



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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Mary C. Punke Addresses Farmers and their Wives—Subject, "Little Bits of Everything"

Five years ago this month our National President, Mr. John A. Sweeney, gave me the opportunity to address this audience over the NBC network. In those days the National Farmers Union hour was on the third Wednesday of the month. It now is, and has been for some four years on the fourth Saturday at this hour. I am delighted that President Sweeney has given me another chance to talk to you. I know you'll all miss Mr. Kennedy on this program today, however, he is in Oregon just now and cannot be here. Your loss is my gain because there are so many things I wanted to discuss with you over the air.

A great deal has happened in those five years. In November 1931 Mr. Kennedy was elected National Secretary and a new field of Farmers' Union activities was opened to me as his assistant. The Farmers' Union has grown by leaps and bounds and the radio audience has grown tremendously also. We know that those who have never missed a Farmers' Union broadcast can be counted by thousands. We know this because folks write us about it. Each month radio mail, as we call it, puts fresh courage into the hearts of the farmers, because it proves that in spite of the vicious and bitter opposition to the principles of the Farmers' Union program by the exploiters of Agriculture, our program is being better and better understood and appreciated and supported. Heaven knows the officers need this encouragement, because the task given them by the National Convention each year, puts them straight against the guns of those whose personal interests and personal ambitions can only be gratified to the fullest extent if farmers submit to their whims and fancies, never asking questions, willing to take the crumbs and leave the cake to them. The Farmers' Union wants the farmer to have his fair share of the cake.

Greetings to My Mother

Today, before I talk to you on the things I feel are important enough to warrant the use of this valuable time on the air, I want to inject a personal note, if I may. The Farmers' Union membership, of course, knows that I was born and raised in Holland. I have been an American citizen for many years and I hope I deserve it. Today my 73 year old mother and many of my relatives are grouped around a powerful short-wave radio set in far-away Holland to listen to this broadcast. I can imagine the thrill they will get to hear my voice more than 25 years later. All of them understand English—Hollanders are great linguists you know—and I am saying to them "May God Bless you all. I'll never forget you, neither shall I forget the tremendous love the United States has for the Pilgrim Fathers found a home for eight years before they sailed on the Mayflower to the new world—Holland whose influence is found in almost every part of our American life. Liberty, free education, and the governmental set-up and institutions of which we in America are so justly proud.

Little Bits of Everything

I chose as the title for my talk today, "Little Bits of Everything" because of the fact that at present I am perhaps best known as the author of that column in the National Union Farmer, but what I really want to talk on more particularly is "Civilization, Past, Present and Future." When we analyze the word civilization, we begin to wonder whether we have ever had civilization. To civilize means to reclaim from a savage state. Has the world, has Europe, has the United States, have you and I at any time really and truly risen above any time really and truly risen above barbarism? There is a bit of the savage in all of us. We all try to be or act like civilized human beings, but are we all play-acting a little while we try? Not until we have all cleaned our hearts of selfishness and greed, not until our fellowmen first and their own personal interests next can the state we dream about—civilization—be reached. Until then, it is like a beautiful dream. The human race is groping for a short cut.

I know there is no short cut and so do all who are not afraid to face facts. That does not mean that we should concentrate only on ourselves, trying to improve our own make-up, hoping that others are doing likewise. It means that we must individually and collectively wage a positive fight and at the same time replace what's wrong in our public life by what is right—all with the sole object in view of replacing the cooperation for the good of the whole. The field to work in is unlimited. The Farmers' Union on a national scale has worked for this and toward this for more than 34 years now, never losing sight of the goal. The Farmers Union plan

is a common-sense plan. It is practical and sound. But before I go into that, let's talk about the way other people are trying to reach that goal because truly many are trying.

Schemes and Plans a Plenty

There are people who think that the whole world can be made over in one big swoop. Some think passing resolutions and signing petitions would do the job of stopping war for instance and bringing about civilization. Others think the way to stop war is to have another bigger and better one than we had 19 years ago and kill off another couple of million men and boys, (of course, always the other fellow). Some say, what this country needs is a good Dictator, military, political or otherwise, who'll do all the thinking and planning and see that everybody gets what is considered his due. This type claims that mass judgment is the same as mob judgment—that there are too many people who still think—that what should be done is to stop them from thinking by keeping their noses to the grindstone, while those so-called superior minds determine what the best course of action should be like. Now there are some who think that political action alone can save the nation and create order out of chaos. Getting good laws passed is most certainly our duty but do not forget for a moment that the legislators chosen by the people are never better than the people they represent. The Farmers Union therefore, through organization and education first prepares its membership for the task of sending the right men to the legislative halls and since we have the privilege of the use of this radio hour we have brought understanding and the sense of responsibility of citizenship to hundreds of thousands who can not become members of the Farmers Union because they are not farmers.

There are some folks, especially among farmers and increasingly so among the class we call consumers, who think that the more abundant life and civilization can be achieved only by practicing cooperative buying and selling to nearly everything else. The National Farmers Union believes in cooperative business activities in every field, but also knows that such activities are of not much benefit to a man who has lost his farm or home because of monetary system that robs him of his earnings and the Farmers Union knows also that one bad law can wipe out the institutions it has taken years of sacrifice to build. Therefore, as Mr. John A. Sweeney used to say: "The Farmers Union has two legs, the cooperative and the legislative leg, and its body is education. With only one leg to stand on, no progress can be made."

Next there are people who believe that if we could only pool everything everybody has and give us each our proportionate share the goal would be reached. The trouble with this, who is to determine what the share of each should be. And then there are the men and women who would first destroy all we have built so far, to start anew, but they specify that after the destruction only their particular pet scheme will start us on the right road.

In contrast I want to mention another type the "I don't care, I'm okay," class who believe in leaving everything alone except what concerns their immediate self, in other words the type that maintains, that if everybody minded his own business only, all would be well. This class was born about a hundred years ago. No man can be a rugged individualist in our complex world anymore.

Is'm? Maybe you have already recognized in these simple outlines some of the principles and aims and objectives ascribed to various "ism's" which, in this political year are so carelessly being bandied about, Fascism, Communism, Bolshevism, Hitlerism, Nazism. How many of you who have thrown up your hands in horror at the mere mention of these names, could give right now a complete and intelligent explanation of the things each of the "ism's" stand for? The majority of people have only a hazy comprehension of what the terms mean and inasmuch as just about everybody agrees that these "ism's" are un-American would it not be the wiser thing for the common, everyday man and woman who is plenty busy as it is, to be honest about it and refuse to be stampeded into a condemnation of men and measures of the facts, but less honest, pins the name of these "ism's" on them? After all, the information we do get from countries where the social experiments are being carried out that go under the names I just mentioned, is generally unreliable because the press that brings the information

to us is bought and paid for by propagandists on one side or the other.

How would it be for us to spend all our brain power and energy for once in trying to reach our goal in the good American way? using American methods, living up to American ideals? We do not need to be followers of foreign systems. They are interesting of course and I do wish I had time to study all these movements. No doubt, there is some good in all of them. I am sure it would help me in understanding the trend of the times and it would help each one of you if you could do the same. Let's be sensible and truthful with ourselves. We do not have time to study all these movements. We have reached the stage which is called civilization, we systematically set about to apply what we have found to be right, to our everyday life in order that we may get a step nearer to our goal, Civilization and the abundant life for all.

So often we make the mistake of (continued on page 2)

FARM PLATFORM

The committee of Kansas Farm organizations asked the Republican and Democratic party councils to include the following planks in the 1936 party platforms:

1. We oppose a general sales tax and ask an increase of the income tax to ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) in order to reduce property tax or furnish additional funds for a social security program.
2. We favor a chain store tax.
3. We favor a constitutional amendment providing for a graduated land tax.
4. We favor state and county participation in support of public schools.
5. We favor no change from present distribution of gas tax, auto tag tax, and license fees on motor vehicles, requiring all to be spent on general highway system.
6. We favor a hindwheel law, giving some public help in controlling hindwheel and the enactment of a constitutional wind-blown soil conservation law.
7. We recommend the present soil conservation program, and recommend the continuance and construction of that program.
8. We favor inclusion of crop insurance and production adjustment features in any program that may be adopted, and we favor reasonable benefit payments to farmers cooperating in soil-conservation and crop production program.
9. We favor state inspection and regulation of the direct buying of live stock in Kansas by packers.
10. We favor a community sales law.
11. We favor the continuance and construction of that program.
12. We favor inclusion of crop insurance and production adjustment features in any program that may be adopted, and we favor reasonable benefit payments to farmers cooperating in soil-conservation and crop production program.
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MUST WAIT ON THE DROUGHT RELIEF

Emergency Situation Created By Unprecedented Condition; Topeka Office to be Kept Open

Abandonment—or at least a considerable delay—in prospect for the Resettlement administration project of moving "dust bowl" farmers into northeastern Kansas. Personnel transfers from the northeastern Kansas farm project office here to North Dakota were ordered this week. It was indicated the widespread drought distress had made it necessary to use the resettlement project funds in caring for direct relief needs.

However, this could not be verified. Floyd Lynn, director of the northeastern Kansas project, said that while he was being transferred to another field, the office would be kept alive.

"The employees are being concentrated in another area," Lynn explained. "Later this winter when the project is completed, they will be concentrated here to put this project in operation about the same time as we originally planned."

Other, federal relief executives here are inclined to the belief that the drought relief needs probably would require all of the funds that had been set up for the resettlement farms. None of the farms in northeastern Kansas had actually been purchased, although options had been taken on a number of them. According to the original schedule, some 500 farmers from the "Dust Bowl" and elsewhere in Kansas were to be started out on the model resettlement farms by January 1.

FOUR STATES HAVE RECEIVED BIG SUMS IN SOCIAL SECURITY

Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas Get Nearly Three Million

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 25.—Although the Social Security Act has been in existence little more than a year, and an appropriation for it has been available only a few months, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, the four states comprising Region IX, have received almost \$3,000,000.00 from the Federal Government to assist them in providing for persons in need, Ed McDonald, director of Region IX, announced here today. This sum, combined with the money supplied by the State governments, has been of incalculable benefit, he explained, in helping the indigent and in relief of human suffering.

Most of the Federal-State funds have been used in providing the necessities of life for old persons in need, under the public assistance features of the Act. Part of the fund has been used for aid to the blind and to dependent children. The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor has expended \$229,527.21 in the section, under the provisions of the Act, for aid to crippled children, child welfare service and for material and child health service. In addition, the Public Health Service and the Vocational Rehabilitation Service have been enabled by the Act to allot the funds to the four states.

Mr. McDonald called attention to the fact that ten separate Federal aid services are provided under the Social Security Act, and the four States of Region IX, taken as a whole, have participated in all of these services except unemployment compensation. No unemployment compensation benefits, except the old-age benefits, have been received by any of the four States. The old-age retirement benefit program (which will be administered entirely by the Social Security Board) will not go into effect, of course, until January 1, 1937, but it will include all the States.

Under the Federal law has been in effect, seven States have passed laws that will enable each of these jurisdictions to receive Federal funds for all of the ten separate benefits and public services, except the old-age benefits. Nearly all the States are participating in one or more of these public services.

According to Mr. McDonald, Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, have received a total of 2,421,147.18 in Federal aid. Meanwhile, Kansas has received \$59,202.51 from the Children's Bureau and other funds for public health and vocational rehabilitation, all under the Social Security Act.

A report to Mr. McDonald from the Children's Bureau shows the following allotment in the four States for that part of the 1936 fiscal year the Act was in operation, and for the first quarter of the 1937 fiscal year:

Kansas—Crippled Children, (1936), \$9,726.64; (1937), \$1,328.56; Child Welfare, (1936), \$12,953.40; (1937), \$3,014.41; Maternal and Child Health, (1936), \$25,260.83; (1937), \$6,918.87; total—\$59,202.51.

Arkansas—Maternal and Child Health Service, (1936), \$30,768.94; (1937), \$10,968.75; total—\$41,737.69.

Oklahoma—Crippled Children, (1936), \$21,508.33; (1937), \$10,793.18; Child Welfare, (1936), \$2,260.20; Maternal and Child Health, (1936), \$18,176.45; (1937), \$10,799.35; total—\$63,537.61.

Missouri—Crippled Children, (1936), \$24,598.00; (1937), \$10,351.50; Child Welfare, (1936), \$9,225.00; Maternal and Child Health, (1936), \$20,875.00; total—\$64,949.50.

The rapid progress of the Nation toward social security is demonstrated by the statistics for Region IX. Mr. McDonald pointed out. In 1934 Missouri began paying an average of \$9.50 each. Arkansas and Oklahoma had passed social security laws but they were inoperative. In 1935, payments were being made by all three States on an average, as follows: Arkansas, \$5.54; Missouri, \$8.95; Oklahoma, \$7.92.

"This is a good start toward our objective," Mr. McDonald said. "It shows what can be accomplished for national security when the States and Federal Government work together harmoniously in trying to solve this problem."

GREEN FEED FOR POULTRY

Wheat, rye, barley, and oats, when young and tender, contain valuable nutrients not found as yet in other feeds. Flock owners can provide such succulent green feed at little expense by sowing wheat or rye early in September. The feed may be cut and fed to confined birds, or the flock may range over the green crop.—L. F. Payne, poultry husbandry.

Edw. Kennedy to Make Three Talks in Kans.

National Secretary of the Farmers Union, Edward E. Kennedy has agreed to make three speeches in Kansas, besides his appearance on the Kansas Farm Organization Day program at the State Fair in Hutchinson, Kansas, September 22. The dates that are open are evening of September 18th, 19th, and 21st. If you would like to have Secretary Kennedy speak in your town or county on one of the above dates, please wire us as soon as possible which date you would prefer and we will confirm the date, or call you up if another date is open. PLEASE GET BUSY AND LET US ARRANGE FOR THREE ROUSING MEETINGS FOR ED. KENNEDY.

RADIO BREVITIES

Although everyone talks about the weather few do anything about it. Helen Stevens Fisher, the Farm and Home Hour's Little Lady of the House, thought she'd see for herself on a current program. She interviewed Selby Maxwell, Chicago astronomer and lunar authority. In ten minutes Mrs. Fisher received more than 1200 letters from listeners all over the country asking for Maxwell's weather predictions for the following week, which he had offered to send out. A man in Florida wired Mrs. Fisher to send him the forecast. It cost him \$12.50. A Tulsa Oklahoma woman wrote for the prediction because she "wanted to knock out a wall of the house to add another room and don't want to get rain on her head." Another woman wanted to know how hot it would be during the next few weeks as her mother was to undergo an operation and wanted to have it at the right time so the heat wouldn't be too much for her. All of which seems to prove something or other about Old Man Weather.

Walter Blaufuss, conductor of the Homesteaders orchestra, on the National Farm and Home Hour, received more fan letters from city listeners than from his rural audience. His mail comes from every state in the Union and from Canadian provinces as well.

Fifty-one stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company broadcast the National Farm and Home Hour five days each week. On Saturdays there are fifty-nine stations carrying the "Nation's Bulletin Board of Agriculture" on the NBC Blue network. The program is the most pretentious daytime sustaining broadcast in radio.

WASHINGTON CITY DIVERSE ACTIVITY CREDIT WHEN DUE

Washington, D. C., the nation's capital, is one of the most interesting cities in the country. There are many ways to regard Washington as a governmental and administrative center, architecturally, etc. And still another way is through the pages of the city's classified telephone directory.

Capital a Center of News
A perusal of this book reveals the capital's position as a center of news through the fact that there are nearly five solid columns—corresponding to newspapers, correspondents and newspapers. There are also some 2400 lawyers listed, in addition to some 650 patent attorneys.

The transient character of the population is reflected by the fact that nine solid columns are required for the listings and announcements of restaurants. Although the number of cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia are considerably larger, the number of apartment houses listed in Washington is considerably greater.

and One Lively Stable
As for automobiles, there is one automobile for about every three people in Washington, which fact is reflected in the listings of 250 automobile dealers and 500 filling stations. However, there are still horses in the nation's capital, as may be seen by the listing of two horsehoes, a whole column of veterinarians, and one lively stable.

The great number of organizations which have established headquarters in Washington is shown by the fact that under the heading of associations, three pages are required for some 500 names, whereas in the neighboring city of Baltimore there are just a few less than 200 such listings.

CULL OLD EWES

Old Ewes which have poor teeth should be marketed as soon as possible. It is an easy matter to check the age of sheep by looking at the front, or incisor, teeth, which are the lower jaw. Mature sheep have eight of these incisor teeth which fit against the pad in the upper jaw. After five years, sheep begin to lose these teeth, and from then on will have trouble in feeding.—F. W. Bell, animal husbandry.

COMMODITY ACT IS VALID SAYS JUDGE IN COURT RULING

Refused To Issue Injunction Restraining Community Exchange Act

Chicago, August 25.—Federal District Judge John P. Barnes refused today to issue an injunction restraining enforcement of the commodity exchange act of 1936 and dismissed a bill of complaint which challenged its constitutionality on nineteen counts. In acting on the suit brought August 15 by William S. Moore in behalf of himself and all other members of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the court upheld the contention of the government that the act was "merely an extension of the provisions of the grain futures act, which already has been held to be constitutional by the United States supreme court."

Judge Barnes said there was no question in his mind that trading in futures as well as in cash on the commodity exchanges, as well as such markets as the Board of Trade, directly affect interstate commerce and are therefore subject to regulation by congress.

Arthur Magid, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, said he believed the suit was the first one brought in the nation to test provisions of the act.

The government answered the suit yesterday with the assertion no constitutional question should be decided "at this stage of the proceedings." The answer opposed issuance of an injunction on the ground "this bill of complaint does not show any such direct, immediate and irreparable injury to the complainant as would require issuance."

KNOW YOUR KANSAS

Oddities in the history of Kansas gleaned from the files of The American Guide, Federal Writers' Projects, Works Progress Administration.

TOPEKA:
A living hydrant stands a few yards west of the north steps of the State Capitol, around which has grown a tree. In 1927 an elm seedling was discovered to be growing from an unused fire hydrant. The tree grew until its diameter was as great as the diameter of the pipe, roots then sprouted about the pipe and extended downward to the earth. The original trunk within the pipe died making the tree hollow. An imaginative plumber visualizing possibilities, tapped the tree and connected the pipe with the water main. The result was a fountain of water may now flow from the elm which has grown to be 14 inches in diameter.

BELEVILLE:
The first building here was erected in 1870. It was to be used as headquarters for the Town Company. The logs for the building cost \$35.00 and John G. Rich took the contract for erecting the building for an additional \$25.00. The carpenter's contract specified that the building was to be "chinked with rock, daubed with mortar, covered with cotton wood shingles, gables finished with lumber, a window to be in the east and a door in the west end."

GARDNER:
Founded in 1857. Location, near the junction of the old Santa Fe and Oregon trails which were frequented by gold seekers, freighters and immigrants in the 40's and 50's. Early transportation, —excarts. Today, Gardner's air port, equipped with a radio signal beam, is the intermediate field of the United States Bureau of Air Commerce.

NORTH BRANCH:
All but ten of the local residents are members of the Quaker church.

DIAMOND SPRINGS:
"Chief Fool Point," named so by the Indians and used by them as a sentry look-out. The town itself is named after a spring around which many a caravan pitched camp and spent the night during its lumbering journey over the old Santa Fe Trail. In 1926 when the Government made its survey of the Santa Fe Trail the spring was described in the field notes of the engineers. "An old Indian town was once located on the spot and was known as 'The Town of the Big Spring.' Indian relics may still be found in the vicinity and the old excart trail has not been entirely obliterated."

BALDWIN:
The Bishop Quayle collection of Bibles is one of the most valuable today. In the collection are Bibles of many languages and several manuscripts antedating the printing press. There are 13 Latin Bibles written in the 15th century. No Protestant version of importance has been overlooked, many of which are first editions.

HIAWATHA:
Mrs. John Krebs, "the flower woman," knew boys and girls, and because she did, Hiawatha became known as "The City Beautiful." The boys and girls of her neighborhood had thoughtlessly trampled down her flower beds, destroying shrubs, plants and vines. Instead of sending for the police she gave a Halloween party and invited them all. After this there was no more trampling of children's feet through her flower garden. Out of this incident grew (continued on page 2)

MONOPOLY CRUSHES LIFE OUT OF ALL SAYS JOHN FROST

Big Boys Set the Price for All Commodities—Push Dollar Up and Down for Own Convenience

This is the DEVIL that is taking away the liberty, destroying the hope and crushing out the life of farmers, laboring men, and independent business men. Camouflaged, as Monopoly has been, behind deceiving and chloroforming propaganda, the vast majority of our hard pressed common people have not known the mailed hand and the iron heel that has been ruining them.

The farmers' cattle, hogs, and sheep must be sold when fattened, or when drought wipes out the crop, or when debt forces the sale of their products. But the Packers' Monopoly sets the price the farmers receive. Under the direct marketing monopoly the packers mutually divide the territory, and farmers are at the mercy of the one packer that dominates their territory, without even a pretense of competition. Farmers deliver their stock, at the packer's untested scales, and on the packer's terms. And many farmers imagine that the Lord working through the law of supply and demand sets the low prices that they receive for their livestock.

During all the years of the depression and low prices the Implement trust has maintained its high prices for farm implements. Monopoly is above the competition. The trust is instituted to establish justice.

The old line Cream Monopoly maintains cream prices with an iron hand. Where there is a cooperative or an independent cream station, the monopoly bids up the prices even to 6 to 10 cents above central markets, because the cream of the farmer's milk must be sold to the monopoly, and in order to harass and ruin the cooperatives and independents. But when cooperatives and independents have been driven out, then the monopoly loves the farmers no more, and sets produce and milk prices as low as the traffic will bear.

Just now the labor unions are trying to organize the workers in the \$5,000,000,000 Steel Trust. The Steel Monopoly in page advertisements in the great newspapers of the nation hypocritically announces it "will use its resources to protect its employees from the loss of their jobs through intimidation, coercion, and violence." So does the lion profess to protect the lamb. Only after a long and desperate struggle was the Steel Trust compelled to substitute three 8 hour shifts in the hot days of the summer for the former two 12 hour shifts that worked the life out of its employees and resulted in their heartless dismissal at 40 to 45 years of age with their physical life wrecked by inhuman toil. That is what monopoly does.

The great Chain Stores are gradually driving out the independent business men. How? By the plan monopoly has ever used. By forcing concessions by loss leaders and by cutting prices until competition is wiped out because of the size of the monopoly. On the market page of the Kansas City Star of August 13, 1935 is related that the Goodyear Tire Co. gave a rebate of \$7,955.44 to Sears-Roebuck and Co. for tires sold. No small independent business concern receives such rebates. Congressman Hope in the Topeka Capital of March 12, 1936 says: "An investigation by a House Committee disclosed that the so-called business efficiency of the big chains consists mostly in their ability to brow-beat manufacturers into giving them rebates and other advantages over independent wholesalers and retailers. If the big chains succeed, they will destroy independent business and establish the greatest monopoly in merchandising the world has ever known." Fruits, vegetables, and other farm products sold in chains are cheap because by buying in monopoly volume, the chains have been able to beat down the prices of farmers' products, and because of the further fact that their clerks are overworked and underpaid.

The great Boards of Trade of the nation, by vast speculative selling, force down the price of farm products until the farmer has sold. Then by speculative buying, they force up the value of the farm products they have culched out of the possession of the farmer. Farmers pay for the Great Grain Exchanges and Terminal Elevators and Mills, but Monopoly holds the title and collects the profit even though farmers sell below cost. The greedy monopolies that act as farmers' middlemen and processors for a few days each year take 60 cents out of every dollar they collect back to farmers 40 cents as the profit for a year of toil of the farmer and his wife and children. That is the way of monopoly, and many farmers, farmers' wives, and children, are asking for a propaganda, reach out, serve hands for the crumbs bestowed by monopoly, and crouch like peasants while the chains of economic slavery are being riveted on by the agents of Monopoly.

But the half has not been told. As apocryphal as the middlemen Monopolies, the farmer probably could survive, and by hard work maintain (continued on page 2)

an annual Halloween festival sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce which now attracts visitors from throughout Kansas, southeastern Nebraska, and northwestern Missouri.

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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 3, 1936

EDITORIAL

There remain only two months before we measure the progress we have made in membership during this year. The State Farmers Union convention meets at McPherson, Kansas on October 28, 29 and 30. What the report on membership will be depends largely on what you county and local officers, and you Union members do between now and that time.

This is your own class organization. It belongs to you and works for you both day and night. In your own locality, in your county, in the state capital or at the seat of your national government in Washington. Its service to you is only limited by the amount of use you make of it, by the amount of devotion you bring to the cause and the Principles it stands for. If you believe that the cause of economic equality for Agriculture is worth fighting for. If you believe in the eternal principles of justice, equity and the golden rule, then you believe in the Farmers Union. As citizens of this great land of ours, as parents of growing children whose welfare depends upon what you do to better present day conditions, you should not only join and support the Farmers Union both morally and financially, but you should also get your neighbors to join the Farmers Union and help us all work for the common good of all.

In urging you all to work for the building up of this, the only strictly farmers class organization in Kansas, I cannot find any better words than those used by our Great National President, John A. Simpson at the close of his National Radio Broadcast February 27, 1932. I quote from the Militant Voice of Agriculture.

"Farmers listening in, as I close this talk let me remind you what our enemies have said a million times, and they express it in three words, 'Farmers can't organize.' Every farmer in the United States who is not a member of his class organization is a living witness to the statement of the enemy. I beg of you to become a member of your class organization. Do it at once. Quit bearing testimony for the enemy—get on our side of the case and be a witness for us that farmers can organize. The enemy has three other words. You have heard them. They are 'Farmers won't stick.' Ah, my brother members of the Farmers Union out there in Colorado, in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, Wisconsin, Iowa, had a dozen other states, you who have not paid your dues for 1932 have been a living witness to the enemy for one month and twenty-seven days. Oh, I urge you, I plead with you, go to the local secretary before the sun goes down and by paying your dues quit being a witness for the enemy—get on our side of the case and be a witness for us that farmers will stick."

TRAVELOGUE

The travelogue will not be very long this week. On Tuesday, August 25, I attended a conference of Jobbing Association officials at Kansas City, Kansas.

Friday, August 28 I took a train at two-thirty in the afternoon for Randolph in Riley county, to speak at the annual picnic and carnival conducted by the Fancy Creek Farmers Union local. This picnic is an annual three day affair. In the afternoons they have baseball and other games and in the evening they have band music and speaking. The first two nights they had political speakers and the last evening I was to speak for the Farmers Union.

I arrived at Randolph about six in the evening. Mr. J. A. Annell and Brother Johnson of Lindsay met me at the depot and took me to the picnic grounds in the north part of town. We ate supper at one of the stands and then we visited around among the members. I met several of the old stand-by Farmers Union folks. M. L. Beckman of Clay Center and Mrs. Beckman were there as also was Gus Larsen and several of his brothers. R. D. Samuelson of Olesburg, J. D. Schipps of Belleville came in for the program also.

About nine in the evening after the band concert, Brother Annell introduced me as the speaker for the Farmers Union. There was a large crowd present, much over a thousand and people I should judge, but as usual at a picnic of that kind many of them came to be entertained rather than to be instructed or to listen to a long-winded speech, so the audience that was on the seats to listen was not very large, but very attentive. I talked for a little less than an hour to the good folks of Randolph and afterwards visited with them for a short time before we started on our way home. Jud Schipps had kindly volunteered to take me back to Salina that evening. We started out merrily in his 19 plus model Rolls Royce but when we got almost half way to Manhattan our conveyance developed a bad cough, some signs of asthma and run quite some fever, so that we were very thankful when sometime after midnight we drove into Junction City and found a hotel where we could find lodging over night.

I enjoyed my visit with the Randolph folks very much. I hope they liked my talk half as much as I liked to visit with them. They have a good Farmers Union Elevator run by our old friend Emil Samuelson, and a Farmers Union Cream station run by a nice energetic young Farmers Union member name Dennison. I hope that the members will give both their institutions the support that they merit. I would like to see the Randolph folks put on a membership drive to not only put their local in the 100 per cent paid up class, but also to get every eligible farmer

in their trade territory in as a member before the state convention date. The Fancy Creek local lacks only the dues from three delinquent members to make it a 100 per cent local.

Salem local No. 487, in Crawford county, Franklin local No. 1301 in Ellsworth county and Mt. Pleasant local No. 79 in Ottawa county joined the 100 per cent paid up ranks this week. I congratulate them on their good showing. Our members do not realize how anxious we are to have a 100 per cent paid up membership by convention time and how much better their state Union could serve them if all back dues were in and we had some money to work with. Your state office is, I venture to say, run with less expense this year than it had anytime during the last twenty years. We are doing our best to live within our income, but we could work ever so much more efficiently and be of much more service to our members if we were not so short of money. The money paid in as membership dues, brings more real benefit to each one of us than many times that amount spent for almost anything else.

ASSISTANT NATIONAL FARMERS UNION SECY BROADCASTS ON NBC

(continued from page 1)
always being "against" things, wasting our precious time in trying to tear down what the other fellow is doing, in criticizing instead of building ourselves. Of course, it is easier to find fault and watch the other fellow make his blunders, but I prefer to do a lot of things as well as I know how, taking a chance on making an average number of blunders myself, because I know that there can be no progress if there is no action, and never before has there been such a crying need for action by the People themselves, action not dictated by the Press, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, or the Bankers, but action taken by the People after careful and due deliberation among themselves within their respective class Unions and economic and social groups.

Historical Background of the Farmers Union

I am sure it will interest this audience, many of whom are not farmers, to learn just how the Farmers Union functions. The founders of this National Union of farmers secured a charter from the State of Texas in 1902 and under that charter were granted the privilege to organize the farmers on a national scale. A week later the first Local organization was formed and chartered by the mother organization. In 1904 some thirteen states had qualified for a state charter. Each charter was granted subject to the rules and regulations of the National Constitution and By-Laws and each state became, as it was chartered, a subdivision of the National Farmers Union, pledged to abide by its principles and the program that each year is formulated by the elected delegates from the chartered states in good standing. There are now 22 chartered states and 14 states where the membership grows fast. Some of them may qualify for a charter this year.

How It Functions
The Local Unit is next in importance to the individual member. The membership is supreme. The membership determines the policies and the program in their local meetings, next in their county meeting, their State Convention and the National Convention. This careful preparation shows in the soundness of the program.

Farmers Union Finances Itself
Financially the Farmers Union is independent. Its operating income comes from its membership only and its members are farmers. Lawyers, bankers, merchants, processors, speculators never have a chance to determine our policies or direct our activities because we want let them in side our Union. However, the Farmers' Union does not set itself on a pedestal. We are very much cooperative with like-minded and like-thinking groups in order to get results and therefore we are always glad to consult or cooperate with organized groups who are fighting in their own field for the same results we are fighting for, the establishment of an order of things that will give all who work a square deal.

The set-up of the Farmers Union is wholly democratic. In the National Union the officers and directors are elected each year by the delegates of the chartered state Unions in good standing. Its program and policies are formulated at the annual convention and it is the duty of the officials to carry out that mandate to the best of their abilities and as far as circumstances permit. Five percent of the membership in any unit may ask for a referendum on any matter which they wish to bring before the entire membership.

I am emphasizing these things to prove that the Farmers Union is the one and only organization of actual farmers through which the tillers of the soil can act in unison to attain their share of social and economic justice towards which it has consistently and without any let-up worked for over 34 years, without the handicap of the influence of people whose economic interests are different. Now how does the Farmers Union work to reach this goal? As I told you before, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America stands on two legs, cooperation and legislation. By means of these two legs it has developed side by side. At the beginning way back in 1902, the small group of original members in Texas, decided that they would, instead of dumping their cotton on the market, as soon as it was ginned, withhold from the market for the time being, one bale out of five and market the other four gradually as the trade could absorb them and then they started on a legislative program to stop gambling in their products by the speculators at the exchanges.

They found immediately opposing

them all the organized groups who make a living "farming the farmer." They found that these groups expected to completely control agriculture for ever and that they stood ready to crush any attempt of the farmers to educate and organize themselves and to cooperate for their own good. Friend of this radio audience, the Farmers Union supporting the principles and program that has been ours all these years. It took this last panic, which modern phrasiology calls by a less offensive word, depression, to open the eyes of the rest of the population to that unless the farmers have spending power, others have no jobs. The proof of this truth is easily found when we travel in the country, visit the farms, see the woe-laden lack not only of modern equipment on farms and in the homes, but find that even the simple necessities are lacking or out of date or in a poor state of repair while on the other hand we see in the cities and towns the millions of unemployed, anxious and willing to remedy this situation without being given the chance.

Is it not a grave indictment of our economic system that this should be so? Is it not almost unbelievable that the majority of our American citizens will sit idly by and let this thing go on and on without lifting a finger to assert themselves in the American way—not with bullets, but with ballots—and take the control of our economic and social destiny away from those who have brought about this state of affairs and put it where it belongs, in the hands of the people? You farmers who from daylight till dark and often longer, milk your cows and slop your hogs and worry yourselves sick because you can't pay the tribute the system demands and keep your family fed and clothed—you women who in these years of continued adversity have taken hold of the work of a hired man in addition to your normal duties of farm wife, mother and companion—arouse yourselves, take time out to search for the causes of this glaring inequality of opportunity and then join the organized forces of the Farmers Union and do your part in making this nation your forefathers established, once more a land of opportunity for all who can render service to his fellowman, with a regard for their labor sufficiently great to assure them a decent American standard of living, not only in the years of their greatest production but also in the twilight of life.

This is our right, a God-given right—and we do not enjoy this right because we have allowed a comparative few to gain control of our Nation. Representative Government is almost a thing of the past today. It makes me mad when I see farmers flock by the thousands to a so-called free picture show in our small American towns, fooled into thinking they really get something for nothing and then on another night drop in unexpectedly on one of their Farmers Union meetings and find only a handful present to hear a message that if taken to heart and followed by intelligent organized action would soon bring all farmers an income sufficient to allow them to live in the first-class entertainment for the entire family whenever the need for entertainment was felt. Don't you farmers realize that you are the ones who create the real wealth and that you and nobody else pay for the magnificent theatres and lavish entertainments your exploiters enjoy while you are grateful for a hard 12 inch board from which you may watch a free show. I don't begrudge you or your children that bit of fun. But get away from the stage and in God's good name, for you Man alive, you deserve the best there is. Without your labor, without your industry we all would go back to the primitive life of the jungle. It was Agriculture that started civilization. Industry came only after the fact. The arts and sciences develop to satisfy our inborn desire for the beautiful as well as the useful. Be conscious of your importance, put your brains to work as well as your muscles. You can still think clearly. You are exposed to the evil influences of the modern way of living. It is from you that the thoughts and plans must come to put this nation, yes the world back on its feet. Your motives are the highest—they are not tainted by the selfish greed of those whose main ambition seems to be to get a lot of money for rendering as little service as possible. You on the other hand, have apparently been satisfied to pay out money for the privilege of being the highest paid employees in the United States. This will enable them to buy the products of labor at decent price levels.

Next, we must provide a way to save the ownership of the farm to the farm family that works it. To do so, the accumulated indebtedness must be refinanced so that the control now exercised by the mortgage holders over Agriculture may be placed once again in the People. The Farmers Union members believe in paying their just debts but they demand

the opportunity to pay them in wheat, corn, cotton and hog dollars. By that I mean that we demand the right to settle our debts with the same amount of farm products that would have settled the amount of the debt at the time it was incurred.

We demand that gambling in our income be stopped. The members of the Board of Trade and cotton exchange or other speculative institutions have no more right to gamble in the income of farmers as they have to gamble in the income of college professors or factory hands.

The Farmers' Union program contains many more demand methods to reach the goal, but in our searching for the truth-supported by proof—we have found that the sorest spot on our diseased economic body is caused by the private control of the bloodstream—the money system.

On this program you have heard this discussed many many times in a much more able way than I could possibly discuss it. In the National Union Farmer, our official publication that comes out twice a month, the various points of our program are thoroughly discussed. I hope I have aroused your interest, you farmers and farm women who are still outside the Union. Ask for this information. I hope you'll join us so that our goal may be reached. A letter received addressed to the National Secretary, Edward E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois, will bring you further particulars and a sample copy of our paper with these two radio addresses in it.

Cost of Production for All Who Work
The time has come when no one, no matter how he makes a living, can afford to stand idly by and let those who enjoy the blessings of a decent American standard of living plus unlimited luxuries, without working for it, rather unto themselves that which you have earned by the sweat of your brow. There must be equality in the distribution of the returns for labor performed and this can only be achieved if those who labor are organized, each class in its own class Union, have diligently searched for the truth and have formulated themselves a definite program that is practical and that can be supported by all honest people. Then, if we all cooperate, there is a chance that Civilization may become a reality instead of a dream.

It would not be right for me, as a woman to conclude this talk without making a most earnest appeal for the exercise of the good influence of the women in this audience. Women have felt far more the effects of this over-suspicious and over-skeptical economic system that has deprived their children of a fair chance in life. You farm women, how well I know from actual experience what you have to go through and how well I know also from actual experience, how much happier you could be if you took an active part in bringing about the change which must come. I am telling you here, that if we farmers and farm women do not bring about this change in an orderly, sensible and rational way, your boys and mine will become cannon fodder either abroad, or the internationalists in control have succeeded in entangling us again in the madness of the world or when the internal clash comes precipitated by the hunger-crazed masses, when the bankers, who have the sole say about whether they shall eat or be liquidated, call a halt and refuse to the Government the credit they still furnish to it today. If that happened our civilization will perish and all we hold dear will be swept away in the maelstrom. It may be rebuilt or it may not. The Farmers' Union wants to prevent this. It is our duty to elect men to the House, to the Senate and to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency who are fully aware of the situation and who are pledged to an American program of justice that contains the principles of the Farmers Union program, the principles of brotherhood, unselfishness and service, regardless of what political party they belong to. That is today our only hope and we cannot realize this unless we are organized and have learned to cooperate from the heart out and not just to bolster up our pocket-books.

If you want to write me direct, I'll be glad to hear from you and give you whatever further information about the Farmers Union you may want. My name is Mary C. Puncke, assistant National Secretary of the Farmers Union, Kankakee, Illinois. If you forget the name that's all right. Just send your letter or all right to the National Farmers Union at Kankakee, Illinois and it will receive prompt attention from me. A copy of our paper with Mr. Everson's and my talks today is yours for the asking. I hope all you farmers and farm women who are not yet Union members will join us in the next few weeks. Let's rout the enemy, let's be again free Americans, let's be organized, let's become truly civilized. I thank you.

MONOPOLY CRUSHES LIFE OUT OF ALL SAYS JOHN FROST

(continued from page 1)
his home. But the Money Monopoly takes home and everything dear. The great international bankers of our country through their control of the Federal Reserve Bank System can manipulate the credit and currency of the nation, can make money plentiful and then scarce, that is, can make money cheap and then dear. About every 20 or 30 years this merciless Money Monopoly envelops everybody into debt during a period in which the Money Monopoly has made money plentiful and times good. Then they shut off their products at sacrificial prices in an attempt to pay the debts that are being foreclosed. A mortgage debt of \$5,000, contracted when money was plentiful and cheap and wheat was worth \$2.00 per bushel and wheat was worth \$1.00 when money is el, becomes a \$10,000 when money is scarce and wheat is worth \$1.00 per bushel. It is the strategy of the Money Monopoly to loan money when money is plentiful and cheap, and to collect the loan after the Money Monopoly has deflated credit and made money scarce and dear. In a panic, money to pay debts cannot

"I make all my deals by telephone"

"I am a livestock man," says this farmer near Pond Creek, Oklahoma, "and could not do business without a telephone. It pays for itself many times over each year."

Most any farmer can judge what his telephone means to him as a business asset. He knows he uses it many times a year to hunt a good market, to keep posted on farm prices, or to get help in the busy season. But aside from business, the farm telephone is important in keeping you in touch with your neighborhood—bringing you the voices of friends, children or relatives. It is invaluable in time of emergency—when, for instance, there is illness in the family, or fire breaks out, or you are in need of a veterinarian. Day in and day out, it is a willing extra hand.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Neighborhood Notes

AGAINST MARKET DIVISION

Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kans.
Dear Editor:
In response to your request for our reaction to the article "State Market Division" we discussed the matter at our local, Ashland 1660, last Friday evening and voted against the proposal unanimously. While granting we farmers may tend to be over-suspicious and over-skeptical we feel that we are justified in opposing the move to set up one more bureau over us and our business affairs. We feel that we are already over-burdened in the respect and that we have reached the place where even the one more bureau operating to benefit the farmer (at good salaries while we farmers are on a starvation basis) is just one more burden than we can bear. And furthermore, if we were advocating any such act, we should revise Sec. 6 to read "to require that all so-called 'cooperatives' be true cooperatives"—then omit the balance of the section.
Yours,
Fred J. Cederberg, Sec. Treas.
Ashland Local 1660.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Stafford County (Eureka Local No. 2199).
Whereas the death nagel has visited the home of one of our members, Mr. Brent Newell, and taken from our midst their son, Clinton,

be either earned or borrowed, and the debtor finds he has been trapped in a debt trap from which there is no escape. So homes and property are foreclosed by the millions, the unfortunate owners losing also all payments they have made. The Money Monopoly did this in 1873, again in 1893, and again in 1920-29. And they will continue to take away from the common people their homes and property until the vital power to issue credit and money is taken from the heartless Banking Monopoly and is exercised by Congress, as directed by the Constitution.—John Frost.

MULCH SAVES MOISTURE

The value of a fine dirt mulch during the hot weather has proved itself many times. As moisture is of first importance to plants, the conservation of it where circumstances do not permit an adequate supply is best done by mulching.
A mulching material is valuable, although when this is not available or is too expensive, the dirt mulch is very satisfactory. Apply it to about 2 inches of top soil.

One of the peculiar properties of moisture in the earth is that the harder and more compact the earth becomes, the quicker the moisture rises and is evaporated. The tightly packed particles which form small capillary tubes force the water to the surface at a greater speed when the pressure of the compacting earth is exerted on them. By finely pulverizing the earth this pressure is relieved, and the moisture conserved; the remedy is known as dry mulching.

Surface soil should be loosened in every case before moisture is applied, as it assists the water to penetrate deeper, and prevents evaporation.
Peat moss, decayed garden refuse, or

who was our pianist and was loved by all, be it therefore, Resolved that we extend our deepest heartfelt sympathy to his father, mother, brother and sisters. We share this sorrow with them.
Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and that a copy be published in the Kansas Union Farmer, also that a copy be published in the Stafford Courier.
Signed,
Acting Resolutions Committee.

MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The quarterly meeting of the Marshall Co. Farmers Union will be held at Frankfort, Kansas, on Tuesday, September 8, 1936. Arrangements have been made for Speakers.
The meeting will commence at 11 a. m.
Basket Dinner at noon. F. C. Pralle, Secretary.

ANDERSON COUNTY MEETING

Anderson County Farmers Union will meet at Litztown school house Friday night, September 11. There will be a program and speakers.
Please bring pies. F. U. Creamery will furnish lemonade. All farmers are invited to attend.
Robert Meliza, Pres.
Francis Kelley, Secy.

which you can produce in a compost heap in your backyard, and dried lawn clippings make excellent mulches. Loosening the soil enough to let a good soaking of water penetrate down to the roots before mulching will make the process more effective. The mulch itself should be about 3 inches deep, and then succeeding waterings are needed, they should be applied through it. In this way the plant food contained in the mulch will be washed down to the roots and kept there as long as possible.

CREDIT WHEN DUE

In few enterprises is "the human element" so important as in an agricultural cooperative institution. A chain is no stronger than its links—and a co-op, no matter how well established or managed, is no stronger than its individual members. Co-ops whose members are indifferent, uninterested, or plain lazy, and who adopt an attitude of "let George do it" are doomed to failure. Co-ops whose members are energetic, ambitious and eager to work with and for the organization, can look forward confidently to ultimate success.

Fortunately, the average American farmer seems to be a pretty active sort of person. He has ideas, and the energy to put them into effect. And when he joins a farm cooperative to better his production and distribution methods, he willingly shoulders the responsibility that should be felt by every member. He does his part. And the record of cooperative progress during recent years shows how well that part has been done.

The good agricultural cooperatives are going places. Everyone is benefiting from their progress. And the American farmer deserves the credit.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 6 to 16

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

(Continued)

Order of Business

1. Call to order
2. Roll call of officers and members
3. Reading and approving of minutes
4. Admission of new members
5. Communications, bills
6. Payment of dues
7. Reports of committees
8. Unfinished business
9. New business
10. Treasurer's report
11. Program, debate
12. Adjournment

OFFICERS

Be careful in selecting your officers. A good officer should have the following qualifications:

1. A good knowledge of Parliamentary Law.
2. Tact, discretion, and justice.
3. Dignity and a good voice.
4. Initiative and executive ability.
5. Willingness to serve.

Officers are the servants of society.

Duties of Officers

1. The President
Guides and directs the organization. Enforces the rules. Protects the members in their rights.
2. The Vice-president
Carries out the will of the members as expressed by a majority vote. Presides at all meetings. Signs orders on the Treasurer for payment of bills.
3. The Secretary
Must be able to take the place of the president in his absence or disability and requires the same qualifications for office.
4. The Treasurer
Keeps the roll call of officers and members. Keeps minutes of assembly, files all important papers, correspondence, etc.
5. The Chair
Notifies members of special meetings, appointments to office or committee. Keeps a record of all board meetings.

Takes care of all correspondence if there is no Corresponding Secretary.

4. The Treasurer
Keeps an account of the receipts of meetings, amount received, bills paid, and balance on hand.
5. The Secretary
Transacts business through the bank, issues checks in payment of all bills. (Do not pay bills except as ordered by the President or Executive Board).

Voting

1. When there is a tie vote. (A tie vote is a lost vote because there is no majority.)
2. On roll call.
3. By ballot.

Minutes

Open the Minutes of each meeting by stating the name of the secretary, the kind of meeting held, regular or special, place of meeting, day, month, year and hour. Mention the person in the chair, and the secretary. Take roll call of officers and members. Read the Minutes of the previous meeting and see that they are approved or rejected.

Organization and Nominations

A nomination does not require a second. Tellers, appointed by the Chair, distribute and count ballots with the assistance of the Secretary. Count every ballot and report every vote. Withdraw when nominated if you cannot take office. Do not be afraid of defeat. It is no disgrace. Be honorable in campaign. Be a good loser and a good winner. You are permitted to vote for yourself if you are a candidate.

It is not customary to call a mass meeting to order on time. Wait ten or fifteen minutes when the one chosen for the purpose steps to the front and says, "The meeting will please come to order. I move that Mr. A. act as chairman of this meeting." Someone else says, "I second the motion." The first member then puts

WE'RE READY



8797. A Frock That Will Slenderize.

Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 5 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

8615. A Favorite of the Younger Set.

Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yard 32 inch material for the jumper and 1 1/2 yard for a long sleeve guimpe. Price 15c.

Send orders to Kansas Union Farmer Box 48 Salina, Kansas

SEPTEMBER BIRTHDAYS

Virginia Lee Brown—Oswego, September 10.
Lucile Bauer—Green, September 9.
Chester Brown—Grinnell—September 3.
Charlotte Combaw—Greenleaf—September 4.
Dorothy Frederickson—Allen—September 17.
Edward Frederickson—Allen—September 3.
Florence Joy—Hays—September 27.
Virginia Kretsinger—Baldwin, September 10.
Lelia Lewis—Conway Springs—September 15.
Paul Merriman—LaCrosse—September 8.
Helen Pitts—Bonner Springs—September 30.
Billie Rogers—Ogallah—September 13.
Pat Shoemaker—Kanopolis—September 25.
Ruby Samuelson—Randolph—September 25.
Carl Trude—Concordia—September 25.
Melba Zimmerman—Belle Plaine—September 12.

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

Look Both Ways Before Crossing the Road.

In crossing, first "look left," cross to the center of the road, and then look to the right. Watch also for cars coming around the corner. If you have a chance to go on, do not slide back and forth, drivers will not know where to steer. Stand still.

Obey Traffic Signals: Obey the traffic officer at all times. If a crossing has no traffic officer, watch the signal lights. When there is no signal, "be your own semaphore."

If cars are coming, say to yourself, "STOP." If way is clear, say "GO!" Drivers expect people to cross at crossings and look for them there, not in the middle of the block.

On the Hike: Always walk facing traffic.

If you walk facing traffic and stay to the left side of the road, you can see the approaching vehicle and its driver can see you.

At Night: Wear a white cloth or kerchief around your right arm, or better than that, wear light-colored socks or stockings, or fasten white handkerchiefs or cloth around your legs between knees and ankles.

Walk facing traffic. Carry a lantern, if possible. If you are wearing a coat, turn it wrong side out. Its sleeve linings are white or light, and can be easily seen.

Practice these safety habits and teach them to your family, school, fellow Scouts and all whom you may have the opportunity to influence.

ANIMALS DOWN THE AGES

Louise H. Guyol

From the days of creation down the ages, love and law are the essential elements of progress. Love binds the community and law controls it harmoniously. Exploration, discovery, settlement and growth make the history of mankind. In the history of the animal world, the same principles have always been included in the love and in the law of all peoples.

Cattle were created before man. Wherever he wanders there are animals. Those to which he has become accustomed. Into man's hands were delivered every beast and every fowl and every fish. To the giants of those days this meant protection as well as use, for the animals were hunted among their riches. "And Abram was very rich, in cattle, in silver and in gold."

Cattle head the list of valuable properties. It was the herdsmen of Abram and Lot who served for possession of more land.

When Abraham's servant set forth to find a wife for Isaac ten of the camels of his master accompanied him.

Cattle are included in the Commandments for the same consideration that a man's family shall have. Cattle must be protected from man's covetousness, even as his wife. On these Commandments all laws are based.

In the law of every community the animals are considered. Their liberties are regarded and granted and their masters held responsible for them. The first laws passed by the Pilgrims of America contained protective clauses for the cattle, as they did in the days of that first Exodus.

A Code of Liberties it was called, when framed in Massachusetts in 1640. Men were allowed "Liberty" to do thus and so. As were the cattle. Cattle shall have liberty to graze in such and such places; cattle shall have liberty to be rested and watered in route. Men realized the value of property and the value of kindness.

Cattle in those first days of our settlement in this new country were scarce. Only goats and chickens and pigs had been brought over on the Mayflower. But, "a few cattle would be a very comfortable help and stay to the English company that was financing them. Cattle were sent, and some few horses. They came over first on the "Charitie."

If goats were like men, how those of the Mayflower would boast over the laws laid down in Exodus have grown laws that extend to the uttermost part of the earth. Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are part of every civilized community. Every man and woman and boy and girl looking back through history, from creation to the present time, should be active in the support of such societies. For "The righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."

One was the "Grate White Backed Cow," and she was divided, as were all of them into parts—not with a

::: Of Interest To Women :::

OLD-FASHIONED AQUAFLORIUM FINDS FAVOR WITH MODERNS

Rosebuds, Gladiolus Aster and Other Solid Centered Flowers Are Displayed Handsomely In This Novel Container.



Modern Guise Is Coming Back In Favor. Here It Is With A Few Rosebuds.

An old-fashioned attraction in grandmother's crowded living room was the aquafloium, a clear glass globe filled with water and usually containing a few rosebuds, or any garden flowers she happened to have.

The aquafloium is coming back into favor, reshaped somewhat with clearer glass, and a modernized pedestal. It is the same idea, reappearing after a few years like some of fashions in dress, yet it produces a remarkably modern effect in the room.

The flower buds immersed in the globe filled with water give off a phosphorescent glow, which is more striking in the bowl, and they take on different colors and shapes.

It is interesting to see how different flowers will appear in one. The florets from a spike of gladiolus, for instance, will take on elongated shapes from one angle, and round shapes from another. The dainty petals of the aster will seemingly take on considerable weight, as water bubbles settle on them. The same is true of the carnation. Marigolds will appear much less bold, as the water bubbles settle on them.

Almost any flower head which has a firm center will be displayed well in an aquafloium, and in many cases they will be preserved for a week before replacement. Take a few flowers from the supply you get at the florist's for an arrangement, and put them in the aquafloium. You will find the practice interesting, as there are so many ways of arranging them inside the bowl, and they take on such different colors and shapes.

There are many preparations sold which can be added to the water to make it stay sweet for a long period of time. It is a good idea to procure one of these, although a pinch of charcoal dust will do almost as well.

RULES FOR BUYING FOODS FOR CHILDREN

1. Milk with a fat content of 3.5 per cent is best for children. Milk of lower fat content should be used only if the amount of butter in the child's diet is increased. Only pasteurized or milk of known purity should be used. Culture milks in which the fat has not been removed may be substituted for sweet milk. Evaporated or dried milks are excellent food for children.

2. Only the best and freshest meats should be used in the diet of children. Children are quite sensitive to food, and unnatural flavors in their meat.

3. Calf or young beef liver has a large percentage of iron and is usually more mild in flavor than the liver of other animals, and therefore more desirable.

4. Children have difficulty with dry flakes of fish. Those fishes which yield a moist cooked flesh are better.

5. Mild-cured bacon which may be broiled until dry and crisp, should be served as a fat part of the diet. It should never be substituted for a meat in a child's diet.

6. Meats which are ground three times are easier for children to chew. Soup bones should not be cracked or

knife, but by law. The colonists had been divided into groups. Each group shared one cow in common. When Miles Standish wanted to own a whole cow he had to buy the shares from all the other groups of people.

Payment was made in corn, in goats and perhaps in sheep. Sheep came later and were so valuable that a man might take his family and move from Plymouth, but he could not take his sheep without having first offered them for sale in the market place.

One Englishman set over a heifer or so, and a bull, to start the poor on their way with necessary cattle. Horses came, in due time. They were very scarce. They could not stand the long sea journey so well as cows, and died en route.

They increased, and those that ate increased, so that people began to speculate. Nothing that has been about the evil of the speculations of a few years ago was any stronger than the things that Governor Bradford wrote about the way his people were speculating in stock.

Not stock of bank or business, but stock of nature, but paper, not real stock—life stock—horses, cattle, sheep and goats.

Out of those early "Liberties," in the Massachusetts Code, have sprung most of our present day laws. Out of the laws laid down in Exodus have grown laws that extend to the uttermost part of the earth. Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are part of every civilized community. Every man and woman and boy and girl looking back through history, from creation to the present time, should be active in the support of such societies. For "The righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."

One was the "Grate White Backed Cow," and she was divided, as were all of them into parts—not with a

splintered by the market man if young children are to eat the soup. 7. Only tender vegetables which do not have tough woody parts are desirable.

8. Canned vegetables as peas and beans should have tender skins. This is far more important than their color, or uniformity of size.

9. Thorough cleaning and peeling should always be used for raw vegetables and fruits.

10. Sound, ripe fruit is most desirable. If the cleanliness of the fruit is doubtful, it should always be cooked. Bananas should have yellow skins spotted with brown. Green skinned bananas are undesirable for children.

11. Fruit which has been canned in a thin syrup may be used. If the fruit is tender and not too sweet, perfect shape is not necessary.

12. Bread twenty-four hours old is probably more digestible for children. Brown breads which contain the entire grain give the child more mineral and vitamins.

13. Fruit ices and fruited plain ice creams of assured purity may be used. Ice cream is easily contaminated and therefore only the best quality should be used for young children.

CHILI SAUCE

One gallon chopped ripe tomatoes, 1/2 cup chopped green onions, 1/2 cup chopped sweet green peppers, 1/2 cup chopped sweet red peppers, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 quart vinegar, 5 teaspoons salt, 1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, grated.

Peel the tomatoes and onions. Boil all ingredients except the vinegar together for 2 hours. Add the vinegar and cook to desired consistency. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

EARLY APPLE WORM HARDEST TO CATCH

Early codling moth sprays soon become very thin on account of the rapid growth of young apples. In addition, weathering thins the coating. Frequent applications early in the season, therefore, are important. Deposits thus built up on fruit prevent infestation by first-brood worms so successfully that later broods are much smaller and less late-season spraying is necessary.

Early-season sprays may seem more effective than they really are because the worms then are comparatively scarce. Unless early applications are frequent the percentage of worms killed may be small. Later, when they progeny of the worms that escaped the first treatments become numerous, spraying that kills a high percentage may seem ineffective.

Tests by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture show that a single application of spray early in the season, no matter how thorough, will not insure codling-moth control under normal conditions of infestation. A spray applied to apples on May 9 had four times as much surface to cover by

Obey That Impulse! Buy Fruits on Country Stands and Convert Into Jellies and Jams



IN the Summer, the motorist's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of the open road. Out he goes with family and friends on pleasant evenings and Sundays, rolling along happily in a world of green, cultivated fields and orchards. The roadside stands heaped high with gorgeous, ripe fruits beggaring to be bought.

Obey that impulse! Take home a variety of fruits and berries! Of course, you can't consume it all before it spoils. But you can imprison the luscious colors and delicious flavors in jars of jellies and jams to keep them for those many months when Summer motor trips and fresh fruits are only memories.

Imagine rich, plum jam in puddings. Peach jelly in sauces, berry spreads of all kinds on hot biscuits. The uses are innumerable and the jellies and jams so easy to make if you take as your guide these modern, quick recipes:

Plum Jam

4 cups (2 1/2 lbs.) prepared fruit (2 1/2 lbs.) sugar
1 box powdered fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, pit (do not peel) about 2 1/2 pounds fully ripe plums. Cut in small pieces and crush. Add 1/2 cup water, bring to a boil, and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. (Add a few crushed peach-pit meats to fruit during cooking.) Place fruit in jelly cloth and squeeze out juice. (If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.)

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure prepared fruit into a 2-to-4 quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly into sterilized jars, and seal.

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May 22 because of the growth of the young apples. Weathering during that period also thinned the spray deposit more than 50 percent.

In the 13 days following the first hatch of codling moth worms, spray deposits were thinned to much less than half their original thickness by growth of the fruit. In the next 13 days (just after the peak of the batch) the apples increased about 62 percent in size. In the 37 days between the first hatch and the last first-brood spray, increase in surface area of the fruit was 366 percent. In the next 80 days it was 171 percent.

GLYCERINE WORKS FROSTING MAGIC

Everybody likes a nice thick chocolate frosting. But for the busy housewife it means time and trouble. So when a few drops of glycerine make it quick and easy to prepare, and better tasting too—that's real news. Here's how you do it. All you need is:

2 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 cup white corn syrup
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup water
3 squares unsweetened chocolate
2 teaspoons glycerine
3 egg whites

Combine sugar, corn syrup, salt and water in sauce pan and stir over heat until sugar is dissolved. Bring to a boiling point and boil until temperature of 248 degrees F. (soft ball stage) is reached. Cover the sauce pan for the first 2 or 3 minutes of boiling. The steam washes down any sugar crystals that may form. Then uncover and continue boiling.

Put 1 1/2 teaspoons glycerine in the bottom of a small sauce pan, and add a small amount of water. The glycerine in the bottom of the pan will help prevent the chocolate from burning and give a smooth mixture. That's advantage number 1.

Beat the egg whites and remaining 1/2 teaspoon glycerine until stiff. Pour the syrup slowly over beaten egg-whites, beating constantly. Add the melted chocolate and flavoring and continue beating until the frosting is thick and creamy. Frost cakes immediately. And here's advantage number 2—the glycerine will make the frosting taste richer, adhere better, and keep it from becoming dry and brittle.

If you happen to beat the frosting too stiff, you needn't worry about that any more either. Just add a small amount of glycerine a little at a time and continue beating and it will bring the frosting back to working condition again.

Best of all about this frosting, it keeps well in the refrigerator, so you don't have to make it fresh for each baking. Store it in a covered glass jar, and when you want to use it, just add a bit of the magic glycerine and beat it again.

RECIPES

CREAMED CODFISH

1-2 cup dried codfish
1 cup water
1-8 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
1 egg

Soak fish in water two hours or over night. Simmer 15 minutes. Melt butter and add flour. When mixed, add milk. Cook until creamy sauce forms. Add codfish, drained. Add egg

and cook one minutes. The fish can be simmered, cooled and reheated when time to prepare.

FOR DAYTIME WEAR



8789. Height and Slenderness Are Effectively Achieved In This Jacket Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 6 1/2 yards of 9 inch material. To line jacket 2 1/2 yards of 9 inch material is required. Price 15c.

8624. For The Classroom. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2-3 yards of 35 inch material with 1-3 yard contrasting and 1 yard of ribbon for bow; with long sleeves, 2-5-8 yards. Price 15c.

Send orders to Kansas Union Farmer Box 48 Salina, Kansas.

GRAHAM CRACKER PUDDING

One pounds graham crackers, 1 pound dates, 1-2 pound marshmallows, 1 cup nut meats, 1-2 cup candied cherries, cream.

Wash and stone dates. Any kind of nuts except peanuts can be used. Put crackers, nuts, dates, cherries and marshmallows through food chopper, alternating ingredients to prevent chopper from becoming clogged. Turn into a large mixing bowl and work with a wooden spoon, allowing cream make mixture moist enough to hold together. Shape into a roll about 2-1-2 inches in diameter, wrap in waxed paper and store in refrigerator to chill and become firm. Cut in slices and serve with garnish of whipped cream.

HOMINY CAKES

Two cups cooked hominy
1 egg
One-fourth teaspoon salt
One-fourth teaspoon pepper
One-fourth teaspoon celery salt
One-fourth teaspoon chopped onion

Four tablespoons flour
Three tablespoons fat
Mix hominy, eggs and seasonings. Shape into cakes one-half inch thick. Roll in flour and fry in fat heated in frying pan.

PORK AND APPLE PIE

(Try it and tell others about it!) Pastry—
3 pounds lean fresh pork cut in small pieces.
4 large tart apples, peeled, corad and sliced.
1 onion peeled, sliced thin
2 teaspoons salt
1-4 teaspoon white pepper
1 cup cider.

Line the sides (not the bottom) of a baking dish with pastry. Invert a custard cup in the dish to prevent a soggy crust. Arrange the pork, apples and onions in alternate layers. Sprinkle each layer with seasoning and pour on the cider. Cover with a crust in which slits have been cut for the escape of steam. Seal edges.

Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 2 hours. Serve with baked sweet potatoes.

COTTAGE CHEESE FRUIT SALAD RING

One food which makes a good dish because of its remarkable versatility in its many uses is Cottage Cheese. This food may be served at any meal in the day because it lends itself to serving in so many different ways.

Cottage Cheese may be used for example as the main part of the menu and mixed with boiled eggs, nuts or olives. The salads in which Cottage Cheese may be used are almost too numerous to mention and as a dessert, it may appear in the form of a Cottage Cheese pie, pudding or sundae.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture summarizes the virtues of Cottage Cheese as follows: "Cottage Cheese is one of the important meat substitutes. It contains a larger percentage of protein than many meats and furnishes this material at lower cost. In every pound of Cottage Cheese, there is about one-fifth of a pound of protein, nearly all of which is digestible."

Perhaps you have a favorite recipe of your own for preparing Cottage Cheese, but even if you have, it will pay you to jot down this recipe for Fruit Salad Ring with Cottage Cheese.

The recipe is as follows: Fruit Salad Ring
2 pounds Cottage Cheese
2 tablespoons plain gelatin
1-2 cup water (cold)

Combine gelatin and water. Dissolve it over boiling water. Cool Add mixture of Cottage Cheese that has been forced through a potato ricer or sieve. Pack into greased ring mold and chill until firm. Unmold and serve with favorite fruit salad in center.

PAGE FOUR

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week Ending August 28th, 1936	
T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—23 str 1246	9.25
T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—17 str 1322	8.75
Roger Jones—Lafayette Co Mo—5 hfs 792	8.50
W. T. Kelley—Beaver City, Neb—9 str, hfs 684	7.75
H. H. Edwards—Lyon Co Ks—25 str 991	7.75
Robert Forbes—Osage Co Ks—14 str 802	7.50
C. C. Austin—Cedar Co Mo—15 str 924	7.25
C. C. Austin—Cedar Co Mo—15 str 924	6.50
A. H. Simon—Wabasha Co Ks—13 str 955	6.10
A. Radcliffe and Son—Osage Co Ks—13 str 955	6.00
C. A. Ebert—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 clvs 331	5.50
Dickens Bros—Allen Co Ks—14 str 335	5.50
Dickens Bros—Allen Co Ks—14 str 335	5.50
Geo. Reed—Ellsworth Co Ks—14 str 795	5.40
Christy Lynch—Phillips Co Ks—10 str 605	5.25
Ross and Son—Clay Co Mo—13 str 782	5.25
C. N. Reed—Osage Co Ks—13 str 782	5.00
H. E. Turner—Lyon Co Ks—16 hfs 671	5.00
Dickens Bros—Allen Co Ks—17 clvs 316	5.00
G. F. Jones—Marshall Co Ks—5 cows 1182	4.75
Irvan Rhee—Marshall Co Ks—14 str 627	4.75
Fred H. Nace—Morris Co Ks—14 str 750	4.60
Geo. Kennedy—Ellsworth Co Ks—17 hfs 624	4.50
Geo. Kennedy—Ellsworth Co Ks—17 hfs 624	4.25
Harold Beck—Saline Co Ks—10 hfs 472	4.25
Sweeney Bros—Osage Co Ks—5 cows 1128	4.00
H. J. Beltz—Ray Co Mo—16 heifers 721	4.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—16 cows 961	3.80
H. J. Beltz—Ray Co Mo—21 cows 100	3.75
Clafin S. A.—Barton Co Ks—8 cows 916	3.50
J. R. West—Lyon Co Ks—22 cows 981	3.50
Sam Gillett—Jewell Co Ks—18 cows 736	3.40
Ross and Son—Clay Co Mo—14 cows 807	3.25
J. T. Pierson—Johnson Co Ks—13 cows 801	3.00

SHEEP

J. E. Stephens—Caldwell Co Mo—8 69	9.00
Geo. Jones—Republic Co Ks—20 76	9.00
Densal LaClef—Cloud Co Ks—9 81	9.00
Walter Wehrle—Osage Co Ks—11 87	8.75
Jerry Maskar—Johnson Co Mo—16 68	8.75
Dave McManus—Franklin Co Ks—5 71	8.50
F. J. Braun—Nemaha Co Ks—8 86	8.25
Mike Lynch—Woodson Co Ks—11 76	8.25
J. W. Estes—Davies Co Mo—18 77	8.25
R. E. Chambers—Franklin Co Ks—5 89	8.25
J. A. Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—10 66	8.00
F. H. Shaede—Woodson Co Ks—7 75	8.00
Everett Hickman—Miami Co Ks—8 78	7.50
Henry Peppert—Douglas Co Ks—5 67	7.50
D. W. Linn—Woodson Co Ks—5 65	7.00
Joe P. Luthy—Osage Co Ks—20 68	7.00
E. S. Winegarden—Bates Co Mo—7 55	5.75
J. E. Lutz—Anderson Co Ks—12 53	5.00
F. M. Herynk—Anderson Co Ks—21 63	5.00
E. Thornhill—Bates Co Mo—6 50	4.00

HOGS

C. C. Austin—Cedar Co Mo—14 214	11.40
Jess Payne—St. Clair Co Mo—14 185	11.25
C. C. Austin—Cedar Co Mo—6 181	11.25
Ray Ramsbottom—Davies Co Mo—20 186	11.25
Henry Proett—Lafayette Co Mo—22 202	11.15
D. M. Gray—Coffey Co Mo—9 186	11.15
Marion Owens—Nemaha Co Ks—14 250	11.10
F. U. Shipping Association—Marshall Co Ks—9 224	11.05
Arthur Gieselman—Lafayette Co Mo—21 175	11.00
E. W. Wren—Anderson Co Ks—13 193	11.00
Leslie Hess—Lafayette Co Mo—38 187	11.00
T. E. Hale—Dickinson Co Ks—24 159	11.00
F. U. Shipping Association—Marshall Co Ks—9 185	10.90
Frank Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—9 193	10.75
Sam Conrad—Lafayette Co Mo—18 199	10.75
Frank McVaigh—Anderson Co Ks—25 192	10.50
Carl Hoehn—Lafayette Co Mo—5 182	10.25
Henry Kollman—Rooks Co Ks—5 184	10.25
Albert Montel—Linn Co Mo—5 104	10.25
Floyd Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—6 176	10.25
Chester Remsburg—Allen Co Ks—5 176	10.00

Light Lights 140 Pounds to 160 Pounds Avgs.

C. C. Austin—Cedar County Mo—12 159	11.00
M. D. Smith—Cass Co Mo—9 162	10.50
Henry Jannette—Greenwood Co Ks—11 156	10.50
Jerry West—Anderson Co Ks—23 150	10.25
R. B. Tharp—Grundy Co Mo—11 152	10.00
P. T. Kelley—Dickinson Co Ks—7 160	10.00
Roy Ramsbottom—Davies Co Mo—5 150	10.00
Jess Payne—St. Clair Co Mo—9 146	9.50
G. E. Maxwell—Gove Co Ks—9 141	9.25
C. C. Austin—Cedar Co Mo—5 129	9.00
A. M. Stevens—Franklin County Ks—11 140	9.00
Henry Kollman—Rooks Co Ks—6 141	8.50

PIGS

F. U. Shipping Association—Marshall Co Ks—6 121	8.00
Harold Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 115	8.00
Wm. Schulze—Miami Co Ks—2 110	8.00
Sam Conrad—Lafayette Co Mo—6 138	8.00
J. B. Joerg—Jewell Co Ks—12 120	8.00
Jess Payne—St. Clair Co Mo—5 112	7.50
Claude Pope—Miami Co Ks—8 106	7.50
Geo. Jones—Republic Co Ks—20 102	7.25
Fred Minden—Miami Co Ks—10 81	7.00
Clyde Smith—Jackson Co Mo—5 90	7.00
C. E. Minkler—Anderson Co Ks—15 60	7.00
C. V. Hamilton—Franklin Co Ks—8 57	6.00
Eldridge Goth—Henry Co Mo—5 54	6.00
O. S. Switzer—Jewell Co Ks—18 56	5.75

SOWS

Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—5 264	9.40
Oscar Grimes—Rooks Co Ks—5 332	9.35
A. L. Ingersoll—Osage Co Ks—5 296	9.25
Dan Younk—Clay County, Ks—8 316	9.25
R. B. Tharp—Grundy Co Mo—6 241	9.25
Elton R. Clark—Osage Co Ks—10 266	9.00
Harold Nelson—Marshall Co Ks—5 410	9.00
Elmer Lundberg—Riley Co Ks—6 311	8.75
Vivian Vautravers—Nemaha Co Ks—5 262	8.75
Geo. Kent—Sullivan Co Mo—23 303	8.75
Homer Immer—Henry Co Mo—5 178	7.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending August 26

BUTTER MARKET

The market has been unsettled, irregular and much of the time, inactive during the week. Declines on Tuesday in both Chicago and New York were partly recovered Wednesday with the close showing fractional losses under the previous week's close.

Showers to quiet general rains in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, checked the destruction in some of the drought areas and benefited pastures and crops to some extent. The moisture fall together with falling off in butter consumption, along with the reports that consumption on oleomargarine has been showing marked increases, and reports of further import arrivals (although light) all contribute in the face of pending higher prices to dampen interest, and buyers have shown little interest pending further developments. While receivers in attempt to clear supplies have reduced slightly, their asking prices, there is in the face of heavy

shortage in storage holdings and light receipts, no disposition on the part of receivers to force the market down to any radically low levels. The result has been a slow and inactive market.

The devastating drought condition continues in the midwest and in the southwest sections, including parts of Iowa, Dakota, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The American Association report on Butter production for the past week shows a decrease of 10.21 per cent under the same week a year ago, and 4.61 per cent under the previous week, which indicates that the increased production from areas receiving moisture has been more than offset by the decline from the drought areas.

We feel that the market is likely to be unsettled for a time with possibilities good for improvement later, when full effects of the feed shortage as a result of the drought becomes more apparent.

EGG MARKET

Unsettled conditions have prevailed in the Egg market during the past week. The markets have been somewhat irregular with quotations at the close fractionally lower on some grades and fractionally higher on others. The cooler weather in several sections has resulted in some improvement in quality although many fresh Eggs coming in daily show bad effects from hot weather. Hot weather

ther in much of the heavy consuming territory appears to have checked consumption with the result that out of storage movement is under last year, thus gradually reducing shortage on cold storage holdings. The U. S. Department of Agriculture's report on 35 markets for the week ending August 22, shows 88,950 cases less out than last year. Receipts on Eggs in terminal markets have been surprisingly heavy now for the past several weeks, but for the past few days are beginning to show some decline. Live Poultry receipts have been exceedingly heavy recently due to the scarcity of and higher priced feed. This would indicate a light Fall and Winter lay and consequently better prices in view of the prevailing storage holdings.

COMMUNITY SANITATION

Due to the fact that more than one-half of our Kansas population does not have the advantage of sanitary waste disposal systems, approximately one million persons are subject to serious illnesses from the germs inherent in filth, notably exposed excreta. Those germs are transmitted to human beings by flies and other insects. In order to guard against this health hazard, the State Board of Health, with Charles C. Dills as supervisor, is in charge of a sanitation project which is now in force in sixty counties in the state. The project provides for the use of sanitary pit toilets, which are so constructed that flies do not have access to waste materials in the ground. The lids close automatically, eliminating the element of human carelessness.

In 1935 there were 30 deaths from typhoid fever in Kansas. There were 228 deaths last year from dysentery, 123 of which were children less than two years of age. Bacterial food poisonings and the poisonous bite of the black widow spider were other wastes to human beings by flies. The underneath part of an old outdoor toilet seat is one of the favorite haunts of the poisonous black widow.

The typhoid fever season will soon be here—with flies the chief danger in transmitting the disease, either directly to the individual or by infecting milk and other foods. The breeding of flies in insanitary toilet vaults therefore presents a decided and immediate health hazard.

Under the provisions of the project, units can be installed on public or private property, with the owner furnishing the materials and the WPA the labor.

Those who desire to make application for the installation of the sanitary pit toilets should confer with their local health officer or write to the State Board of Health at Topeka.

A good machine for cleaning wheat and other grains before seeding time is an excellent investment on any farm. Sometimes a community outfit is desirable. Cleaned seed also should be treated for smut control with copper carbonate or ethyl mercury phosphate. Some machines will clean, grade, and treat seed in one operation—J. O. Miller, extension plant pathology.

Corn is grown in every state of the Union. In 1934, according to the United States Census of Agriculture, corn was grown on 4,849,724 of the 5,812,350 farms in the United States. In Kansas, 86,606 of the 174,589 farms grew corn. Many Kansas farms that do not grow corn, grow grain sorghums which compete directly with corn as a feed crop—V. L. Grimes, economics and sociology.

CANCER IS PREVENTABLE

It is high time that people should wake up to the fact that cancer is a preventable disease. In the face of this statement, the truth of which has been repeatedly demonstrated, it is a tragedy that cancer was the second cause of death in Kansas in 1935. There were 2,094 such deaths in our state last year—deaths preceded by months of suffering on the part of victims and anguish for the families who must watch the ravages of the disease. The total cancer deaths recorded with the State Board of Health from 1912 through 1935 is 36,599. In former years less was known of curative treatment, and the early warning signs were not recognized.

The most important fact to bear in mind is that the only hope of cancer prevention and cure lies in early diagnosis and immediate treatment by trained physicians. Never put any faith in quick cures, no matter how attractively they may be presented. There are thousands of healthy men and women leading happy, useful lives today, because they submitted in time to the surgeon's knife or to x-ray treatments, thus eliminating these malignant growths. There are many kinds of cancer—internal and external—some grow quickly, others slowly, but all are disorderly growths, which begin as a single body cell, or group of cells, growing independently of the rest of the body tissues. As it grows it interferes with the functions of the important organs in the body, or spreads to other parts of the body. It may cause trouble by breaking down itself, thus causing hemorrhages or open sores.

Cancer authorities believe that cancers are caused, in a practical sense, by various kinds of chronic irritation, such as rubbing the tongue over the edge of a sharp tooth for a period of years. Cancer of the uterus is often

caused by injuries sustained in childbirth or by some form of infection. Inheritance does not seem to be the cause of the disease, but does seem to render a person more susceptible to it. Cancer is more frequent among women than among men. Any chronic irritation should be subjected to careful examination by a physician. Remember, early diagnosis of cancer means cure in seventy per cent of the cases—and early removal of any chronic irritations will prevent the development of the disease itself.

TAXES IN THE MILK

A statement that bears the imprimatur of one of the large milk associations shows a list of 76 classifications of taxes that must be shared by every consumer who buys a bottle of milk. Items on the lists of taxes under Federal jurisdiction include income, truck purchases, electrical energy and transportation. Under 25 items of State jurisdiction are found franchises, advertising, and plant inspection. City and county taxes include personal and real estate, permits, street assessments, refrigeration and many other items. Such charges as unemployment insurances, revenue stamps and the like are small, but they serve to swell the grand totals. While all this looks like quite a body-blow to the fluid milk industry the fact is evident that in the end the consumer—you and I—pay most of the taxes. Milk in the bottles is now retailed at 13 cents a quart in Washington. Once upon a time it was five cents a quart in the fall—but that was before the days of pasteurization and sanitation; and it was also before it was possible even to imagine all these tricks to impose invisible and concealed taxes upon all necessities and luxuries used by the people of the United States.

K. F. U.
Oils, Grease, Gasoline

KFU Pennsylvania, KFQ Quality and KFQ Special Oils are blended to specification and bonded, insuring a product of highest quality and correct weight for your motor requirements.

KFU Greases are made of the best materials possible to obtain. This insures the customers of another line of KFQ products that meet the highest requirements demanded by machinery manufacturers.

KFU Greases are available in any size containers.

We have a complete line of all grades of fuels for all purposes. Immediate shipment can be made.

KFU Grease stocks are carried in Wichita, Salina, and Kansas City.

KFU Oil stocks are carried in Salina and Kansas City.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Kansas City, Kansas

Organized, operated and maintained by Farmers Union organizations

Autumn Days are Too
Often Fire Days
on the FarmNational Board of Underwriters
Says Fire Losses are on the Increase

Chimneys which have cracked during the summer or developed chink leaks. Bird or pigeon nests under eaves and other trash gathered in or around farm buildings have resulted in many fires which meant ruin to the farm family unless amply covered by insurance in a good sound insurance company.

Inspect all your farm buildings, eliminate all the fire hazards that you find and then go over your policies with the local agent of the Farmers Union Mutual Ins. Co. to see that you have the proper amount of insurance on all your property.

The best insurance for peace of mind and sound sleep is a policy in your own Company.

Farmers Union Mutual
Insurance Company

FARMERS UNION INSURANCE BLDG. SALINA, KANSAS

GOING HATLESS CAUSES
PHOTOPHOBIA OF THE EYES

(By American Optometric Ass'n.)

Many people are suffering from photophobia—extreme sensitivity to light. Headaches, nervousness, are the result. Going hatless is undoubtedly a contributory cause. In ancient times our forefathers were protected from eyestrain through an abundance of uncombed hair falling down over their foreheads and heavy eyebrows. The custom of going hatless out-of-doors does not provide the individual with the proper protection from the glare of the sun. If the head is uncovered, one must squint to eliminate the bright light. Squinting causes wrinkles and crows' feet around the eyes.

Anyone can realize the immediate danger of looking directly into an unshaded electric lamp. Why commit the same crime against the eyes by going outdoors in the blazing sun whose rays are thousands of times more powerful than electric light, without shading the eyes from the glare.

Certainly if soft indoor artificial lighting is worth all the expense and trouble given it, the hat or cap which cuts in half the direct light beating upon the eyes has well earned its conventional place out of doors. Soft lighting is one of the first steps prescribed for strained or troubled eyes. The hat brim is the thing intended to provide softening of light in the out-door glare.

EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED
LOANS

Farmers and livestock men in the drought areas who have no other sources of credit may apply for emergency crop and feed loans to carry them through the rest of the year, according to the statement made by Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration before accompanying President Roosevelt on a tour of the most seriously afflicted drought districts. He said that farmers designing to plant winter wheat and possessing necessary work stock and machinery for doing so may receive emergency crop loans, in areas

where winter wheat usually is planted, up to a maximum of \$400.

Where planting of other crops is still possible and for the feeding of livestock, loans not to exceed \$200, as hitherto, may be applied for. Governor Myers added that farmers and livestock men who have received assistance from the Resettlement Administration should apply to that source for emergency crop and feed loans.

Local Supplies

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

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

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

Write to

Kansas Farmers
Union

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?

WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives.

THE FARMERS UNION COOP.
CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas

WaKeeney, Kansas

YOU OWE IT TO
YOURSELF

to patronize your own cooperative live stock marketing company. Your own firm has contributed more than any old-line firm in the favorable development of a farmers' market for Kansas live stock.

Best attention and service possible given to all consignments, whether one animal or several car loads.

THE FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION CO.

G. W. Hobbs, General Manager

Kansas City

Wichita

Parsons

PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER
REMEDIES SUPPLIED BY THE
FARMERS SERUM & SUP-
PLY COMPANY

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	
Money back guarantee, per dose	58c
Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	7½c
Blavine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever. Hemorrhagic 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses	1.00
Cal's Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	3.00
Syringes. (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles 2EX, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc. per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickle. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)	\$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets, 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	\$1.00
Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box	\$1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	1½c
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want. Direct Orders, with remittance, to	

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

SALINA, KANSAS.

Phone 974.