saving to the state. The need for local cooperation, particularly by county attorneys, was brought out in the conference.

Dr. Earle G. Brown, secretary of the state board of health, who has just returned from a medical conference in St. Louis called to study the sleeping sickness epidemic running in St. Louis, advised that there has been a slight increase the past month in numbers of sleeping sickness cases in Kansas. There are something like 40 cases in the state covering a widely scattered area. Up until July there were five fatalities in the state. The number for August was not definitely known. Dr. Brown is reviewing the general health situation of the state before the quarterly meeting of the state health board this week.

Some improvements in Kansas crop conditions are shown in the monthly crop report issued by the state board of agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This includes some increase in the forecast for the state's corn crop estimated at 97,617,000 bushels in August. Last year the crop was 136,197,000 bushels. Throughout the state considerable improvement was reported in pasture conditons and the general feed situation. Rains have practically covered the state, including the southwest, assured winter pasture in most parts and some fall feed crops.

Recent improvements in business conditions are encouraging for a number of reasons. They represent a definite movement to overcome the depression in the United States. However, the improvement has not been confined to the United States but has occurred in other important countries, such as France and Germany. Perhaps most important to this country is the apparent willingness of the majority of the people to make a concerted effort to overcome the obstacles in the way of recovery.

Late fall plowing is often found to be a profitable practice in preparing land for spring crops. Be careful of plow adjustments and the hitch. Neglecting these two points may make a plow pull one-third heavier.



WHEN Europe produces more wheat for herself she buys less from the United States. That is the feature of the world wheat problem that this chart shows. For instance, in 1921, when many wheat ships were busy carrying the bread grain to Europe, that continent produced only 1,200,000,000 bushels. Since 1927, European countries have been producing more and more of their own wheat and the wheat traffic across the Atlantic has slowed up. In fact, efforts of European countries to supply their needs, and their buying wheat from other countries has just about cut off our wheat exports, as the lone boat for 1933 represented in the chart indicates. The United States doesn't want to withdraw from the export trade, but rather than have grain pile up in the United States or be sold at less than cost, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has begun a wheat plan which will reduce acreage in the United States and bring production down to the point where it can all be marketed at a profit to the farmer.

The United States department of agriculture lists Kansas as producing an average of better than 169,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, five per cent of which, according to figures of Kansas State College, is consumed by Kansans in the form of flour.

In view of that fact, it is apparent that the Kansas wheat grower is in need of an outside market for a large part of his annual crop and is vitally concerned over such export situations, as the accompanying illustration represents. If exports to Europe, which dropped from 180,000,000 bushels in 1924 to 20,000,000 bushels in 1933, continue at such a low ebb, the Kansas farmer cannot continue to produce so much more wheat than is needed without adding to the burdensome surplus.

It is to remedy just such situations as this that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is calling for a 15 per cent acreage reduction under the provisions of the wheat allotment plan.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced that the deadline for signing of wheat allotment applications, which was scheduled to end September 25, has been exttended indefinitely.

Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience, in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Junior Cooperators:

I believe I'll tell you something about the Hall of Religion at the Century of Progress Fair in Chicago, this week. This building is very unique, for it strives to express the spirit of modernism, that is, the voice of the Fair, and the more mellow, traditional spirit of holy things.

Upon the chimes in the tower of this building are played religious melodies and within is a quiet chamber, a chapel of meditation and prayer. Here, the followers of many faiths tel the story of man's rise through religion. Jew and Gentile, Baptist and Methodist, Presbyterian and Lutheran, Christian Scientist and Episcopalian, join.

Here we see one of the rarest relics of Christianity; the silver Chalice of Antioch. Only once since being brought to America 19 years ago, has it left a strong box in New York. Then it was lent to the Louvre in Paris. Its value is inestimable and it is heavily insured. Archeologists, biblical scholars, writers and artists who have studied this Chalice pronounce it to be the earliest object connected with the Eucharist. It was found in Antioch, Syria, by Arabs digging in the ruins of what had been, once, a great city. With it were other religious pieces also on exhibit. The chalice stands 7.56 inches high and would hold about two quarts of liquid. All students agree that it was made by a very great artist. On it are presented in beautifully sculptured figures, two scenes of the Christ, each surrounded by five of his followers. One shows Jesus as a mature, yet young man, beardless, dignified, clothed in a toga. Below him are Paul and Peter; above, at left and right, are James and Thaddeus. Behind Paul is an old wrinkled man, St. Andrew, brother of John.

The other group shows Jesus as a boy holding in his hand the scroll of the law on two staffs; Matthew Mark, Luke and John sit around him and behind Matthew is St. James, brother of John.

The building is entered through a door over which are the words "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation." You walk into an octagonal rotunda, the walls of which are adorned with murals, representing the world's best known religions.

Quite a few Juniors have written that they were planning to go, or had gone, to the Fair. I wish those of you who have time would write me about your experiences there—what things impressed you the most, and which you think you'll remember longest.

And those of you who haven't written for some time—remember, I'm expecting to hear from you.

Aunt Patience.

Jamestown, Kans., Sept. 8, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I would like to be a member of your club. Please help me find my twin. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is March 16. Please send me a pin. It has been hot out here. For pets I have a dog, 2 cats and 7 little pigs.

Your friend,
Norma Carr.

P. S. I would like the forget-me-not.

Dear Norma: I'm fine, to, and we're glad to welcome you as a new member of our Club. I'll be watching for your twin and you must, too. Your pin will be sent very soon and I've placed your name with the others who have chosen the forget-me-not.

—Aunt Patience.

—o—

Jamestown, Kans., Sept. 8, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I'm not feeling good. Please send me a pin. I am 1 years old and in the second grade. My birthday is January 20. It is hot out here. I read the letters in the paper every week. I want the forget-me-not for the club flower. For pets I have a dog, two cats. I have a little pig that is spotted. I like him very much.

Your friend,
Jean Carr.

Dear Jean: I'm sorry you're not feeling well—I'm very well, except for the fact that I've been having hay fever. However, that will be gone when frost comes. I'll send your pin at once and I'm glad that you always read the letters. What is your little pig's name? I'll try to find a twin for you—you mustn't forget to look, too. And another forget-me-not vote—I hope we'll hear from you soon again. —Aunt Patience.

—o—

Jamestown, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to become a member of your club. I know Mary Camilla Shuss because she is my cousin. She goes to my school and is in my grade. My birthday is February 18 and I am eight years old. I will vote for the Sunflower. I am in the fourth grade. My daddy is a member of the Farmers Union.

Your new member,
Barbara Hanson.

Dear Barbara: I was very glad to get your letter and to know that you wished to become a Junior Cooperator. We'll send your pin right away—and I've added your vote to those for the sunflower. We'll expect to hear from you again soon. Aunt Patience.

—o—

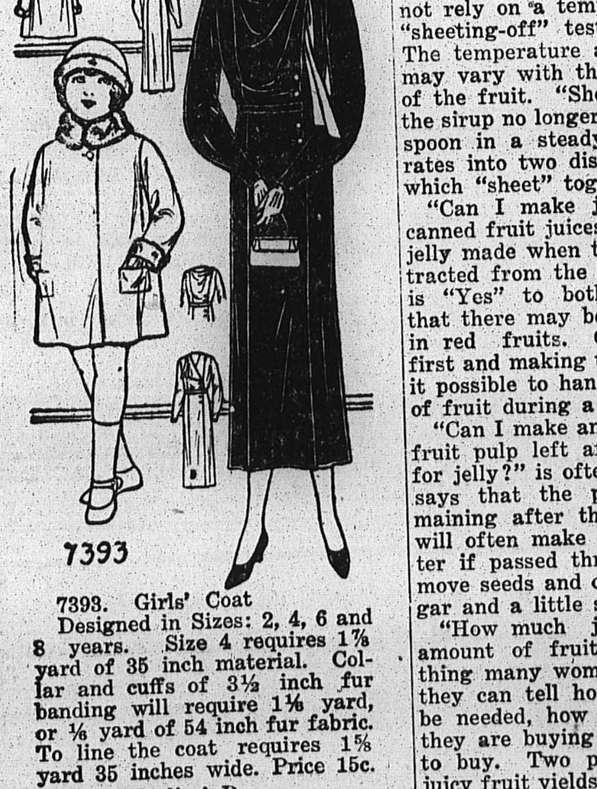
Codell, Kans., Aug. 23, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. It will soon be time for school to start again, won't it? I stayed up to my uncle's a week and had a very nice time. For pets I have two dogs and two cats. Have you found my twin yet? I think you have forgotten me. It has been so long since I wrote, but I have been busy. I am sending my little twin sister's name in for the cradle roll. Their names are Hilda Irene and Hilma Ilene Dougherty. They will be three years old November 24th.

Love from
Elenor Dougherty.

Dear Eleanor: No, indeed, I haven't forgotten you, and I've been wondering when I'd hear from you again. I'm glad to have your little twin sisters' names for the Cradle Roll and I've not been able to find your twin yet. We plan to have a lesson soon, so be sure to watch for it.—Aunt Patience.



7393. Girls' Coat

Designed in Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1⅞ yard of 35 inch material. Collar and cuffs of 3½ inch fur banding will require 1⅛ yard, or ⅛ yard of 54 inch fur fabric. To line the coat requires 1⅝ yard 35 inches wide. Price 15c.

7734. Ladies' Dress

Designed in Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust. Size 46 requires 4⅝ yards of 39 inch material, together with ⅞ yard of contrasting material for collar and revers facing if made as in the large view. Price 15c.

BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND WINTER 1933-34. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 230 designs of Misses' and Children's Patterns; also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Of Interest to Women

PROBLEMS IN JELLY MAKING

Every summer the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture receives many questions about jelly making. Some of the points are of general interest. For example, "Can I tell when jelly is done by using a therometer?"

Experience has shown that one cannot rely on a temperature test. The "sheeting-off" test is more reliable. The temperature at which it occurs may vary with the kind or condition of the fruit. "Sheeting off" is when the sirup no longer runs from the jelly spoon in a steady stream but separates into two distinct lines of drops which "sheet" together.

"Can I make jelly from my own canned fruit juices? Is it as good as jelly made when the juice is first extracted from the fruit?" The answer is "Yes" to both questions, except that there may be some loss of color in red fruits. Canning the juice first and making the jelly later makes it possible to handle larger quantities of fruit during a rush season.

"Can I make any use of the mashed fruit pulp left after extracting juice for jelly?" is often asked The Bureau says that the pomace or pulp remaining after the juice is extracted will often make very good fruit butter if passed through a sieve to remove seeds and cooked down with sugar and a little spice.

"How much jelly does a given amount of fruit yield?" is another thing many women want to know, so they can tell how many glasses will be needed, how much sugar, and, if they are buying the fruit, how much to buy. Two pounds of prepared juicy fruit yields approximately 1 pint of juice. This made up with an equal quantity of sugar yields about 1½ pints of jelly.

EAST INDIAN PICKLES

8 crisp cucumbers (four inches) sliced.
1 medium onion, sliced.
4 tablespoons salt.
4 cups cold water.
1 cup cider vinegar.
3 tablespoons brown sugar.
1-4 teaspoon curry powder.
1-4 teaspoon celery seed.
1-16 teaspoon black pepper.
1 teaspoon mixed whole spices (cloves, cinnamon, allspice).

Select fresh, crisp cucumbers of uniform size. Wash carefully and slice one-fourth to one-eighth inch in thickness without peeling. Peel the onion and slice very thin or cut fine.

Place vegetables in a basin and cover with the water to which the salt has been added. Cover; let stand from twelve to twenty-four hours. After the vegetables have stood the required time in the brine, drain and rinse in cold water; drain thoroughly.

Pack in a hot, sterilized jar or jars. Measure vinegar, brown sugar into a saucepan; add the seasonings and a small bag containing the whole cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Bring to a boil; boil steadily ten minutes. Remove spice bag.

Stir vegetables well; pour the hot vinegar and seasonings into the jar to overflowing; adjust rubber and lid; seal.

PEACH COBBLER

1 cup peaches,
1-3 cup sugar,
1 tablespoon lemon juice,
1-4 teaspoon cinnamon,
½ cup water.

Blend peaches, sugar and juice. Add rest of ingredients, pour into shallow buttered baking dish. Cover with crust, make four holes in top and bake twenty-five minutes in slow oven.

PEACH BUTTER

4 cups sliced peaches.
3 cups sugar.
½ cup orange juice.
1-3 cup lemon juice.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
1-4 teaspoon cloves.

Mix ingredients and cook slowly forty minutes. Stir frequently. Pour into steriized jars and seal.

APPLE BUTTER

8 pounds apples,
7 cups sugar,
2 tablespoons cinnamon,
1 teaspoon cloves,
1 teaspoon nutmeg,
1-4 teaspoon salt,
2 quarts cider,
2 quarts water,

Wash, peel and core apples. Add cider and water and cook slowly until apples are very soft. Press through strainer or colander and add rest of ingredients. Cook until thick, stirring frequently. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal at once.

TEXAS CORN RELISH

Eighteen ears corn, cut off cob,
One good sized head cabbage, shredded,
One pound brown sugar,
Two large tablespoons salt,
Three or 4 red peppers,
One bunch celery, diced,
Two tablespoons mustard seed,
One tablespoon tumeric,
Two large onions, cut fine,
Two green peppers, cut fine,
Five cups vinegar,
Cook all together and seal hot. This is delicious.

The apple harvest will soon be here. If necessary, the ladders, lug boxes, and picking bags should be repaired. Apple washers should be ready for work in orchards that have an excessive spray residue on the fruit.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

A GROWING LOCAL

The regular monthly meeting of the Turkey Creek Farmers Union Local No. 1868, Wabaunsee county, met Wednesday evening, September 13 at the District 48 school house.

The meeting was called to order by President V. P. Hoobler, after which roll call and the minutes of the previous meeting were read.

The applications of John Bernritter, Jr. and his wife Lillian were presented, also balloted upon and reported favorably. They will be initiated next meeting.

We were very glad to have C. B. Thowe, of Alma, with us. After the meeting he gave a very interesting talk, which was much enjoyed.

The social committee served sandwiches, cake and coffee.

We extend a cordial invitation to all members of other Locals to meet with us. Would also be pleased to have more of our home members attend. Next meeting October 11.

MEETING IN NEMAHA COUNTY

The Nemaha county annual meeting will be held at Seneca on Wednesday October 4. It will be an all day meeting with the morning session beginning at 10 o'clock. The regular routine of business will be taken care of in the morning including election of officers and election of delegate to state convention at Lawrence, October 24-27.

In the afternoon President Cal Ward will be with us as principal speaker and we can be assured that he will have a message well worth hearing. Let us make this a rousing meeting. Your attendance is urged.

ELDON T. HARDEN,
County Secretary.

WALLACE APPEALS FARMERS TO LOOK BEYOND LINE FENCE

(continued from page 1)

arranged in world accord, calls for each American farmer to sow for next year's harvest 15 percent less wheat than he has in the past. It is a program that in the face of need breaks sharply with long-established habits of thought. To sow less wheat at a time when throughout the world people are out of work and hungry—that is not an easy proposal to understand. The facts are harsh and unpalatable. Too much wheat diminishes farm buying power. Diminished farm buying power closes factories and helps throw millions of people out of work. Because these millions of people are out of work they have no money. When in this modern commercial world you have no money, you go hungry, even in the shadow of mountainous surpluses of food.

"People on farms and people in cities who fear that our production control programs will increase the number of hungry mouths simply do not understand the world situation that exists today. Piling up a wheat surplus to three times the normal as we have done in the past four years makes more hungry mouths rather than less. It took the wheat farmer off the market as a buyer of goods, and the depression spread. It spread to all other farmers, then to those whose business depends directly upon farm custom, and finally to Wall Street and the Loop. No business can keep on hiring people and making money when the buying power of the nation is off balance at the base.

"From the long-time point of view we know that we must either restore world trade or else permanently take out of use the 40 million surplus acres which were planted during the wartime boom. As things are now, those 40 million acres breed nothing but confusion, poverty, and waste. As long as we remain a creditor nation, with high tariff policies, refusing to accept foreign goods in payment, those acres should not be tilled. Until our people have the vision to adopt a long-time world trading policy which is in keeping with our position as creditors, we must engage in the delicate processes of adjusting basic production downward.

"We took more than a fourth of our national cotton acreage out of cotton this year. Next year we shall plant not 40 million acres of cotton, but only about 25 million acres. We are reducing our fall pig crop to the extent of about five million head, and arranging with Harry Hopkins of the Federal Relief Administration to get as much as possible of that meat to the unemployed. In this way we are going to see if we can't raise the farm standard of living and at the same time see that those on relief rolls are better fed. Next year, we must face the problem of getting nearly 20 million surplus acres out of corn. As we go along, we hope more to combine this form of basic relief for agriculture with an increasing degree of hunger-relief for the unemployed.

"The reason we urged reduction was obvious. What Premier Mussolini has called the Battle of the Wheat, which followed the Great War, had piled up in the leading wheat producing countries a world wheat surplus of 640 million bushels, commercially obstructive; and therefore wasted. Worse than wasted; for this wheat not only was failing to feed the hungry, it was stemming that circulation of goods and services which is the life of trade.

"This interdependent world lives only by exchange. Foods become goods and fill empty stomachs only when they move in the channels of trade. When goods are overproduced, the pressure of supply on price falls to a point where things either do not move at all, or move very sluggishly. Clots form. The circuit flow of prosperity is broken The arteries of trade are clogged. Economic paralysis sets in. Pumped-up nationalistic pressure, and a boom psychology, may delay the process, but not forever. If you doubt it, think back to last winter, when we had the largest wheat carryover and the longest breadlines in our history.

"These are facts. It gives me faith in the democratic idea when I think how in our American wheat adjustment campaign, these facts were taken to the farthest farm by more than thirty thousand men and women, most of them farmers themselves. The word was spread by car, telephone, radio, press and pamphlet. To some remote places it was carried by farmer committeemen traveling horseback, muleback, or afoot. Then the arguments started; and the people threshed the thing out. Often while reading reports and signing letters here at a desk in Washington, I have wanted to be somewhere in Kansas, the Dakotas, Indiana, or Texas, traveling the back roads with the workers for wheat adjustment, hearing the arguments in thousands of cross-roads meetings, and across line fences, man to man.

"The American wheat plan as it has developed in the past few months has brought back into being in thousands of localities something very much like the old New England town-meeting, with farmers agreeing as neighbors to a pact of economic peace that will extend in considerable measure throughout all of the great wheat-producing nations of the world.

All Lost in War

"The Great War taught us that warfare settles nothing. Every one loses a war. The events of the past ten years have made men similarly aware that economic warfare never pays. Everyone is poorer in the end. The Battle of the Wheat of which I have spoken has been between nation and nation, and between farm and farm. Nation has sowed against nation, farmer against farmer, each one trying desperately to get out of the depression alone, and they all sank deeper into stagnation.

"The International Tariff Truce that was signed last spring did not put an end to economic warfare. It simply said that such warfare should not be extended to further fronts. The London wheat agreement on the other hand is a real treaty of economic peace. In it the nations of the world, wheat importers and exporters alike, agree that their previous policies need to be changed. And from now on the wheat policies for each major country will be part of one world-wide plan.

"In detail the agreement is complex, but in essence it is very simple. Exporting countries agree to hold down their production and exports until the excess supply of wheat has been used up. Importing countries agree to take no further steps to expand production or to decrease consumption. The nations of the world have solemnly agreed that for a time they will produce less wheat than is consumed until this great excess supply can be moved and used as food for hungry human beings throughout the world.

"I think that in the wheat plan we have reached the stage of deaing not merely with symptoms but with the underlying causes of the depression. The new social machinery and economic machinery we have set up for this purpose is crude. I have faith that the farmers themselves will invent and install improvements as they go along. Considering the immense acreage of staple crops that our wheat, cotton and corn adjustment efforts will divert to other uses, the need of continuous invention is plain. It is going to be a delicate but an exceedingly worthwhile job to get the present temporary programs over into a long-time land utilization program, one that will put all our lands to the best use possible, and assure a continuous and plentiful supply of food and clothing for which every one can afford to pay.

"Right now, we are going through profound readjustments; and there is naturally a great deal of impatience. I sympathize with that feeling, but we must continue to make these adjustments from the ground up. No amount of inflation, no dumping or stabilization efforts, no attempt at price-fixing will by themselves prove to be enough. Combined with production control, all these things might help us; but without that, they are only patchwork on structure that is badly off balance at base. I appeal not only to farmers but to all classes of our society to understand the necessarily fundamental nature of an adjusted farm production, and to realize that not in the success of such programs, but in their possible defeat, lies the danger of chaos and hunger.

CLASSIFIED ADS

PULLETS—COCKERELS. White Giants; Black Giants, Buff Minorcas.—The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Ks.

FARMERS WANTED, age 18 to 50, qualify for steady future Government jobs, $105-$175 a month Write today for valuable Free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis. Mo.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. Recleaned, $5 per bushel.—A. R. Robeson, Centralia, Kansas. 9-7c

LEAF TOBACCO for sale. 10 pounds for $1.50, postage paid. Chas. Smutek, Rt. 2, Portland, Tenn.

PSYCHIC POWER through God means success. LESSONS. Zane Davis, Moscow, Idaho. 10-19-p.

Don't Cheat Yourself!

—Ask yourself the question: When you buy "old line" products
—who "pockets" the profits?

—Cooperative Profits belong in your pocket. Cooperative Profits never become ammunition to fight what your Neighbors are doing through Cooperation.

Cooperative Products Are Good

Union Certified Petroleum Products

Coop Tires Tubes Batteries

—Are Cooperative Products.

—Do Your Part To Protect The Future of Consumers With Cooperation!!

UNION OIL COMPANY
(COOPERATIVE)
North Kansas City, Missouri

WHY NOT TRY
the 100 Per Cent Cooperative Plan

Of marketing your cream? Final settlement on or before the 15th of following month or advances weekly if you desire. Give it a TRIAL and you'll like it.

Address a card to either of the Association plants for more detailed information and shipping tags.

Farmers Union Cooperative
Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

Why Donate A PART OF YOUR LIVE STOCK PROFITS TO SOME ONE ELSE ?

The only thing new in live stock marketing is the development of a live stock commission firm OWNED AND OPERATED by FARMERS THEMSELVES.

It's called a COOPERATIVE firm. Through it, farmers market THEIR OWN products through THEIR OWN firm. The profits are THEIR OWN and they get to keep them. Your live stock is marketed AT COST.

It's fine to help others, but right now most farmers feel the need of KEEPING THEIR PROFITS THEMSELVES.

Market your next animal, truck load, car load or train load, through YOUR OWN FIRM.

Farmers Union Live Stock
Commission Co.

Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.
(Read the list of sales in this issue)

The Aladdin
"The Hotel with a Personality"

ONE RATE for ALL ROOMS
$2.00 SINGLE
Radio - Circulating Ice Water - Private Bath
IN EVERY ROOM
COFFEE SHOP
POPULAR PRICES
1213 WYANDOTTE ST.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

BE CAREFUL with FIRE—

FIRE IS A GOOD SERVANT—BUT IT'S A BAD MASTER. KEEP IT UNDER CONTROL BY SANE AND SIMPLE METHODS OF

PREVENTION

FIRE takes a toll of 10,000 LIVES and $500,000,000 EVERY YE AR

You cannot prevent others from having fires, but you CAN prevent fires on your own premises.

MISERY AND LOSS may come to you if you do not develop a habit of carefulness.

A little carelessness may allow FIRE to reach into your home and undo what you've built up during a lifetime.

If it's a flame, whether in a lantern, trash pile, lamp or match, or anywhere else—WATCH IT.

ALWAYS see that you are protected from loss. Call or write your nearest Farmers Union Insurance Co. agent.

The Farmers Union Mutual
Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA KANSAS

Offers you insurance protection against the hazards of Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail, and protects you with Automobile and Mercantile insurance.

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during the week of Sept. 15 to Sept 22 1933 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

Oscar Gamble—Anderson Co Ks—10 pigs 27	9.10
Paul Burchett—Woods Co Okla—39, 28	9.10
R L Seymour—Leavenworth Co Ks—6, 26	9.10
J H Beebe—Miami Co Ks—5, 30	9.10
E B Green—Neosho Co Ks—11,29	9.10
Clifton Dorman—Polk Co Mo—21,28	9.10
Larence Rice—Polk Co Mo—14, 30	9.10
J E Phillips—Anderson Co Ks—38,29	9.10
John Howell—Johnson Co Mo—20,27	9.10
John Osborne—Johnson Co Mo—5 30	9.10
Clarence Johnson—Crawford Co Ks—7, 34	8.85
Will Silver—Osage Co Ks—10, 35	8.85
Ray Washburn—Polk Co Mo—7,32	8.85
Henry Carroll—Polk Co Mo—7,35	8.85
Dave Chaney—Polk Co Mo—16,33	8.85
Ed Mauch, Mgr—Ness Co Ks—79 33	8.85
A R Johnson—Crawford Co Ks—30, 34	8.85
John Fisher—Jefferson Co Ks—5, 32	8.85
Elmer Markley—Osage Co Ks—15, 31	8.85
M A Poffenberger—Woods Co Okla—34, 35	8.85
C A Miller—Linn Co Ks—28, 32	8.85
S R Clegg—Henry Co Mo—18, 31	8.85
Chesley Gates—Henry Co Mo—15, 31	8.85
Frank Fast—Barton Co Mo—40, 34	8.85
C L Bartch—Neosho Co Ks—16,32	8.85
J L Ross—Anderson Co Ks—10,31	8.85
John Sloan—Anderson Co Ks—6, 31	8.85
G B Coates—Jasper Co Mo—8, 33	8.85
E L McCan, Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—41, 34	8.85
Chet Powell—Grundy Co Mo—9,34	8.85
J L Broyles—Grundy Co Mo—5, 34	8.60
Mart Simpson—Coffey Co Ks—15, 38	8.60
G H Shaw—Woods Co Ks—10,38	8.60
A L Fagg—Anderson Co Ks—38, 39	8.60
Lulu Bowles—Dade Co Mo—9, 37	8.60
Mont Drew—Leavenworth Co Ks—15,36	8.60
Roy Robinson—Leavenworth Co Ks—12,36	8.60
Bert Brown—Pettis Co Mo—32,40	8.60
Wilbur Goldsmith—Osage Co Ks—8, 40	8.60
Jess Green—Osage Co Ks—40,37	8.60
Henry Ross—Barton Co Mo—20,40	8.60
Chas Stieman—Neosho Co Ks—15, 38	8.60
N H Hill—Grundy Co Mo—15, 38	8.60
T E Wheeler—Barton Co Mo—7, 38	8.60
Craig Moore—Crawford Co Ks—15, 38	8.60
H. W. Devney—Geary Co Ks—31,40	8.60
Herbert A. Mouse—Henry Co Mo—38,40	8.60
P Phillips—Deleware Co Okla—23, 36	8.60
J C Knoe—Anderson Co Ks—6 ,36	8.60
J C Washburn—Jackson Co Mo—5, 36	8.60
Chas Record—Allen Co Ks—12, 37	8.60
Garrett Fasckey—Allen Co Ks—5, 38	8.60
Jack Gilkerson—Johnson Co Mo—17, 38	8.60
Ed Adams—Johnson Co Mo—28, 39	8.60
Dan Walker—Henry Co Mo—14,37	8.60
Harry Hughes—Deleware Co Okla—18, 38	8.60
Penokee F U—Graham Co Ks—201, 36	8.60
John Funnell—Osage Co Ks—15, 38	8.60
J H Emory—Polk Co Mo—7,38	8.60
Francis Herynk—Anderson Co Ks—11, 40	8.60
Ed Mauch Mgr—Ness Co Ks—78, 36	8.60
C Lay—Anderson Co Ks—8, 36	8.60
Burton Lay—Anderson Co Ks—8, 36	8.60
J B Stanley—Montgomery Co Ks—25, 39	8.60
C E Neil—Craig Co Okla—54, 38	8.60
A Bagby—Jasper Co Mo—10, 37	8.60
Elmer Whittenburg—Jasper Co Mo—20,37	8.60
O Q Smith—Cass Co Mo—50, 40	8.60
Cecil Limes—Grundy Co Mo—6, 36	8.60
H F Meyer—Coffey Co Ks—10,37	8.60
C L Price—Vernon Co Mo—20, 38	8.35
Chas Margreiter—Mitchell Co Ks—183, 41	8.35
H A Prothe—Miami Co Ks—20, 41	8.35
John Bredehoff—Crawford Co Ks—9, 45	8.35
L C Gretten—Anderson Co Ks—30, 41	8.35
Jens Johanneson—Crawford Co Ks—7, 44	8.35
Alfred Vonstrohs—Dade Co Ma—20, 43	8.35
Harry Vonstrohe—Dade Co Mo—16, 43	8.35
Ben Wells—Neosho Co Ks—14, 45	8.35
Webb Vest—Johnson Co Mo—112, 43	8.35
Gae Harrock—Barton Co Mo—20, 45	8.35
Fletcher Haller—Johnson Co Mo—9, 45	8.35
Curley Cloud—Woods Co Okla—32 43	8.35
Jask Craig—Woods Co Okla—35, 42	8.35
Harold Cass—Barton Co Mo—6, 50	8.35
Francis Sullivan—Dickinson Co Ks—27, 45	8.35
Herman Knopp—Dickinson Co Ks—15, 41	8.35
Walter Bergin—Clay Co Ks—25, 42	8.35
Rex Creps—Henry Co Mo—7, 45	8.35
Geo Walkup—Barton Co Mo—10, 45	8.35
Pete Hass—Dickinson Co Ks—21, 44	8.35
C E Neill—Craig Co Okla—93, 45	8.35
John Clark—Dade Co Mo—10, 43	8.35
Palmer Ship. Assn—Washington Co Ks—176, 45	8.35
J O Dunn—Henry Co Mo—10, 41	8.35
S O Reed—Clay Co Ks—20, 44	8.35
Dorsey Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—14, 42	8.35
Wheaton Slyter—Miami Co Ks—11, 44	8.35
O L Smith—Anderson Co Ks—65,45	8.35
W R Jones—Lyon Co Ks—73, 41	8.35
Geo Washburn—Neosho Co Ks—12, 45	8.35
D M Shotwell—Douglas Co Ks—17, 44	8.35
D E Hoover—Osage Co Ks—17, 45	8.35
Harold Banning—Osage Co Ks—7, 44	8.35
Paul McMullen—Grundy Co Mo—40 41	8.35
Harry Brauer—Johnson Co Mo—25, 41	8.10
F U Elev.—Graham Co Ks—162, 49	8.10
Sherman Hall—Pettis Co Mo—9, 48	8.10
Louis Sweringer—Pettis Co Mo—9. 49	8.10
Homer Crain—Polk Co Mo—9, 48	8.10
Jess Carroll—Polk Co Mo—22, 46	8.10
C E Neill—Craig Co Okla—78, 50	8.10
Mrs. M V Gann—Lafayette Co Mo—75, 46	8.10
Geo E F Groh—Bates Co Mo—22, 50	8.10
Don T. Gates—Henry Co Mo—10, 48	8.10
Ira Townsley—Linn Co Ks—10, 48	8.10
Leonard Cochran—Osage Co Ks—5, 46	8.10
C E Morrow—Leavenworth Co Ks—12, 47	8.10
H Stiglmire—Leavenworth Co Ks—12 47	8.10
Chas Record—Allen Co Ks—32, 49	8.10
Ben Roberts—Neosho Co Ks—24, 50	8.10
Chas Beach—Neosho Co Ks—34, 49	8.10
Dennis Ship Assn—Webster Co Ks—171, 47	8.10
Henry Dickwa—Douglas Co Ks—15, 50	8.10
Robt. Parker—Osage Co Ks—14, 50	8.10
F U Elev—Rooks Co Ks—70, 50	8.10
Wave Rhoards—Franklin Co Ks—10, 50	8.10
Bob Wehmeyer—Henry Co Mo—11, 48	8.10
Jas Reed—Woods Co Okla—34, 48	8.10
E W Meyers—Woods Co Okla—40, 47	8.10
Ed Lyman—Barton Co Mo—7, 50	8.10
Will Kruger—Coffey Co Ks—9, 48	8.10
W A Hutchinson—Coffey Co Ks—13, 47	8.10
Grant Stout—Wabaunsee Co Ks—24, 47	8.10
Carl Knopp—Dickinson Co Ks—10, 50	8.10
Leo Engert—Clay Co Ks—19, 46	8.10
Alva Coonrod—Marshall Co Ks—9, 50	8.10
C R Wade—Linn Co Ks—15, 50	8.10
Walter Rose—Linn Co Ks—15, 50	8.10
Jim Iles—Dade Co Mo—20, 48	8.10
Chas Tillery—Dade Co Mo—16, 49	8.10
Logan F U—Phillips Co Ks—170, 47	8.10
L C Cleveland Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—222, 49	8.10
Ben Sheldon—Deleware Co Okla—30, 48	8.10
O Goodham—Grove Co Okla—35, 49	8.10
A G Solomon—Johnson Co Mo—35, 49	8.10
Joe Campbell—Lafayette Co Mo—7, 48	8.10
Henry Michael—Osage Co Ks—55, 47	8.10
W B Wyrich—Lyon Co Ks—18, 48	8.10
Mrs. Joe Meyers—Ottawa Co Ks—31, 49	8.10
Ernie Haskins—Daviess Co Mo—15, 48	8.10
Ira Walker—Bates Co Mo—12, 46	8.10
R C Ushbaugh—Bates Co Mo—18, 48	8.10
W F Arnold—Woodson Co Ks—30, 49	8.10
Clyde Mossie—Linn Co Ks—10, 46	8.10
Pete Weber—Bourbon Co Ks—6, 48	8.10
Richard Williams—Henry Co Mo—14, 49	8.10
J L Arnold—Trego Co Ks—96, 47	8.10
Palmer Ship. Assn—Washington Co Ks—160, 47	8.10
F B Graham—Wyandotte Co Mo—89, 50	8.10
Ross Williams—Anderson Co Ks—12, 50	8.10
Floyd Fagg—Jasper Co Mo—18, 47	8.10
C R Dawson—Osborne Co Ks—176, 47	8.10
Bert Goodrich—Pratt Co Ks—10, 50	8.10
C F Hay—Linn Co Ks—10, 49	8.10
Milt Warren—Grundy Co Mo—13, 48	8.10
Geo Dudney—Lyon Co Ks—6, 50	8.10
T V Atteberry—Miami Co Ks—11, 47	8.10
E E Johnson—Franklin Co Ks—11, 50	8.10
T E Keltner—Cass Co Mo—47, 50	8.10
S H Kaffleman—Pettis Co Mo—47, 50	7.85
S H Kaffleman—Pettis Co Mo—7, 51	7.85
Jim Phillips—Pettis Co Mo—10, 53	7.85
Farmers Coop Assn—Logan Co Ks—105, 55	7.85
Wm Awker—Crawford Co Ks—10, 52	7.85
Geo Huber—Crawford Co Ks—8, 51	7.85
P W Tipton—Anderson Co Ks—20, 54	7.85
John Mussett—Leavenworth Co Ks—46, 53	7.85
Russell Grier—Polk Co Mo—7, 52	7.85
R H Stoher—Miami Co Ks—25, 55	7.85
Wm Harris—Crawford Co Ks—8, 53	7.85
Darron Hardy—Anderson Co Ks—25, 52	7.85
H A Sargent—Henry Co Mo—10, 54	7.85
John Farrell—Jefferson Co Ks—40, 54	7.85
Henry W Hill—Henry Co Mo—10, 52	7.85
Frank Baldwin—Dade Co Mo—36, 52	7.85
D C Beatty—Osage Co Ks—8, 52	7.85
W F Sockman—Osage Co Ks—10, 53	7.85
Jas Wright—Barton Co Mo—7, 52	7.85
Henry French—Osage Co Ks—12, 51	7.85
Bert Cockran—Osage Co Ks—10, 54	7.85
Allie Stueve—Wabaunsee Co Ks—11, 54	7.85
Wilsey F S A—Morris Co Ks—132, 51	7.85
Herman Mayfield—Barton Co Mo—7, 52	7.85
C E Scatcliff—Neosho Co Ks—6, 55	7.85
Chas Glace—Clay Co Ks—40, 53	7.85
John Inman—Nowata Co Okla—76, 53	7.85
Farmers Ex—Lawrence Co Mo—142, 53	7.85
Donald Waellhof—Clay Co Ks—25, 51	7.85
W C Howell—Dade Co Mo—16, 52	7.85
Arthur E Steelman—Lafayette Co Mo—16, 55	7.85
Joe Shank—Baron Co Mo—8, 55	7.85
Virgil Cunard—Franklin Co Ks—9, 52	7.85
W M Reeves—Franklin Co Ks—28, 54	7.85
Jim Hackett—Woods Co Okla—33, 52	7.85
Tom Campbell—Dickinson Co Ks—7, 54	7.85
Geo Walker—Morris Co Ks—31, 55	7.85
Russell Hunter—Morris Co Ks—18, 52	7.85
Chas Gehum—Clay Co Ks—22, 55	7.85
Elmer Strole—Dickinson Co Ks—18, 51	7.85
Walter E Fleming—Rooks Co Ks—88, 52	7.85
S C Holmes—Linn Co Ks—46, 51	7.85
Clara Ross—Miami Co Ks—20, 51	7.85
O A Kushner—Miami Co Ks—25, 53	7.85
Mrs. Albert Cannon—Neosho Co Ks—8, 54	7.85
Pat Shultz—Allen Co Ks—16, 53	7.85
I M Garwell—Allen Co Ks—7, 54	7.85
H F Snodgrass—Allen Co Ks—7, 54	7.85
Wm Demasters—Johnson Co Mo—27, 51	7.85
R E Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—45, 51	7.85
Aden Bros—Deleware Co Okla—40, 53	7.85
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—146, 52	7.85
L C Cleveland Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—229, 52	7.85
Earl Steel—Henry Co Mo—7, 52	7.85
N H Hill—Morris Co Mo—33, 53	7.85
Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—174, 54	7.85
Farmers Ship Assn—Morris Co Ks—146, 55	7.85
Lane Staalduine Mgr—Osborne Co Ks—230, 52	7.85
E W Hubard—Anderson Co Ks—17, 51	7.85
Van Nower—Leavenworth Co Ks—55, 53	7.85
Walter Morris—Jasper Co Mo—6, 51	7.85
Mrs M V Gann—Lafayette Co Mo—61, 53	7.85
Bellaire Shiip Assn—Smith Co Ks—96, 55	7.85
Alton Ship Assn—Osborne Co Ks—160, 53	7.85
Gene Stanley—Johnson Co Mo—42—51	7.85
Peter Papps—Miami Co Ks—18, 53	7.85
M Matherly—Miami Co Ks—13, 52	7.85
F H Edward—Coffey Co Ks—8, 55	7.60
Mark Hill—Anderson Co Ks—30, 60	7.60
Lyman Miller—Polk Co Mo—17, 60	7.60
Theo Sayre—Polk Co Mo—6, 58	7.60
F U Elev—Rooks Co Ks—149, 58	7.60
A R Jones Mgr—Crawford Co Ks—76, 66	7.60
C H Bartcher—Smith Co Ks—36, 60	7.60
Mike Adams—Pettis Co Mo—49, 59	7.60
Stafford Co S A—Stafford Co Ks—186, 56	7.60
Wm Kleinsorge—Anderson Co Ks—8, 60	7.60
John Silver—Osage Co Ks—15, 56	7.60
Lawrence Tipton—Anderson Co Ks—8, 56	7.60
Bruce Hill—Anderson Co Ks—20, 57	7.60
Chester Rose—Woodson Co Ks—20, 59	7.60
Ed Mauch, Mgr—Ness Co Ks—53, 58	7.60
Ed Ganther—Bates Co Mo—40, 58	7.60
A J Rogers—Anderson Co Ks—8, 57	7.60
Jeff Sacks—Leavenworth Co Ks—20, 57	7.60
Everett McCan Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—161, 58	7.60
Jay Roberts—Barton Co Mo—5, 56	7.60
Elmer Shields—Barton Co Mo—8, 58	7.60
M H Brooks—Johnson Co Mo—39, 59	7.60
Wm Land—Osage Co Ks—21, 59	7.60
A C Hill—Dickinson Co Ks—40, 56	7.60
Cecil Cole—Clay Co Ks—22, 56	7.60
Harold Wingert—Franklin Co Ks—19, 58	7.60
Oscar Nowell—Johnson Co Mo—9, 60	7.60
J H Brosch—Wabaunsee Co Ks—5, 60	7.60
Chris Schmidt—Morris Co Ks—20, 59	7.60
Walter Rotcher—Morris Co Ks—12, 60	7.60
Mrs Wm Fullerton—Morris Co Ks—10, 57	7.60
S H McCollough, Est—Dickinson Co Ks—31, 60	7.60
Chas Miller—Geary Co Ks—14, 57	7.60
Albert Wieters—Washington Co Ks—45, 57	7.60
Ray Huston—Coffey Co Ks—15, 60	7.60
B Kutland—Saline Co Ks—23 6,0	7.60
O Calmer—Dade Co Mo—7, 57	7.60
Bill Polley—Linn Co Ks—37, 56	7.60
Claude McCollum—Sullivan Co Mo—24, 60	7.60
Henry Michael—Osage Co Ks—13, 60	7.60
C E Wilson—Lafayette Co Mo—20, 60	7.60
Dwight Thomas—Lafayeette Co Mo—24, 57	7.60
S L Diggs—Lafayette Co Ks—11, 60	7.60
Cline Ostrander—Allen Co Ks—16, 58	7.60
C A Gilmore—Neosho Co Mo—11, 60	7.60
Geo Summers—Wilson Co Ks—6, 60	7.60
Jud Wilson—Allen Co Ks—5, 60	7.60
Garrett Demasters Jr—Johnson Co Mo—34, 58	7.60
Roy Silvy—Harrison Co Mo—33, 56	7.60
Albert Rylance—Daviess Co Mo—25, 59	7.60
W F Lay—Franklin Co Ks—15, 56	7.60
W M Dalgett—Bates Co Mo—31, 59	7.60
Oscar Gamble—Anderson Co Ks—35, 56	7.60
E R Hane—Anderson Co Ks—12, 57	7.60
Jerry Gieller—Geary Co Ks—39, 59	7.60
C E Richart—Anderson Co Ks—14, 60	7.60
Ed Mauch Mgr—Ness Co Ks—88, 56	7.60
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—130, 56	7.60
L A Haynes—Montgomery Co Ks—29, 58	7.60
John Foster—Montgomery Co Ks—29, 58	7.60
Jack Wilton—Jasper Co Mo—21, 60	7.60
W Helm—Coffey Co Ks—19, 57	7.60
C Wheat—Lyon Co Ks—22, 58	7.60
H W Chaney—Allen Co Ks—29, 57	7.60
Clarence Silver—Osage Co Ks—11, 61	7.35
J P Phillips—Pettis Co Mo—12, 65	7.35
Geo Bailey—Crawford Co Ks—9, 63	7.35
Ben Hudson—Anderson Co Ks—25, 61	7.35
Fred Bauder—Leavenworth Co Ks—15, 61	7.35
Harry Patterson—Polk Co Mo—8, 61	7.35
Francis Roberts—Polk Co Mo—8, 61	7.35
W E Hurst—Polk Co Mo—10, 64	7.35
B Wallace—Anderson Co Ks—5, 62	7.35
J E Bibbins—Anderson Co Ks—20, 63	7.35
Richard Harness—Henry Co Mo—5, 62	7.35
Gus Arzberger—Miami Co Ks—17, 65	7.35
F D Cox—Linn Co Ks—57, 62	7.35
W R Henderson—Anderson Co Ks—7, 64	7.35
John Troutman—Linn Co Ks—24, 64	7.35
Clyde Johnson—Osage Co Ks—5, 64	7.35
Howard Beckner—Grundy Co Mo—8, 63	7.35
W S Boehm—Johnson Co Ks—18, 61	7.35
Chas Schlink—Osage Co Ks—6, 65	7.35
Cecil Lines—Grundy Co Mo—7, 62	7.35
W B Burpin—Batees Co Mo—45, 64	7.35
Clarence Swallow—Franklin Co Ks—30, 63	7.35
D A Thompson—Franklin Co Ks—17, 61	7.31
C B Thompson—Franklin Co Ks—12, 62	7.35
M Dickens—Bates Co Mo—23, 62	7.35
J D Wackerman—Bates Co Mo—20, 61	7.35
J H Butler—Anderson Co KsK—9, 61	7.35
R S Dall—Henry Co Mo—6, 65	7.35
Edd Greer—Linn Co Ks—39, 64	7.35
Ellen Melville—Douglass Co Ks—0, 65	7.35
Clark Gurns—Leavenworth Co Ks—9, 65	7.35
Ed Scott—Clay Co Mo—27, 65	7.35
John Hollingshead—Barton Co Mo—40, 61	7.35
Dud Devine—Barton Co Mo—40, 61	7.31
Jacob Anderson—Wabaunsee Co Ks—18, 61	7.35
John Glacy—Barton Co Mo—10, 61	7.35
C E Wiltsie—Neosho Co Ks—10, 61	7.35
Earl Walker—Johnson Co Ks—40, 64	7.35
John Ragsdale—Barton Co Mo—8, 65	7.35
Lester Duncan—Osage Co Ks—16, 64	7.35
John Snow—Barton Co Mo—7, 64	7.35
Bert Hall—Dickinson Co Ks—15, 61	7.35
A B Henning—Geary Co Ks—10, 62	7.35
B J Taylor—Dickinson Co Ks—40, 63	7.35
O A Swanson—Marshall Co Ks—7, 64	7.35
P O Hawkinson—Marshall Co Ks—25, 61	7.35
Alfa Meats—Coffey Co Ks—26, 63	7.35
A Kirkland—Saline Co Ks—40, 64	7.35
J C Kirkland—Saline Co Ks—40, 63	7.35
J Heinlein—Allen Co Ks—58, 62	7.35
A L Sump—Clay Co Ks—24, 63	7.35
J C Swint—Daviess Co Mo—39, 61	7.35
Don Walker—Henry Co Mo—13, 65	7.35
Harry Hughes—Deleware Co Okla—16, 63	7.35
E W Lambert—Sullivan Co Mo—35, 62	7.35
S H Height—Franklin Co Ks—16, 65	7.35
Mrs Louise Riley—Osage Co Ks—10, 61	7.35
Elmer Doll—Henry Co Mo—28, 62	7.35
O L Smith—Anderson Co Ks—6, 63	7.35
Ross Williams—Anderson Co Ks—15, 64	7.35
Dock Rice—Barton Co Mo—9, 63	7.35
Joe Coffman—Osage Co Ks—6, 63	7.10
W R Henderson—Anderson Co Ks—5, 68	7.10
E L McCan, Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—97, 67	7.10
Arthur Collins—Grundy Co Mo—11, 67	7.10
J A Brassfield—Grundy Co Mo—5, 68	7.10
C A Pile—Grundq Co Mo—16, 68	7.10
Wm Seifert—Leavenworth Co Ks—18, 66	7.10
Milton Heusher—Miami Co Ks—10, 67	7.10
Robt Lindsey—Miami Co Ks—5, 68	7.10
Jerry Gfeller—Geeary Co Ks—13, 67	7.10
A Boyd—Crawford Co Ks—9, 67	7.10
Lorence Rice—Polk Co Mo—7, 67	7.10
W F Arnold—Woodson Co Ks—6, 66	7.10
R G Orr—Henry Co Mo—18, 67	7.10
C M Paige—Crawford Co Ks—10, 66	7.10
G H Shaw—Woodson Co Ks—16, 68	7.10
J Mallory—Dade Co Mo—5, 66	7.10
Rollo Ross—Linn Co Ks—7, 70	7.10
Roy Harding—Jefferson Co Ks—6 7.0	7.10
O C Goldsmith—Osage Co Ks—20, 70	7.10
Richard Temple—Leavenworth Co Ks—12, 68	7.10
A R Harding—Jefferson Co Ks—10, 67	7.10
Farmers Exchange—Lawrence Co Mo—177, 66	7.10
F C Butefish—Wabaunsee Co Ks—30, 70	7.10
Marion Bruffet—Barton Co Mo—7, 70	7.10
Earl Parker—Barton Co Mo—9, 67	7.10
P J Sharrock—Barton Co Mo—15, 69	7.10
Fred Ruth—Marshall Co Ks—15, 70	7.10
J V Carr—Osage Co Ks—18, 66	7.10
W E Koon—Chawford Co Ks—15, 66	7.10
Geo Martz—Coffey Co Ks—26, 70	7.10
R F Wendt—Dickinson Co Ks—8, 70	7.10
Fred Schoendner—Dickinson Co Ks—8, 67	7.10
C V Perrill—Barton Co Mo—21, 68	7.10
R D Criss—Osage Co Ks—23, 67	7.10
J M Morris—Miami Co Ks—16, 66	7.10
A L Sump—Clay Co Ks—26, 69	7.10
Mrs M V Gann—Bates Co Mo—55, 67	6.85
Jim Smith—Jasper Co Mo—10, 71	6.85
J O Shinkle—Linn Co Ks—11, 75	6.85
W E McCoachie—Franklin Co Ks—14, 73	6.85
Geo Kyle—Franklin Co Ks—24, 74	6.85
Art Claypoole—Grundy Co Mo—12, 75	6.85
Fred Ryser—Coffey Co Ks—8, 71	6.85
Paul Gilman—Leavenworth Co Ks—9 75	6.85
W W Showalter—Anderson Co Ks—28, 71	6.85
John Sloan—Anderson Co Ks—9, 74	6.85
A R Jones, Mgr—Crawford Co Ks—37, 71	6.85
Oliver Sevier—Pettis Co Mo—15, 73	6.85
Robt. Dunn—Osage Co Ks—26, 71	6.85
Raymond Garrison—Polk Co Mo—8 71	6.85
Lea J Gilpin—Linn Co Ks—9, 72	6.85
B Baldwin—Dade Co Mo—8, 75	6.85
Foster McDonald—Barton Co Mo—20, 74	6.85
Geo Stout—Barton Co Mo—6, 75	6.85
W M Clark—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8, 74	6.85
Merl Parks—Dickinson Co Ks—12, 75	6.85
W F Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—10, 73	6.85
W E Evans—Grundy Co Mo—11, 72	6.85
Wallace Southern—Crawford Co Ks—15, 71	6.85
J D Wilcoxon—Edwards Co Mo—7, 75	6.85
E J Fritz—Shawnee Co Ks—9, 71	6.85
Chas Yasehke—Geary Co Ks—6, 73	6.85
R E Mayhugh—Linn Co Ks—9, 74	6.85
Cecil Sump—Washington Co Ks—15, 74	6.85
Trace Fast—Barton Co Mo—29, 71	6.85
H Wehmeyer—Henry Co Mo—22, 71	6.85
P Phillips—Deleware Co Okla—17, 71	6.85
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—39, 74	6.85
A J Stoddard—Miami Co Ks—6, 76	6.60
C W Newcomer—Franklin Co Ks—15, 78	6.60
Lulu Bowles—Dade Co Mo—5, 78	6.60
Ben Roberts—Neosho Co Mo—6, 80	6.60
C C Riley—Lafayette Co Mo—19, 76	6.60
C O Morgan—Linn Co Ks—12, 79	6.60
Sam Mack—Grundy Co Mo—6, 80	6.60
Curly Cloud—Woods Co Okla—8, 77	6.60
Jack Craig—Woods Co Okla—5, 76	6.60
Theo Johnson—Marshall Co Ks—10, 76	6.60
J O Dunn—Henry Co Mo—19, 78	6.60
Jim Jones—Osage Co Ks—10, 79	6.60
L O Haynes—Montgomery Co Ks—19, 83	6.35
F B Graham—Jackson Co Mo—20, 81	6.35
C E Neil—Craig Co Okla—48, 84	6.35
Mrs M V Gann—Lafayette Co Mo—27, 81	6.35
Floyd Fagg—Jasper Co Mo—9, 82	6.35
John Troutman—Linn Co Ks—15, 84	6.35
C B Lindsey—Grundy Co Mo—12, 85	6.35
Bellaire Ship Assn—Smith Co Ks—84, 85	6.35
Nels Mullard—Linn Co Ks—10, 85	6.35
Wm Seifert—Leavenworth Co Ks—5, 84	6.35
W M McQuinn—Bates Co Mo—6, 81	6.35
E W Swallen—Franklin Co Ks—5, 84	6.35
John Osborn—Johnson Co Mo—7, 81	6.35
Bill Raker—Johnson Co Mo—15, 71	6.35
D M Shotwell—Douglass Co Ks—15, 85	6.35
Glen W. Harness—Henry Co Mo—10, 83	6.35
Jerry Gfeller—Geary Co Ks—17, 84	6.35
Ed Mauch Mgr—Ness Co Ks—40, 84	6.35
Frankfort Ship Assn—Marshall Co Ks—56, 84	6.35
J L Arnold—Trego Co Ks—56, 85	6.35
R D Blair—Marshall Co Ks—9, 82	6.35
Geo Bailey—Crawford Co Ks—6, 83	6.35
Fred Corley—Anderson Co Ks—17, 85	6.35
Will Black—Polk Co Mo—5, 82	6.35
Jess Mathews—Polk Co Mo—5, 82	6.35
Lorence Rice—Polk Co Mo—7, 81	6.35
Aschel Aikens—Polk Co Mo—11, 85	6.35
John Farrell—Jefferson Co Ks—10, 84	6.35
Gus McCool—Henry Co Mo—9, 85	6.35
Harry Wertz—Douglass Co Ks—11, 82	6.35
W E Dickinson—Wabaunsee Co Ks—11, 82	6.35
Bert Brown—Pettis Co Mo—6, 81	63.5
Webb Vest—Johnson Co Mo—9, 85	6.35
Merle Parks—Dickinson Co Ks—11, 85	6.35
Jim Hackett—Woods Co Okla—14, 85	6.35
Henry Haley—Ottawa Co Ks—8, 83	6.35
Walter Rotcker—Morris Co Ks—13 83	6.35
Wm Gepner—Clay Co Ks—31, 82	6.35
Wm Coecoran—Dickinson Co Ks—8, 85	6.35
C E Neill—Craig Co Okla—8,, 81	6.35
O L Baxter—Henry Co Mo—11, 83	6.35
Earl Hill—Bates Co Mo—10, 82	6.35
O Goodham—Deleware Co Okla—11, 82	6.35
Ben Sheldon—Deleware Co Okla—10, 81	6.35
Logan F U—Phillips Co Ks—57, 85	6.35
L C Cleveland Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—101, 84	6.35
Curt Yokum—Sullivan Co Mo—37 81	6.35
G. H. Height—Franklin Co Ks—9, 85	6.35
Joe Campbell—Lafayette Co Mo—11, 82	6.36
Pat Gage—Osage Co Ks—16, 82	6.35
John Heinlein—Allen Co Ks—12, 84	6.35
Ed Adams—Johnson Co Ks—2, 85	6.35
Garrett Demasters—Johnson Co Mo—10, 81	6.35
Wm Demasters—Johnson Co Mo—15, 82	6.35
Will Yoder—Henry Co Mo—18, 84	6.35
W Bacon—Jasper Co Mo—8, 86	8.10
Tom Lambeth—Jasper Co Mo—9, 86	6.10
C R Dawson—Osborne Co Ks—22, 89	6.10
Gus Huhs—Lyon Co Ks—12, 88	6.10
Art Ehrhardt—Coffey Co Ks—7, 90	6.10
Robt Lindsey—Miami Co Ks—4, 87	6.10
H F Meyer—Coffey Co Ks—8, 87	6.10
H F Meyer—Coffey Co Ks—8, 87	6.10
D E Johnson—Franklin Co Ks—13, 90	6.10
Lane Staalduine Mgr—Osborne Co Ks—59, 88	6.10
Farmers Ship Assn—Morris Co Ks—50, 88	6.10
C E Richart—Anderson Co Ks—16, 87	6.10
Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—15, 88	6.10
Palmer S. L. S. A.—Washington Co Ks—32, 87	6.10
F U Elev—Graham Co Ks—67, 88	6.10
Farmers Ship. Assn—Rooks Co Ks—51, 89	6.10
A R Jones Mgr—Crawford Co Ks—89, 90	6.10
C H Bartcher—Smith Co Ks—14, 87	6.10
Farmers Coop Assn—Logan Co Ks—93, 90	6.10
Chas Margreiter—Mitchell Co Ks—18, 86	6.10
Ed Mauch Mgr—Ness Co Ks—66, 89	6.10
Walter Shields—Linn Co Ks—7, 88	6.10
F D Cox—Linn Co Ks—10, 89	6.10
G C Davis—Bates Co Ks—10, 89	6.10
Bill Beer—Henry Co Mo—12, 89	6.10
J Mallory—Dade Co Mo—5, 90	6.10
Frank Baldwin—Dade Co Mo—9, 87	6.10
Rollo Ross—Linn Co Ks—18, 87	6.10
Farmers Exchange—Lawrence Co Mo—25, 88	6.10
Jacon Anderson—Wabaunsee Co Ks—11, 88	6.10
Allie Stuave—Wabaunsee Co Ks—23, 88	6.10
Wilsey F U S A—Morris Co Ks—63 90	6.10
L E Lea—Barton Co Mo—10, 90	6.10
Dennis L S A—Webster Co Ks—28, 90	6.10
Oscar Nowell—Johnson Co Mo—9, 88	6.10
J W Widler—Dickinson Co Ks—13, 86	6.10
O A Swanson—Marshall Co Ks—38, 89	6.10
Walter Fleming—Rooks Co Ks—11, 86	6.10
R C Murdock—Linn Co Ks—11, 88	6.10
Palmer Ship Assn—Washington Co Ks—33, 87	6.10
C D Hopkins—Henry Co Mo—13, 90	6.10
W R Jones—Lyon Co Ks—18, 90	6.10
Lafe Brown—Anderson Co Ks—7, 88	6.10
Rock Rice—Barton Co Mo—23, 89	6.10
Albert Cannon—Neosho Co Ks—6, 86	6.10
Mrs. M V Gann—Lafayette Co Mo—20, 90	5.85
E L McCann Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—66, 92	5.85
John Howell—Johnson Co Mo—30, 92	5.85
Alton Ship Assn—Osborne Co Ks—36, 91	5.85
Robt Browning—Anderson Co Ks—9 93	5.85
Stafford Ship Assn—Stafford Co Ks—52 92	5.85
Dave Little Osage Co Ks—11, 93	5.85
Gus Arzberger—Miami Co Ks—18, 91	5.85
J R Hargrove—Henry Co Mo—11, 92	5.85
C E Neile—Craig Co Okla—14, 92	5.85
Everett McCan, Mgr—Neosho Co Ks—40, 94	5.85
Albert Capp—Barton Co Mo—5, 94	5.85
W C Howell—Dade Co Mo—19, 92	5.85
Tom Campbell—Dickinson Co Ks—7, 91	5.85
Mrs. Wm Fullerton—Morris Co Ks—6, 95	5.85
Chas Miller—Geary Co Ks—20, 94	5.85
W H Long—Dickinson Co Ks—10, 94	5.85
W L Chatman—Linn Co Ks—7, 92	5.85
Lloyd Shannabarger—Barton Co Mo—16, 95	5.85
John Inman—Nowata Co Okla—34, 93	5.85
Farmers Exc—Lawrence Co Mo—58, 91	5.85
R L Seymour—Leavenworth Co Ks—8, 95	5.85
S L Diggs—Lafayette Co Mo—6, 92	5.85
Chas Green—Lafayette Co Mo—10, 91	5.85
Glen Hayward—Franklin Co Ks—6, 91	5.85
Harry Hughes—Deleware Co Okla—6, 93	5.60
Rollin Waldridge—Bates Co Mo—7, 97	5.60
H F Meyer—Coffey Co Ks—12, 96	5.60
J E Phillips—Anderson Co Ks—7 98	5.60
Jake Huber—Crawford Co Ks—8, 97	5.60
L M Donica—Allen Co Ks—5, 100	5.60
Elmer Kuhn—Neosho Co Ks—6, 100	5.60
Earl Parker—Barton Co Mo—12, 97	5.60
F U Elev—Rooks Co Ks—14, 97	5.60
J B Gamblin—Henry Co Mo—6, 98	5.60
J V Carr—Osage Co Ks—9, 97	5.60
Tom Greer—Lafayette Co Mo—5, 96	5.60
W R Jones—Lyon Co Ks—11, 100	5.60
Jad Wilson—Allen Co Ks—11, 100	5.60

Hogs

W N Oles—Chase Co Ks—8, 208	4.90
Geo B Colton—Anderson Co KK—8 211	4.90
Lyons and Colvin—Osage Co Ks—5 , 176	4.90
G C Kimble—Bates Co Mo—14, 187	4.90
H H Sterrett—Clay Co Ks—12, 205	4.90
Climax—Elev—Daviess Co Mo—10, 186	4.90
C F Barkley—Douglass Co Ks—15, 198	4.90
John Linn—Jefferson Co Ks—14, 168	4.90
L E Botterell—Linn Co Ks—15, 201	4.90
E EM McGee—Linn Co Ks—24, 203	4.90
Wm Cepner—Clay Co Ks—11, 170	4.90
Alton Ship Assn—Osborne Co Ks—31, 200	4.90
Frank Himmel—Clay Co Ks—13, 207	4.85
Ed Hemme—Jefferson Co Ks—14, 216	4.85
Robt Smith—Johnson Co Ks—8, 247	4.85
Leonard Borror—Anderson Co Ks—15, 198	4.80
Lyndon Ship Assn—Osage Co Ks—6, 266	4.80
Alton Ship Assn—Osborne Co Ks—6, 308	4.80
W A Hoppe—Henry Co Mo—13, 245	4.80
John Hoffman—Dickinson Co Ks—43, 198	4.75
Frank Lawhead—Linn Co Ks—19, 242	4.75
Henry Schmiddle—Henry Co Mo—9, 208	4.75
Albert F. Miller—Geary Co Ks—11, 180	4.75
H S Kueck—Lafayette Co Mo—8, 193	4.75
H E Dedikey—Franklin Co Ks—43, 205	4.75
A L Tippin—Clay Co Ks—8, 165	4.75
A E Anderson—Franklin Co Ks—8, 190	4.75
M L Furman—Bates Co Mo—23, 153	4.75
Ed Meyer—Nemaha Co Ks—27, 250	4.75
J H Dickson—Franklin Co Ks—12, 228	4.70
Logan Farmers Union—Phillips Co Ks—52, 182	4.70
Stewart Mayers—Linn Co Ks—5, 190	4.70
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—35, 186	4.70
J A Edwards—Leavenworth Co Ks—9, 188	4.65
R H Wedd—Johnson Co Ks—13, 263	4.65
John F Buhler—Dickinson Co Ks—15, 175	4.60
Lee Snyder—Osage Co Ks—16, 151	4.60
C O Munson—Geary Co Ks—13, 300	4.55
G O Rock—Smith Co Ks—44, 204	4.55
Don Younkin—Clay Co Ks—11, 196	4.55
R E Nesbit—Franklin Co Ks—21, 190	4.55
S A Reep—Woodson Co Ks—13, 193	4.55
Wheaton Slyter—Miami Co Ks—14, 146	4.55
W N Oles—Chase Co Ks—7, 307	4.50
F U Elev—Rooks Co Ks—29, 201	4.50
Mathies Bros—Wabaunsee Co Ks—22, 239	4.50
Albert Carpenter—Franklin Co Ks—8, 222	4.50
O H Ewing—Livingston Co Mo—7, 200	4.50
R E Doniele—Carroll Co Mo—10, 185	4.50
C E Rugh—Dickinson Co Ks—10, 189	4.50
A L Hadin—Riley Co Ks—21, 207	4.45
Mrs M V Gann—Lafayette Co Mo—7, 197	4.45
Oakley S A—Logan Co Ks—50, 197	4.45
R A Hutton—Linn Co Ks—11, 167	4.45
A J Brady—Franklin Co Ks—23, 167	4.40
John Hoffman—Dickinson Co Ks—6, 285	4.40
Keith Dawson—Clay Co Ks—10, 143	4.40
S R Tippin—Cloud Co Ks—20, 139	4.40
Land Boyer—Clay Co Mo—7, 237	4.40
H Shippy—Dickinson Co Ks—9 247	4.40
Henry Bollmeyer—Lafayete Co Mo—6, 170	4.40
Harlan Conrad—Linn Co Ks—14, 224	4.40
Tom Craven—Franklin Co Ks—20, 223	4.40
Henry Lane—Osage Co Ks—14, 200	4.40
H T Woodward—Osage Co Ks—12, 203	4.40
A R Jones Mgr—Crawford Co Ks—6, 171	4.40
E F Dietrich—Dickinson Co Ks—20, 188	4.40
Read Hollinger—Dickinson Co Ks—15, 205	4.40
Sam Hossler—Dickinson Co Ks—18, 180	4.40
Ernest Olson—Osage Co Ks—26, 200	4.40
W S Boehm—Johnson Co Ks—44, 170	4.35
Phillips Bros—Lyon Co Ks—29, 235	4.35
Henry Newland—Clay Co Mo—18, 228	4.35
Ed Fallman—Lafayette Co Mo—15, 196	4.35
C R Dawson—Osborne Co Ks—20, 166	4.35
H Stiglmire—Leavenworth Co Ks—5, 178	4.35
Jess Green—Osage Co Ks—9, 229	4.35
Peter Scheer—Mitchell Co Ks—25, 162	4.35
Wm Noland—Nemaha Co Ks—5, 242	4.35
Chas Sage—Osage Co Ks—18, 182	4.35
Oakley S A—Logan Co Ks—6, 223	4.35
Wm Stika—Marion Co Ks—5, 172	4.35
G B Thompson—Allen Co Ks—6, 256	4.35
Dan Yonkin—Clay Co Ks—14, 267	4.30
A B Duncan—Osage Co Ks—10, 217	4.30
H M Schoepflint and Butell—Osage Co Ks—10, 247	4.30
Robt Bruce—Ottawa Co Ks—8, 206	4.30
Carl Larson—Marshall Co Ks—8, 233	4.30
Logan F U—Phillips Co Ks—11, 140	4.25
Geo Poisal—Lafayette Co Mo—14, 159	4.25
Mrs. John Burnett—Marshall Co Ks—10, 152	4.25
J I Arnold—Trego Co Ks—16, 203	4.25
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—18, 218	4.25
Sed Johnson—Osage Co Ks—7, 200	4.25
C W Coffman—Franklin Co Ks—12, 204	4.25
E W Wren—Anderson Co Ks—14, 260	4.20
Peckman Bros—Miami Co Ks—7, 200	4.20
OaOkley SS A—Logan Co Ks—15, 264	4.15
C H Bartcher—Smith Co Ks—35, 260	4.15
Elmer Anderson—Osage Co Ks—5, 168	4.10
Ernest Bergstrom—Osage Co Ks—5, 162	4.10
T S Hamilton—Ottawa Co Ks—21, 157	4.00
Herman Knapp—Dickinson Co Ks—13, 265	4.00
Harry Cokeley—Coffey Co Ks—7, 292	3.90
Robt Taylor—Johnson Co Ks—13, 316	3.75
C E Rugh—Dickinson Co Ks—6, 121	3.50
Peter Scheer—Mitchell Co Ks—7, 125	3.50
Chas Montgomery—Bates Co Mo—7, 112	3.50
Logan F U—Phillips Co Ks—11, 238	3.50
Frankfort F U—Marshall Co Ks—7 sows, 304	3.25
C H Bartcher—Smith Co Ks—7, 322	3.25
Earl Thompson—Washington Co Ks—5, 346	3.25
E W Wren—Anderson Co Ks—5, 364	3.25
F U Elev—Rooks Co Ks—6, 325	3.25
Henry Potts—Washington Co Ks—10, 347	3.15
A R Jones Mgr—Crawford Co Ks—6, 323	3.00
D G Morton—Linn Co Ks—8, 505	2.65

Ed Urich—Osage Co Ks—34 steers, 1046	6.35
Roy Anderson—Osage Co Ks—22 steers, 976	6.25
N Thome—Douglass Co Ks—22 steers, 1038	6.00
Roy Anderson—Osage Co Ks—7 heifers, 817	5.75
Lewis Olson—Osage Co Ks—26 steers, 965	5.75
W T Jones—Coffey Co Ks—22 heifers, 748	5.60
Peter Thowe Jr—Wabaunsee Co Ks—14 yearlings, 830	5.50
John F Biehler—McPherson Co Ks—12 strs, hfrs, 760	5.50
G L Knoche—Miami Co Ks—7 strs, hfrs, 854	5.50
Harold King—Coffey Co Ks—22 strs, hfrs, 718	5.50
Ralph Mathews—Miami Co Ks—4 strs, hfrs, 860	5.50
F U Mathews—Miami Co Ks—4 strs, hfrs, 860	5.50
Paul Fechner—Wabaunsee Co Ks—20 strs, hfrs, 541	5.40
Jones and Sedgwick—Coffey Co Ks—61 heifers, 740	5.40
H H Edwards—Coffey Co Ks—53 steers, 989	5.35
W W Parks and Son—St Clair Co Mo—15 heifers, 783	5.25
Harold King—Coffey Co Ks—6 heifers, 970	5.25
D Scholbohm—Lyon Co Ks—38 heifers, 725	5.25
Tom Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—31 heifers, 749	5.25
Fred Gnadt—Wabaunsee Co Ks—18 strs, hfrs 767	5.25
J D Wilcox—Johnson Co Mo—13 heifers, 715	5.25
Peter Scheer—Mitchell Co Ks—5 heifers, 837	52.5
W D Dickerson—Wabaunsee Co Ks—15 steers, 956	5.25
R C Donald—Anderson Co Ks—7 yearlings, 642	5.25
W E Dickerson—Wabaunsee Co Ks—7 heifers, 704	5.25
D Scholbohm—Lyon Co Ks—22 heifers, 796	5.10
W W Kline—Osage Co Ks—23 steers, 966	5.00
E M Foley—Daviess Co Mo—19 heifers, 827	5.00
Mathies Bros—Wabaunsee Co Ks—16 yearlings, 490	5.00
H J Hille—Trego Co Ks—22 calves, 192	5.00
Dan Youkin—Clay Co Ks—4 steers and hfrs, 675	5.00
H R Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—24 steers, 1063	4.75
P C McCall—Cowley Co Ks—30 steers, 870	4.60
Milton Heltenback—Dickinson Co Ks—20 calves, 415	4.60
Paul Fechner—Wabaunsee Co Ks—9 steers, 332	4.50
E S Carlson—Saline Co Ks—10 yearlings, 428	4.50
Furriar Bros—Clay Co Ks—8 steers, 892	4.00
H J Hille—Trego Co Ks—50 calves, 195	4.00
H E Rowley—Wabaunsee Co Ks—6 steers, 855	4.00
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—20 calves, 333	4.00
Hennessey Bros—Pottawatomie Co Ks—21 steers, 1104	3.8
Earl Sundberg—McPherson Co Ks—17 steers, 1090	3.75
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—21 calves 3,78	3.50
E S Carlson—Saline Co Ks—15 yearlings, 441	3.50
F H Meenen—Washington Co Ks—11 steers, 1036	3.50
Fred Hartman—Osage Co Ks—6 heifers, 755	3.50
J A Hazlett—Clay Co Ks—6 heifers, 661	3.50
Jones and Sedgwick—Caffey Co Ks—2 cows, 950	3.50
P D McCall—Cowley Co Ks—9 heifers, 635	3.25
Ray Prose—Scott Co Ks—21 steers, 678	3.25
R R Devers—Osage Co Ks—10 strs, hfrs 660	3.25
P C McCall—Cowley Co Ks—2 cows, 1110	3.00
J A Hazlett—Clay Co Ks—7 cows, 1040	2.75
Ray Prose—Scott Co Ks—2 cows, 1100	2.50
C C Patterson—Chautauqua Co Ks—4 cows, 985	2.50
M W Randle—Rooks Co Ks—3 cows, 1110	2.50
E C Worth—Ellis Co Ks—10 cows, 952	2.25
E H Hampshire—Ellis Co Ks—10 cows, 952	2.25
E H Hampshire—Grundy Co Mo—7 cows, 876	2.00
J A Hazlett—Clay Co Ks—8 cows, 881	2.00

H H Hobson—Douglas Co Ks—16 sheep, 73	6.85
L D Wilcoxson—Johnson Co Mo—11 sheep, 80	6.85
Mildred Diehm—Miami Co Ks—7 sheep 9,4	6.75
Jake Hoffman—Dickinson Co Ks—7 sheep 87	6.75
LeRoy Hoffman—Dickinson Co Ks—12 sheep, 75	6.75
L W Young—Johnson Co Mo—11 sheep, 71	6.75
L E Bottrell—inn Co Ks—19 sheep, 71	6.75
Lyons and Colvin—Osage Co Ks—16 sheep, 70	6.75
J W Drane—Miami Co Ks—6 sheep, 80	6.75
Will Sampson—Woodson Co Ks—16 sheep, 72	6.50
Mick Linch—Woodson Co Ks—31 sheep, 98	6.50
J E Slack—Henry Co Mo—6 sheep, 75	6.50
Arthur Grubb—Grundy Co Mo—17 sheep, 76	6.50
F F Warren—Grundy Co Mo—5 sheep, 74	6.35
A F Ray—Cedar Co Mo—12 sheep, 72	6.35
Fannie Wier—Linn Co Ks—12 sheep, 74	6.35
C L Bearly—Linn Co Ks—9 sheep, 73	6.35
Chas Graham—Franklin Co Ks—6 sheep, 76	6.35
J A Baldwin Jr—Franklin Co Ks—5 sheep, 84	6.35
C C Wright—Washington Co Ks—19 sheep, 69	5.50
Lawrence Reinke—Linn Co Ks—5 sheep 66	5.35
Lee Morris—Sulliivan Co Ks—7 sheep, 53	4.50
L H Featherston—Osage Co. Ks—8 sheep, 52	4.50
L E Bottrell—Linn Co Ks—12 sheep, 56	4.50
Will Sampson—Woodson Co Ks—9 sheep, 63	4.00
L H Featherston—Osage Co Ks—8 sheep 103	4.00
J A Smith—Allen Co Ks—8 sheep, 51	4.00
C S Catlin—Johnson Co Ks—10 sheep, 148	3.75
G B Thompson—Allen Co Ks—29 sheep 120	3.75
C S Catlin—Johnson Co Ks—6 sheep, 140	2.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Extras butter opened the week September 14 at 22 1-2 cents, remained at that price four days, advanced to 23 cents on the 19th, and remained unchanged at the close . Standards opened at 21 1-2 cts, were advanced 1-2 ct on the 19th, losing it on the 20th and closing at the same price as at the opening. The other grades acted about accordingly.

The market, judging from the daily quotations, would be said to be steady. The facts are, however, that our market has remained practically unchanged simply because it has been a supported market. One of our large cooperative organizations has been taking off the market all of the surplus butter at a pegged price. There is a good deal of doubt as to whether the entire risk of doing a thing of that kind is being assumed by the particular cooperative organization, or whether it is actually being underwritten and guaranteed by the Government. At this time we are not in position to state. At any rate it is the holding of the market by the cooperatives that has caused the steadiness.

To remove this support and let the market take a natural course, based on the supply and demand situation, butter prices would be 3 cents lower inside of twenty-four hours, for here now in the last days of September we are still adding to the immense volume of cold storage holdings. Last month the producers of butterfat sent to the market nearly twenty million pounds more than they did for August in 1932, and it would seem that September will make an equal record. This simply cannot go on. Some progress has been made toward setting up the corporation to handle the thirty million dollars promised by the Secretary of Agriculture to help take care of this immense surplus in dairy products, but the corporation to handle this matter has not as yet begun to function. There is enough doubt, however, in the picture to prevent professional short-sellers from selling the market down, as could otherwise be readily accomplished. These so disposed short-sellers are constantly arguing that the taking off of the market of a surplus temporarily, and which will result in farmers increasing their production by maintaining a fair price, will only make the situation worse about next summer. The Government realizes that fact and so does anyone else who really studies the matter. Therefore, Mr. Wallace and other Government men are making it very plain that Government assistance in this matter will be supplied only so long as farmers show their good faith and their willingness to do their part by assisting in the production control campaign. A number of different plans to put a control campaign into operation are being considered.

There is one thing very sure, if farmers refuse to do their part in that connection, compelling the withdrawal of Government support as was the case in the attempt to stabilize wheat and cotton and the immense surpluses are permitted to exert the extreme pressure that such surpluses always do on a market, there will be only one road left for the producer to travel, and that will be to worry through at lease three more years of extremely low prices for dairy products. It takes according to statisticians and the past record, about seven years for a condition of that kind to complete its cycle, and we have had four years of the downward movement while production has been increasing and it is generally admitted that it would take at least three more years by allowing the old principle of deflation to take its full course and starve enough dairy farmers out of the business to take care of the overproduction. So it is a case where the farmer will "pay his money and take his choice."

We can enlist with the Government and assist in the effort to apply a little organization and brains to the situation and thereby relieve the pressure as it could be within ninety days if the program could secure support of even a majority of dairy farmers, or he can just stand by, continue his own program, and do nothing about it and take the further three years punishment. Speculators are betting that the farmers will support the latter method. If they do, this writer is one who is going to have very little sympathy for them and their troubles.

EGGS

There is nothing much new in the egg situation, except that egg production has been decidedly reduced and we are now having to go into storage for a very large percentage of the eggs required for current consumption. The result is that during the past week we have improved the statistical position of eggs markedly. We have had to remove daily a much larger number of cases of eggs from cold storage than was necessary for the same days last year. If we can keep this for another forty or fifty days the egg market will begin to again assume a healthy position, all of which shows how immediately a market responds to the removal of surplus production.

Real fancy eggs are again selling at high prices. For instance, we weere able to get as high as 34 cents per dozen for our top grade U. S. Extra White eggs and 30 cents for Standards in New York during the current week, and at the same time "just eggs" are still around 12 cents to 14 cents back in the country. Our cooperative organization has been pleading with its members to join in on the quality program. We are gradually getting a few of them to go along with that program, enough so that we hope to make a demonstration that will be an object lesson to the balance who will finally fall in line with this program and give us volume enough so that we can really make a showing that would ultimately convert every egg producer in the country.—P. L. Betts.

NEW MANAGER FOR WIBW

WIBW, the Capper Publications Station, Topeka, Kansas, announces that effective Sept. 1, Don Searle, widely known radio station manager of the midwest, who was the General Manager of KOIL from the time it was founded in Omaha and Council Bluffs, July 10, 1925, for eight years, has taken over complete charge of the Capper station in Topeka, as the new General Manager of WIBW.

Mr. Searle brings a wide acquaintance with agency representatives and radio men throughout the broadcasting industry to further strengthen the staff of the rapidly growing Kansas station.

WIBW is he sation which recently obtained its permanent license for 1000 watts day and night power on 580 kc and enjoys a dominant position as the only station in the Kansas capital city, and as the radio outlet of the Capper Publications, largest farm press in the country. The station at present is affiliated with the Columbia network.

Joe Nickell, popular Studio Manager, has been retained, and will continue to present WIBW programs.

Sorghum crops should not be put into the silo until the grain is well matured. At this stage the grain cannot be easily crushed between the thumb and fingers. Light frosts will not injure the crop, and if necessary, it may be left in the field to mature until about the time of killing frost.

The middle of September is an excellent time to sow grain to provide fall and winter pasture for the poultry flock. Either wheat or rye may be used; the latter usually makes better growth and will stand more pasture than wheat. It can be sown much thicker than when it is seeded for grain.

Meat Scraps Tankage

Armour's and Morris' trade mark on a bag of tankage, meat scrap or bone meal, assures you that every bag is FRESH—made of government inspected material—thoroughly analyzed and contains the GUARANTEED amount of protein—digestable protein. See your Farmers Union Store or Elevator for these high quality products. They are reasonably priced.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.