

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXIX

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WHAT IS CONSUMERS **COOPERATION?**

Ups and Downs of the English Rochdale Weavers In Their Battle for Cooperation

The following article on Consumers were destined to begin one of the qui-Cooperation released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has so much of historical and practical value that we are reprinting it in full as it appeared in the Oklahoma Union Far-

A Lesson in Co-Operation

Furnished by Dept. of Agriculture When several men together move a rock which none of them can move alone, they are cooperating. Everyone knows that this is an easy way of doing things which are difficult. It is strange, therefore, that so few know anything about Cooperatives. Most people do not even know what a Cooperative is. It is the purpose of this lesson to answer that quetion. We shall do so, not by theorizing about cooperation, but by telling the story of one of the world's first successful cooperative stories. In that way we shall see just why and how a Cooperative comes into existence, and

was great distress among the flannel weavers of Rochdale, England. The city is in the heart of the Lancashire cotton belt and was at that time one of the richest manufacturing centers in the world. The flannel trade itself warth talked of these things the men was brisk and all of the factories of Rochdale were being operated at full bated certain points, but in the end capacity. The owners of these factorics had never before been doing so well. Was in itself so simple that there Yet the men, women, and children seemed nothing really noteworthy who worked in these factories were miserably poor. They worked from six o'clock in the morning until eight at night, and for only a few pennies. This seems unbelieveable; yet it is true that a hundred years ago there were 1500 workers in Rochdale whose wages were only 45 cents a week, and Indeed there were 136 people in this ways went to the retailer. It was this city who were living on 12 cents a small saving that was important. week-their wages for six days of These were the men who had recenthard labor. More than eighty percent of the people of Rochdale had scarcely any blankets, and there were eighty-five families who had no covers of the cooperators appealed to them beany kind-this in a community whose conf industry was the weaving of ma-

terial for blankets! Not only were wages low, but the price of bread was high, and since cle of their diet, few workers could cs" even to running a business. They afford to buy anything else. There was as yet no system of public educa-tion; so the only way in which a man could educate his children was by saving enough from his wages to pay for their schooling. It can truly be said that for most of these people life held nothing but poverty and labor with the prospect that their declining years would be spent in the still more wretched environment of the poor

The Strike of Flannel Weavers Because the flannel trade was now so good the workers decided that the time had come to ask for an increase in wages. They realized that this was a dangerous thing to do because few men acting on committees making such requests could ever again get jobs in the factories. In sjite of this, the trades union found several brave men who were willing to go to the owners and ask for more wages at the risk of losing their jobs. The committee called in each of the mill owners and found that some of them were willing to make the required advance providing the others also made it, but many owners said they would close their mills rather than advance wages. Upon hearing this report, the angry weavers pledged themselves to subscribe 4 cents a week toward the support of any of their companions who were out of work, hoping that they could in this way hold out long enough to bring the more stubborn owners to terms. The owners, however closed down in such numbers that the weavers who had employment were utterly unable to care for the unemployed. Thus the strike was broken, and the weavers were no better off than before.

The Weavers Consider New Plans

The failure of the strike only strengthened the sense of injustice which was so keenly felt by the flannel weavers. There was much discussion among them as to what course they should now take, and they listened eagerly to propagandists who urged them to various kinds of action. The Chartists advocated radical reforms in the national laws. The Trade Unionists spoke of ways to make their strikes effective. The Socialists wanted the workers to build a party which would force the state to take over the means of production. Followers of Robert Owen spoke of values of cooperation, and temperance men said that the curse of drink must be removed. Wherever a few workers met there was sure to be intense discussion of some or all of these ideas. Most of the wrkers could neither read nor write, but they listened carefully to what was said and were guided in their thinking by a hard common sense which was born of the conditions in

which they lived. best means of obtaining the peoples also interested in "world making."

ctest and most successful revolutions in history. James Smithie, Charles Howarth, and James Daly, were the leaders. They had already persuaded several other workers to support. Already there was a lively discussion of he merits of the plan.

For a long time these men had been interested in the Cooperative Colonies which had so often been tried in England and elsewwhere, The purpose of these colonies was to build self-supporting communities which would produce and exchange everything the members needed for their own use. It is true that all attempts to build such colonies had failed, but Charles Howarth couldn't get it out of his head that there was something valuable in the idea of Cooperation. The picture of a group of people working for and with each other, always keeping the proceeds of their own labor, seemed to him perfectly sound and sensible. He was also at-How the Workers of Rochdale Lived tracted by the possibility of doing almost a hundred years ago there away with profits. To one who had for years seen a large percentage of his meager wages disappear over the counter as profit, this prospect had an irrisistible appeal. And so it was with all of them. As Charles Honodded assent, asked questions, dewas in itself so simple that there

> store. He told them if they could bind themselves to save a small amount every week for a whole year, they would be able to buy a small stock of goods at wholesale and thus save themselves the profit which alcause it offered them the possibility of actually saving a little out of their earnings. Then, too, they would have the excitement of trying ot beat the merchant at his own game of showing that they could "do for themselv-

ed a foolhardy thing to do. But in their favor they had the qualities of common sense, determination, and loyalty to their cause. How They Raised the Money In order to start a store, one must have money. The only way in which these workmen could raise any money was to contribute it from their earnings. This simple fact must have been very disheartening to men who earned less than enough to support their families with decent food and lothing. Yet the weavers of Rochdale, remembering how they had recently oledged two pence a week for the support of their unemployed friends, now pledged three pence a week toward starting a store. After a good deal of work and persuasion, they got about forty weavers to join in this under-

ors to call upon each member every Sunday for his contribution. The devotion of these collectors to the cause for which they worked cannot be questioned. It meant a tramp of over twenty miles to make, the rounds of all these weavers. Yet each week these men faithfully colected the pennies at each door and for their time and labor received no payment of any kind. After many weeks of such careful savings, the society had accumulated the sum pounds or about \$130.00.

taking. They then appointed collect-

Their Objects and Plans On October 24, 1844, the Cooperators registered their society with the proper government official under the name, "The Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers." They were now rea-

dy to carry out their plans. In their statement of what the society was for, the "Pioneers" said they intended to "form arrangements for the pecuniary benefit of the social and domestic conditions of its members. They would do this by raising a sufficient amount of capital in shares of one pound each to bring bout the followig plans:

1. The establishment of a store. 2. The manufacture of articles need

ed by the society. 3. The building of houses in which the workers might live. 4. The eventual establishment of a self-sustaining community which would make and exchange everything needed by its own members.

Note that these plans included much more than just a cooperative store. Modern cooperators are tempt ed to look upon the plans with amuse ment. Holyoake, who was not a modern, says "marvelous as has been their subsequent success, their early Why Cooperation Appealed to Them dream was much more stupendous-In the summer of 1843 a meeting in fact it amounted to world making."
was held in Rochdale to discuss "the There are cooperators today who are charter." There were present at this And if some are not, it is only because meeting several flannel weavers who their ideas of cooperation are quite

All Kansas Farmers whether they belong to one of the general Farm Organizaations or to one of our fine Cooperative organizations, should plan now for the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Kansas. We should all plan to be there at least on Kansas Farm Organzation Day, September 22nd. National Secretary Edward E. Kennedy has agreed to be the speaker on that occasion representing the Farmers Union. We senting the Farmers Union. do not know at this time who will speak for the other Farm organizations but you may be sure that they will be speakers of national reputation in rank with Secy.

Kennedy. We will give our readers more particulars about the Farm Organization Day at the State Fair as time goes on. Plan now to meet your friends at the Fair.

different from those of the 28 weav-

ers of Rochdale. They Find a Location for Their Store Twenty-eight pounds will not go very far in establishing a business. It was therefore necestry to find a lacation where the rent would not be too high. A Committee was appointed for this purpose, and after examining several buildings, they finally chose the ground floor of Mr. Dunlap's warehouse in Toad Lane. This was not a very inviting street, but they obtained a lease on the place for three years at 10 pounds per year. After paying Mr. Dunlop his rent for the first year, the society purchased a very few necessary fixtures, and then had 14 pounds left with which to buy supplies for the store.

Preparations for the Opening Now the cooperators were busy every evening. James Tweedale, Miles Ashworth, and James Daly were appointed to make what repairs were necessary on the warehouse, and other members of the society joined in cleaning the place and installing the furniture. David Brooks and John Holt purchased the store's first stock of goods, which consisted of only four items: flour, butter, sugar and oatmeal. With the appointment of William Cooper as cashier and Samuel Ashworth as "salesman," the cooper-All they were to do was to start a ators were ready to open their busi-

December 21, 1844 On the evening of the shortest day of the year, a little group of weavers was assembled near the warehouse in Toad Lane. They looked at each other hesitantly, for it appeared that each was hoping that one of the oth-"doffers", boys from 10 to 15 who worked in the mills. Laughing and shouting in the street before the warehouse, they watched "owd face" as William Taylor was known, officially open the shop by taking down its shudders. With a cry of "Aye, the owd weavers shop is open at last," had no illusions concerning the task they rushed over to its windows to inspect its scanty provisions. One by before them. To start a store with one the cooperators and their wives neither capital nor experience seemnow entered the store. Rather selfconsciously they examined the stock and carefully bought a little flour from the smiling M. Ashworth. That same evening a few candles were added to the stock, thus increasing the number of their commodities to five

How The Store Was Operated To avoid angering the "legitimate" shop-keepers of the town, the cooperators had from the first decided to charge the regular market price for all their goods. Thus they escaped the charge of under-selling, or price cutting. But this meant that the profit which ordinarily went to the private owner of the store would accumulate and be a kind of surplus belonging t the members of the society. What to do with this surplus? They had already decided to pay a regular or fixed rate of interest on the small (continued on page 4)

FIGURES SHOW KANSAS GREAT

Census Has 649,272 Wage Earners in

The importance of industry in Kansas is revealed by the census figures, which list 649,272 gainful workers in the state. Of this number 575,072 are men and 119,200 are women.

Of this number, 302,783 are engaged in the industries other than farming. There are 229,000 engaged in farming, while the remainder are engaged in public service and the

It will be seen, therefore, that those engaged in farming by 73,783. Manufacturing employs 131,715; commerce 89,312; transportation and ommunication, 67,470; mining, 14,-

Kansas is so important agriculturilly that the fact is generally overooked that she is even greater as an industrial state. The Diamond Jubilee puts Kansas Industry on parade Frontier, and Coronado Hall.

250 COLLEGE PEACE VOLUNTEERS WORKING AGAINST WAR college.

This summer the Emergency Peace Campaign is conducting a unique experiment in peace education in the didates being sent to Washington. rural sections. 250 college volunteers, trained in social peace work, are stationed in 50 congressional districts in 25 states of the Union.

The Emergency Peace Campaign, which was organized last year by leaders of all the existing peace organizations in America is synchronizing peace sentiment and making "the no-more-wars" cry a vocal one. Its purpose is to keep America from going to war and war out of the world. The field work of the youth Emergency Peace Volunteers is one of many activities carried on by the Emergency Peace Campaign, which is under the directorship of Ray Newton, formerly of the American Friends Service Committee. Labor, service clubs and all church. all existing organizations are being

served by the Campaign. This Fall an intensive organizational and speaking drive will carry the Emergency Peace Campaign into 500 ers would overcome his shyness and be the first customer of the store. Also assembled for the event were some young street ruffians, known a the

> Mr. Jacob Taylor, of the National Council for the Prevention of War, is head of the Emergency Peace Campaign's rural department with neadquarters in Washington, D. C. The Emergency Peace Volunteer

units are stationed in county seats, or towns strategically located in centers that are distinguished for their strong sentiment on peace, either pro or con. Each team spends all summer in one locality. The volunteers learn to know the church members. service clubs, labor leaders, and others influential in the community. Most units are conducting peace polls, and sounding out national candidates on their stand as to neutrality bills and other anti-

war legislation and broadcasting this information to the candidate's constituents. In addition there are teams of itinerant speakers and movie units showing anti-war talkies, and plays are being produced.
Harold Chance, head of the Youth

Section, which has charge of the rural work, recently returned to national headquarters in Philadelphia. He was much pleased with the progress of the work in all sections, which is meeting with generous support from farmer and townsfolk alike. Mr. Chance was greatly impressed by the | frocks.

growing spirit in the United States that the country must be kept out of

war.
The units recruited from over 100 colleges, from Oregon to Maine, are composed of the cream of the college students. They are giving up their entire summer for the work, and many are contributing money to sup-port the work. All volunteers are liv-ing on \$5 a week, which must cover food, laundry, shelter, and incidentals. Before going into the field, every worker attended an Institute of International Relations at either Duke University in North Carolina Grinnell College in Iowa, or Whittier in California. There, some of the most prominent peace workers from this country and abroad taught seminar classes.

The Peace Volunteers' teams will probably become a permanent summer activity of American anti-war societies. They are modeled on the Peace Caravans, which were formerly sent out by the American Friends Service Committee. These teams are different from the Caravans in that they are stationed in one district and do not rove from town to

town as the Caravaners did. Peace leaders feel that this sort of lee puts Kansas Industry on parade in a memorable atmosphere in the Hall of the State the Hall of the Hall of the State the Hall of the State the Hall of the State the Hall of the ondly it builds a permanent base of intelligent students who will become leaders in peace movements in their home communities when they leave

> It is hoped that the fruits of this endeavor will show up in the Novem-

FARMERS PROGRESS BY BUSINESS METHODS

Illinois farmers sold \$77,000,000 worth of products through their cooperative organizations last year, acording to a recent report. Fluid milk ed both in value and volume-75 per cent of all produced in the state be ng disposed of through co-ops.

Other agricultural states can show similar proof of progress resulting from cooperative production and distribution methods. Each year, the volume of business done by such cooperatives has incomparatives because the progress resulting from t operatives has increased, as has the number of cooperating farmers. The result is greater stability in agriculural operations, and a better balance between the old bogeys of supply and demand. Leading farm cooperatives have done fine work in stimulating their members to adopt more scientific and profitable production meth-

Agricultural cooperatives simply farming. The record demonstrates the soundness of this, and the outlook for the co-ops was never brighter than at present .- Industrial News Review.

BIG CROWD OUT TO HEAR F. U. PRESIDENT

An unusually large crowd was out at the park last Monday evening to hear an address by John Vesecky, Salina, president of the Kansas Far-

mers Union. Following music over a loud speaker system operated by O. C. Crossland and Floyd Fulker of Anson and Mayfield, the local band under Prof. Patton gave an hour's concert.

Mr. Vesecky then spoke on vital issues concerning the farmers and the cooperative plan, making timely mention of the Primaries the following day. The local Farmers Union then

served lemonade and cookies to the entire crowd. L. J. Alkire and son of Wichita were among those here from other points.-Conway Springs Star.

It is effective to wear gay, brilliantly colored flowers on summer

Rate Cuts as Drouth Aid are Agreed to for Five of the States Secretary Wallace announced today | drought. The request by the Depart- | commission. Carriers also approved

and Nebraska. The telegram to Jesse W. Tapp,

from Mr. Boyd said that details will on shipments of beef cattle from be made public as soon as the proposed reductions have been approved by tures. The boyd telegram added, howthe Interstate Commerce Commission. ever that a proposal to make the rate
When the reductions become effection of the range cattle rate tive hay may be shipped into the was put forward as a substitute for hundred thousand cattle must be mov-drought counties of these five States the 75 per cent rate and was taken of immediately account drought. at 66 2-3 percent of the normal rate, under consideration.

and the coarse types of roughages In connection with the cattle rate, as if railroads would establish drouand the coarse types of roughages In connection with the cattle rate, as if railroads would establish thousand as corn fodder and straw at 50 Mr. Tapp made public Mr. Boyd's tel- ght rate otherwise they must be sacpercent of the regular rate. Similar egram and also a telegram he sent to rificed. We very earnestly urge that

Commerce Commission July 24. - follows:
A request to carriers to consider "J. W. Tapp, reduced freight rates on feed ship- Washington, D. C. ments into drought sections of the signation of drought counties was followed by requests from the Depart-ment of Agriculture Drought committee for a rate reduction on feed ship-

nents into the drought counties.

Drought Committee has been notified reductions on concentrated feeds such on cattle from drought areas in Kanby E. B. Boyd, chairman of the West- as corn, oats and cottenseed, linseed sas to Texas pastures however anothern Traffic Executive . Committee, and soybean meal and cake was again er proposal for fifty per cent of range that Western carriers have approved declined by the Carrier Committee, freight rate reductions on hay and Mr. Boyd said. Negotiations for reforage shipped to draught counties duced rates on these concentrates designated or to be designated in Col- have been under way since early July, orado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri Mr. Tapp said, and the railroads will beb asked to reconsider.

The Western carriers also approv-Chairman of the Drought Committee, ed, Mr. Boyd said, a 75 percent rate 400 Union Station Building drought areas in Kansas to Texas pas

reductions on shipments of roughage Mr. Boyd on August 3 in which he into drought areas of the four North- forwarded a telegram from the Tex- ing establishment of drought rates

Northwest originally was made by ed in addition to reductions authoriz- similar to those already established Secretary Wallace on June 19. The de- ed on hay and fodder to South Dakota and Wyoming one third reduc-tion in hay list and fifty per cent in ght situation it would create addiforage list to drought counties. You tional rail traffic through drought have or will designate in Colorado, situation it would create additional Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Neb- iail traffic through abnormal round The requests for these reductions raska. Reduced rates on concentrates trip transportation of cattle from were made by the Department of Agriculture in line with the procedure worked out in meeting the 1934 mined on which we now have up with the procedure worked out in meeting the 1934 mined on which we now have up with the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the 1934 mined on which we now have up with the procedure with the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure with the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure with the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure with the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure worked out the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure worked out in the procedure worked out in meeting the procedure worked out in the procedure worked out the

that the Department of Agriculture ment's Drought Committee for rate seventy-five per cent beef cattle rate cattle rate in lieu thereof has been offered will advise as to that .- E. B. Mr. Tapp's wire of August 3 fol-

E. B. Boyd Chairman Western Executive Traffic Committee

Following wire from Texas and

Cheago, Illinois.

tion quote conditions in Kansas are such that it is estimated fifty to one These cattle would be returned to Texou use your influence towards securwest States—North Dakota, South
Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming—
were authorized by the Interstate

west States—North Dakota, South
The text of Mr. Boyd's telegram irom the Texime of thought lates immediately from Wabaunsee, Chase,
Lyon, Morris, Greenwood, Coffey,
Butler, Cowley, Elk, Sumned to Texime of thought lates immediately from Wabaunsee, Chase,
Lyon, Morris, Greenwood, Coffey,
Butler, Cowley, Elk, Sumned to Texime of thought lates immediately from Wabaunsee, Indiana in the control of thought lates in the control of thought lates immediately from the Texime of the control of thought lates in the control of the contro Association.

The text of Mr. Boyd's telegram follows:

Lyon, Morris, Greenwood, Coffey, Butler, Cowley, Elk, Sumned to Texin Kansas and relatively favorable conditions in Texas warrant estab-Western carriers yesterday approv- lishment reduced round trip rates on certain lines in the Northwest and

BILL TO REGULATE THE TRUCKING

The Primary Interest Of Bill Is To Regulate Buying, Selling and Transportation of Farm

Since the advent of the trucks mean all carriers of farm products with such exceptions as hereafter here has come into existence a new business or as some folks call it, provided. Racket. Every year there is an in-

crease in the number of itinerant truck peddlers. This gentry as a rule do not have any permanent place of for sale. residence and do not pay any taxes except the license and gasoline tax on their trucks. Most of them are entirely irresponsible as they do not own any thing except the truck they use, and that is usually mortgaged for all that it is worth. There is now no way to protect any one who deals

been drawn to enable the state to protect the interests of the public against unscrupulous truck dlers, and will probably be introduced during the next session of the Kansas Legislature. We would like to have our members give it careful reading and consideration and then write the state office their reac-

with them. The following bill has

Explanation of Attached Bill to Regulate Itinerant Truckers Intended for Presentation to Next

Legislature For the past two years the major part of the work of inspectors of the Control Division of the Kansas Board trucker, who is notoriously a violator hard to catch. Occasionally we apprehend these truckers and they are prosecuted, one having at the present time a penitentiary sentence hanging over him Still, as truckers are numerous, and here today and there tomorrow, we can only check up a very few under the present situation. During the past few seasons especially, with increasingly serious conyet lost the opportunity for crops ation applying for such license, and that were so pressingly needed. In if the applicant be a firm, partner-

short, so important has the itinerant trucker problem become not only in ciation, the full name of each offirelation to agriculture and our work, cial member; the name of the local but in various lines of business, it agent, the city, town, or village with was deemed advisable to have some street numbers at which the business legislation covering the subject. Hence, the attached tentative bill.

The primary intent of the proposed and transportation of farm products" number of each vehicle used, if any tioned trucker. However, for the protection of the farmers, the producers and the buyers and sellers, the ducers and the buyers and sellers, the act requires everyone buying or selling farm produce to secure a license and furnish a bond, except those ex- with 50c for each additional truck or empted in Section 2. This also in- vehicle used in conducting his or cludes agents buying and/or sellng for their principals. The proposed tion and delivery of a bond as herelicense fee is \$5.00 and the amount after provided, a license authorizing of the bond from \$1,000 to \$5,000, the applicant to conduct the business within the discretion of the Secre- of buying and selling farm products tary of the State Board of Agricul-ture. This license permits the li-so collected shall be turned into the censee to operate one truck, if he state treasury and there be set apart

The proposed act would not affect warehousemen who operate strictly issued the applicant shall execute as warehousemen and do not buy and deliver to the secretary an in-

The bill provides that the State for an amount not less than \$1000 or Board of Agriculture is the administrator of the ace, with authorization to make necessary rules and regula-

tions for its enforcement.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture or his duly authorized assistants have the authority to make all necessary inspections enforce this act, and may hold the necessary inquisitions therefor. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture is granted the power to refuse to grant a license or revoke one already issued, upon proper grounds. Any aggrieved person who is de-

frauded or harmed by a seller or buyer can under this act bring suit n a court of competent jurisdiction on the bond of the buyer or seller, within 60 days after a hearing held efore the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture or his assist-

this proposed act is a fine of from tation, sale or attempted sale of farm Southwestern Cattle Raisers Associa- \$10 to \$500 or not more than one products, the making of false stateyear in jail, or both.

We would appreciate opinions on this proposed bill, as well as suggestions and criticisms for its improvement.

J. C. Mohler, Secretary. Topeka, Kansas.

An Act regulating the buying, selling and transportation of farm products; licensing and bonding carriers, buyers and sellers of farm products, providing penalties for the complaint to be served personally or violation thereof, authorizing the by registered mail upon all interest-Kansas State Board of Agriculture to ed parties. At the time and place make rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of Be it enacted by the Legislature of

the State of Kansas: Section 1. The term "farm products" as used in this act shall be held to include all products of the soil and farm, such as grasses, grain, seed, livestock, livestock prod-

ucts, poultry, poultry products, fruits, vegetables, and apiary products. The term "transportation"

Products

Carriers shall include railroads, trucks, or any means whereby farm products are tansported or offered

The term buyers and sellers shall include every person, partnership, firm, exchange, association or corporation selling, buying, transporting or offering for sale farm products

within the provisions of this act. Sec. 2. On and after July 1, 1937, no person, partnership, firm, exchange, association, corporation or their agents shall transport for sale, or buy for the purpose of transportation, any farm products within the state of Kansas without first having obtained a license and having furnished a bond as provided in this act, and annually thereafter on or before June 30 of each calendar year file an application with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for a license, and such applicant shall execute and deliver to the secretary an indemnity bond for an amount as herein provided. Provided, that this act shall not apply to farmers and producers of farm products selling their own products; to persons, partof Agriculture has been taken up nerships, firms, and corporations buy-with the problem of the itinerant ing farm products for their own ing farm products for their own use; to persons, partnerships, firms, of our feed and seed laws, and who is and corporations transporting farm products having invoice or delivery waybills showing consignee and consignor; or to merchants and brokers

Revised Statutes of Kansas, 1923, and amendments thereto. Sec. 3. Applicants for license under this act shall file with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculditions due to prolonged drouth, ture an application stating the kind truckers have brought much unadapted seed of an inferior grade into applicant proposes to handle; the full the state. In the main, purchasers of name of the person, partnership, such seed lost their money and worse firm, exchange, assocation or corpor-

licensed and bonded under the provis-

ions of Sections 2-1101 Et Sequa

is to be conducted, or if having no business address their legal dence. The applicant shall state on act "regulating the buying, selling the application the license and motor is aimed directly at the aforemen- be used, in conducting his or their

The secretary shall issue to such applicant on the payment of \$5.00 their business, and upon the execuuses a truck, and for each additional as a fund to be used by the Secretruck used, he must pay a fee of tary of the state board of agricuture in the conduct of this department. Before any such license shall be

demnity bond to the state of Kansas more than \$5000 to secure honest payment and accounting and insure against the making of false statements of quality quantity, or condiproducts received. tion of farm bought or sold, or other injurious transactions. Any aggrieved person may bring

action upon said bond in any court of competent jursdiction to recover honest payment and accounting in connection with any transactions coming within the provisions of this act. Sec. 4. The secretary of the board of agriculture or his authorized assistants shall have the power to investigate, upon the verified com-plaint of an interested person, or to make an investigation irrespective of whether or not a complaint is filled, the records of any person, partnership, firm, exchange, corporation, or association applying for license, or The penalty for the violation of any transaction involving the soliciments as to condition, quality, or quantity or failure to make payment for farm products received or bought or other transaction in connection therewith, and for such purpose may take testimony under oath or othervise. The secretary of his authorized assistants shall attempt to secure an explanation on all verified complaints and if failing to make adjustment he shall give notice of a time and place for a hearing of such ed parties. At the time and place appointed for such hearing the secretary or his authorized assistants shall hear the parties to such com-plaint and shall enter in the office of the secretary a decision either dismissing such complaint or specifying such facts which he deems established at such hearing, and in case such facts are established as to warrant revocation of such license, the secretary may revoke said license. Any person or firm defrauded by such li-(continued on page 4).

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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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,

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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FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Kansas. T. C. Belden, Manager.
FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; Walteeney, Kansas, N. A. Ormsby, Mgr. FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock

Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch. W. L. Acuff Manager, Parsons Pranch. FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans., G. W. Bushby, President-Manager. FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASS'N, Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co.

Ildg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas. KANSAS FARMERS UNION-Salina. Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., John Vesecky, President.
FARMERS UNION: LIFE INSUPANCE CO.—Room Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 305, Farmers
Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION President C. B. Thowe .. T. C. Belden.



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1936

of buying and selling have come into

use. It well may be that a new era

TRAVELOGUE

Monday, Aug. 3rd I took the bus

two and called up L. J. Alkire, man-

ager of the Wichita house of the

meeting and invited me to ride with

EDITORIAL

In reading an analysis made of the in livestock marketing has begun, in which terminal markets are coming Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, by H. H. Hulbert of the Farm to play a much less important part. Credit Administration I was much Is it not then the part of wisdom to impressed by the last paragraph of study the new trend and adapt our the analysis. In this paragraph Mr. livestock cooperatives to the truck on to Brewster where we picked up will the political impossions. To the Mrs. Emel and family and the Stovice of Page City. We arrived at the "right" or to the "left".? the analysis. In this paragraph Mr. livestock cooperatives to the truck ers of Page City. We arrived at the Hulbert speaks of the difference of era, rather than spend our time and money to try to turn back the wheel orinion among farmers and others dealing in livestock, over the question of "Direct to Packer" marketing and again through the terminal markets. "Terminal Marketing'.' This paragraph reads as follows:

"Honest differences of opinion exist between the proponents of the direct-to-packer marketing and terminal marketing. The Illinois Livestock Marketing Ass'n, has both that by their bull headedness they classes of producers as members. The board of directors includes some the trucks and that only through men favorable to direct marketing modern efficient service will they be and then Mr. Emel introduced me as increase the tension of a world in as well as some men who do not look able to get it back. Are we as coopwith favor on the direct method of eratives going to follow their foolish sale. The cleavage among directors example or are we going to profit by and among producers presents one of the major obstacles to an intelligent method of cooperative marketing of treatment of the direct-marketing livestock so as to meet modern conproblem. As long as cooperatives are ditions. It is true that at present di- in an unassuming manner acknowlinclined to split over such questions rect to packer marketing is costing edged the appreciation of the folks as direct, marketing versus terminal our farmers millions of dollars an- for the fine work of her committee, marketing, just so long will they mually in lower hog prices because continue to fall short of the goal of the lack of competition and of wanted ot make the picaic an anwhich they otherwise might attain in bargaining power out in the country. service to the industry. Those re- This loss may be the direct result of vote showed plainly that they were sponsible for the formulation of co- the packer country buying, or it all in favor of the motion. After operative policies need to be remind- might be the result of our failure to visiting with the folks and talking ed periodically that the purpose of see the trend of the market towards over future membership prospects I cooperative associations is to serve the country in time, and our lack of bade them all Good Bye and rode the producer in the manner in which organization to meet the condition back to Colby with County Agent he chooses to be served, provided his as it arose. I am calling on the live- Rogers. decision is sound and based upon stock farmers of Kansas and neighfacts. It will take time for the two poring states and on our Farmers Unsystems of marketing to become ad-It does not matter if one is a be-

packer system of marketing, he must and other livestock whether sold in admit that there is much truth in the country or in the terminal marthis last paragraph. I believe it is ket. I feel sure it can be done, so the part of wisdom to lay aside our let us do it. prejudice and study the question with a view to both the good of the producer and of our Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company. After all, their interests are mutual. No at 11 o'clock for Wichita, Kansas, on pipcnic ground west of Brewster was cooperative can long exist unless it my way to meet with the Farmers the first stock of corn with an honest renders the producer member the service that he needs and must have arrived at Wichita at about half past this season. With a lew thirty family

in order to be successful himself. Times are changing. The present terminal markets for livestock and Farmers Union Livestock Commisalso the large packing houses were sion Co. Brother Alkire said that he located at Chicago, Kansas City and was going to the Conway Springs other rail or river terminals because at that time nearly all transportation him and to visit at the office until folk music by some of radio's best I can not comply with your request was either by rail or water. With time to go, Of course I accepted I known musicians. Walter Blaufuss by filing the Union Party in Kansas. was either by rail or water. With time to go. Of course I accepted I the advent of the truck as a com- had a fine visit with Mr. Alkire and States Marine Band, the United carrier conditions have changed fundamentally. A large office employees. Every one in that many other radio stars contribute parcentage of both livestock and of office is on his toes ready to serve the daily musical portions of the propercentage of both livestock and of office is on his toes ready to serve the finished livestock products such our farmers to the best of their abilthe finished livestock products such our farmers to the best of their abil- The Farm and Home Hour ends as fresh and cured meats, etc., are ity. Mr. Alkire and I discussed ach day with the playing of the nanow carried by truck. The packing Farmers Union affairs and the live tional anthem. It is the only netbusiness the same as many other kinds of business is becoming decentralized. As a result new methods him to supper. I never can get used to live took me along with the "Stars and Stripes."

to calling the evening meal dinner as they do in town, anyhow it was a fine supper. Mrs. Alkire said that one of her daughters was the cook. cooks. If that supper was a sample of their art I certainly can recommend the girls to any one seeking a life partner. After supper Mr. Alkire, his son Lyle and I drove to Conway Springs. When we arrived there we were met by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Orr. Mr. Ben Rice, president of the local, and many other of the local members. Mrs. Orr told me that had missed a fine chicken dinner because I stopped at Wichita instead of going right through to Conway Springs. I assured her that Mr. Alkire and I would come some other time aand eat chicken with the Orr

The Program opened with a concert by the band, which was much appreciated by us all. After the concert Pres. Rice introduced me as the Waterville, Kansas speaker of the evening. They had one of those MIKE affairs to talk to so as to make it possible for all the folks who were seated in cars, surrounding the park, to hear what was years I served as state chairman and said. I felt that I was really back in national committeeman from Kansas the buggy days that evening. The only lights in the park were directly and became acquainted with and overhead and as a result every June prized very highly the ability and Bug in town came down to pay me a visit. If my talk was half as full folks who had to listen to me. But in the interest of the people. The was anywhere from 100 to 200 was very attentive through the whole cookies, and visited for about an hour principles. I do not believe and although they already have a as he did. good local, I feel that with such a start we may expect much from them

I was to be met at Colby by some of the Brewster Farmers Union folks the aid of human toil. That day of Brewster, in time for the picnic dinner on Wednesday the 5th. About 11 o'clock Mr. Emel, secretary and when the 40 milion, being Farmers Cooperative association, stopped for me at the hotel. We drove on to Brewster where we picked up will the political picnic grounds in time to see a part of the ball game and then we went to of time and force all the livestock the grove to eat a real picnic dinner with all the "trimmins". Mr. Sallee The railroads thought that they and I were assigned to eat with Brother John McDaniel and family. Mr. could hold back progress and by demanding ever higher freight and Emel and others joined us as there feudal lords. The liberals are the passenger rates replace the revenue was plenty of space for all and cerlost to trucks and busses. They are tainly enough of all kinds of good finally coming to the realization things to eat. After the dinner the Brewster band which had been furhave lost most of their business to nishing abundance of fine music during the day, gave us another concert the first speaker. Mr. Sallee, representing the Consumers Cooperative Association of North Kansas City,

their mistakes and wisely revise our | talked next. Then Miss Lillian O'Neal, chairman of the arrangements committee, and asked those present if they nual affair. The unanimous rising

Although I have known John Mc-Daniel, Clifford Miller and several ion Livestock Commission Co's., to of the other Farmers Union folks justed to one another, but eventually get together in a conference and work around Brewster for a long time, a better and stronger cooperative but a plan by which they can meet this was my first visit to Brewster. service to the producer should result. the packers out in the country with I always knew that they were the united bargaining power so as to get kind of folks that get things done liever in the terminal or the direct to our farmers a fair price for their hogs and it was a pleasure to meet with them all. I feel sure that they will not only keep up their fine past record but I look forward to a large increase in membership in that territory before the convention time this

> I have traveled much since harvest over Kansas, but in a field near the Union folks of Conway Springs. I to goodness nubbin in n that I saw this season. With a few timely rains

> FARM RADIO BREVITIES Home Hour contains a wealth of farm news and information, each day's program brings to country and the Hemesteaders, the United his competent staff of salesmen and States Army Band, guest soloists and

Neighborhood Notes

and used.

eat.

health's sake consume, at the very

least, ten bushels per year-apple pie.

baked sauce, fried butter, jetty cider

and vinegar, and last a large bowl of

apples on a table to be eaten raw

around the fire-side. As a youngster I

ate 3 or 4 a day, and I believe it did

On our farm in Indiana, where

lived as a child, we comenced to use

apples in July, and had them to use

in great quantities until the next

April, then dried apple pie and

No, the American families are not

off the use of apples in our diet. With

better times, less unemployment,

Cooperation in buying and selling

The last few years there has been

too much government medling with

the farming profession, and it is a

The farm families and city dwell-

ers as well of the plains states don't

life and the apple is one of them.

have cash for all the necessities of

In 1930, 1931, 1932, wheat selling

bushel, they were a luxury, so could

not be consumed in large quantities,

years and the grasshopper invasions

over 6 or 8 states there will be few

If all the children of school age

were let have full swing at the apple barrels and boxes, to consume

as many as they could eat, there would

What apple states will at

With continued drowth this last 7

profession and the oldest.

as we would have liked to.

fruit trees surviving.

barrels

help to keep the doctor away.

sauce until the new crop.

A LETTER FROM MR. AMOS

By request of Brother M. L. Amos we are publishing the following letter written by him which is self explanatory.

The Union Party Walter Baertschi Chr. Filing Com. Steuben Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Yours of the 22nd inst. at hand stating that I, with another, "have been recommended —as qualified persons to undertake the filing of Union Party in the state of Kansas," and asking me to inform you if I am "willing to accept this responsibil-

Will say in reply that I was writing a letter for publication on the subject of Lemke's candidacy for president when your request came so will send it as my reply.

Congressman Wm. Lemke, now presidential candidate on the Union Party ticket, was serving on the Namore cash for the necessary things to Executive Committee of the Non-Partisan League during the four all our farm produce would be a tremendous help. from 1917 to 1921. I attended all the meetings of the national organization cooperation of "Bill Lemke" as we called him. I have since followed his political activity and appreciate his of bugs as I was I am sorry for the legislative efforts and determination in spite of the bugs the crowd which Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill, for which he worked so hard to at 35 cents per bushel, corn at 14 make into law, if passed, would have cents and apples at three dollars per saved our 240 acre farm against evening. After the talk we all drank mortgage foreclosure. You can see our fill of fine lemonade and ate that I have personal reasons for liking Bill Lemke besides his general before taking our leave. The Con- Father Coughlin could have found way Springs folks have a fine busi- a stronger and more capable man ness association and a fine local. I for his presidential candidate but I certainly enjoyed my visit with them am just as certain that Lemke made a grave mistake in entering the race

be no need to worry this year what Let us not look to the coming presidential election only, but let us to do with the 1936 apple crop. ening of our present price system to Thanksgiving time send cars of apook forward to the evolutionary ripwhich we are fast speeding. That ples at say one dollar per bushel, Tuesday evening, Aug. 4th I took day when, through natural economic the bus for Colby, Kansas. I had and competitive forces the captains of be most lucky if they have one lone made arrangements previously that industry will, by the aid of technical apple to eat this winter. Mary E. Wingoods in abundance largely without and taken to the picnic grounds, west when the human hand and brain of 40 million of the masses are not needed in production just as ten million are not needed today. That day general manager of the Brewster access to farm or factory and having claim their right to share the earth and the fruits thereof. Where, then, Messiahs, Lemke

> I have before me yesterday's daily rom which I quote (Associate Press Foreign "Fascism is the nucleus of the "right" Fascism there groups monarchists, advocates of a strong church and groups of property own ers, economic descendants of the old "left." They include communists, socialists freethinkers opposed to church power and the "humanitarian" groups that called for rule by the people, and comfort and security for them. These lines, ever more

sharply drawn, between facists and liberals, whatever labels they bear, turmoil." Again I ask: Toward which side do the political Messiahs backing Lemke lean, or will lean, as the lines are "ever more sharply To the "right" or to the 'left"? Toward "Fascism" or toward

Liberalism"? I resigned as secretary of Father Coughlin's local organization last spring and withdrew from the organization because I came to believe he was educating his readers unconsciously toward fascism by constantly condemning political groups known to be most bitterly against fascism and placed by John Evans on the side of liberals.

Already the captains of industry see the hand writing on the wall, the breaking down of the price system and are organizing their fascist forces in the United States preparatory to forming a Fascists Dictatorship.

Progressive elements have working for several years to federate the various national organizations of progressive, radical, cooperative, farmer, and labor groups into one large progressive political move-ment resulting in the Farmer-Lahor Political Federation with Honorable Thomas R. Amlie, president, John H. Bosch, vice president, and Howard Y. Williams National organizer. In my opinion no greater work can be done toward saving our nation from fascism than the work they are doing together with the industrial organization of the workers by John L. Lewis and his non-partisan political movement. If the farmers and workers will lay aside their small prejudices and look to the bigger issues and unite for their own interests there are but few left to fight the battles of fascism for the industrial overlords thereby avoiding civil war as they are now having in Spain.

I like Bill Lemke and I like past legislative work but I can not afford to risk the dangers of fascism by hindering the efforts of the F-L. P. F. by supporting the Cough-Although the National Farm and lin-Lemke group. Unless the F-L. P. F. selects and runs a presidential candidate I shall expect to support Franklin D. Roosevelt for president Respectfully yours, M. L. AMOS.

THE 1936 APPLE CROP"

In August, 1936 issue of Country Gentleman. I read with much interest an article by Mr. Robert H. Reed. Gangway for the Applecart."-How America is losing her export trade, our apple crop. And more alarming, he said, home consumption has fallen off 20 per

sent to the family, a copy be placed in our local record and a copy be sent the Kansas Union Farmer for pub-Mrs. Leona Dranden,

Mrs. Clyde Gottlob. RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

cent in the last fifteen years. I believe (Mitchell County) would not be far off in aserting Whereas, the death angel has vis that since 1929, in over half our homes, especially in the Central Wesited the home of one of our beloved members of the Farmers Union and tern section, there has not been three taken from our midst the life of Brooushels of apples consumed in a year ther Chas. Margreiter, who had served as one of the directors of the Mitecause we are off using the applethey were just too high to be bought chell County Union for many years, be it therefore A family of six persons should for

Resolved that at this time we go on record expressing our deep sympa-thy for the relatives and neighbors who are sorrow stricken. We do share his sorrow with them.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing wife with a letter and a copy be spread on the minutes of the Quarterly meeting records, also that a copy be printed in our state paper.

Committee.

LA HARPE FARMERS UNION

Some years ago this association was in debt. But in the last 6 or 8 years the new manager, Mr. Moore, ias pulled it out of debt. No dividends were paid until the debt was wiped Since then interest on stock has been paid and some patronage dividends. Last year 8 per cent interest was paid on stock, and a 41 per cent patronage dividend on all business was paid, amounting to something like \$4,000. Also something like \$2000 was set aside as a reserve. A goodly number of farmers that did not belong to the assocation, but traded with it, bought a \$10 share of stock, paid their dues and joined the Farmers Union, and then received the patronage dividend on their business the Farmers Union way. beat this fine record at LaHarpe? President of the Allen County Farmers Union. When rain kept the farmer folks from coming out in the then Mr. Harris and others arranged Many children of these states will good bunch of loyal Farmers Union pounded Farmers Union doctrines.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY Ellsworth County Whereas, it pleased our wise God to emove from our midst our friend and rother, Henry Lorenz; Therefore be it resolved that we

extend our deepest heartfelt sympahy to his bereaved family; Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our local, Ellsworth 2099, that a copy be sent the bereaved family, and that a copy be published in the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Brad Hooper, Mart Gwinner

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY Cowley County

Since ohr Heavenly Father has een fit to call from our midst our brother member, Rufus I. Cook, be it therefore, Resolved, that we, the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 extend our sympathy to the bereaved family, and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be marketing Act with \$500,000,000 appropriated for the establishing of

Signed, G. W. Geiser, A. M. Geiser, Lee Vetter.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

blers are eliminated. We don't need laws to handle those matters. Cooperation will take care of that. Copatronage; Cooperatives will do away gree; Cooperation will do so much done with the association. That is Mr. Stanley Harris of LaHarpe is morning and to the Picnic Dinner, for an afternoon meeting in the Odd Fellows Hall by phone calls, and a folks listened patiently while I ex-JOHN FROST.

Dear Cooperators: Dry weather continues with severty of heat much abated however, which permits sleep in comfort at we find business conditions over the would have them.

Noteworthy among recent happenings of interest to everyone, is the fact a study is being made of the was on the grounds to furnish Cooperative movement abroad, which music, and did a very fine job. Sevis an admission of men high in national affairs that they too believe are in this band and are to be commuch can be done to secure equity and stability among peoples by voluntary cooperation.

The late Calvin Coolidge stated farmers could best solve agricultural problems, having in mind no doubt cooperative effort.

pass a new law placing agriculture on a basis of economic equality with in-

dustry Out of this came the Agricultural

financial aid. Now Mr. Roosevelt has sent a commission to Europe to study their plans. The whole trouble always has been, men placed in responsible positions to explore or enforce such movements are usually men of but little practical farming experience. Our great men do not seem to understand that here in America we have many successful cooperative enterprises, headed men who have practical experence in

cooperative marketing agencies, and

the assisting of such agencies need-

the cooperative movement, both here and abroad. We have many of them. We have many juniors over the country who can give Washington about as many pointers on the Cooperative movement as will come out of the report of said commission. Be that as t may, the very fact men holding high office admit we are right is indeed a victory. For many years I have been an ardent fan for Laborers organizations. I felt provisions should be made for a meeting place of the two. They comprise the great majority, each has problems akin, therefore should join hands. Cooperative owned and controlled by them will do this, each sharing the proportion to his loyalty on patronage to cooperative enterprises. We have as yet but scratched the surleadership in that direction. We have yet to take politics entirely out of the cooperative movement. al Cooperative, in which all may become a part, you will find a more equal distribution of our national wealth; you will find gambling in food-stuffs and clothing gone, when the Coops are in the saddle the gam-

mentioned fact. Let's not wait for a miracle, let's use the vehicle we have to ride on to prosperity on. Cooperation does not call for fights and splits; Cooperation means just what the word implies.

opration will do away with political

with poverty to a very marked de

for us that nothing else will do. And

you will find if the group sent to

Europe make an honest, comprehen-

sive report, it will contain the afore-

Cooperatively, J. E. SHIPPS.

The Farmers Cooperative picnic sponsored by the Farmers Cooperative Association of Brewster. Kansas, held August 5 at Stanley's Grove northwest of Brewster with approximately 600 people present, was a big

The entertainment started with a ball game between the farmers north least. Despite the drought however of town and the farmers south of town and although there was some-U. S. much improved., I stated five thing like 15 runs scored in one inyears ago that when enough Ameri- ning, there is nothing like a great cans said better times are here, we America game of baseball to get the crowd stirred up and get things go-

ing.
The Brewster Community Band mended for giving their time. me this shows cooperation, not only people within the organization, but people of Brewster and Western Kansas as a whole.

At noon a picnic dinner was served with ice cream, coffee and iced tea Herbert Hoover asked Congress to furnished by the local. Following the dinner and more music by the band, the real entertainment of the day started with talks by Mr. John Vesecky and Mr. Emmett Sallee. Mr. Vesecky, president of the Kan-

(continued on page 4)

TORNADO and WIND STORMS

Swept Northern Kansas on July 27 from Scott City to Atchison

Thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed and many families lost most of their life time savings in that one storm.

You cannot keep a tornado or a wind storm from wrecking your buildings but you can protect your investment in the buildings with a policy in your own safe and sound Insurance company, The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance company of Salina, Kansas.

See your local agent today and have him fix you up with a complete coverage on your property before it is too late.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company

FARMERS UNION INSURANCE BLDG. SALINA, KANSAS

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

The Olympic games are in progress in Berlin, Germany. News reports indicate there are over 4000 young people from over the world taking Olympic goal for several years. They part in this sport event. I believe 52 have trained and worked hard to give different nations are registered as having representatives there.

have become so outstanding in their brown in color, down in their heart certain line of sports, they have they all have the same feelings. reached the top, and been selected to reached the top, and been selected to represent the United States in this al feeling at Los Angeles, as there year's contests. Who knows but has been in Berlin, also. Athletes what in 1940, or if not then, in who have won in their own country 1944, some of you may be listed to and their own class, by training, detake part.

Here you mingle and become acquainted with peoples from all over the world. It makes one realize that all peoples are human, and all have the same rights to their own thoughts, and the privileges of what they think best. We do not want to grow too narrow in our thinking, but let's get a world vision. When we have developed to that place, we will realize how very useless wars, and thoughts of war really are. The Olympic contests are a breeder of world peace.

This group of young people are housed in a special village that is built especially for the Olympiad. Those from the United States as are those from the other 51 countries, are assigned to a group of cottages, in a certain section of the 350 acre plot. Here they have surroundings, as they have been accustomed to at home, with special kitchens established and their own cooks to prepare the food such as they eat at home. On the opening day, each contest-ant takes an oath, which represents would. the highest ideas of amateurism and

in the Olympic games in loyal comor of our country and for the glory

These young people—boy or girl, and most of them are just kids come from every section.

Speaking of our own country, and over three hundred young men been one of the main goals.

representing the United States this great contest. They have had their eyes and hearts fixed on this the United States the greatest squad

any nation ever knew. The last Olympic contest was held in Los Angeles, California, and the next one, in 1940, will be held in Japan. I was in Los Angeles and Just now successive their placing the stars and stripes at the top, as winners, more times than any other nation. Up to this time, one contest was held in Los Angeles, California, and the has been demonstrated by their placing the stars and stripes at the top, as winners, more times than any other nation. a thrill I'll never forget, seeing the contestants from the different na- which equals the record of any winwhich equals the record of any wintions take part and, win or lose, ner at any Olympiad. Each person they were good sportsmen. I can from the United States competes with read the reports in the newspapers of the most outstanding athletes from this year's schedules, and almost picture other nations of the world. They ture in my mind the happenings.
You will notice several Kansans whether they be white, black or

> cent living and sporting ideals also have that broader vision and are the clearer thinkers. They are in the games, and may the best man win. They are on friendly terms with their rivals, and many times they will secure better equipment for opponent, that he will have a chance to win.

You will perhaps be interested in knowing just how these Games started, and what they mean.

As far as one can locate a given date, these Oympic games started in This is all wrong, because, as a rule, Greece around 1450 B. C. They were these foundlings were not deserted stopped and revived again in 776 B. by their mothers who were only , so one way and another, with several lapses, they have hung on for more than 3,000 years.

No flop is going to run that long, even with a few extended intermissions. There has been nothing perfect about running or handling games-any more than you will find perfection in the way rulers or what not have been trying to run the

A nation needs healthy sport for its young and its old beyond all meassportsmanship. This oath is:
"We swear that we will take part uring. The right sort of sport means spirit, health and recreation. The petition, respecting the regulations Olympic games take in a variety of which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the hon-

You will find also that what little survives from the true amateur spirit is to be found in this Olympic group. There must also be some incentive to keep this interest where it should be. The Olympic games have

which grows from Maine to Wash-

ington and is a real menace to crops

To the Teacher-A small prize of

fered for the best collections of seeds and of weeds, in the terri-

tory, helps to make the work more

1936 SLOGAN FOR JUVENILES

ourselves, in our country."

LESSON I

Weeds Cost Money

Did you ever think of weeds costing

money. They do. Weeds cause enor-

mous losses because the crops cannot

grow as well in a field that is chok-

Weed seeds get into the grain your

father sells, and then the grain is "docked" and the price is lower. When the price for the grain our fa-

ther sells is low, it hurts all of us.

hoped to have, we cannot have a new

car, or a new radio, or perhaps moth-

er cannot have a new washing mach-

ine to make her work easier. If we

can get rid of many of the weeds, in

our field, we shall be helping to make

the grain much better and to get a

Weeds wear out the land, too, so

that we cannot raise good crops on it

And, of course, if we do not raise

Then, we all know how some of the

so that it makes the price go down

on that. Don't you hate it when the

cows have been eating wild onions.

What a horid taste the milk has then.

more machinery to fight them if they

get a good start. I know a little boy

and a little girl who hoped and hop-

ed that their father could get a new

radio so they could hear all the good

programs this summer. But he had

to spend the money to buy a quack-

grass digger so he could clean the quack grass out of his fields.

And then weeds do another wasteful thing. They make a good home

for insects. And many of these in-

sects destroy the crops just as the

weeds and the insects had a hard bar-

them destroy the crops. And then, if

they can work together and destroy

all the grain, the humans who eat the

the

weeds do. It looks as though

Weeds cost money because it takes

good crops, we do not have crops to

sell and then we don't have the mon-

too, so it cannot grow.

better price for it.

any more.

Watch for Weeds-in our fields, in

and soil.

interesting.

OUTLINE ON WEED tages of growth and pressing them ERADICATION in a weed specimen book. By studying the lessons on this Purpose of This Project project and by carrying on a special ight on the vicious Leafy Spurge To learn by sight the weeds in our

fields, so that we may fight them and insure to ourselves the full value of our crops. To learn to recognize the weeds ourselves, so that we may destroy

them and make ourselves useful to cur country. To learn to recognize the weeds in

our country, so that we may understand what they are, how they grow. and how to destroy them. How Shall We Study This Project? By keeping a notebook for our les-

sons, stories and clippings. By collecting and labeling weed seeds for specimen cases. (Get small bottles and place seeds enough in each that they may easily be recognized. Label with name. Put in a case, or on a shelf.) By collecting weeds, at different

EASY TO MAKE



8793. Wear This Pajama and Lool Attractive.

Designed in sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 14 requires 54 yards of 39 inch material plus 31/2 yards of 13/4 inch bias bindyards ribbon for belt and bow. Price 15c.

8402. Adorable Frock. Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 weeds and the insects had a hard barears. Size 4 requires 11 yard of gain. The weeds furnish a home for years. Size 4 requires 14 yard of gain. The weeks will help 35 inch material and 5-8 yard con-

trast. Price 15c. Send Orders to Kansas Union Farmer Box 48 Salina, Kansas

sects will have all the country Gladys T. Edwards.

EXERCISE: For the Notebook: What is a weed?
A weed is a plant out of place.
(Learn this by heart.)

Remember that some very pretty ild flowers are weeds when they are destroying the corn fields. Name some weeds that you know Put names in notebooks, and bring

specimens to class.

Where do weeds grow?

In fields? What kind of fields? Neglected fields? In ourselves? When we neglect destroying them? n our country?

AUGUST BIRTHDAYS

Bettie Mae Aldrich, Jamestownugust 19. Jean Beason, Wellington-August

Florence Benne, Morrowvillelugust 22. Esther Ballew, Strong City-August 21.

Marie Cole, Logan-August 26.

Bessie Corfman, El Dorado-August 23. Don B. Hanson, Jamestown-Aug-Nila Heuppelsheuser, Seneca-Augist 22.

Heuppelsheuser, Seneca Nola -August 22. Daniel Spies-Morland-August 20 Minnie Wright, Milan-August 17.

WILD ANIMALS AS PETS

W. Staff

If you are thinking of making pets of young wild animals, the first piece of advise is—dont! Most certainly these little creatures are much better off in their native surroundings, but in case you have already acquired some, here are a few suggestions which will make their lives and yours easier.

Generally the children bring in some baby animal or bird which they have found in the woods or fields. This is all wrong, because, as a rule, frightened away and would return of their own accord. But once the lit-tle things have been brought into the house they have to be kept until grown and then turned loose, because the mother animal will probably refuse to accept her offspring which has been handled by humans, and might leave it to starve.

Baby fawns are best raised on the bottle with lukewarm goat's milk, which resembles doe's milk more than does that of a cow. Fresh grass and plenty of it as pasture should, be available at once. Later on, turnips and carrots may be fed. A fawn is a delightful and playful pet when there are facilities for turning it out into a large grassy enclosure, but when mature it should be given its liberty. It must be protected from large dogs who would chase and kill wire enclosure within which the fawn was kept. But this was exceptional, and caution in this respect is gener-

indicated. Field rabbits are the most usual foundlings. They are wild and timid and would only fall into human hands when they are very small, particularly after some violent storm which deprived them of shelter. These wild bunnies are not easily managed because they are very fleet even when they are quite tiny, for their well-developed hind quarters endow them with great speed in running and jumping. Such foster babies thrive well on mlik from a nursing bottle, but it is advisable to try and find a tame rabbit to act as foster mother and supplement the artificial nourishment. It is cruel to keep a full-grown hare in captivity, and it should, therefore, be returned to its

original home in woods and fields. Young birds are even more diffi cult to rear in captivity than are wild animals. As their diet consists of worms and insects, feeding presents ed by weeds. You know that if you a problem requiring much time and let the weeds grow up around a lit-skill for its solution. And it is really tle plant, it is small nad weak. That is amazing how much fledglings will because the weeds use up all the food eat! Of course, if you are able to from the little plant and keep the raise these wild birds, you will be resunshine away from it. The weeds warded, for they are easily tamed use up the moisture and plant drinks, when caught young, are affectionate and can be taught tricks. This is especially true of crows who are really intelligent and may even learn to talk. But it also holds good of hawks which don't always live up to their reputation as expressed in the

We cannot have the new clothes we proverb, "Wild as a hawk." In conclusion, it must be emphasized that if you are not able and willing to give much time and patience and a loving care to these wild creatures, dont even attempt it. It is then much better to hand them over right at the very beginning to some zoo or humane society, where they will be intelligently provided for, and perhaps ultimately given their liberty.

FLOWER FASHION NOTES

ey to buy the things we want and The best way to display the huge spikes of gladiolus is in a lareg container and in a rommy section of the weeds in the pastures get into the milk and spoil the cream and butter

If you are undecided which plant or flowers to buy, get those in sea-

If you are dissatisfied with an ar rangement, remove a few of flowers and try again. The old time aquaflorium is still a

very interesting device for displayng flowers. One of the most cheerful sights on a porch is a pot plant suspended on wire or metal bracket from the wall. Any of the trailing plants, and

many others, will serve this purpose, House plants with large, leaves should be washed with a appear in short order. damp cloth every few weeks to re-

It is seldom advisable to arrange flowers in a bowl or vase without first taking off all leaves which it is difficult to disentangle pectil to jelly stage. Pour them, and space for individual growth rapidly to jelly stage. Pour important. As soon as the sterilized jelly glasses. grain (that is, you and me) will have first taking off all to go away and the weeds and the in- would be submerged in the water.



FESTIVE COTTAGE CHEESE PRUNE PIE

Here is a real treat for your family, a luscious cottage cheese prune pie—good to the last morsel. It is a salt and cornstarch in top of double new and interesting dessert with a unique flavor and a happy choice for family or guests. A delightful com-bination filling is blended together in good-tasting, tender, flaky, butter-made pie crust, made rich, but not too rich, with cream and cottage cheese and plenty of prunes for fla-vor. It is a real success as are all pies made with butter crusts.

The recipe for the never-fail crust calls for Zwieback crumbs. You can use Holland rusks or graham crackers, if you prefer. Crumbs are thoroughly blended with butter, which adds flavor and binds the crust together. The sugar adds just the right sweetness and a nice brown to

The filling is partially cooked be-fore adding to the crust. It is baked slowly, as you would bake a custard Cottage Cheese Prune Pie

2 cups finely ground zwieback crumbs 4 tablespoons soft butter 2 tablespoons sugar 2 cups cottage cheese,

hrough fine sieve 11/2 cups cooked prunes 1 cup table cream 2-3 cup sugar ½ teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon cornstarch 4 eggs, well beaten

SUMMER CARE OF INFANTS

The intense heat of summer is

of habit and the newborn babe is no

exception. Irregular feedings upset

digestive processes and a haphazard

system of living is a nervous strain

It is a mistake to put too much

mmediately into the water. Boil,

rinse and sun before using a second

ime. Skip the ironing, as it is ted-

should be soft and simple and should

tie with narrow tapes. Use common

sense about adding clothing to suit

Give the baby only high-grade, in-

spected milk and keep it well chilled.

Bacteria count increases rapidly as

milk becomes warm, and danger of

dition. Bottles and nipples should be

washed and sterilized after each feed-

ing. It is a good plan to sterlize and

fill a day's supply of bottles in the

morning. Cover the tops with waxed

paper and keep in the coldest part of

the refrigerator until needed. There

but if bottles must be used, they must

be free from germs. Boil in clean wa-

ter 20 minutes to sterilize. Give the

baby plenty of boiled water. He needs

and wants it, just the same as an ad-

soap, sponge the soap away and dry

applicator. Rub olive oil into baby's

care not to make a cloud of white

dust-inhaling the tale is highly in-

Plenty of fresh air and a judicious

There is no greater joy in the world

than a sweet, clean, goodnatured ba-

by-and every mother owes her in-

fant the intelligent care that means

SOW PANSIES FOR BLOOM

NEXT YEAR

Early August is a fine time to sow

seed of pansies, for bloom during tu-

lip time next spring. It seems a long

way off to be preparing for now, but the brilliant pansies, with their warm

colors are a welcome sight in the

spring, and if you are to have the

latest and best varieties you must

They are easy to grow if you pre-

pare a proper bed for them. In cases

in boxes or flats. They can be placed

in a shady situation outdoors, and if

kept well watered the seedlings will

When sowing spread the seed thin-

ly. If necessary mix a small quantity

of sand with the seed to prevent over-crowding. If the seeds grow up too thick it is difficult to disentangle

grow them yourself.

amount of sun are other infant health

essentials. Never allow the sun to

shine directly into a baby's eyes.

good health and happiness.

jurious to baby's lungs.

the bath, powder smoothly, using quicklime.

no substitute for mother's milk,

serious illness accompanies that con-

he cooler weather.

and unnecessary. Clothing

time for recreation and work.

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

particularly trying for babies-but when planted in flats where the quan-

properly cared for they will thrive tity of soil, and the consequent rate

despite the torrid temperatures. First of evaporation is rapid. During mid-

of all, it is important to follow a defi- day, protect them from the sun with

nite schedule. We are all creatures a piece of cheesecloth or a newspaper

on both baby and mother. Adherence frame. This process is called "prick-to routine gives the mother more ing out." and they should be set

clothing on a tiny baby. If he is too through this is not absolutely neces-

warm he is going to scream in pro-test. Such rebellion is often mistaken ting out, see that they are 4 to 6

for colic. Watch the diaper situation inches apart, and let them grow in

carefully, always plunging used ones immediately into the water. Boil, freeze. Then, fill up the frame with

ually needed.

canopy.

Combine zwieback crumbs, butter, sugar and mix thoroughly. Grease a 10-inch pie pan (deep type) and pat crumbs onto the sides and bottom to boiler; blend well. Heat to boiling and pour over beaten eggs, stirring continuously. Add cheese and prunes that have been pitted and sliced, mix and pour into crust. Bake in a slow oven (275 degrees F.) one hour and 25 minutes or until custard is set. Cool before serving. Top swirls of snowy white wh cream. Serves 6 to 8.

And while we are on the subject of desserts, Prune Cream Pudding is another favorite. It is particularly good to make when eggs are plentiful. It is a nutritious and tasty dessert for the children and one the whole family demands frequently at our house. To make it use:

2 cups milk 3 tablespoons flour 1 tablespoon butter 1 cup sugar tablespoon molasses 1 teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped cooked prunes
1 cup whipping cream—for top

Mix sugar, flour and salt. Scald milk in top of double boiler. Add gradually to dry ingredients, stir-ring until smooth. Reheat, cooking slowly until mixture thickens. Add prunes and turn into custard cups to cool. Top each cup with a gener-ous spoonful of whipped cream and drop a pitted, cooked prune in the 1 cup whipping cream-for topping center of each.

seedlings break ground they should be given full light and fresh air. But

about 2 inches apart. Sometimes an-

other transplanting is practiced, al-

dry leaves, and cover it with the sash

or boards. In severe weather the sash

can be covered with straw mats or

In the spring as soon as frost be-

gins to come out of the ground, the

leaves should be taken off the pansy

plants and the sash put on the frame.

Treat them from now on the same as

any other planting in the spring.

They will bloom under glass much

earlier than outdoors, and you will

have pansies to set out in the border

FORMULA GIVEN FOR WHITE-

WASH USED BY GOVERNMENT

Whitewash on brick, stone or con-

crete walls is coming more and more

Slake 40 pounds of quicklime with

one-half pound of powdered Spanish

let stand for several days. Use as hot

HOMEMAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

Illness, and even death, may result from eating uncooked or insuffcient-

oughly cooked, or cooked to a tem-perature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit"

s the warning of Glyde E. Anderson

foods and nutrition specialist of the

Kansas State College extension service. "This means that the color of

the meat in the center of the piece

has changed from pink to grey and

juice has no red tinge. There is dan-

ger that the meat may contain tiny

cause a disease known as trichinosis.

Severe cases of trichinosis result in

When people eat infected pork

cooked, tiny worms are set free in-

side the human body. They invade

disease that somewhat resembles ty-

phoid fever or meningitis. The bes

make sure that pork is well cooked.

pint apple pectin mixture. pint granulated sugar.

1 pint elderberry juice.

ELDERBERRY JELLY

Bring elderberry juice and apple pectin to boil, add sugar and boil

the muscles and cause this painful

Never eat pork that is not thor-

when the tulips begin to bloom.

lighthouses follows:

ly cooked pork.

death."

where this is impossible, sow seed in and safest precaution, is to always

morning feeding. Have the water ved in warm water, three pounds of lightly warmer than tepid, use pure ground rice boiled to a thin paste,

with a soft, absorbent towel. Clean whiting, one pound of clear glue dis-

the nasal passages with cotton on an solved in warm water. Mix well and

hair before shampoos and avoid a as possible. Fifty-two pounds of hyd-

any such covering, but this is not us-

do not let them dry out, especially

APPLE PECTIN

For use in making jellies from such fruits as peaches, strawberries, cherries, etc., or those fruits that are lacking in pectin. Two pounds apple | cooker 10 minutes at 5 pounds. pulp (or skins and cores), 4 cups water, juice 1 lemon, boil for 40 min-utes. Press the juice through a cloth bag, then strain this juice through a flannel bag without pressure. Boil jrice rapidly 15 minutes. Seal in sterilized jars and use for jelly making. Add 1 cup apple pectin for each cup of other fruit juice

GRAPE JELLY

Wash, stem 4 pounds grapes. Crush grapes, add small amount of water and boil 15 minutes. Press through a jelly bag and strain. Use 34 as much sugar by measure as juice. Heat juice to boiling and add sugar. Boil rapidly to jelly stage. Pour into sterilized jelly glasses.

TOMATO MARMALADE Clean, skin and slice good ripe tonatoes. To each quart of tomatoes add 1/2 cup cider vinegar, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon of salt and spices to taste. Cook slowly, stirring occasionally to prevent burning. When thick pour into hot clean, glass jars and seal tightly.

APPLE JELLY

Apple jelly may be made from parings and cores of tart apples used in other canning. Discard all faulty Cover with water and cook until fruit is quite done. Strain twice. Add % cup sugar to 1 cup of boiling juice. Boil rapidly to stage. Pour into sterilized jelly glasses.

PICKLED EGGS

Boil as many eggs as you wish to pickle, boiling 1-2 hour. Shell; have ready scalded white vinegar containing a few bites of broken nutmeg, a few blades of mace, celery seed, a little salt, some ground mustard, a few whole cloves and pieces of cin-namon. In fact, make this pickle according to your own liking. When boiling hot, drop in the shelled eggs, just let them heat through, and pack at once in sterilized jars, and seal.

CAKE LEMON PIE

1 cup sugar 2 tablespoons butter 5 tablespoons flour 2 egg yolks Grated rind and juice 1 lemon 1 cup milk

2 egg whites Cream butter and sugar. Add yolks then lemon, flour, milk and last fold in stiff whites: Bake in soft crust.

LUSCIOUS FRUITS

In packing fruits for hot or cold pack canning, the product should be packed to within 1/2 inch of the top a piece of cheesecloth or a newspaper packed to within ½ inch of the top country with the largest number of the product, fill jar with syrup on the product, fill jar with syrup to within the total of 739,381. Next came 1½ inches of the top. If using water flats or another row in the cold ter, fill jar with water to ½ inch of 516,075. The only other country the top of the jar. For open kettle canning, fill only one sterilized jar at a time with the boiling hot product and liquid to within 1/2 inch of

CANNING FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR

All fruit and fruit juices can successful canned in jars without sugar, but the addition of syrup at the time of canning helps to develop and improve the flavor of the fruit. When canning fruit without sugar the jar is filled to within 1/2 inch of the top with water and the jar cooked method (hot or cold pack) is recommended.

PEACHES—BAKED (OPEN KETTLE)

Baked Peaches Canned. Cut in halves, remove stones. Place in baking dish or granite pan. Fill each cavity with one teaspoon of sugar, t teaspoon butter, a few drops of lemon juice of 0.43 telephones for each 100 of its and a sprinkling of nutmeg. Bake the peaches in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 30 to 45 minutes until into favor. A good mixture used by tender. Pack boiling hot into sterilthe United States Government on its ized jars and pour any syrup that has formed in pan over fruit. Fill each jar to within 1/2 inch of top with

Bathe the baby at the same time boiling water, keeping it covered. boiling No. 2 syrup. Seal jars, every day, preferably before his mid-SWEET PICKLE SYRUP (FRUITS)

The following are good proportions for all sweet fruit pickles: 1 quart vinegar to 4 cups brown sugar, 1/2 ounce each cinnamon stick and whole cloves. Boil vinegar, sugar and spices and pour boiling hot scaly formation on the scalp. After rated lime can be used in place of the over chopped or sliced ingredients. Let stand 24 hours, boil up and pour over; repeat 3 times. With last heating, pack immediately into steril ized jars and seal. This syrup is suitable for all peaches, pears, watermelon rind, plums, etc.

MELON RIND (PRESERVED)

Take the rind of watermelon and cut in small dice. Soak in mild salt water over night. Drain, soak in fresh water 2 hours-drain. Have ready syrup No. 3 to which 2 sliced lemons have been added for rind of each watermelon used. Cook until rinds clear. Pour into sterilized jars parasites called trichinae, which and seal.

PLUMS (OPEN KETTLE)

Select plums not too ripe; wash that is uncooked or insufficiently and stem. Prick with needle to prevent bursting. Boil 20 minutes in No. 3 syrup. Pack into sterilized jars and seal. JELLY MAKING

> Jelly glasses and tumblers are made in practical and convenient shapes with sanitary gold lacquered covers. Use them in your jelly making for the most pleasing results.

PLUMS (COLD PACK)

Select plums not too ripe; wash and prick the skin with needle to prevent bursting. Pack into clear jars and

fill to within 11/2 inches of top with No. 3 syrup. Put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in water bath 20 minutes; or in oven 68 minutes at 20 degrees; or in pressure

PREPARATION

1. Wash fruit and cut in pieces; berries and currants should be

crushed 2. Add enough water to barely cover hard fruits. Currants, grapes and berries need only enough water to start them cooking. Boil until tender and press juice out.

3. Drain juice through a cloth bag.
All juices for jelly should be made as clear as possible by straining.
4. When jelly sets cover with melted paraffin.

PEACHES (COLD PACK)

Select rope, firm peaches, blanch, cold dip for 1 minute, and remove skins and pits. Pack, halved or sliced, into clean jars. Fill to within 1½ inches of top with No. 2 syrup. Put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in water bath 20 minutes; or in oven 68 minutes at 250

U. S. HAS MORE TELEPHONES THAN ALL THE OTHER COUNTRIES COMBINED

THE WORLD'S TELEPHONES On Jan. 1, 1935 18.275.570 685.524 South America 12.028,758 Europe 1,504,391 Asia Africa ... 289,834 755,813

33,539,890 Both in actual numbers and on the basis of telephones to population, the United States leads the world in telephone development.

In January 1, 1935, the latest date for which comparable figures with other countries are available, the United States had 50.29 per cent of the world's telephones, and the en-tire continent of North America had 54.49 per cent. Europe had 35.86 per cent of the telephones of the world, Asia 4.49 per cent, South America 2.04, Africa 87, and Oceania, which comprises Australia, New Zealand, Dutch East Indies, Philippine Is-

lands, etc., had 2.25 per cent.

The total number of telephones in service in the world on January 1, 1935, was 33,539,890. Of these, 16,-868,955 were in the United States, more than in all the other countries of the world combined. Next to the United States in actual number of telephones came Germany with 3,-134,103, followed by Great Britain and Northern Ireland with 2,366,311, France with 1,399,869, Canada with 1,193,729, and Japan with 1,068,244. These are the only countries each with a total of more than a million

Soviet Russia, including Siberia and associated republics, was the country with the largest number of aboue the 500,000 mark was Austra-

lia with 501.402. The country in South America with the largest number of telephones is the top of the jar. Seal immediate-ly.

Argentinas with Brazil in second place, followed by Chile, Columbia, Uruguay and Peru in the order named.

On a basis of telephones to population, the six leaders are different from those figured on the total number of telephones. The United States still leads by a wide margin, however, the number of telephones for each 100 of its population being 13.36, in contrast to 1.58 for the entire world. Canada jumps into second position wtih 11. followed closely by Denmark with 10.31, New Zealand with 10.20, Sweden with 9.90, and Switzerland with 9.25. Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan, high in total number of telephones, have respectively 5.06, 4.69, 3.30, and 1.56 telephones for each 100 of their populations, while Soviet Russia, which was seventh in actual number of telephones, has a telephone development population.

OUTDOOR CHIC



8821. A Grand Tunic Frock. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust. Size 14 requires 4% yards of 39 inch material, plus 5-8 yard contrasting 35 inches wide. % yard of ribbon for bow. Price 15c.

8721. An Adorable Frock. Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 21/8 yards of 35 inch material, plus ½ yard contrasting with 3% yards of bias binding 1½ inch wide. Price 15c.

Send Orders to

Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas

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J. E. Hannah and Son—Lafayette Co Mo—6 hfrs 776	8.00
Whomy Bros Pawnee, Nebr-29 strs 1141	8.20
J. E. Hannah and Son—Larayette Co Mo-0 has Wherry Bros—Pawnee, Nebr—29 strs 1141 Rhine Bros—Washington Co Ks—23 strs 1075 Co Mo 5 strs 1218	8.20
	7.75
	7.50
	7.50
J. S. Brandon—Coffey Go Ks—23 yrlgs 775	7.50
J. S. Brandon—Coffey Go Ks—23 yrigs fits G. A. Grensing—Wabaur.sec Co Ks—9 hfrs 615	6.00
G. A. Grensing—Wabaursec Co Ks—9 hrs 295 Joe A. Richmond—Mariot Co Ks—6 hfrs 295 Joe A. Richmond—Mariot 10 et s. 727	5.50
Joe A. Richmond—Mariol. Co KS—6 his 200 Tony Sump—Riley Co KS—10 strs 727	5.50
Tony Sump—Riley Co AS—10 sets 12	5.35
Wm. Heitz—Norton Co Ks—12 St. goves 1107	5.00
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A. L. Kingery—Franklin Co Ks—10 75 10.25 Harold Berry—Grundy Co Mo—5 78 10.25 H. W. Leweke—Jackson Co Mo—8 82 10.25 W. G. Moorehead—Cass Co Mo—8 73 10.00 Carney Barr—Allen Co Ks—11 89 10.00 Dan H. Combow—Washin.glon Co Ks—21 81 10.00 Dan H. Combow—Washin.glon Co Ks—21 81 10.00 J. E. Carver—Sullivan Co Mo—5 72 10.00 M. E. Lash—Miami Co Ks—14 75 10.00 E. C. Berry—Sullivan Co Mo—5 72 10.00 Coscar Brown—Lafayette Co Mo—8 73 10.00 Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—7 75 10.00 F. A. Dugger—Jewell Co Ks—8 76 10.00 T. D. Simpson—Cedar County Mo—16 69 10.00 Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—10 68 10.00 Vernon' Cullum—Mitchell Co Ks—14 74 10.00 Vernon' Cullum—Mitchell Co Ks—14 74 10.00 Conrad Boeding—Nemaha Co Ks—6 83 10.00 Conrad Boeding—Nemaha Co Ks—6 83 10.00 William Shattuck—Linn Co Ks—7 75 10.00 William Shattuck—Linn Co Ks—7 75 9.75 Gilbert Miller—Polk Co Mo—14 86 9.75 John Watts—Douglas Co Ks—16 73 9.75 Matt Bowen—Miami Co Ks—8 85 9.75 Matt Bowen—Miami Co Ks—8 70 9.75 Matt Bowen—Miami Co Ks—8 61 9.95 A. R. Melville—Anderson Co Ks—9 74 9.50 R. L. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—8 70 8.75 R. L. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—8 70 9.50 R. C. Fielder—Pettis Co Mo—9 70 9.75 R. L. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—9 70 9.75 R. L. Hampton	SHEEP.	
H. W. Leweke—Jackson Co Mo—8 73 10.25 W. G. Moorehead—Cass Co Mo—8 73 10.00 Carney Barr—Allen Co Ks—11 89 10.00 Dan H. Combow—Washington Ço Ks—21 81 10.00 Frank Fowler—Franklin Co Ks—11 70 10.00 J. E. Carver—Sullivan Co Mo—5 72 10.00 M. E. Lash—Miami Co Ks—14 75 10.00 E. C. Berry—Sullivan Co Mo—5 72 10.00 Coscar Brown—Lafayette Co Mo—8 73 10.00 Tone Durnell—Lafayett: Co Mo—7 75 10.00 F. A. Dugger—Jewell Co Ks—8 76 10.00 F. A. Dugger—Jewell Co Ks—8 76 10.00 Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—10 68 10.00 Ted Clopton—Allen Co Ks—10 68 10.00 Vernon Cullum—Mitchell Cc Ks—14 74 10.00 Vernon Cullum—Mitchell Cc Ks—14 74 10.00 Conrad Boeding—Nemaha Co Ks—6 83 10.00 William Shattuck—Linn Co Ks—7 75 10.00 William Shattuck—Linn Co Ks—7 75 9.75 Gilbert Miller—Polk Co Mo—14 86 9.75 John Watts—Douglas Co Ks—16 73 9.75 Matt Bowen—Miami Co Ks—8 85 9.75 Matt Bowen—Miami Co Ks—8 85 9.75 Matt Bowen—Miami Co Ks—8 86 9.75 J. A. Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—49 73 9.50 L. E. Sickman—Henry Co Mo—5 75 9.50 L. E. Sickman—Henry Co Mo—5 63 6.00 R. C. Fielder—Pettis Co Mo—5 63 6.00 R. C. Fielder—Franklin Co Ks—5 139 9.50	A I Kingovy-Franklin Co Ks-10 75	10.25
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Goo B. Kyle—Franklin Co Rs. 5 150	P. C. Fielder—Pettis Co Mo—5 63	3.00
G. H. Parks—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 52 1.75 A. West—Linn Co Ks—28 100 1.75 Henry Whitaker—Chase Co Ks—6 85 1.60	Goo B Kyle—Franklin Co Ks—5 139	9.50
A. West—Linn Co Ks—28 100	C. H. Parks-Pottawatomie Co Ks-10 52	1.75
Honry Whitaker—Chas: Co Ks—6 85	A West-Linn Co Ks-28 100	1.75
	Henry Whitaker-Chase Co Ks-6 85	1.60

Powell Bros-Lafayette Co Mo-13 96
사용 중요하다 살아가 되는데, 그들은 사람이 가면 가면 하면 하면 하면 하면 하면 살아 주네요. 그렇게 하면 가는 그는데 하면 하는데 그는데 나를 하는데 하다.
HOGS
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Butchers 170 Lbs. Avgs. Up 10.90 I- Mansur—Ray Co Mo—21 223 10.85 M. E. Begley—Cedar Co. Mo—10 218 10.85 M. E. Begley—Cedar Co. Ks—22 194 10.85
1 F Porley Cedar Cct. Mo-10 218
M. E. Begley—Cedar Cot Mo—10 218 10.85 C. A. Taylor—Anderson Co Ks—22 194 10.80
C. A. Taylor—Anderson Co Ks—22 194 10.80 C. L. Gibson—Lafayette Co Mo—19 198 10.75
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E. C. Mitchell—Henry Co Mo—8 222 10.75 Virgil Day—Linn Co Ks—5 216 10.75
Virgil Day—Linn Co Ks—5 216 10.73 Elton R. Clark—Os ge Co Ks—14 194 10.73 E. E. Strickler—Anderson Co Ks—13 218 10.73 E. E. Strickler—Color Color
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Edward Clopton—files Co Mo—6 201 10.70 Morris Sawyer—Grunds Co Mo—30 205 10.61
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L. C. Bagby—Jackson Co Mo—10 2324 10.6
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Tom Gibb—Bates Co Mo—10 205 10.6
A. J. Schepp—Wabaunsee Co Ks—0 133
Floyd Ward—Nemana Co 13.
Floyd Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—17 220 10.5 C. W. Bailey—Riley Co Ks—6 254 10.5
John Sloan-Miami Co As-8 197
C. W. Bailey—Riley Co Ks—6 259. 10.5 John Sloan—Miami Co Ks—8 197 10.4 Powell Bros—Lafayette Co Mo—19 87 10.4 F. A. Hodler—Mitchell Co Ks—18 302 10.3 F. A. Hodler—Mitchell Co Ks—18 302 10.2
F A Hodler—Mitchell Co Ks—18 302 172 10.2
C D Woodward—Gentry Co 120
G. D. Woodward—Gentry Co Mo—89 176 9.7 W. F. Arnold—Woodson Co Ks—6 173 9.7 W. F. Arnold—Woodson Co Ks—6 173 9.7 Thomas Farms—Linn Co Ks—5 200 9.5
W. F. Arnold-Woodson Co Ks-6 113
Thomas Farms—Linn Co Ks—5

Light Lights and Figs	
Transport Co Mo 10 142	9.50
Mrs. J. C. Fleming—Mignil Co Ks—6 105	8.25
Mrs. J. C. Fleming—Mighii Co Rs—0 100	7.75
John Gloss—Osage Co Ks—16 86	7.50
Harry Fisher—Douglas Co Ks—6 106	7:50
Harry Fisher—Douglas Co Ks—6 106 Chas. Boecker—Johnson Co Ks—5 76 Glenn Carpenter—Franklin Co Ks—12 80 Glenn Carpenter—Wighla Walkannsee Co Ks—30 79	7.40
Glenn Carpenter-Franklin Co Ks-12 80	7.40
Glenn Carpenter—Frank M Co Mose Co Ks—30 79	7.40
Fred Thowe and Kimble—Wabaunsee College Washington Co Mo-23 95	7.40
Scott W. Mast—Livingston Co Mo-23 78 James Shigiey—Allen Co Ks—24 78 James Shigiey—Allen Co Ks—24 78	7.25
James Shigiey—Allen Co Ks—24 78 Frank Walker—Morris Co Ks—34 75 Joe Doherty—Jackson (h Ks—7 161 Joe Doherty—Jackson (h Ks—7 161)	7.20
Frank Walker—Morris to Ks—7 161	7.00
Joe Doherty—Jackson (h. Ks—7 161 L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—S: Clair Co Mo—9 81	6.50
L. C. Cleveland, Mg1-S. Class C. Ks-6 41	5.50
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—S. Clair Co Mo—3 of Frank Walker—Morris Co Ks—6 41	
Sows	
	9.25
T: G Tr- 10 201	9.25
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—15 321	
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—15 321	
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—15 321	9.25
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—15 321	9.25
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—15 321	9.25 9.15 9.00
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F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—15 321 Walter Ellis—Osage Co Ks—12 312 E. H. Erickson—Pottavatomie Co Ks—5 288 Lawrence Ebert—Pottavatomie Co Ks—8 367 E. A. Parks—Franklin Co Ks—7 314 Albert Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—5 298 J. G. Rufenacht—Henry Co Mo—5 364 Floyd Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—5 356	9.25 9.15 9.00 9.00 9.00 8.75
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F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—15 321 Walter Ellis—Osage Co Ks—12 312 E. H. Erickson—Pottavatomie Co Ks—5 288 Lawrence Ebert—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 367 E. A. Parks—Franklin Co Ks—7 314 Albert Flentic—Nemaha Co Ks—5 298 J. G. Rufenacht—Henry Co Mo—5 364 Floyd Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—5 356 Edward Clopton—Allen Co Ks—7 307 Lawrence Ebert—Pottawatomie Co Ks—3 506 R. C. Donald—Anderson Co Ks—7 301	9.25 9.15 9.00 9.00 9.00 8.75 9.60 8.75 8.75
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—15 321 Walter Ellis—Osage Co Ks—12 312 E. H. Erickson—Pottavotomie Co Ks—5 288 Lawrence Ebert—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 367 E. A. Parks—Franklin Co Ks—7 314 Albert Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—5 298 J. G. Rufenacht—Henry Co Mo—5 364 Floyd Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—5 356 Edward Clopton—Allen Co Ks—7 307 Lawrence Ebert—Pottawatomie Co Ks—3 506 R. C. Donald—Anderson Co Ks—7 301 Ben Nitcher—Franklin Co Ks—7 301	9.25 9.15 9.00 9.00 9.00 8.75 8.75 8.50
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—13 321 Walter Ellis—Osage Co Ks—12 312 E. H. Erickson—Pottavatomie Co Ks—5 288 Lawrence Ebert—Pottavatomie Co Ks—8 367 E. A. Parks—Franklin Co Ks—7 314 Albert Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—5 298 J. G. Rufenacht—Henry Co Mo—5 364 Floyd Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—5 356 Edward Clopton—Allen Co Ks—7 307 Lawrence Ebert—Potta watomie Co Ks—3 506 R. C. Donald—Anderson Co Ks—7 301	9.25 9.15 9.00 -9.00 9.00 8.75 9.60 8.75 8.75 8.75 8.50 8.25

Light Lights and Pigs

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER By P. L. Betts Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives

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Week Ending August 5, 1936 BUTTER MARKET

Inc.

The Butter market continued throughout the current week with the very sharp upward trend begun in the previous week. The gain on an average for all grades was about 1 3-4 per pound.

The weather was again the prime factor. Daily reports of further disaster to all feed crops and pastures made bullish factors that could not be ignored and prices bounded up-ward almost daily. However, on the closing day, with much cooler weather, the sky overcast, and reported beneficial rains in some parts of the corn belt, a bear movement set in on the November futures market. and age eggs and prevent sweating in the extreme hot weather, like Butter, have the November futures market. values were quickly marked down a lost ground the past two days in the liament, that Cooperation was an ex-

ket, all of which indicates that both buyers and sellers are playing a waiting game to further test the weather situation before making new

EGG MARKET

The Egg market also continued the advance mentioned in last week's let-ter, and all grades on the spot market had further advance of about 3-4c The into storage movement that had continued right through the hot weather, suddenly changed and very substantial out of storage movements have been the rule for the current week. The slightly cooler weather, especially in the cast made that possible. It is very difficult to move stor-

futures market, while spot has held steady. The slump both in butter and egg futures, has been largely due to profit taking which is to be expected after a long upward trend. We do not look for any marked slump in the Egg market at this time. A change to rainy and cooler weather, if it should occur, will likely result in temporarily.

WHAT IS CONSUMERS COOPERATION

(continued from page 1) amounts of capital which each member had loaned to the society. Some of the store's profit, or surplus, would be used for this purpose. But what to do with the rest? The weavers hit upon a wonderful idea. They decided that the rest of the surplus should be divided among the members of the society according to the amount that each member brought from the store. (Not according to the amount that each member invested in the society) This share of the store's surplus is appropriately known as a patronage dividend." The Rochdale cooperators saw that such an arrangement would encourage and reward the loyalty of the members. It also had another remarkable effect; the weavers found that instead of getting into debt to the storekeeper, they were now actually saving money. At the their "patronage dividends" over the money seemed to be a pure gift, Thus, other workers were eager to join the society to share " in the "dividends.

The system of voting also encouraged people to join, for not only bership rights, but each member was to have one vote and no more, regardless of how many shares he owned or how much he purchased from the store. Thus, the newest man in the society had as much voice in its meetings as the man who had belonged from the time of the society's formation. This emphasis and democratic control was from the first, one of the strongest principles of the Coopera-

only a costly practice leading to indebtedness and waste. Furthermore, they ruled that accounts must be properly kept and audited, and balance sheets The desire for business efficiency shown in these rules was the natural result of their attempt to supply their own needs as cheaply as possible.

was kept open only during the evenings, and the weavers took turns in helping in the work. As the benefits troubles. Because it was impossible operative Association. of the store became known, the membership of the society increased. With the growth of membership and trade, start with a store, and gradually build tee put up the proposition of making the growth of membership and trade. Start with a store, and gradually cooper-the store was gradually able to add from it towards a completely cooper-this picnic an annual affair. It was new items to its stock. Some of the members helped the store to do so lack of money, education, experience, by turning in their profits for this and by the opposition of shopkeepers, purpose. Before long the store was they nevertheless succeeded in raising doing so well that the private shop- enough money to start a very modest keepers were beginning to notice it. store. Each of the weavers subscrib-The workers, however, were steadfast in their loyalty, for here they were A fixed rate of interest was paid for able to buy fresh and unadulterated goods at prices no higher than they paid for inferior goods elsewhere, and while they had to pay cash for what they bought, they paid only what the item actually cost, because they ultimately received the "profit" themselves. At the end of the first year of business, the store had over eighty members and possessed a capital of 181 pounds or about \$900.00.

New Field for Cooperation By 1851 the buusiness had grown to such a volume that the society decided to keep the store open all day, and pay full time wages to the men who

In 1852 the scope of the society's activities was increased by the passage of the first "Industrial and Provident Societies Act." Up till this time the activities of the society had been limited to its own membership.
The "Friendly Society Act" under
which they were first registered gained for them a few privileges, but it had been intended for purely charita-ble associations and was wholly unsuited to the wider needs of this new societ. The new law swept away the legal obligation on the part of the store to deal only with its own members. It also allowed the cooperators to use their funds for many new and different purposes. It was now possible for them to allocate 2 1-2 per cent of their profits for educational purposes. With this fund, they establihed reading rooms and libraraies in each of the Societies' Centers, published cooperative magazines and newspapers, and began to set up classes for the education of all their full cent from the top. The spot market was met effected so far as the quotation was concerned, which remained unchanged, but sales at the market became impossible, although at this hour, late in the day, we have at this hour, late in the day, we have not heard of any sales under the mar- and burial society, and a building so-

The Pioneers did not have complete success with everything they tried, but as the years passed, they found themselves independent citizens who were free of debt and the owners of their institutions. They were better dressed, ate better food, and were educating their children. Not only this, but their rapidly growing stores offered a field of employment for their members, and the fear of the poorhouse no longer haunted those who were grwing old. The experiment at Rochdale was a success. And as the stores succeeded, people began to forget how they had ridi-culed the idea at the start. To quote

"An almost universal opinion was

ploded fallacy. And the poor cooperators were looked upon as dangerous uting the products of their own to the product of the products of their own to the product of t emissaries of some revolutionary plot, The store was to be only a first step and at the same time as fanatics de- towards the accomplishment of this luded beyond all hope of enlightenment, who were bent on ruining themselves, and too ignorant to comprehend their folly or their danger. It was not until the small but unfailing stream of profits began to meander present world-wide "Consumer Coopsomewhat lower butter prices at least stream of profits began to meander into all out of the way cottages and years—it was not until the town had been repeatedly astonished by the discovery of weavers with money in thehir pockets, who had never before been known to be out of debt--that the working class began to perceive that the "exploded falacy" was a paying fallacy; and then crowds of people who had all their life been saving and proving that nothing of the could happen, now declared that they nad never denied it, and that everybody knew Cooperation would ceed, and that everybody could do what the Pioneers did.

This reminds one of the more re cent remark of the Very Reverend Inge, that "Every worthy movement has to pass through three stages. First, people say it is ridiculous; ;sec end, that it is contrary to religion; and third, everybody knew it before. The Rochdale System Today

The story of the little shop in Toad Lane is not yet complete. The Cooperative movement is now stronger than it has been before. It ha a farend of each quarter, they received flung organization of stores, wholesale companies, factories, farms, and counter, and the actual receipt of this banking societies, covering all the civilized countries of the world. The greatest strength of the Cooperators is still in England, the country in which it began. England has today over a thousand cooperative societies with a total membership of nearly were both sexes to have equal mem- seven million persons. This, with the families of the cooperators, represents at least half of Great Britain's intent and meaning of this act. population. These societies have a share capital of 115 million pounds (about 575 million dollars) and employ more than a hundred thousand workers. At the present time the Cooperative movement shows a steady growth in every country where the government had not hindered the movement.

The story of Rochdale is The Pioneers also set up rules and methods aiming to insure both econ- who lived in England about a hundred omy and efficiency in the manage-ment of the store. Business was to be illiterate; all of them were poor. done on a cash basis. All purchases They attempted to better their wages and all sales were paid for in cash and working conditions by means of when the goods were handed over. strikes. They failed in this because The Cooperators regarded credit as their trade unions were weak and because they were unable to save enough money to care for their families he capital to enable them to fight peace and cooperation. their battles more effectively.

> would be the ideal solution of their to carry out such a far-reaching ed a little money to the undertaking. the money which each weaver had invested. The "profits" of the store were then divided among the members according to the amount of goods they bought. The control of the store was in the hands of the members, each having one vote regardless of the amount he had invested.

The store soon became a financial success, with the result that its membership grew rapidly and the society soon expanded its activities far beyond the confines of Rochdale. The principles on which this store was founded finally became the basis of a world-wide Cooperative movement. cared for it. Other stores were also This movement looks upon all people being organized in other communi-ties, and soon there was talk of the necessity of all of these stores having operative enterprises. The orginators a single wholesale store from which of the Rochdale store, however, had no they could buy their goods. This move resulted in knitting the whole move-

machinery for producing and distribaim. This aim was never realized, but the twenty-eight weavers did make erative Movement."

A BILL TO REGULATE THE TRUCKING

(continued from page 1) censee may bring an action on the bond within sixty days from the date of filing of such decision.

Sec. 5. The secretary may refuse to issue a license or may revoke a license already issued where he satisfied of the existence of the following facts or any of them. (a) Where money judgment has been entered against such applicant or licensee and upon which execution has been returned, unsatisfied. (b) Where he or they have failed to account promptly and properly. (c) Where the applicant is in bankruptcy or insolvency, or where the secretary has reason to believe the same may shortly occur. (d) Where a licensee has been guilty of fraud or decep-tion in obtaining a license. (e) Where the licensee neglects to file a new surety bond when notified by the secretary that the bond previously accepted is unsatisfactory to the secretary or risk unsatisfactory to heard."
the surety company. (f) Where the To ke licensee has violated any of the pro-

visions of this act. Sec. 6. The state board of agriculture is hereby empowered to make and publish and enforce such rules and regulations as it may deem nec essary to carry into effect the full

Sec. 7. Any person, partnership, firm, or corporation who shall buy, transport, sell or offer for sale any kind of farm products within this state without a license and bond, except as in this statute permitted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$10.00 added to the soution, you will not nor more than \$500.00, or may be confined in the county jail not more than one year, or both such fine and

imprisonment Secc. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after its publication in the statute book.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2) while they were not working. After sas State Farmers Union, gave an the strike a few of the weavers con- address which was a masterpiece, an regularly presented to the members. centrated all their attention on the easily understood, straightforward problem of saving money, of getting talk on the fundamental of world

Mr. Sallee, field man for the Conwn needs as cheaply as possible.

First Year of Growth

During the first year, the store

During the first year, the store and others had tried to form, and department of their battles more effectively.

While doing this they learned of the sumers Cooperative Association of North Kansas City gave an address and others had tried to form, and department of their battles more effectively.

While doing this they learned of the sumers Cooperative Association of North Kansas City gave an address and others had tried to form, and department of their battles more effectively. cided that a self-supporting colony on the value of supplying the cooperatives through the Consumers Co-

> Following these talks Miss Lillian scheme immediately, they decided to O'Neal of the entertainment commitwe do have a picnic every year on the first Wednesday in August.

Special praise should be given the entertainment committee which consists of Lillian O'Neal, Rose Fletcher. Hattie Miller, Troy Dillinger and Cyde Jones for keeping things moving and realy putting the picnic

Farmers Cooperative Ass'n, Ray Emel, Secretary.

PLANS ICE CREAM SOCIAL. Maple Hill, Kans., Aug. 6, 1936 Kansas Farmers Union: Spring Glen Local, No. 1976, met on August 4, 1936. We were glad to see such a fine attendance at this

Plans were made at this meeting for an ice cream social to be held soon. We hope every member of our local will be able to attend. Yours very truly Mrs. Maudie Roth, Local Sec.

INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

Editor Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas,

ment together and greatly increasing improving their own position as the speed of orgaization.

In 1852 the scope of the society's could do this if they possessed the Dear Sir: Just a few days ago near here, a farmer laid an old half bushel mea-FENCE CONQUERS RUST, CORROSION LIFEI STERLING Dualized
ALT-CLIMATE FENTE

> FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N Kansas City, Kansas

Wear flowers faces up, as they

CLASSIFIED ADS

platform. His little child came and

learned or sat on it. It gave way and

I have known so many cases of a

like nature where children have

drowned in open or carelessly covered wells and cisterns that I am send-

ing you the enclosed short warning

make some of your farm readers more thoughtful of these dangers, as I be-

lieve they are mostly caused by

"Folks need a lot of reminding."

Yours sincerely,

DING DONG BELL, PUSSY'S IN

But she won't be in and your chil-

dren won't fall in and be drowned

either if you will keep your wells or

I have known of many children

that were drowned in wells because

Abandoned wells and cisterns are

a crime. A tragedy, and a constant

Better think now and you won't have to think sad thoughts later.

REVISING A MOTTO

good old-fashioned

"Children should be seen but not

To keep so many children from be-

ing run over by automobiles and

"Children should be seen and not

A. L. Potter, Independence, Kas.

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS

If you're one of those clever people

who make exquisite gifts by cover-

ing handy little tin boxes with orna-

mental fabrics and lining them, here

is something for your special benefit

added to the solution, you will not

attack textile materials firmly to me-

talic surfaces, but when glycerine is

trucks the drivers motto should be:

their fathers didn't think to

cisterns securely covered.

them securely covered.

source of danger.

about children was:

have any trouble.

THE WELL'

O. L. Potter,

312 West Oak Street

fathers not thinking.

in the hope that you will print it to

et her down into a deep well.

FOR SALE:-New endless tractor belt, seven inches by thirty-six feet inside, Has never been used. Priced below cost. Bradey Battery Shop, 129 S. Seventh St., Salina, Kansas. 8-27p.

Local Supplies

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for Constitution Credential Blanks, 10 for 5c Demit Blanks, 15 for 10e Local Sec. Receipt Book 25c Farmers Union Watch Fob..50c Farmers Union Button 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)

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

-- Maring 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.

Wakeeney, Kansas Colony, 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

THE FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

G. W. Hobbs, General Manager Wichita Parsons Kansas City

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

CATTLE Abortion Vaccine-For lasting or long time protection. 71/20 1.00 Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head),
used with cold iron Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter Special brands \$3.00 each. De-Horning paste-preventing growth of horns on calves \$3.00 2.00 needles, 3 for . HOGS Hog Serum-Cholera-per 100 ccs Septcemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose

Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms,
per box of 50 with instruments Equine Influenza Bacterin-distemper, influenza, shipping fever. 10 doses . Equine Polyvalent Bacterin-for abscessed infections, fistulous 1.25 "Big Pay" mineral. Fo r all livestock and poultry.

100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)

Poultry Antiseptic rablets. 100 tablets makes \$4.25 Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes

100 gallons drinking water, box

Respiratabs. Used in lung type poultry diseases.

100 tablets to box

Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose

We Sell Results — At Reasonable Prices — That's What You

Direct Orders, with remittance, to \$1.00

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