



The Kansas Union Farmer



ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1935

NUMBER 15

EXPLAINS HIGH POINTS OF NEW WHEAT CONTRACT

New Four-Year Contract Adopted in Final Form after Eight-State Conference at Salina August 27 and 28

READY SEPTEMBER 16

New Contract will be Explained and Discussed Fully at Local Community Meetings when Sign-up Campaign Gets Under Way

Since a large number of the members of the Kansas Farmers Union are deeply interested in the new four-year wheat contract under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Kansas Union Farmer is glad to devote space to a full explanation of the provisions of this new contract. The new contract has been approved in final form and will be referred to farmers in Kansas by September 16, it was announced following the eight-state meeting of adjustment officials held in Salina August 27 and 28.

Details of the new contract will be explained at local meetings which will be held during the sign-up campaign, it is announced. The contract was drafted after it had been studied by farmer-representatives from the principal wheat growing states, and after they had offered criticisms and suggestions regarding it.

H. Umberger of Manhattan, state director, offers the following discussion of the high lights of the new contract:

Period Covered by Contract

The contract is to run for four years, from 1936 to 1939 inclusive, as compared with the three-year period of the present contract. The longer period will reduce the cost of frequent sign-up campaigns, and will enable the contract signer to plan his operations over the four-year period. Provision is made for voluntary withdrawal by individuals from the contract at the end of two years, if a farmer has fully complied with the contract. The Secretary of Agriculture may also terminate the contract at the end of any marketing year if circumstances warrant, or if a national referendum on the question is held and a majority of the contract signers vote against continuation of the contract. For 1935, the reduction asked was only 10 per cent, and the figure for 1936 is 5 per cent. A feature of the new contract is that producers agree to hold their acreage within the base figure, even if no reduction is asked.

Payments

Under the new contract, the producer will have additional assurance of a full parity return on his allotment through the flexible-payment principle. Under the plan, producers will receive a first payment each year, and then at the end of the year, the second adjustment payment will be fixed at such an amount as will tend to give the producer parity according to what the price of wheat has been during the marketing year.

Percentage of Reduction

The reduction each year will depend upon the national and world wheat situation. The contract provides that the reduction may be as much as 25 per cent under the base acreage. This is the extreme limit, however. The 1933-1935 contract called for as much as 20 per cent, but the most required was in 1934 when 15 per cent was asked. For 1935, the reduction asked was only 10 per cent, and the figure for 1936 is 5 per cent. A feature of the new contract is that producers agree to hold their acreage within the base figure, even if no reduction is asked.

Base Years

The base years for the new wheat contract are the same as those for the present contract—1930-1932 for acreage and 1928-1932 for production. Under certain conditions, four-year and five-year base periods may be used to meet special crop-rotation and summer-fallow practices.

New Signers

The contract will be open to all wheat producers who can establish a base production and acreage. Under certain conditions, farmers who did not grow wheat in all the base years may sign contracts and receive adjustment payments on a limited scale. Producers who have not been contract signers and who wish to go into the new program should get in touch with their county agents or their county or community committees.

Adjusted Acreage

The adjusted acreage is to be used for such purposes as pasture, hay, timber, shelter belts, soil-erosion prevention, weed control, soil improvement, and summer fallow. "Adjusted acreage" under the new contract means the same as "contracted acreage" under the first contract.

Assignments, Etc.

No adjustment payments can be assigned to any person or party. The ones who can receive adjustment payments, except that in certain instances, agents of estates, etc., may receive the payments. Farmers signing the contract may designate a beneficiary, such as is done under an insurance policy. Then if the farmer should die, or disappear, the beneficiary could receive the payments. This is especially aimed at preventing delay in dependents receiving payments if the contract signer dies. If any attachment, garnishment, or other legal process is started against adjustment payments, the adjustment payments are

to be held up until the producer is free to receive them.

Violations

If a producer violates the contract, the contract may be terminated and the producer held responsible for the repayment of his adjustment payments for the previous year.

Joint Compliance

Where a producer operates several farms as a single unit, arrangements may be made for joint compliance under certain specific conditions, just as under the 1933-1935 contract. Landlords may submit several farms under a single contract if the tenants are willing and if the farming practices are such that a contract of this type is desirable.

Landlord-Tenant Relationships

The new contract protects tenants against changes in leases which would result in reducing the tenant's adjustment payments. The producer certifies when he signs the contract that no device scheme has been used which would deprive any other party to the contract of his rightful share of the payments. If the lease is changed during the life of the contract, no change can be made in the division of payments, unless such change is approved by the allotment committee.

BINDWEED SPREADS BY "FISHWORM" TACTICS

A batch of bindweed one rod square can be killed off for 25 cents. The same patch, if left alone, covers one acre within 16 years and the cost of killing it increases to \$40. Within 33 years, the cost of eradication becomes \$160.

E. A. Clevinger, crops specialist at the Kansas State College, cites the cost of eradicating the weed as being only a part of its cost to the infested community. "A farm which is infested with bindweed loses from 25 to 100 per cent of its value," he has said. "Investments in farm land become a dangerous risk in territories where the weed is prevalent. The production of the infested farms is cut and their ability to pay dividends and taxes reduced. The taxable valuation of the community is decreased, and public and civic enterprises suffer. Schools frequently are hardest hit."

When it first appeared, in 1870, the weed could have been eradicated from central Kansas at very little cost. Now, the expense in some counties would run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, Clevinger declares. The small patches of the weed, which spread about 7 feet in each direction during a growing season, have become scattered until they cover an average of 50,000 acres a county. In many cases, fields have been abandoned because of the pest.

The three practical control methods are the use of salt, the use of sodium chlorate spray, and the practice of intensive cultivation followed by summer crops. Salting is practical in new areas where only one or two plants have started. Areas a rod or more in size can be most economically controlled with sodium chlorate spray. Larger areas, such as infested fields, require the intensive cultivation or fallow method, as the cost of sodium chlorate spray becomes too great.

"The important point is to start the control measures early, before the plants have a chance to spread over a large area," the specialist warns. "The agricultural adjustment programs offer Kansas farmers an excellent opportunity to accomplish this through practicing summer-fallowing or other control measures on infested land withdrawn from production of wheat or corn. Twenty-five cents spent to kill out a small patch now will save the farmer's son a great many dollars when he takes over the land."

KENNEDY COMING TO KANSAS FOR MEETING SERIES

Already Arranged for County-Wide Meetings in Marysville, Manhattan, Clay Center and Blaine, with Another Almost Assured

SEPTEMBER 20-24

Further Details of National Secretary's Meeting Schedule to Appear Next Week; Into Oklahoma After Kansas Dates

Plans are taking final form for a series of four or five meetings to be held in Kansas by E. E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union. Four meetings are definitely arranged for, and a fifth meeting is practically assured. Mr. Kennedy will hold his first Kansas meeting in this series on September 20, and will be available for meetings until and including September 24. Following that date, he expects to go on into Oklahoma for more meetings.

Mr. Kennedy is scheduled to hold a meeting at the city auditorium in Marysville on Friday afternoon, September 20. John I. Tommer, Waterville, president of the Marshall County Farmers Union and state Farmers Union conductor, is taking care of the details for this meeting, which will be county-wide. Mr. Tommer has not as yet advised the state office of the exact time when the meeting will start, but said it would be an afternoon meeting.

The National Farmers Union secretary will have a full day on Saturday, September 21. On this date he will speak at Manhattan and at Clay Center. This is according to the wishes of the Farmers Union leaders of these two counties—Riley and Clay counties.

The afternoon appearance of Mr. Kennedy will be at Manhattan, probably in the city park. His talk will climax an all-day program, of which a ball game at 10 a. m. between Clay County and Riley County Farmers Union teams, and a basketball game at noon, will be outstanding features. Mr. Kennedy will go on to Clay Center for his evening meeting. He will speak in the high school auditorium at 7:30. Mr. L. Beckman, a completing the arrangements at Clay Center, and Gust Larson, Riley County Farmers Union president, is taking care of the details of the Manhattan meeting.

No Sunday arrangements have as yet been made for Mr. Kennedy.

On Monday evening, September 23, at 8 p. m., a Kennedy meeting will be held in Pottawatomie county, probably at Blaine. W. H. Pierson, president of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union, is making the necessary arrangements, and expects to have a large crowd out to hear the National Union secretary. More complete details as to the place of the meeting and other matters will probably be given the state office in time for publication next week.

Efforts are being made to obtain a meeting for Mr. Kennedy in the southern part of the state for Tuesday afternoon or evening, September 24, in order that he may not be required to drive so far to keep his Oklahoma date the next day. As soon as arrangements are more nearly completed, the entire schedule will be submitted to Mr. Kennedy, although he already has notified the state office that he will be available for Kansas meetings on the days arranged for. It is hoped that large crowds will greet Mr. Kennedy at these Kansas meetings.

TO NEW READERS

Quite a number of copies of this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer will be distributed from the Farmers Union booth at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson. To those new readers we wish to extend hearty greetings, along with a sincere and cordial invitation to become a regular reader of this paper.

The Kansas Union Farmer is the official weekly paper of the Kansas Farmers Union. It goes to each member, and the subscription price is included in the annual dues. For non-members, the yearly subscription price is \$1.00.

This paper prints a great deal of farm organization news which many of the large dailies and periodicals do not see fit to print. We proceed on the theory that farmers are equal in point of human rights to any other class of people. We believe farmers should have cost of production for their products. We believe that the parity prices and the benefit payments coming from participation in the wheat program and other programs offer the nearest approach to a guaranteed cost of production price of anything yet offered.

We believe in the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill, which will refinance farm indebtedness at a low rate of interest, and with money not under the control of international bankers. In fact, we believe in a lot of things that the privileged money classes do not want.

We believe that farmers must help themselves through organization—through membership in their own organization—and that no one else is going to get big-hearted and help the farmers just for fun or for any love borne toward the farmers. In other words, we have our own fight to fight, and we cannot fight effectively unless we are strongly organized.

Since we think that way, we are different from other papers and periodicals. If you are a farmer and believe in the principles of equity, justice and of the Golden Rule—militantly applied—then we ask you to consider joining the Kansas Farmers Union.

Dues for a year—\$2.75.

Dues from now until January 1, 1936, 95 cents.

For further particulars, write to

FLOYD H. LYNN, Secretary,
Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.

CAL A. WARD

Some six years ago when the Farmers Union held its annual meeting in Parsons, it selected Cal A. Ward, then of Douglas county, for state president. Ward was a comparatively young man, an honest-to-goodness dirt farmer. Since that time he has been reelected as the annual conventions came around. In this six years Cal Ward has come to be one of the well known names of Kansas and his fame and prestige as a farm leader has gone far beyond the boundaries of this state.

Now comes the federal government and takes Ward to head up the movement in this section to rescue the farmers who have come to the end of their resources because of various things—mainly an attempt to wring a living from soil unsuitable for ordinary farm cultivation because it is semi-arid or for some other reason. That job calls for a man who has a complete understanding of farming from a practical standpoint as well as sympathy with the end to be sought.

The technical name for this particular activity is the "rural resettlement administration." Ward will have charge of the work in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. It is a territory that he knows and knows well.

Agriculture needs leaders of the Ward type as much or more than any other class of business. If the Sun thought that he would be permanently lost as a farm leader it would agree the matter. But Cal Ward will be a leader wherever he is and if he can serve best by helping out in this attempt to adjust the hopeless situation in which some hundreds of thousands of farm families find themselves, he will be a leader in that purpose—Clyde M. Reed in Parsons Sun.

30 MILLION IN FIRST PAYMENTS TO CORN-HOG MEN

Approximately \$85,000,000 to Go to Cooperating Farmers in First Installment, with Additional \$10,000,000

KANSAS \$1,938,911

More than Half of Contracts Now in Washington for Auditing and Final Acceptance; Kansas among Six Largest Beneficiaries

More than \$30,800,000 has been distributed to cooperating corn-hog producers under the 1935 adjustment contracts, according to information coming from Claude R. Wickard, chief of the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This amount, a little more than one-third of the total amount which will be distributed as the first installment, since the total of that installment is estimated to be approximately \$85,000,000.

Distribution of first payments began on July 27, 1935, and since that time the hog-corn section has sent 448,856 checks amounting to a total of \$30,800,763.

In addition to the first installment of around \$80,000,000, a final installment of around \$10,000,000 will be distributed. This final installment does not fall due until after January 1, 1936.

According to Mr. Wickard, a total of 517,017 corn-hog contracts, which is more than half of the total number of 1935 contracts, have arrived in Washington for auditing and final acceptance, as of September 1. Kansas has received \$1,938,911 in first payments up to September 1. Kansas is one of eight states to have received more than a million dollars thus far. These eight states, together with amounts received, are as follows: Iowa, \$8,100,304; Nebraska \$3,576,802; Missouri, \$3,183,332; Indiana, \$2,833,023; Minnesota, \$2,350,294; Kansas, \$1,938,911; Ohio, \$1,473,748; Illinois, \$1,266,602. Cooperating farmers in eight other states have received over a quarter million dollars.

FEEDERS NEED NOT WORRY ABOUT PRICE OF WINTER CORN

Persons who want to feed cattle or hogs the winter season have little reason to become much alarmed about the price of corn. In other words, hand-to-mouth purchasing of grain is desirable for those who have cattle or hogs on feed at present, says Vance M. Tucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

A large corn crop is available in Texas, and it appears that the price of 80 cents a bushel, at which new Kansas corn is selling out of some northern Kansas elevators, should be an upper limit to the corn market, he continues.

This fact, coupled with the prospect of a large corn crop in the Corn Belt—that is, large in relation to the number of live stock—indicates little advantage to be gained by holding any longer the corn that is for sale. The man who is purchasing corn has little to gain by purchasing large amounts now for later feeding.

Another factor indicating lower corn prices is the fact that December corn is selling in Kansas City at 25 to 29 cents lower than the current cash corn price. Five times

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

President Everson Says System of Landlordism and Tenantry Develops into System of Feudalism without Fail

SERVICE OPPORTUNITY

Education, Organization, Cooperation Guideposts to Take Us through Depression to Land of Equality and Opportunity

On August 24, the regular Farmers Union hour on the N. B. C. chain was occupied by three different speakers, E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers Union; E. E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union, and William Lemke, co-author of the Frazier-Lemke bill. The talks of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Lemke already have been published. Mr. Everson's talk follows:

I am going to talk to you today on the subject: "Opportunities for Social and Economic Progress." It seems to me this is indeed a very important subject to discuss at this time when millions of good citizens throughout this nation, through the force of this economic depression have lost their homes, their business and their positions, whereby they might earn a livelihood as self-sustaining citizens and that through no fault of their own.

I wish to state at the outset that the direct cause of this worldwide depression is exploitation, which, while always prevalent, gained such tremendous proportions and momentum during the war that it is indeed a herculean undertaking to liberate ourselves from the disastrous burdens of public and private debts which are always created as a result of wars and which debts, if paid, must be paid by the production of new wealth, because most wars are financed through the issuance of bonds to be paid out of the new wealth to be produced following the war. It is true these bonds during the war were sold among the citizens; but during the post-war depression period and shortage of credit, whereby they were forced out of the hands of the majority of the people into the hands of the big banking interests at a discount.

This enabled those who were so fortunate as to make huge profits out of the war to invest those profits in the war's debts and receive this interest at a discount, plus the tax-exemption, these bonds carried. This special privilege, ladies and gentlemen, had to be made up by the masses of people who were less fortunate and from new wealth to be produced by future generations.

Right here I want to quote from Abraham Lincoln's prophecy made just before his death which indicates that Lincoln saw clearly the opportunities that war afforded the money power. The Lincoln prophecy is as follows:

"Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing its close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. The best blood of the flower of American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar and the nation must live. It has been indeed a trying hour for the republic; but I see, in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country."

As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

If as Lincoln predicted in the foregoing prophecy, the money power secured such advantage and opportunities as a result of the civil war, then think how much greater must have been their opportunity as a result of the world war.

The world war, we are told, cost approximately 285 billion dollars plus 8-12 million human lives, with an additional 21 million of wounded and gassed, which when added to the misery, crime and moral demerit attendant thereto, has created a post-war depression of such magnitude that our best minds and statesmen were unable to cope with it.

It is the crushing weight of this depression that has deprived so many millions of our best citizens of their homes, their property, and their opportunities for social and economic security. When this tremendous debt of the nation is added to the debt load, which, as I have indicated is shifted from those who are best able to carry it on, to the backs of those who are less fortunate, becomes so burdensome that they simply cannot carry the load. This breaking-down deprives millions of their opportunities to be self-maintaining and self-respecting citizens and makes them subjects of charity and the public dole and unless this condition is remedied by removing from the backs of this vast majority of our people the excessive part of the load, conditions are just as sure to get worse, instead of better as the sun is to rise and set, because the tremendous burdens ordinarily carried by the individuals as rapidly as they are relieved of these burdens are transferred to the government itself until it is impossible to balance the budget and national bankruptcy is the result. As individuals

we cannot borrow ourselves out of debt; neither can we spend our way back to prosperity unless we have plenty of money to spend. This is just as true of our government as it is of us as individuals. That Biblical statement that the "borrower is slave to the lender," is just as true of Governments as it is of individuals.

Taking the family as a unit of society we find that each able-bodied member of the family should be required to perform his or her share of the useful work in support of the family or in other words to carry his or her share of the burden in sustaining the family and building the estate. It also follows, that each member of the family should share equitably in the fruits of their labor. It is the duty of parents to see to it that no member of the family is permitted to enjoy a special privilege at the expense of some other member of the family, and that each member of the family shall enjoy the same equal opportunity to develop to its fullest extent a more abundant human life.

Enlarging upon this family unit into the community or estate, it would seem the same righteous principles should prevail; but do they? I want to quote from my favorite poet, Edgar Guest's poem entitled "Builders":

"I watched them tearing a building down,
A gang of men in a busy town,
With a ho-heave-ho and a lusty yell
They swung a beam, and the side wall fell.

I asked the foreman, 'Are these men skilled,
And the men you'd hire if you had to build'?

He gave a laugh, and said, 'No, indeed!
I can easily wreck in a day or two
What builders have taken a year to do.'

And I thought to myself, as I went my way,
Which of these rules 'have I tried to play'?

Am I a builder, who works with care,
Measuring life by the rule and square?

Am I shaping my deeds to a well-known way,
Patiently doing the best I can?

Or am I a wrecker, who walks the town
Content with the labor of tearing down?

The foregoing poem, it seems to me is quite appropriate to the processes being used in reconstruction of our civilization from the standpoint of the state and nation. No matter how efficient and painstaking the various financial units may be in the construction of their part of the building, the construction of the larger units under the supervision of an over-seer—because of a lack of the keen interest of the overseer in the plan manifested by the home-owner himself in his own home—may and often does wreck the entire plan of which the home is the foundation stone and this deprives these home-owners of their opportunities to sustain themselves.

I want to state here and now, that it is my firm conviction that these homes of our people, except for friends and relatives, are the most sacred things this side of heaven. The agencies of collection and distribution to pass on down to the home owners their taxes and the cost of government, in my opinion, constitutes the greatest menace to the Republic and the greatest destruction of opportunities for our people.

I do not believe it is possible to build a great nation upon a system of landlordism and tenantry that will endure. A system of landlordism and tenantry just naturally develops into a system of feudalism and serfs as history well records. I cannot conceive of a single thing that affords so great an opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as the homes owned by those who occupy them. The tremendous tax burdens caused by the war and the excessive profits wrung from the people because of the opportunities it gave to the big bankers and corporations through the control which they exercised over the agencies of collection and distribution to pass on down to the home owners their taxes and the cost of government, in my opinion, constitutes the greatest menace to the Republic and the greatest destruction of opportunities for our people.

A refinancing of the mortgages upon these homes as provided in the Frazier-Lemke Bill would have removed about two-thirds of this debt load, stopped the confiscation of these homes and provided opportunities for rehabilitation to bring about speedy recovery. It would provide the soundest basis of security on the face of the earth, because it is the earth itself. It would immediately eliminate the delinquencies in payment of interest and principal on bonds, the payment of which is guaranteed by the government and made available for the purchase of necessary supplies and improvements on the farms throughout this country, two-thirds of the money now going to the coupon clippers. The incessant purchasing power thus made available would revive business, create employment for labor that would place millions who are now on the government dole in self-sustaining employment. I know of no measure which would provide the opportunities for social and economic progress as this one would. Why has it not been enacted into law? The answer is that the power and influence of the coupon clippers in obscuring and blocking legislation.

You remember we were told in the campaign the money-changers would be driven from the temple. Can it be possible that they have been promulgated by the result. As individuals

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POTATO PLAN IS ANNOUNCED TO BE EFFECTIVE SOON

Administrator Chester C. Davis Says Steps Already Taken to Assemble Data and Administrative Machinery Necessary

BEGIN DECEMBER 1

That is Date of Beginning of First Allotment Year; Funds for Administration Not Yet Provided

Considerable has been said recently about the potato control act. Some comments have been favorable and some unfavorable. To enable the readers of this paper to have both sides of the discussion the release from the offices of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is printed below. Last week the radio through E. E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union, was published, and in it the secretary spoke rather adversely with respect to the potato program. Following is the AAA point of view:

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced recently that administration of the potato control act would be under the immediate supervision of John B. Hutson, director of the division of tobacco, sugar, rice and peanuts.

At the direction of Chester C. Davis, administrator, steps have already been taken to assemble data and establish administrative machinery necessary for operation of the act.

Mr. Hutson said proposals to remove surpluses and to adjust acreage through the act would be carefully considered before the formulation of a program to carry out the act.

"We are hopeful," he said, "that the operations of the Act will result in increased income to potato producers. The growers, themselves, are depended upon to aid in the drafting and execution of a plan which will carry out the aims of the legislation."

The Act proposes the levying of a tax upon all potatoes sold in excess of a national sales allotment for potatoes. Its passage by Congress followed two years of heavy production and low prices to commercial growers of the product.

Now Far Under Parity
At present, parity price on potatoes, calculated by comparison with prices prevailing during the base period for potatoes established by the Act, is about 45 percent of parity. The price of potatoes in August, 1919 to July, 1929, is approximately 90 cents a bushel. Prevailing market prices are about 45 percent of parity.

It is a matter of record that potato growers as a whole have had larger total incomes in the past during years of medium or even short production than they did in seasons of heavy production. It is estimated that under prevailing demand conditions, potato producers in the United States might expect to receive approximately \$72,000,000 more for a total crop of 340,000,000 bushels than for 400,000,000 bushels.

Year Starts December 1
By the terms of the Act the allotment year for potatoes is the 12-month period beginning December 1 and ending November 30. The first allotment year begins December 1, 1935.

The states are given allotments, which may be sold tax free, on the basis of past production and acreage. In turn, through representatives of the producers, tax free allotments are given counties and individual potato farmers.

On all potatoes sold in excess of allotments a tax of 3/4 of a cent per pound is to be levied, unless the Secretary of Agriculture fixes a lower rate of tax, but this rate can not be less than one-half cent per pound.

The tax on sales above tax exempt allotments is to be paid for by the seller. Collection of the tax is to be under the direction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Transfers of tax exemption stamps between individual growers are to be governed by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture which will provide the price at which the stamps may be sold and the procedure for the transfer. Penalties for violations of the Act do not extend to the purchaser of potatoes for ordinary household consumption.

Farmers whose sales have averaged five bushels or less in the past will receive a tax free allotment in line with past sales if they apply for such an allotment.

Potatoes sold for export are also exempt from the tax and under certain conditions potatoes for manufacture into by-products, such as livestock feeding may be exempted.

To Announce Allotment

At least 30 days prior to the beginning of allotment year, the Secretary of Agriculture will announce the tax free allotment of potatoes. The Secretary will, taking all factors into account, attempt to select an allotment which will bring the greatest return to producers without penalizing the consumer.

The basis for distribution of this national allotment to States and to farms is as follows: The four years of highest acreage of potatoes in each State in the period 1927-34 are averaged, and the four years of highest yields per acre in the same period are also averaged. These two averages are multiplied and the result is again multiplied by the percentage

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Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

GRANDPA GUS LETTERS

Delphos, Kans., Aug. 27, 1935
Dear Grandpa Gus:
May I join the Juniors? I was 11 the 15th of May. Do I have a twin? My Grandpa is the only character member left of our local.

My father has been secretary of our Union 11 years.

I have a little sister, Virginia, 7 years old. May I have a pin? I think you are a stout man, have not much hair and no whiskers, do not wear glasses, and I do not think you are cross.

May I have my pin soon? I may go to Manhattan next week with Miss Mealzer. Will I see you there? I will close now.

Lorraine Jones.

Dear Lorraine:

Sure, we want you to join the Juniors, and your pin has been sent to you. Perhaps you are wearing it right now.

It is quite an honor for your Grandpa to be a charter member of his Local. I think I know who he is, even if you didn't mention his name. Why not have Virginia join too? She's old enough, you know.

Your description of me is interesting. What did you think of the pictures of me in the paper last week? I'm sorry I didn't get to see you in Manhattan last week. Some of my great-grandchildren came to visit me and I couldn't go down there with our state secretary. I wonder if you saw him in Manhattan?

Now write to me again, and if you have a snapshot of yourself, please send one along. We'll find your twin as soon as we can.—Grandpa Gus.

Seneca, Kans., Aug. 29, 1935
Dear Grandpa Gus:

I am just fine. I thought I would write to you for this is the first time. I belong to the Juvenile Club and would be very pleased to get one of those pins you have. My birthday is January 5. I am 15 years of age and would like to find my twin.

I think you look like this: You are tall and thin, you walk with a cane, you have gray hair and you are about 56 years of age.

I've got three sisters and one brother. My sisters are Nola and Nila and are twins, Lulu is the youngest. Norman is my brother. If you want my picture I haven't got one just now but will send you one next time.

Yours truly,
Delores Heupelsheuser.

Dear Delores:

I'm mighty glad to hear from you, and to send you a pin so you can wear it. You write a mighty good letter, and in a very few months you will have an opportunity to be one of our Juniors. I hope we can find your twin.

You are a good guesser, but a good guesser can guess wrong, I guess. Did any of the pictures in last week's paper look like you think I look?

A lot of people have always wondered how it feels to be a twin, but I sometimes wonder how it feels to be a brother or sister of twins. You should be able to tell me about that.

I am looking forward to getting your picture the next time you write, although don't delay writing on that account.—Grandpa Gus.

Seneca, Kans., Aug. 29, 1935.
Dear Grandpa Gus:

This is our first letter to you. We belong to the Juvenile at Rock local. Daddy is a Farmers Union member. He has been for a long time. We enjoy reading the letters in the Farmers Union paper. We are 13 years old and we are in the 8th grade this year.

We don't have to ask you to hunt our twin for we are twin sisters. We will write you a letter together. We have two other sisters and one brother. Our oldest sister is 15 years old and our youngest sister is six. She will start to school this year.

TO START THE DAY



8618. Neat and Charming. Designed in sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 3-2-3 yards 39 inch material with 5-8 yard contrasting. Price 15.

8229. Child's Play Frock. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, and 6. Size 4 requires 1-2-3 yard of 35 inch material with 1-4 yard contrast. Price 15c.

Order from Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

year. Our brother is 10 years old. Our birthday is August 22.

We go to the Rock School north of Seneca, Kansas. We like our teacher fine. Her name is Miss Helen Roeder. This is her third term here.

We would like to send you one of our pictures but we do not have any now. We would both like to have a pin. Well, we must close our letter for it's getting long. Will be looking for our pin and hope our letter will be printed. Good bye. Best regards from

Miss Nila and Nola Heupelsheuser
Dear Twins Nola and Nila:

That's the first letter I have received from actual twins, I believe. You—or should I say both of you?—wrote a mighty interesting letter, and I am sure that your pictures would be mighty welcome in the Grandpa Gus collection. I am already wondering a lot of things, such as, do you look alike and are you the same size, etc.?

Your pins have been sent to you, and I hope you like them and wear them every day.

I am glad, and I know all the members of the Juniors are glad, to welcome real twins into the organization, and we are all glad you like to read the letters in this paper. We hope we may hear from you often.

—Grandpa Gus.

THE SONG OF THE JUNIOR FARMER

Parody to "Home on the Range"
(By Mrs. Elmer Pritz)

Oh, give us a home
Without mortgage or loan

Where we can abide with content;
When the crops raised will be

Any kind that we need
And be sown without government

stint.

First Chorus:
Home, home, anywhere
With production costs and profits

fair;
So we may live
And to our children may give

Education, good homes and good
care.

Oh, give us a home
Without a worry or qualm

That we may be thrown in the road
With sleek cattle and hogs

And fat horses to jog
Through the fields without having to

goad.

Second Chorus:
Ho — — —
From which we'll never have to

roam,
Where there'll never be heard
A discouraging word,

And the skies won't be cloudy all
day.

Oh, give us a chance
To learn and advance

In the work that we all love best;
Where we'll be recognized

And the fact realized
That the farmer "stands tight" in

the test.
Repeat first chorus.

(This song was handed to the editor by Mrs. Leon Dobson, Manhattan, Riley County Junior leader.)

Of Interest to Women

CUCUMBERS a La CREAM

Three medium-sized cucumbers

Four tablespoons butter or margarine. Three tablespoons flour.

One and three-fourths teaspoon salt

Two cups bottled milk or one cup evaporated milk and one cup water.

One-half teaspoon pepper, dash of mace.

Wash and peel the cucumbers, cut in halves lengthwise, gently scrape out all the seeds and spongy parts and slice the remainder. Next melt two tablespoonsful of butter or margarine in a frying pan, and the cucumber slices and saute for five minutes, tossing all the time. Then melt two tablespoonsful of fat in a small saucepan and add three tablespoonfuls of flour gradually stirring constantly. When smooth and bubbling add the salt and pepper, mace and cucumbers and heat. Serve in a hot dish.

PEACH JAM

8 cups peaches,
8 cups sugar,
1 teaspoon cinnamon,
1-4 teaspoon cloves,
1-4 cup lemon juice.

Mix ingredients and simmer until thick. This will require about thirty five minutes. Stir frequently. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Fresh berries combine well with fresh pineapple. Add a little sugar and lemon juice for a real summer treat. Serve chilled of course.

To bring out fruit flavors sprinkle lime juice over honeydew, lemon over cantaloupe and grapejuice over watermelon.

SOUTHERN CABBAGE

One quart shredded cabbage, 3 tablespoons butter, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one-half teaspoon salt; one-half cup cream.

Put the butter to brown in skillet and then add the cabbage. Cover tightly and simmer for five minutes. Stir thoroughly, cover again and cook an additional five minutes. Now stir in the seasoning and cream. Cook well and cook for an additional three or four minutes. Do not overcook, and serve very hot.

GREEN TOMATO MINCE MEAT

One peck green tomatoes
Three lemons.
Two cups seeded raisins
One cup currants

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH RULES

1. The speech must be NOT LESS THAN FOUR NOR MORE THAN FIVE minutes in length.
2. Speeches are NOT to be memorized. Notes may be used.
3. WHO ARE ELIGIBLE—Juniors and Juveniles between the ages of 14 and 21, whose parents are paid up members of the Union.
4. TOPICS—Any topic of current interest, with special reference to Agriculture—Cooperation, the Money Question or World Peace.
5. JUDGING POINTS—The speeches will be judged thus:

Subject Matter 50
Delivery 30
Poise 20

Subject Matter—Is it of current interest and national interest? Is it so arranged that it has a clear introduction and an effective climax? Are the most important points stressed and the minor details omitted?

Delivery—The pitch of the voice—can it be heard? Are the words clear? Is it unhurried? Is proper expression given sentences? Poise—The appearance on the platform—easy or tense? Is there evidence of stage fright? Does the appearance of the speaker express confidence in his topic?

One-half pound citron
One cup chopped suet

Four pounds light brown sugar
One and one-half cups vinegar

Two tablespoons powdered cinnamon

One table spoon powdered cloves
One tablespoon allspice

One tablespoon salt

Wash tomatoes and cut out stem ends and any blemishes. Put through food chopper. Place in a large crock, sprinkle one cup salt through them. Let stand three hours. Drain over night through colander and discard juice. Squeeze juice from lemons and put rind through food chopper. Add juice, lemon rind, vinegar and suet to tomatoes in preserving kettle. Bring to the boiling point and cook fifteen minutes. Add sugar, raisins, spices; bring again to boiling point. Simmer until thick and seal in hot sterilized jars.

When pies are baked chopped apple and nuts can be added as liked.

TOMATOES STUFFED WITH CORN, CELERY AND CUCUMBERS

Cut stem ends from eight firm tomatoes, scoop out centers and dust inside with salt. Sauté one-half cup diced celery and one-half cup diced cucumbers in two tablespoons butter for several minutes, add one cup creamy canned corn, and, if too dry, add two or three tablespoons cream. Season to taste and salt and pepper. Fill tomatoes with this mixture and top with buttered crumbs. Around each tomato wrap a slice of bacon, fastening with a toothpick. Bake in a moderate oven for about thirty minutes, or until tomatoes are done and corn is brown. Serves eight.

SURPRISE IN A SQUASH

Or you can hide away your stringless beans in some place where they are not expected, and make your guests appreciate them all the more. Who would expect to find these delicate vegetables, for instance in such a dish as

Baked Stuffed Squash: Cut two small sweet potato squashes in halves lengthwise, remove seeds and scrape out all the stringy fibres. Dust with salt. Mix together two cups soft bread crumbs, one teaspoon sage, one-half teaspoon salt, a few grains pepper and one-half cup melted butter, and add enough canned bean liquor (from two to four tablespoons) to moisten. Add one cup stringless beans, cut in inch pieces, and fill the squashes with this stuffing. Bake slowly—at 325 degrees—until squash is tender—from one hour to an hour and a half. Serves four.

PICCALILLI

Two quarts of green tomatoes
Two cups chopped celery
Two to three onions
One green pepper
Two ounces pickle spice
One-fourth cup salt
One and one-half cups brown sugar
One and one-half cups vinegar
One red pepper

Tomatoes and onions should be chopped together and covered with the salt. Let stand for 24 hours and drain. Chop peppers and celery and add together with sugar and vinegar to tomatoes and onions. Tie pickle spice in a cheesecloth spice bag. Cook slowly until ingredients are tender and piccalilli is of proper consistency. This

will take about two and one-half to three hours. Remove spice bag, place piccalilli in sterilized jars and seal.

BAKED CORN CUSTARD

Two cups corn
Two eggs or four yolks
One-half teaspoon salt
One-fourth teaspoon paprika
One teaspoon chopped celery
One teaspoon chopped onion
One-fourth teaspoon sugar
One-half cup cracker crumbs
Three tablespoons butter, melted.

One third cup milk

Mix ingredients and pour into buttered baking dish. Bake 25 minutes in moderate oven. Serve in dish in which baked.

CINNAMON APPLES

Select apples that do not cook up soft. Make syrup using three cups water and two of sugar, with one-half to one cup cinnamon candies. Cook together for five minutes, then add whole apples which have been pared and cored. The apples should be at least half covered with the syrup, and they should be turned occasionally that they may be colored evenly all over. They should not be allowed to cook too soft.

BEEF BLANKETS

3 large carrots
2 pounds of beefsteak
1 small onion, diced
2 tablespoons of fat
1 cup of rich milk
Seasonings.

Cut in strips, pound, season and flour the beef as in preparing for frying. Prepare carrots and cut into strips lengthwise. Roll beef around carrots, holding in place with toothpicks. Place in skillet where the fat has been heated. Brown quickly. Place in heavy baking dish. Add the finely chopped onion to the fat, then add the cream. Pour over beef and bake in a covered dish until it is tender (about two hours).

General business conditions continue to maintain the gains of last spring. On three previous occasions, distinct gains have been made during spring months, only to be lost during the summers. This time, however, the gains have been maintained through the summer, and further gains may be expected with the usual increase in business activity that accompanies the coming of fall, says W. E. Grimes of Manhattan.

Poultrymen have found that a "grand stand or elevated perch on the range will allow many a good cockerel to get his "second wind" and hold his own when his brother cockerels gang against him.

One thousand Kansas 4-H Club boys and girls will occupy the new \$100,000 4-H Club building at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson during the fair from Sept. 14-20. This will be the first 4-H Club encampment in the new building.

Every school child in Kansas is invited to attend the Free School Day at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson Monday, September 16. A special educational program for youngsters will be given in the grandstand at 10:30 in the morning. Those attending will receive a ticket to the afternoon grandstand performance.

The Greatest Need Today of the

Farmers Union

is

More Members

The greatest need of farmers today is

MORE ORGANIZATION

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

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

Keep up your membership in the

Kansas Farmers Union

IF—

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

One More Member

THEN OUR 1935 MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED.

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

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 September 6, 1935

T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—18 str 13681.50	
W. T. Kelley—Furness Co Ks—27 str 1207.00	11.35
Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—35 str 708.00	11.00
Horace Thompson—Wab. Co Ks—26 str 1026.92	
Lawrence Ebert—Pott. Co Ks—4 str 592.00	9.00
Wherry Bros.—Pawnee Neb—56 str 1002.00	8.65
Abby Ketter—Lafayette Co Mo—4 str, hfs 759.85	
Geo. Markley—Douglas Co Ks—15 str, hfs 766.85	
Harry Schlenker—Dickinson Co Ks—10 clvs 422.85	
Walter Zimmerman—Wab. Co Ks—12 str, hfs 525.85	
H. R. Falk—Wabunsee Co Ks—81 str 849.00	8.25
H. E. Triplett—Jackson Co Mo—32 str 862.00	8.25
John G. Renyer—Shawnee Co Ks—4 str 900.00	7.65
A. H. Simon—Wabunsee Co Ks—33 str 724.00	7.50
R. W. Hodges—Wabunsee Co Ks—7 str 720.00	7.40
W. W. Talley—Greenwood Co Ks—40 str 466.00	7.30
W. A. Gensig—Wabunsee Co Ks—5 str 704.00	7.25
John G. Renyer—Shawnee Co Ks—5 str 704.00	7.25
Geo. J. Troxell—St. Clair Co Mo—13 str 790.00	7.00
Geo. J. Troxell—St. Clair Co Mo—13 str 790.00	7.00
J. M. Foster—Shawnee Co Ks—9 str 908.00	6.50
P. H. Varner—Shawnee Co Ks—7 str 952.00	6.25
R. C. Donald—Anderson Co Ks—9 str 712.00	6.25
A. A. Vierthaler—Harney Co Ks—11 str 628.00	6.00
Thos. Heady—Neosho Co Ks—11 str 612.00	5.50
A. G. G. Felner—Clay Co Mo—16 cows 1097.00	5.40
A. R. Sissim—Carroll Co Mo—16 cows 1161.00	5.30
L. E. Ramisor—Johnson Co Ks—22 cows 1022.00	5.15
R. A. Fisher—Ray Co Mo—19 cows 1029.00	5.00
J. K. Miller—Ray Co Mo—11 cows 1029.00	4.00
Thos. Heady—Neosho Co Ks—10 str 801.00	4.00
T. H. Roberts—Neosho Co Ks—13 cows 872.00	3.75
S. A. Williams—Jackson Co Mo—13 cows 872.00	3.75

SHEEP

Champ Graham—Franklin Co Ks—5 100	9.50
Clyde Dixon—Osage Co Ks—41 75	9.25
Mrs. Cordie Wainwright—Bart. Co Ks—18 80	9.25
Ted Atchison—Osage Co Ks—10 79	9.25
Q. L. Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—11 75	9.25
John Feihler—Franklin Co Ks—5 64	9.25
Menor Brown—Shawnee Co Ks—14 82	9.25
Mrs. L. C. Latus—Osage Co Ks—6 83	9.25
Franklin Sharp—Sullivan Co Mo—10 75	9.00
Ira Stiffey—Jefferson Co Ks—12 86	9.00
Chas. Forth—Osage Co Ks—11 79	9.00
Lewis Smith—Lafayette Co Mo—16 83	9.00
Max Plinner—Leavenworth Co Ks—11 69	9.00
A. F. Floersch—Pottawatomie Co Ks—13 71	9.00
E. T. Gibson—Lafayette Co Mo—16 86	8.75
Geo. Peet—Coffey Co Ks—5 72	8.75
T. E. Keltner—Cass Co Mo—8 78	8.75

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

REPORT OF THE FOUR MILE FARMERS UNION

The Four Mile local of the Farmers Union held its regular monthly meeting in the Four Mile schoolhouse on Tuesday evening, September 3. This Farmers Union local has an enrollment of 85 paid up members, and holds some very interesting meetings; and the one held on last Tuesday evening was no exception.

The day evening was opened with a few musical numbers given by the Adams orchestra. These selections were well rendered and much appreciated by the audience. The business of the local was then transacted. This local is in Clay county.

Three applications for membership were received, and one new member was initiated. Henry Woellhoff and Albert Schorman were appointed as entertainment committee and Mrs. Carl Burger and Mrs. Dan pointed as entertainment committee for the next meeting.

The president, Mr. Edwin Myers, then introduced Mr. Truman Lewis, fieldman for the Consumers' Cooperative association of North Kansas City, Mo. He talked for an hour or more on the subject of cooperation from the consumers' viewpoint. He stressed the necessity of better cooperation between the producer and the consumer, and said cooperation and cooperative buying and selling was the only way by which the farmer could better his condition. He thought that the value and possibilities of cooperatives should be taught to our children in their school textbooks. He made a very good talk, which met with the approval of every one present.

After the adjournment of the meeting, refreshments consisting of coffee, cake, and ice cream were served by Mrs. John Slingsby and Mrs. Albert Woellhoff.

These Farmers Union meetings are held at the Four Mile schoolhouse on the first Tuesday night of every month. Topics of interest to a farmer are discussed, and a good entertainment provided.

Come out and join the Farmers Union.

Floyd Smith, Reporter.

SORGHUM FOR 1936 PLANTING BEST SELECTED THIS FALL

To regain ground lost in improving sorghums—particularly grain sorghums—because of drought and seed scarcity this spring, many farmers in the western states are planning on selecting their seed for next year's planting with unusual care—to make sure of pure strains of adapted varieties. This, in many cases, will mean selecting seed this fall from home fields, or at least from fields where it is known that pure strains have been grown. Indications now are there will be enough pure seed—if it is saved.

Last year's drought and seed shortage resulted in a conglomeration of seed for this year's planting, a situation which might be worse next year if unusual efforts are not made to preserve pure seed this fall. Seed of valuable varieties such as Atlas and Wheatland was hard to obtain this spring and substitutes were necessary.

Agricultural experiment stations, extension services and crop improvement associations in the important sorghum producing States recognize the seed situation and will devote considerable effort to locating and inspecting sorghum fields that are pure enough for seed purposes, according to reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Grain sorghum has increased in importance in recent years until it is now the sixth most important cereal crop in the United States. Grain sorghum is most extensively grown in an area about 400 miles wide and 1,000 miles long, extending like a great oval southwestward from southern Nebraska across Kansas, Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas.

as, and including parts of eastern Colorado and New Mexico, and southwestern Missouri.

If this area were limited to one crop, sorghum would best meet the requirements—furnishing both feed and grain. All livestock makes efficient use of sorghum as forage, silage or a grain, the seed of grain sorghum being nearly equal to corn in feeding value.

JELLY IS BEST WHEN MADE IN SMALL LOTS

"Make jelly in small lots. Use a large, flat-bottomed saucepan. Carry the entire process though promptly. These are tips on jelly-making from women in the Bureau of Home Economics who for years have studied the behavior of fruit juices and sugar when combined to make jellies.

An ideal jelly, they say, has a bright color, delicate flavor, and a translucent texture. It holds its shape when turned out on a plate, but quivers when the plate is moved. Perfect jelly should be so tender that it cuts easily with a spoon, yet shows a sharp face.

Such jellies cannot be produced in wholesale amounts. When extracting the juice, it is easiest to prepare and handle about 6 quarts of currants or berries or 8 pounds of apples or fruit pulp drip too long and the bags are not handled easily.

In cooking the juice and sugar together it is important to reach as rapidly as possible the point where the sirup will jelly. This is the reason a large, flat-bottomed saucepan is best—evaporation takes place more rapidly from a broad surface. When the jelly stage is reached, cooking must be stopped immediately, the sirup skimmed and put promptly into sterilized glasses to set. Prolonged cooking affects the flavor and color and sometimes the jelling power of the juice.

It sometimes is better to use more than one drip bag. If there is a large amount of fruit on hand, a fresh lot can be prepared and cooking started as soon as the first lot has finished dripping. Some fruits are so rich in jelly-making power that two extractions of juice can be made from the same fruit. These may be mixed.

MAN "JAILED" FOR DAY IN CROP REPORTING ROOM

Crop reports of the United States Department of Agriculture are prepared with the greatest secrecy. There is no "may" about the rules that insure this secrecy. No one knows that any better than a representative of a trans-Atlantic steamship line who, in looking for a certain office in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, accidentally walked into the quarters of the Crop Reporting Board while workers were filing in on the morning of a crop-report day.

This gentleman found that while it is possible to slip in, it is impossible to slip out. He was held for 6 hours and no amount of argument could get him by the armed United States marshal who guards the door. He couldn't even jump out the window, a method of escape he humorously suggested. Windows are locked. Shades are drawn and also locked.

He at last gave up and decided to enjoy the day as much as possible with the crop-reporting force. A good luncheon was served to him, and at 2 o'clock the man he came to see was admitted. They conferred until 3 o'clock when the report was released. The unwilling visitor came out then, fully aware of the care with which the report is guarded.

Kansas artists, both amateur and professional, will display their finest work in the Fine Arts department of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson from Sept. 14-20.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week ending September 4, 1935

CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

The current week has seen an unchanged market on the top grades with Extras quoted at 25 1-4 cents and Standards 25 5/8 score cars were 3rd when they went down to 24 cents, but today they are again quoted at 24 1-4 cents. 88 point cars were 23 1-2 cents at the opening, were reduced to 23 1-4 cents on the 3rd and have remained at that.

NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET

The market was very steady at New York also. The quotation on Extras being 26 cents each day. The outside quotation, however, on Firsts fluctuated between 25 3-4 cents and 25 1-2 cents, but closed at the latter figure.

The statistics on butter continue to improve, in fact, for the past week we have had a small net out of butter in the storage holdings, whereas a year ago at this time there was an average of about one-quarter million pounds in each day.

Receipts on the four markets continue to run slightly under last year, and the production reports still indicate the make to be a trifle lighter than was the case a year ago in spite of the intense drought at that time and the present abundant feed situation. If the condition continues we will, no doubt, see a steady and quite possibly a slightly upward trend to the market for some time.

There has been some demand for Government assistance in the market. It was reported, but by the way we have not been able as yet to verify it, that a delegation of western dairy producers were in Washington last week petitioning the Government to buy butter on the basis that our market should be the London, New Zealand market, plus 14 cent tariff, less the freight from London, which would immediately put the market in the neighborhood of 34 cents. We do not believe that argument, however, will receive any very serious consideration at this time. At any rate, the Government has not as yet entered the market since the recent bids were put out, on which about three and a half million pounds were purchased about a month ago. However, the butter market looks very steady to firm under present conditions.

New Protector Policy—

"A ONE DAY PAY" POLICY
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Company Draft attached to the \$500.00 Protector Policy is payable to your Beneficiary at your own bank immediately at death. No waiting—no delay.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Des Moines, Iowa

Farmer Insurance at Farmer Cost

For Information write

REX LEAR, Salina, Kansas.

EGGS

Eggs were unchanged throughout the week with Extras Firsts quoted at 26 1-2 cents, Fresh Firsts at 26 cents, Current Receipts 25 cents, Dirtsies 22 1-2 cents, and No. 1 Checks 21 cents throughout the entire period.

New York made some gains, especially on the fancier packs. Standards opened at 29 1-4 cents, and closed at 30 1-2 cents up 1 1-4 cents. Firsts, however weakened a little, opening at 27 cents on the outside and closing at 26 3-4 cents.

Storage eggs are beginning to move quite rapidly. It is believed the advent of cooler weather will assist greatly in the consumption of eggs and especially those of better quality. There is always a heavy hangover of hot weather eggs on the market at this time of year and it usually takes well into October to get them all cleaned up and out of the way.

From the present point of view it is difficult to make any definite prediction as to what may develop in the egg situation. One still hears the prediction frequently made that, with the heavy crop of pullets in years back in the country, which favorable weather conditions would bring into laying earlier than usual for the hatch is being brought forth earlier every year, might bring about a condition where we would see a very heavy fresh egg production competing seriously with the storage hold-ings, which, by the way, this year are lightest in several years.

Dusting the dairy barn floors lightly with slaked lime every day or two is a good practice. It improves the appearance of the barn, makes the floor easier to clean, tends to dry up the floor and gutter and to drive the flies away, and makes the place more sanitary.

Wheat smut can be controlled successfully through the use of copper carbonate dust or a mercury dust. The latter has been on the market only two or three years, but copper carbonate dust has been used 10 or 12 years. Both dusts are satisfactory and both must be thoroughly mixed with the grain.

Brom grass can be pastured heavily without injury at least in some parts of the state. It comes early in the spring and stays until there is a hard freeze in the fall. It is possible to use brom grass for pasture and seed production and it also checks erosion. Brom grass may be cut for seed with a grain binder, shocked and threshed, and cows and calves may be immediately put on it, and may be kept there until November or December.

100 Per Cent Locals

Below are listed, by counties, the Farmers Union Locals for 1935 which have, to date, reported and paid the dues of all members who were paid up for 1934. Watch the List Grow—and HELP IT GROW. See that your own Local gets on this list as soon as possible.

ANDERSON COUNTY— Indian Creek 2050. Emerald, 2137.	
ATCHISON COUNTY— Cummins 1537.	
BARTON COUNTY— Olin, 233.	
BROWN COUNTY— Lone Star 942. Carson 1035.	
CLAY COUNTY— Hillside 611. Ross 1124. Olive Hill, 1120.	
COFFEY COUNTY— Independent 2145. Weiland, 2121.	
CRAWFORD COUNTY— Slifer 431. Mommouth 1714. Ozark, 699. Dumb Bell, 581.	

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Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets
Stationery
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Printing and Stationery Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

CHASE COUNTY—

Sixty Six 1907

Miller, 1929

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Melrose 2059.

Stony 2066.

COWLEY COUNTY

Science Valley 1946

Tisdale Busy Bee, 1986

CLOUD COUNTY—

St. Joe 2182.

DICKINSON COUNTY—

Herrington 1063.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—

Eight Mile, 1211

Trivoli 1001.

ELLISWORTH COUNTY—

Little Wolf 1376.

Franklin 1301.

Pleasant Valley 984.

Radcliffe, 1,000

GRAHAM COUNTY—

Morland Elevator 1822.

GOVE COUNTY—

Summit, 1574.

Lena Valley, 1538

South Verdigris, 1498

JOHNSON COUNTY—

Pleasant View 1957.

Summerfield, 1955.

LYON COUNTY—

Admiral 1255.

LOGAN COUNTY—

Page 1286.

MITCHELL COUNTY—

Mulberry 1060

Hillside, 492.

MIAMI COUNTY—

Osage Valley 1683.

Bellview 1197.

Washington 1680.

Rock Creek, 1810.

MARSHALL COUNTY—

Bremen 2122.

Fairview 964.

Midway 857.

Sumner 1238.

MCPIERSON COUNTY

South Diamond, 1567

Castle Hill, 1344

Smoky Valley, 830

NEMAHIA COUNTY—

Dumery 1127.

Trumph, 1027

NEOSHO COUNTY—

Brogan, 226.

OSAGE COUNTY—

Kinneyville 1522.

Union 1412.

OTTAWA COUNTY

Mt. Pleasant, 79.

PHILLIPS COUNTY—

Gretna 634.

RILEY COUNTY

Baldwin Creek 1308

Pleasant Hill, 1202.

Crooked Creek, 1205

Fairview, 1207

Walsburg 1198.

Local Supplies

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for	5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for	10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book	25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob	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
Above, lots of 100, each	15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)	each
	75c

Write to

FLOYD H. LYNN

Secretary

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

EVERY LOCAL

should insist that

EVERY MEMBER

has a copy of the

New Edition of the

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BY-LAWS

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Kansas Farmers Union

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Lee, 1549

Rock Island, 1199.

RUSSELL COUNTY—

Center 766.

Pioneer 250.

Prairie Dale 370.

Pleasant Valley 2203.

Three Corners, 769.

ROOKS COUNTY—

Eureka 2207.

Elm Creek 432.

RUSH COUNTY—

Lone Star 917.

Illinois 794.