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Cal Ward Is Called to His New Field of Work

Becomes Regional Director for Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota under Rural Resettlement Administration

LINCOLN IS HEADQUARTERS

To Remain as President of Kansas Farmers Union until Regular Election at State Convention in October at Iola

Cal A. Ward, for six years president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has been called to a new and larger field of service and has been asked to become regional director for Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota under the Rural Resettlement Administration.



CAL A. WARD

Ward, who had made no solicitation whatever for the position, or for any other position in the set-up. He was urged by the Resettlement Administration, headed by Rexford Tugwell, under-secretary of agriculture, is national director of Rural Resettlement.

Mr. Ward expects to establish his headquarters in Lincoln, Nebraska, where temporary headquarters have already been set up. He is to begin his new duties immediately.

It is understood that Mr. Ward was selected because of his demonstrated ability to understand and analyze the problems of the common dirt farmer, and because of his record as a cooperative progressive in matters affecting the economic welfare of farmers. Throughout his period of leadership, it is pointed out, he has fought for economic and social equality of agriculture with other industries or callings, has been for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill, and other Farmers Union-sponsored legislative proposals and reforms; but through it all he has been able to "keep his feet on the ground" and to work with all types of organizations to the end that the program might reach accomplishment.

Mr. Ward became well acquainted with Dr. Tugwell and others in the department of agriculture in Washington during his service as member of the wheat advisory committee under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It was largely through his efforts that the wheat benefit payments have been made on the basis of average production over a base period of years rather than on actual production in the years affected. Such accomplishments have convinced the Rural Resettlement heads that Mr. Ward is the practical man to be placed in direct charge of the work in the four states mentioned.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union last week, Mr. Ward advised the board of the situation, and asked the members to state their opinions. The board took the position that if Mr. Ward felt that he could be of more service to agriculture in this new capacity than as president of the Kansas Farmers Union, then he should accept the offer. Each board member expressed reluctance in losing Mr. Ward's leadership, but congratulated him on his appointment. The board passed a resolution asking Mr. Ward to remain in the position of president of the Kansas Farmers Union until the next regular Farmers Union election, which takes place at the October meeting in Iola, and to spend what time he could in continuing to look after the duties of president.

Mr. Ward became president of the Kansas Farmers Union six years ago, at the convention held at Parsons. He succeeded C. E. Huff who left the presidency of the Kansas Union to become president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Mr. Ward came to Salina to take up his duties as president of the Farmers Union direct from his farm near Lone Star, Kansas, in Douglas county.

In his new field, Mr. Ward will have much to do with the development of a new branch of government. The Rural Resettlement Administration

has been organized to take care of that class of farmers who are unable to obtain financial support from private sources or existing farm agencies of the federal government. The Resettlement Administration is set up to enable farmers on sub-marginal lands to remove themselves to land that promises a means of livelihood. Dr. Tugwell, in charge of the administration, has powers granted to him to make advances for purchasing or leasing land, and can make advances for stock and equipment, if expedient, and for feed and seed.

Details looking to the practical application of this great program are still to be worked out, and Mr. Ward has been given wide leeway in developing the program in Kansas and the three other states to the north. The training he has received as president of the Kansas Farmers Union will be extremely valuable to him in his new work. His many friends in the Kansas Farmers Union, and among Kansas farmers generally, wish him well in his new undertaking.

Mr. Ward expects to remain in close touch with Kansas Farmers Union work, and declares that he may be counted on to help in every way possible, at all times.

FARM PRICE INDEX UP FOUR POINTS IN MONTH

The farm price index rose 4 points, from 102 to 106, during the month ended August 15, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The advance was due largely to sharp price gains in hogs and wheat. Thirteen other farm commodities increased in price during the month.

Feed crop prices declined during the period, and cotton prices were lower. Prices received by farmers for 28 items were less in mid-August than in mid-July. By groups of products, meat animals were up 13 points in price during the month; chickens and eggs, up 44 points; dairy products, up 1; miscellaneous items, up 17; grain, no change; truck crops, down 1 point; cotton and cottonseed, down 5; and fruit, down 11.

Compared with a year ago, meat animal prices were 61 points higher in mid-August this year; prices of chickens and eggs were up 25 points; and dairy products were up 1 point. Grain prices were 10 points lower than a year ago; cotton and cottonseed were down 14 points; truck crops, down 16 points; and miscellaneous items, down 23 points. All prices combined, however, are 10 points higher in the index than a year ago.

The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought stood at 126 in mid-August, the same as in mid-July, and 1 point higher than in mid-August a year ago. The general level of prices paid, interest, and taxes, was 129. The bureau says prices received by farmers for soybeans, hogs, cottonseed, and milk sold by farmers at retail were above parity on August 15 this year, whereas a year ago only tobacco and retail milk prices were above the parity level.

Hogs on August 15, at \$10.22 per 100 pounds live weight, were among the highest price in more than six years. The grain from July 15 to August 15 was \$1.82. Only 633,000 head were slaughtered at eight primary markets during the four weeks ended August 15, compared with 700,000 head during the preceding four weeks, and 1,406,000 head in the corresponding period of 1934.

The market rise in hog prices was primarily responsible for a gain of 2.4 points in the hog-corn ratio during the month ended August 15. The ratio, at 12.6 on the latter date, represents the number of bushels of corn 100 pounds of live hog will buy at local market prices. A year ago, when 100 pounds of live hog would buy only one-half as much corn, it was relatively more profitable to sell corn rather than feed it to hogs.

Corn prices at local farm markets averaged 80.8 a bushel on August 15, compared with 82.4 cents on July 15, and 72.7 cents in August a year ago. Wheat prices advanced about 5 cents during the past month, being 81.5 cents a bushel on August 15. Cotton prices lost four tenths of a cent per pound in local markets from July 15 to August 15, and at 11.5 cents on the latter date were 1.6 cents less than a year ago.

NEW LAW MAY BE WAY OF KEEPING OUT OF THE WAR

President Roosevelt Signs Bill Making Neutrality Mandatory; Bill One of Last Passed in Recent Session of Congress

NO ARMS SHIPMENT

Coming at Time When Conflict Between Italy and Ethiopia Seems Certain, New Law Has a Great Significance

The mandatory neutrality bill passed by Congress in the last hours of its recent session was signed by President Roosevelt on August 31, and is now a law. This new law is especially significant at this time, when the Italian and Ethiopian armies are about to blow up the powder keg in Europe and Africa. There is, of course, no telling what the Italo-Ethiopian fracas may lead to and this new legislation is designated to prevent United States from being drawn actively into the argument, with resulting loss of life and destruction of wealth and property.

The new law compels the President—until February 9, 1936—to ban shipment of arms to belligerents "upon the outbreak or during the progress of war" between two foreign nations.

No Property Provision The chief executive is given discretionary power to proclaim that American citizens traveling on ships of warring nations do so at their own risk unless fleeing from a country at war.

There is nothing in the legislation, however, concerning protection of American property in belligerent countries.

The provision for a mandatory arms embargo constitutes a sharp departure from American policy during and since the World War. Discretionary power for the president has been the former keynote.

The arms embargo and an accompanying ban against American ships carrying arms or implements of war to any part of belligerent countries or to a neutral port for trans-shipment to a belligerent, will expire next February 29 unless re-enacted at the next session.

The senate favored making these safeguards permanent, but the temporary plan was adopted after house leaders conferred with Mr. Roosevelt.

After next February 29, these provisions of the legislation will remain in force.

A licensing system for the manufacture and export of arms and munitions under the supervision of a board of cabinet officers. Discretionary authority for the president to restrict or close the territorial waters of ports of the United States to belligerent submarines, to prohibit American citizens from traveling on ships of warring nations except at their own risk—unless in flight from a country at war—and to require bond of any vessel suspected of being a submarine or to supplies to a belligerent ship at sea.

Can Prohibit Travel The authority to prohibit citizens from traveling on ships of warring nations except at their own risk is another addition to this country's policy in the World War.

It was the constant sinking by German submarines of British and other ships carrying American passengers which finally led President Wilson to declare war.

Members of the senate munitions committee will try at the next session to make the new policy permanent and to expand it to include prohibitions against loans to belligerents.

The President's Statement Mr. Roosevelt's statement, issued with the signing of the act, follows: "I have given my approval to S. J. resolution 173—the neutrality legislation which passed the congress last week.

"I have approved this joint legislation because it was intended as an expression of the fixed desire of the government and the people of the United States to avoid any action which might involve us in war. The purpose is wholly excellent and this joint resolution will to a considerable degree serve that end.

"It provides for a licensing system for the control of carrying arms, etc., by American vessels, for the control of the use of American waters by foreign submarines; for the restriction of travel by American citizens on vessels of belligerent nations and for the embargo of the export of arms, etc., to both belligerent nations.

"The latter action terminates at the end of February, 1936. This section requires further and more complete consideration between now and that date. Here again the objective is wholly good. It is the policy of this government to avoid being drawn into wars between other nations, but it is a fact that no congress and no executive can foresee all possible future situations. History is filled with unforeseen situations that called for some flexibility of action. It is conceivable that situations may arise in which the wholly inflexible provisions of section one of this act might have exactly the opposite effect from that which was intended. In other words, the inflexible provisions might drag us into war instead of keeping us out. The policy of the government is definitely committed to the maintenance of peace and the avoidance

ELECT DELEGATES

With the annual state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union only a few short weeks in the future, now is the time for each Farmers Union Local, county or business organization in the state to open its membership and elect delegates for that convention. It is well to bring this matter up in the next meeting and get it disposed of.

KANSAS IN LEAD IN COOPERATIVE AUDITING SERVICE

Cooperatives Who Fail to Use Cooperative Auditing Service Provided by Farmers Union Auditing Assn. Missing Bet

MINNESOTA STARTS

Cooperatives in that State Reorganizing Cooperative Auditing Service Patterned after Kansas Organization

Members of the Kansas Farmers Union may well be proud of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, of which T. B. Dunn, Salina, is secretary-manager. In the matter of cooperative auditing, Kansas has the lead over many other states, because the Kansas company has been established for several years and has built up a reputation for unexcelled service.

Cooperatives in Kansas which do not avail themselves of this cooperative auditing service are missing a good bet. Managers and directors of cooperatives who insist that their cooperatives shall be completely cooperative in nature and in operation, eventually will come around to regular use of the cooperative auditing service furnished by the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

Start in Minnesota Minnesota is making a good start in cooperative auditing, for the cooperatives in that state realize the need of such a service.

Reorganization of the Cooperative Auditing Service, Inc., of Wadena, Minn., to serve the cooperatives included within the nine Midland and 17 Leakey districts in Minnesota and Wisconsin is announced in the August issue of the "Midland Cooperator."

During the past year the Cooperative Auditing Service has audited the business of about 100 cooperative creameries, and a number of other cooperatives.

It is planned to place the service under the direction of a board of directors chosen by a delegate assembly representing the cooperatives of the Midland and Leakey districts in Minnesota and Wisconsin and the 17 districts of the Land O'Lakes Creameries Inc. Each of these districts will have one vote, provided at least 10 cooperatives within the district used the service during the preceding year. It is planned to divide the area into auditing districts with an auditor in charge of each.

The cooperative auditing service will be limited to the making of cooperative audits. Two principal reasons for establishing the service are to place the auditing of cooperatives under cooperative control and to standardize the auditing work and the audits so that a body of accurate business statistics on cooperative practices can be developed.

THE COOPERATIVE WAY Malnutrition: The common cause of this ailment is neglect. This means failure of responsible elements in a cooperative to adequately build its organization and support its operating program.

This neglect may be evidenced by a weak financial condition due to lack of initially subscribed capital; to inadequate credit facilities; or to ineffective use of credit; to failure to set aside reserves for losses and contingencies; and to insistence by members that surpluses and reserves be paid out in dividends or that over-indebtedness be made on delivered commodities.

Again malnutrition may develop through failure of members to patronize and support their enterprises. The records show heavy member withdrawals, half-hearted, sporadic support by "in-and-outers," and deliveries of poorer grades of commodities to the "co-op" after private selling of the best grades; and the more general attitude of "daring" the enterprise to succeed instead of actively boosting it at every opportunity. A member is more than a patron—he becomes a builder of a worthwhile enterprise and a beneficiary through his interest and support of his own business institution with his farm.

Still another type of neglect may be noted by the record of failure of boards of directors to back up good management or to terminate bad management; to put self-interest aside for the common good; to actually control the steering wheel of their organization; and to adopt sound, permanent principles in place of temporary expedients.

The preventative measures are obvious.

F. W. Peck, Cooperative Bank Commissioner

lead any entanglements which would lead us into conflict. At the same time it is the policy of the government to keep us out of war without entanglement to cooperate with the other similarly minded governments to promote peace."

LEMKE EXPLAINS MORATORIUM LAW IN RADIO SPEECH

Moratorium which Congress Passed Shortly Before Adjournment; President Signed

PETITION REMAINS

Refinancing Bill Consideration to be Special Order of Business if Petition Gets 10 More Signatures in Next Session

Of particular and timely interest is the radio talk made during the Farmers Union hour on the Farm and Home broadcast over NBC network Saturday, August 24, by Congressman Wm. Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of the Frazier-Lemke bills. Congressman Lemke began with the statement that he was delighted to "bring to you the news that this Congress yesterday considered and passed the Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium." The text of the Lemke speech follows:

Lemke's Talk This bill will save a million farm families from eviction, from loss of their homes. It is now in the hands of the President and we feel confident that he will sign it. (This bill was signed August 29.)

This bill has for its purpose the preservation and conservation of American farms and farm homes. No nation can boast of stability unless the majority of the people are self-supporting, self-reliant, and home owners. A family without a home is like a man without a country. We cannot make people patriotic by passing laws concerning the Constitution and the flag. Patriotism is the feeling that you are somebody, that you belong to a nation in which you have an opportunity, a nation that will see to it that if you are worthy, you will be able to accumulate and own a home. The Frazier-Lemke moratorium is a conservation act. It conserves the home and the farm, in the hands of the men, women and children who accumulated it. It is not only a conservation act, but it protects the creditors. It gives them all that they can get, but it does not permit them to destroy the home, or to destroy agriculture.

Provisions

This act provides that a United States District Court shall appoint a conciliation commissioner in any county that has a farm population of five hundred or more, and provides that any farmer who is insolvent, or unable to pay his debts as they become due, can file a petition with the conciliation commissioner, by paying a filing fee of \$10.00. It defines a farmer as a person who is not only personally engaged in producing products of the soil, but also as one who is primarily engaged in dairy farming, the production of poultry, livestock, or the production of poultry products or livestock products, or the principal part of whose income is derived from any one or more of the foregoing operations, and includes the personal representative of a deceased farmer.

After a farmer has filed his petition, the conciliation commissioner will notify all his creditors, and an attempt will be made to conciliate, and adjust the indebtedness in such a way that the farmer will be able to pay it. With reasonable creditors, there will be no trouble in arriving at such conciliation, but unfortunately there is occasionally a hardboiled individual, a Shylock who has no consideration for the welfare of others nor the future of his nation, and he will insist upon the last pound of flesh. In such a case, all that the farmer need do is to amend his petition from a petition of conciliation to a petition of bankruptcy, and ask that his homestead and exemptions be set aside, according to the state laws, and that he be allowed to retain possession of all or any part of the remainder of his property, used in connection with his farm.

Upon such a request, the law requires that the court shall stay all judicial or official proceedings in any state court or under the direction of any official, against the debtor or any of his property, for a period of three years. During such three years, the farm debtor is permitted to retain possession of all or any part of his property, under the supervision and control of the court, provided he pays a reasonable rental semi-annually for that part of the property of which he retains possession. The first payment of such rental must be made within one year of the date of the order staying proceedings. The amount and kind of such rental is to be the usual, customary rental in the community where the property is located. The court may order perishable property, and property not necessary for farming operations, to be sold and applied on the indebtedness.

The law provides further that at the end of three years, or prior thereto, the farmer may pay into court the appraised value of the property of which he retains possession, and that upon request of any secured or unsecured creditor, or upon the request of the farmer, the court shall cause a reappraisal of the property, or in its discretion, set a date for hearing, and after such hearing, fix the value of the property in accordance with the evidence submitted. The farmer must then pay the value so arrived at into court, for distribution among creditors. If any mortgagee demands, in writing, that the property be sold at public auction, then the act provides it shall be sold, and the farmer is given an additional ninety days within which to redeem.

In other words, the farm debtor is given three years within which to be refinanced.

Reinstate Old Cases

The act applies to individual, partnership, common, entirety, joint and community ownerships, or farm corporations, where at least 75 per cent of the stock is owned by actual farmers. Any such parties may join in one petition. This act applies to all cases now pending in any Federal court, under the Bankruptcy Act, as well as to future cases. All cases that have been dismissed by any conciliation commissioner, referee or court, because of the Supreme Court's decision holding the former subsection (a) of section 75 unconstitutional, can be reinstated without any additional filing fees or charges. Any farm debtor who has filed under the general Bankruptcy Act may take advantage of this act, upon written request to the court, and a previous discharge of the debtor under any other section of the Bankruptcy Act will not be grounds for denying him the benefits of this section.

The act provides that it shall apply to all cases where the period of redemption has not or had not expired on the date of filing the petition, or where the right, under a deed of trust, has not or had not become absolute, or where the sale has not or had not been confirmed, or where the deed had not been delivered. The words "period of redemption" include any state moratorium, whether established by legislative enactment or executive proclamation, or where the period of redemption has been extended by a judicial decree. In other words, as long as title has not passed, the farmer can still save his farm and his home, if he acts promptly.

Must Act for Own Relief

I may state to my farmer friends, who are in distress, that no act that Congress passes can bring relief to those who sit idly by, and permit their homes and farms to be lost by foreclosure. No law will help dead ones. In order to take advantage of a law, you must be alert. You must set the machinery going. If your home has been foreclosed on, but title has not yet passed, then you can still save it, if you act without delay.

Do not write me, and ask me to give you legal advice. I cannot do that, much as I would like to. I am too far away, and my time is otherwise occupied. I feel that my time, while I am a member of Congress, belongs to the nation, and not to my friends or private individuals. Neither do I feel that one who has not studied law is competent to take care of his own case. There are plenty of lawyers who are willing and able to assist distressed farmers. In fact, in the closing days of this session, I have received more letters from lawyers who have described the deplorable and distressed conditions of agriculture in their community than I have from the farmers themselves. Of course, there are corporation lawyers who look after the best interests of corporations. That is their privilege. But there are plenty of lawyers who are not corporation lawyers, and who feel it their duty to assist the oppressed as part of their profession.

Study the Law

You farmers must organize and get together in every community, meet and discuss this law, get a copy of it, and then have one or more lawyers to take care of your interests in your locality. In that way, the legal fees will not be so great, and an attorney can afford to become familiar with this new law, so as to render real service, and protect your best interests. May I further state, wherever you can get a reasonable adjustment, with plenty of time to pay, and a low enough rate of interest, make the adjustment. Avoid needless court procedure. In such adjustments, the maximum rate of interest should not be more than 4 per cent in any case. In adjusting an indebtedness, there is no room to look for interest or profits. The question is one of salvaging what can be salvaged out of the wreck. The debt should be scaled down, and the farmer should be given ample time, at a low rate of interest, so that he will be able, in the future, to meet his payments as they become due. Ability to pay would be the watchword in the readjustment. Continued on page 2

E. KENNEDY LISTS ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF FARMERS UNION

Says a Million Members in Farmers Union Would Have Assured Passage of Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill

MADE PROGRESS

With Powerful Organization Farmers Union Will Be Able to Stop International Banker Crowd Who Control Nation

Radio Address of Edward E. Kennedy, Secretary Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, August 24th, 1935.

The present session of Congress has lasted nearly eight months. From the standpoint of American agriculture, of the farmers of the nation and of the American people as a whole, very little of real and substantial benefit has been accomplished. On the other hand, we have witnessed the greatest extension and growth of bureaucratic government of any period in the nation's history. There has been created more boards and bureaus, and there has been a greater increase in the number of government employees than in any similar previous period—in fact, in any one decade of our history.

During the past three years, the federal government has expended more money than was spent for all purposes in the first 124 years, from George Washington's inauguration down to the time of Woodrow Wilson. The outstanding, interest-bearing tax-exempt bonded debt of the federal government has now reached an all-time peak. It is greater than any peace time debt, and also greater than any war time debt ever loaded on American citizens.

Despite the fact that the 73rd Congress appropriated for public works more than three billion dollars, and the present Congress 4 billion, 800 million, the number of unemployed and children on the public relief rolls stands close to the all-time peak. The number of unemployed is nearly one half a million greater than a year ago. Agriculture, our basic industry, is still prostrate.

On the other hand, the corporate earnings of giant corporations engaged in the handling and processing of agricultural commodities are as great, if not greater, than in prosperous years, and this is likewise true of utilities, farm implement manufacturers, steel and other industries which are either owned or controlled by the nation's leading Wall Street Bankers.

The Farmers Union Program

It is entirely proper now, in the closing hours of the first session of the 74th Congress to measure its accomplishments in comparison with the Farmers Union legislative program. I have before me the Farmers Union program. It is a real program. Let us go over it.

First, it is the Farmers Union program that the government should take up and refinance the existing farm indebtedness at a rate of interest not exceeding 1-2 per cent, not by the issuance of bonds, but by direct issuance of government currency, creating with this new government revolving fund the sum of three billion dollars. This bill is a household word at every farm fireside and in every home in America. It is known as the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill. Did this bill pass? No. This measure was the most bitterly contested issue in this Congress. In spite of the fact that a majority of the members of both Houses of Congress would have passed this bill in less than one day's time if they had had an opportunity to vote on it, this bill was gagged. The hope of a real farm (continued on page 2)

MESSAGE TO THE MEMBERSHIP FROM CAL WARD

Elsewhere in the columns of this week's issue of our paper will be found the announcement of my accepting the regional directorship of rehabilitation and resettlement under the Rural Resettlement Administration. My region consists of the four states of Kansas, Nebraska, South and North Dakota, and my headquarters will be at the regional office, Lincoln, Nebraska.

We are not giving up our Kansas residence, and my heart and soul will always be with our Farmers Union people and farmers in general. I go immediately into my work, but will fill in as president of the Kansas Farmers Union until our state convention which is to be held at Iola the last of October. I expect to spend considerable time in Kansas for the next two months at least, and want strongly to urge our membership to be fully represented by delegates at the Iola convention.

With ever-changing economic conditions, it is anticipated that our organization will form new policies in order to make our program most effective. The principles of the Farmers Union are so deeply entrenched in our people that regardless of leadership, the organization will move forward.

To the thousands of our members, I say that it is with deep feeling that I retire from active leadership into other lines of work, doing what I can for the farmers and plain people of this section. I shall always endeavor, as a lay member of the organization, to cooperate in the best possible way.

—Cal A. Ward.

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We 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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C. B. Thowe, President
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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1935

BUILD UP OUR FORTRESS

Now since the "busy season" is over, or nearly over, and since Congress has adjourned, Locals in the Kansas Farmers Union are turning their attention to other things. There are two matters which should have the attention of every Farmers Union organization at this time.

One matter is the selection of delegates to the state convention which will meet in Iola the last three days of October and the first day of November. Only a few short weeks intervene between now and the time of the convention. Therefore, if your Local meets within the next few days, you should elect your delegates and your alternate at the next meeting—provided, of course, that your Local has not already attended to this important matter.

Plan to Attend

Another matter to consider now is that of planning to attend the state convention. It is desirable for as many of the members as possible, whether delegates or not, to attend the annual state convention. The policies adopted at the convention determine the year's work to be done or attempted by the Kansas Farmers Union. These policies should be discussed thoroughly, and every member should have a voice in the discussions. In that way, the policies adopted, the program determined upon, represent the thought of the membership.

The Matter of Leadership

Policies are not the only things considered and determined at the state convention. The leadership is also chosen—and instructed. If the membership is present in large numbers, then the choice of leadership is more likely to represent the actual wishes of the membership at large. This is important.

Must Build Membership

Still another matter to be considered at this time—and this is perhaps the most important of all—is the matter of building up the total membership in the Kansas Farmers Union. At the present time, there are hundreds who were paid up for 1934 but whose names have not been sent in as being paid up in their Locals for 1935. These names and the state, county and national dues with them, should begin pouring into the state Farmers Union office immediately.

The Kansas Farmers Union is effective only according to its membership strength. Every farmer who believes in cooperative marketing, cooperative purchasing, and in effective organization for the sake of gaining economic and social equality for farmers with other classes, certainly wants our own class organization to be effective. No one except the enemies of organized agriculture wants the Farmers Union to be merely a name without sufficient membership back of it to make it effective.

That means but one thing. That

means that each Local must do everything in its power to build up its membership. Taking it a step further, that means that each member must accept the responsibility that is his to try to get others to join, or try to get delinquent members to bring their memberships up to date. When one member fails to live up to this responsibility, it makes it easier for some other member to become negligent in the same way. On the other hand, when one member becomes active, it makes it easier for some other member to become likewise active. That's the way it always works out.

While there never has been a time within the scope of the past few generations when the Farmers Union has not been needed as a safeguard to the welfare of American farmers, yet there has never been a time when the strengthening of this safeguard was more important than it is now. Things have rather "come to a head" and what is done in the very near future will have much to do with determining what will become of agriculture. We have just had a very impressive object lesson, as pointed out in the radio talk of E. E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union. If we had been as strong as we needed to be, the Farmers Union could have forced the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Refinancing act through Congress at the session just closed. Not only that, but much other legislation necessary to the well being of American farmers and other common classes of people would have been passed if farmers had rallied to the support of their own organization as they should.

Avoid the Crash

As the matter stands now, we have barely succeeded in holding off the crash for a while. We now have it in our power as a class of people to organize more completely and put our program of justice into effect. As surely as this is not done, the crash will come; and farmers will find themselves, as well as their former farms and homes, owned bodily by those who covet the complete control of America.

The Farmers Union, which is the one organization built by and maintained by and for farmers, is the protection—and the only protection—the farming class of American citizens has against these enemies.

A Hole in the Defense

Every missing member—that is, every farmer who refuses to belong to the Farmers Union—opens up a gaping hole in this protection or defense, and allows the enemy to shoot through the protecting wall and thus tear down our ability as a class to fight for our rights.

What about your neighbor? Can you influence him to join our forces? Don't give up.

When we get to Iola this fall for our state convention, let us be able to report a strong, active membership in the many Locals of the Kansas Farmers Union.

CAL WARD

(Editorial in the Salina Journal)

Appointment of Cal Ward as regional director of the rural resettlement administration in charge of four of the leading farm states, assures the government of a man who not only will give his time and attention to the task, but who understands it from a practical standpoint. Mr. Ward has long been recognized as one of the outstanding farm leaders and agricultural thinkers and his work has attested his ability.

A man of fine ideals, but who understands human nature and the practical methods necessary if they are to be reached, he has been a valuable man in all lines of agricultural work. Mr. Ward may be congratulated upon the appointment and recognition of his work, but the chief cause for congratulation is to the resettlement administration for its wise choice and assurance of the kind of man who will be able to put into it what success is possible.

WORLD'S FIRST COOP. FAILED

Adam and Eve, happily situated in the Garden of Eden, had an ideal setting for the world's first agricultural cooperative.

But the world's first coop failed—and for the same reason that others have failed since. It came to grief because the members listened to those on the outside, instead of steadfastly adhering to the terms of the contract. James Stone, Marcellus, N. Y., farmer, summarizes the essentials to cooperative success. A weeding out of misfit members, he deems vitally important.

"People who are successful with livestock believe in the slogan, 'Breed, Feed, and Weed.' When we discover misfits, weed them out. In this way we may build up a live, active, sound cooperative—eliminating the weak, the growler, and the deadwood."

LEMKE EXPLAINS

MORATORIUM LAW IN RADIO SPEECH

(continued from page 1)

mon sense and ability to pay must control.

Was Well Considered
Do not permit corporation lawyers, and others, to mislead you, and say that this bill passed Congress in the closing hours, and therefore has not been well considered. No bill passed during this session of Congress has received more careful consideration and more careful study than this bill. It was introduced several months ago in both the House and the Senate, and then referred to a subcommittee on the Judiciary of both House and Senate. After weeks of careful consideration, these subcommittees reported it back favorably to the committees of the whole in both House and Senate. The Judiciary committee gave it the most careful consideration, and the bill as reported comports with the Constitution and the interpretations made by the courts.

No Substitute for Refinancing
This moratorium is not a substitute for the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill. A moratorium as it is being presented still. The American farmer is not accustomed to standing still. He has been the pioneer, the builder of this nation. All that he asks is to be refinanced. He asks simple justice. He has lost his home because of the cost of production since 1921. He has lost, and is losing his home because of his generosity. He wants to pay his creditors what they are entitled to, but he does not propose to let the entire burden of the debt fall on his shoulders. He wants to get out of debt, and then he will stay out of debt. In the future, the farmer, and all the rest, must pay as they go, and go as they pay, and then there will be no more depressions.

Petition Ready Next Session
In conclusion, permit me to suggest that petition No. 7, which has for its object the creating of a special order of business to bring up the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill now has 206 signatures. It will be on the Speaker's desk when the next session opens, and we will just need ten more signers. During the adjournment, it is up to you farmers to visit with your Congressman, to inform him that you desire his name on that petition, and that you wish his support for the refinancing bill. Tell him that if he fails you during the next session, that then as sure as the sun shines, you will fail him on election day. Tell him that he is your representative, and that if he does not represent you, you must look for some one who will. That much you owe to yourselves, and to this nation; and it is your duty to inform your representative of that fact. This government does not belong to the members of Congress, nor to the Supreme Court, nor to the President, but to you, the American people.

Home Owners' Bill
To the small businessman and home owners in the cities, I may state that Senator Frazier and myself have introduced a bill amending section 74 of the Bankruptcy Act, granting the same moratorium and benefits to them as is granted to the farmers by the amended Section 75. This bill has passed the Senate, and I sincerely hope that in the closing hours of this Congress, we may be allowed to bring it up for a vote. If it comes up on the floor, it will be passed.

The Bankruptcy Act should be made human. It should be made an act of conservation, and not of wreckage. The creditors best interests, as well as the debtors' best interests, can be best served by conservation, and not destruction. The Federal Constitution says: "Congress shall have power . . . to establish . . . uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held that the debtors are as much the concern of Congress as are the creditors. Both should be treated with justice and fairness. That is due process of law, and it is Christianity.

E. KENNEDY LISTS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF FARMERS UNION

(continued from page 1)

relief bill was shackled by the powerful influence of the money changers and the responsible leadership in both houses of Congress.

The government of the United States continues a policy of issuing farm credit bonds, selling them to the bankers, guaranteeing the principle and interest. More than two billion of these bonds are now outstanding. They are tax exempt. The international bankers continue to determine the rate of interest the farmers are to pay; they continue to determine the conditions upon which they will buy the bonds; and they continue to determine the amount that can be loaned to any farmer to refinance his indebtedness, and they continue to determine the amount the farmer can borrow, if he must make a new loan, and they continue to determine the difference between his low income and his high cost. In other words, the farmer is still the ward of the international bankers. What is being done is not a remedy, and everybody knows it.

Government-Owned United States Central Bank

It is the Farmers Union program that the government should establish and create a bank of the United States, operated and controlled by the government of the United States, making its head the Central Bank of issue for all currency—an instrumentality through which to retire all existing government bonds; loan money to states, counties and school districts and to local banks at a rate of interest not to exceed one per cent. This program, if enacted into law, will provide a sound and adequate currency—a medium of exchange for all our citizens. Did the Congress pass such a law? NO.

The principles of our program were embodied in the Nye-Sweeney bill, which was voted on in the Senate, but defeated.

This Congress has passed a fake bank bill, which leaves the ownership and control of the Federal Reserve Banks in the hands of private bankers. The Constitution of the United States, which provides that Congress "shall coin money and regulate the value thereof," is still being openly violated. This is a policy which is really given to and limited to the Congress of the United States and has been and still is farmed out to private bankers. In other words, the government of the United States is continuing the policy of giving respectability to the private bankers while they continue their program of strangling the income, the purchasing power of the nation, and 131 million of its citizens.

It is the Farmers Union program that the government should regulate the marketing of farm commodities on the basis of the farm receiving the full price for its products. The government should control the production of farm commodities as well as limit the income of American agriculture to a level far below cost of production. In attempting to carry this out, the government has sponsored many thousands of "company unions" known as "production control associations" in the effort to force upon American agriculture an obviously disastrous policy, designed and sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

In order that you may have an example, I want to cite you the so-called Warm potato bill, passed by the Congress by a narrow margin. Like the Triple A, instead of giving the farmer cost of production, it only extends the ruthless and arbitrary regulation of the American farmer. This bill was not designed or intended to give the farmer cost of production, but apparently for the purpose of keeping the farmer from getting cost of production. When this bill is put in operation, if it is or can be, and when the army of federal bureaucrats are turned loose upon the six million big and little potato producers throughout the nation, supervising six million potato patches like Pinkerton detectives, counting the potatoes that go in every sack, watching the farmer, the farmer's wife or the farmer's son or daughter put the potato stamps on every little package, and then seeing to it that the stamps are cancelled under penalty of both fine and imprisonment. When all these things come to pass, it is my prophecy that there will be a repudiation from the farm sections of America of the kind of which we in our generation have never witnessed.

Abolish the Issuance of Interest-Bearing Bonds
It is the Farmers Union program that the Thomas amendment, which was passed in 1933, and which provided for the government issuing legal tender, non-interest bearing currency to pay the debts of the nation, instead of issuing more interest-bearing tax-exempt bonds, be made mandatory instead of permissive, as it is today. The President has refused to exercise the authority granted him under this act. Instead he continues to issue more and more interest-bearing bonds. Every effort on the part of the Farmers Union or the Congress to issue currency instead of bonds to pay the mounting costs of government has met with a stubborn

opposition of the bankers and of the administration.

Soldiers' Bonus
It is the Farmers Union program that the adjusted service certificates of the veterans should be paid in government currency. The Congress passed the Patman bill. It was vetoed by the President. The House of Representatives voted to override the President's veto. The Senate failed to override the veto by a few votes. Another bill has been introduced by Congressman Patman, providing for the payment of the adjusted service certificates with full legal tender non-interest bearing government currency. A petition has been signed up in the House, it is made the unfinished business in the next session of Congress.

Farmers Union Tax Program
It is the Farmers Union program that all taxation should be based on ability to pay. We further believe that there is just one test of ability to pay, and that is net income at the end of the year. We have realized for many years that unless there was a definite distribution of the concentrated wealth through taxation, that a revolution or overthrow of government would be inevitable. It is our program that inheritance and gift tax laws should limit the amount that any one individual can take from an estate to half a million dollars. The purpose of this Farmers Union taxation program is to place the burden of taxation on those who receive the most benefits from government. The raising of revenue would be the result of this program rather than the objective. What did Congress do?

The Tax Bill
This session of Congress has passed the so-called tax bill. This bill has increased and graduated the rates on incomes in the highest brackets. It raises and graduates the rates of taxation on corporate incomes. It raises and graduates the rates of taxation on inheritance and gifts. The new tax law recognizes the principle for which the Farmers Union has stood for years. Steps that have been taken in this respect are, however, too short. It is necessary to see further, in order to bring about a legal and orderly redistribution of concentrated wealth and a reasonable equality of income and purchasing power.

Peace and War

The Farmers Union has consistently opposed large appropriations being made in preparation for war. For 40 years this nation has preached peace, while at the same time spending more money every year on wars, past, present, and future. It is our position that such a policy is hypocritical. At this very moment, the international bankers are slowly attempting to again drive the nations of the earth into another war. Wars have always been used to cover up the international bankers' unlawful control of money and credits of the nation and of the world by periodically involving the people in bloody conflict on the crimson field of battle.

We Have Made Progress

During the past year the Farmers Union has made great and substantial progress. For four straight years our union has steadily increased its membership. This year the membership throughout the nation has increased more than 15 per cent over last year. Our organization, our strength and our influence has been extended into and is growing in new states especially the East and South, and the Southwest. We have made greater progress toward bringing together for a common purpose several organized groups who in themselves, like the farmers, are minorities. I have reference now to organized veterans, the Farmers' Holiday Association and the National Union for Social Justice. Our program in this direction has been the carrying out of a fundamental policy of helping each other on major legislative measures.

I have confidence that in the future these fine relationships will become even stronger and more powerful for the benefit and welfare of farmers, labor and veterans, in spite of all the efforts on the part of the money changers and their agents, many of whom appear under the cloak of being benefactors and friends although they are like wolves in sheep's clothing, to divide the people and set them to fighting each other on minor issues.

We are better prepared today to carry on the fight for the Farmers Union program than we have ever been in the history of our nation. The need for our own strength, the need for our solidarity, the need for our own unity of purpose, the need for intelligent militant action in every field of Farmers Union endeavor is greater today than it has ever been. We can not lose this fight. WE MUST WIN.

RED CROSS FARM AND HOME SAFETY CAMPAIGN

On October 1st, the American Red Cross will launch a nation-wide program to eliminate unnecessary accidents in the farms and homes of the country. Every Red Cross chapter will play a part, thus insuring contact with all rural communities. Inspection of individual homes to eliminate accident-causing hazards will be made. School children will be given a list of the most common home hazards, and asked to enlist the cooperation of parents or relatives in removing each.

The active cooperation of social, civic, educational and other groups is being secured; many have already pledged their aid. County agents and others will be invited to aid in accident-proofing the farm and work on the farm. The Red Cross inspection blank will be distributed by cooperating organizations to homes where there are no school children.

This new Red Cross program is being launched because last year, in the United States alone, 54,500 persons were accidentally killed in the home; 150,000 were permanently crippled; millions were temporarily disabled. More people were killed accidentally in agricultural pursuits than in any other occupation. According to experts, almost half of these accidents could have been prevented.

The Red Cross feels that there is a definite need for its services in the field of home-accident prevention. Be-



"Hello, Bill, can you give me a hand at silo filling tomorrow?"

Silo filling season—and a farmer near Northwood, Iowa, is rounding up his neighbors by telephone. A few calls and he'll have all the help he needs.

In any season, the farm telephone saves time and useless trips. It brings the latest market reports so that you can sell your produce at the right time. It helps you order farm machinery, seed, and fertilizer. It gives valuable assistance in business contacts and keeps you in touch with relatives and friends.

But the value of the telephone cannot be reckoned alone in day-by-day contacts, business or social. There comes a time when you are in need of a doctor or veterinarian—a time of illness or accident, fire or theft, and you must get some one, somewhere, quickly. It is then that the telephone renders a priceless service.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

cause of its nearly 13,000 chapters and branches, the organization has a unique opportunity to successfully promote a project of this nature. This is especially true in the field of farm safety, where, because of the inaccessibility of many farms, little safety pioneering has been done by comparison.

Other agencies now active in the accident-prevention field point to the fact that, because of its many units, with their knowledge of local factors and opportunities, a Red Cross accident-prevention campaign would be equally effective in all communities.

Accident prevention is a natural outgrowth and by-product of Red Cross instruction in first aid, a service initiated some 25 years ago and a responsible annually, for saving many lives and preventing minor accidents having major consequences.

TELLS PROGRESS OF FARMERS UNION FIRM

The following paragraph concerning the progress of the Farmers Union in Live Stock Commission Company appeared in the current issue of the pamphlet known as "News for Farmer Cooperatives," which is prepared by the information office of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

"The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company of Kansas City has opened a new branch at Parsons, Kans. The cooperative, already operates offices on the Kansas City and the Wichita yards. The new office is designed to serve stockmen

and farmers in nine of the southeastern counties of Kansas and adjoining parts of Oklahoma and Missouri. According to an announcement by this agency a stockholder in any one of the three houses is entitled to a patronage refund on any business done at any one of the other offices when such a refund is declared. W. L. Acuff, formerly of the Kansas City house, is manager at Parsons."

UNION HAS BULK OF N. DAKOTA OIL VOLUME

Farmers Union Cooperative associations distributed approximately 14 per cent of the gasoline, kerosene, and tractor fuel consumed in North Dakota during 1934, according to a study of the State Oil Inspection Department's figures recently made by the Farmers Union Central Exchange of St. Paul, Minn. The study was made to determine how much of the petroleum business in North Dakota has been handled in recent years by Farmers Union cooperative associations. According to this study, in 1933 Farmers Union cooperatives handled about 11 per cent of the business and in 1932 about 10 per cent.

At points where Farmers Union cooperatives were located, they handled almost 32 per cent of the petroleum business in 1934. Consumption at these points totaled almost one-half of the state's consumption of gasoline, kerosene and tractor fuel. Records indicate that the Farmers Union cooperatives handled 55 per cent of the tractor fuel at the points where they operated in 1934.

KANSAS' GREATEST AGRICULTURAL SHOW

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR

Hutchinson

September 14-20

New Features In Every Department This Year
Entertainment for the Entire Family

Blue Ribbon Livestock Show.

Mammoth Farm Machinery Exposition.

Educational Displays of Farm Crops and 4-H Club Exhibits.

Free School Day, Monday, September 16.

Harness and Running Horse Races.

Auto Racing

NEW SPECTACULAR NIGHT SHOW ENTITLED

"Soaring High"

E. E. Frizell
President

H. W. Avery
Secretary

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

IRVING JUNIOR LOCAL IS GOING INTO HIGH GEAR

Junior Leader, Leona J. Nowak, Reports Resumption of Regular Meetings with Full Attendance and Plan for Future

HOPE OF UNION

Progress is Being Made in Junior Work, Although Many Locals Have all of Work Ahead of Them; Jamboree Saturday

The greatest hope for the Kansas Farmers Union undoubtedly lies in the Juniors and the Juveniles of today. It is through these young folks, who will have tomorrow's problems to deal with and tomorrow's problems to solve, that the Kansas Farmers Union will continue and increase as an important factor in the agricultural life of Kansas.

Some may believe that the Junior work of the Kansas Farmers Union has not amounted to much thus far. Of course it is true that it has not progressed as far as all of us would like to see it go, but the fact remains that we are just getting started. We are about to go into the first state convention since the inauguration of a definite Junior program in the Kansas Farmers Union. No doubt a lot of members will be agreeably surprised when they see the progress that has been made in certain parts of the state—in certain localities.

In many places—too many—nothing much has been done. Such places present a challenge to the Farmers Union, and the challenge will be met. In most of the Locals where no particular progress has been made in Junior work, there will be a different story to tell in a few short years. And it will keep on increasing in those places where it is now getting started.

Your state Junior leader receives

most encouraging letters from time to time, and here is one that is well worth passing on for all of you to read:

Irving, Kansas, Sept. 2, 1935.

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Lynn:

In a recent issue of the Kansas Union Farmer I read the article which you wrote to the Juniors asking them how they were progressing in their work. Thinking, perhaps, you would like to hear from the Junior Organization of Irving Local 1288, I, as the Junior Leader, will try to tell you a little about our last meeting.

Due to the busy season we held no meetings during the summer months; but on Monday evening, August 26, we met and held one of our regular meetings. At about eight o'clock the group assembled at my home. The president, Edwin C. Holly, called the meeting to order, after which two songs were sung. Roll call was answered and all members were present with the exception of one.

We are also proud to say we had two visitors with us at this meeting, Monica and John Olberding.

The regular business meeting was carried on and plans were made to attend the Junior Jamboree at Manhattan September 7. I want to add a few words here by saying we are sure planning to attend this Jamboree, if everything works out as we hope it will.

Since no program was arranged, it was decided that every member should present a number at our next meeting to be held September 20. The meeting adjourned and the remainder of the evening was spent in playing games and singing.

Though it may seem to you that we are progressing rather slowly, we are enthusiastic over our organization and hope some day this old proverb may prove true: "Big trees from little acorns grow." In behalf of the Junior organization, I wish to say that we are all looking forward to the Junior Jamboree and hope to see you there. I remain,

Sincerely yours,
Leona J. Nowak, Cor. Sec.

ELECTRICITY AND POULTRY FARMING

As long as thirty years ago it was discovered that a lantern left burning in a duck house at night would keep the birds, known for their high-strung temperament, from stampeding from fright. The light kept them from restlessness and encouraged them to drink more frequently.

Modern scientific methods of raising poultry embrace safer lighting facilities. Electric lights now take the place of the dangerous lantern, but unquestionably the early use of artificial light has led to extensive development in poultry farming.

When lights are turned on in the hen house at four-thirty or five in the morning the hens leave their nests to eat and drink. The practice of supplying an extra meal at nine in the evening is a good one. Lights are usually turned on for this purpose for an hour or a little less.

Green or red bulbs are used to some extent for lighting brooder rooms and for brooders, and tend to prevent cannibalism. With the changing of color of blood spots, or making them indistinguishable, the chicks lose interest and do not peck at each other.

The judicious use of lights in the poultry house increases fall and winter egg production from the pullets and assists control of the moulting period for hens and for pullets. Friers and broilers, encouraged by light to eat and drink more, increase more rapidly in size.

Mammoth and small incubators, water heaters and egg testers operated electrically have become necessities in the scientific raising of poultry on a large scale.

Several years ago, Charles Hines, a young 4-H Club worker of Montgomery County, Maryland, started a hatchery business on his farm. He was not entirely satisfied with his oil-burning brooders and when offered the opportunity to join an experimental electrification project, he decided to try it.

The Hines farm, among others, was wired and equipped for electricity on a five year test plan. Besides the complete lighting installation system and general household appliances, the project afforded Mr. Hines the opportunity of supplying his hatchery with modern electric equipment.

The list included a clock-operated switch for poultry house lights, two large capacity incubators, an incubator hatchery, electric motor to operate a tool grinder and a brush for cleaning egg trays. An automatic water system, with gravity tank and deep well pump, was operated by a one-half horsepower motor. Poultry water heaters, several electric brooders, a portable "trouble lamp" and an egg tester completed the equipment.

While such elaborate equipment will probably be beyond the reach of many of the farmers to whom electricity may be brought through efforts of Rural Electrification Administration, results of Mr. Hines's experiment will be of interest to those interested in poultry raising.

Now, more than two years have elapsed since the end of the five-year test and Mr. Hines is still enthusiastically using the original electrical equipment in this thriving business.

The members of the Hines family unanimously agree that the experiment as a whole has been a happy one in increasing the comfort of the old home, lightening the work and increasing farm and hatchery profits.

600 MILLION TREES, SHRUBS EROSION CONTROL PLANTING

Approximately 600 million trees and shrubs will be produced by nurseries of the Soil Conservation Service and cooperating agencies for use on erosion control demonstration projects throughout the country the coming year, Charles R. Enlow, Chief of the Division of Nurseries of the Service, announced yesterday (Sept. 3).

The nursery program also calls for collection of one million pounds of grass seed not commercially available, to be used in erosion control planting.

To meet this heavy production assignment, 19 new nurseries will be established bringing the total number of Service nurseries to 83, in 38 states. They now range in size from two acres to 800 acres, with the average about 50 acres.

Fifteen of these nurseries are under supervision of Emergency Conservation Work and were established primarily to provide materials for use by the 545 Civilian Conservation Corps camps under direction of the Service. Certain other nursery areas providing trees for the Service are operated in cooperation with State Foresters.

The mounting demand for trees, shrubs and grasses has been occasioned by the recent expansion in the demonstration program of the Service, which increased the number of demonstration projects from 47 in 31 states, to 141 in 41 states, and the number of CCC camps from 55 to 545.

A large share of the 600 million trees and shrubs will be used in the reforestation and afforestation phases of erosion control work on farm and grazing lands. Under the soil conservation program, areas too steep or otherwise unsuited for practical cultivation are taken out of crop production and planted in trees and shrubs to prevent erosion by wind and water. In many instances, shrubs and vines are used in the control of gullies. When planted on gully banks, they anchor the soil and prevent it from washing away. When used on lands subject to wind erosion, trees and shrubs serve a double purpose by anchoring the soil and by breaking the sweep of wind. They also slow up runoff of rain water.

The one million pounds of grass seed will be used to plant cover on certain lands retired from cultivation under the erosion control program. Like trees, grass anchors the soil and prevents it from being washed away by rain or blown away by wind.

Grass seed will be collected from 25 species of native grasses not produced commercially.

In addition, the nurseries will cooperate with the Bureau of Plant Industry in experimental and research work with grasses, collecting seeds of all types for testing and possible use in erosion control work. Nine Service nurseries are now growing a majority of the available native and foreign grasses for experimental purposes. Similar experimental work is being carried on in connection with trees. At the Tucson, Arizona, nursery, 190 different species of trees, shrubs and grass are being grown for use on the erosion control projects.

Let the other readers of this paper know what is going on in your Local. Send in your news each week if possible.

SEPTEMBER JUNIOR LESSON

Power Is Challenge to Friends of Agriculture

Chapter Six in "Living With Power Machines" by Mrs. Elsie Olson, National Junior Leader, is Basis of Junior Study in August

(Junior Editor's Note: The following lesson is taken from the book, "Living With Power and Machines," by Mrs. Elsie Olson, National Junior Leader of the Farmers Union. It is hoped that each Junior will not only study this chapter, but that all will discuss it with other young folks as well as with the older folks. See if you cannot bring it up in some Local meeting for discussion. A report of what progress you make will be appreciated by the State Junior Leader. Write Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.)

CHAPTER VI

Discussion:

Do you know the names of the two "wizards" who gave us the practical use of electric power?

Do you know what the shift from steam power to electric power did to the demand for steel, brick and "capital goods"?

How did the change from steam power to electric power affect the use of muscles? The use of brains?

What effect does electrical power have on the buying power of working people?

Is it possible that electricity can make it necessary for us to change our economic system, and probably our political system just as gun-powder made feudalism obsolete?

Challenge of Power

Walter N. Polakow in "The Power Age" draws a distinction between the two major phases in the development of power driven machinery. He refers to the time which dates from the invention of the steam engine to 1900 as the Machine Age; and from 1900 to the present as the Power Age, the age when electrical power has largely taken the place of power generated by steam.

In the Machine Age production of goods was greatly increased but labor of muscles was not lightened. In fact employers drove workers to the limit to secure as high production per man as possible for labor was still a big and costly item in production for profit. In the midst of all this John Stuart Mill had pronounced his famous question whether to date machines had lightened the labor of any single human being.

In the '80s Thomas Edison had set up the first central station generating electricity and the possibilities of this kind of power. Later Steinmetz invented the alternating current which made it possible to transmit power over long distances by copper cables. With the introduction of electric power and power driven motors, great cumbersome machines with gears and wheels, pulleys and belts were often displaced by a copper wire and a switch. Great buildings and the space occupied by those machines were made obsolete, and with this went the lessened need for steel, brick and masonry work.

The use of electricity made automatic processes possible with a rapid and continuous flow of material from the raw state to the finished product. Nothing like this in efficiency and speed had ever been possible when processes were handled by human hands, which are never capable of the precise and rhythmic action of the automat.

With the introduction of electricity, we not only saw muscle power displaced, but to an extent mental labor as well. In 1912 Mr. Polakow installed the first remote control power system in a power house. By 1920 such systems were considered standard equipment, in furnaces, for controlling speed of operation, safety limits, feeding, measuring, quality and precision.

The World war, with its accompanying labor shortage and high wages and the need for additional goods "to win the war" pushed installation of automatic process, with a rapid shift to the newest of electrical equipment. This bringing of productive equipment up to highest standards was called rationalization of industry, and such activities carried over the war period until some ten years later. Just the activity of building and installing new equipment and proper housing for it, created a boom in industry that will hardly be duplicated in the near future.

In the United States, 75 per cent of factory machines are driven by electric power; in Germany fully 80 per cent of the factory production is with electrical power. Workers no longer count in the old sense; equipment is the thing. The owner of equipment, slaves in the form of current carried over a copper wire, lays claim to most of the new wealth created, since human labor receives frequently as low as 5 per cent of the value of the goods which is produced.

Alford and Hannum show that a man in the best refinery creates 210 times as much as a man in the poorest machine shop, while wages varied only five and a half times. This means that wages paid to workers are relatively less than when machines were used. It also means that the boring people can buy and use less of the goods we can now produce.

Technological Unemployment All of us can remember using an automatic telephone for the first time; probably few of us stopped to wonder what became of the switchboard operator who was displaced. Just a little while ago the radio was a thrilling adventure with head-phones clamped on the ears and in our

wonder we hardly thought of the thousands of musicians who have since been displaced by this kind of "music on the air."

"Technological progress is rendering useless much of the training and skill of the worker in a growing number of occupations. The model of factory production is being copied in transportation, trade and clerical work; already automatic switch-yards for railroad traffic are in operation. Statistical, clerical and book-keeping work are being taken over by electrically controlled mechanism. Even the ticker on the stock exchange has been speeded up." (Recent Social Trends)

No one raises the question whether electricity has lightened the labor of muscles. Until recently some have argued that new machines gave new and varied employment; that shifts occurred, but that the total of work to be done by men was not seriously decreased. If this were true there would be no net gain in electrical or machine production. It was argued, "True, tractors have displaced men on farms, but these men found work in tractor factories, steel mills, oil refineries, etc." This line of argument is largely disproven; we now have facts which prove that machinery and automatic processes have actually destroyed jobs without furnishing others to take their place.

Somebody has said that Americanism in business seems to be to install machines which can be operated by one man and which will do the work of ten; then to let the machine and its attendant idle because the nine who lost their jobs have nothing to buy with. The result is that the idle machine is worth nothing as an investment to the finance-capitalist, and nothing to the technical expert who had the job of running the machines, without automatic processes having actually destroyed jobs without furnishing others to take their place.

While this is an extreme picture of the meaning of technological unemployment and the effects of automatic processes on consuming power, under the capitalist system, it is not the old folks, too, see them. I know you'll all enjoy looking at them.

"We seem to have a new crop of artists or cartoonists coming on in Kansas. Some of these pictures were drawn by youngsters who are not very old. Some of them had their names under their pictures, and in those cases I had the names printed right along with the pictures. On others I

had the names put on so all could see who drew the pictures.

"The first picture I got was the one from Ruth Dobson, who is 12 years old and who lives near Manhattan. Melba Dee Zimmerman lives at Belle Plaine and is 8 years old. Anna Stremel and Martha Stremel both live at Bison, and Anna is 11 and Martha 9 years old. Virgil Hauschild lives at Hays and is 7 years old. I'm much obliged to him because he is the only one who will let me smoke my pipe. Virgil's sister, Henrietta Hauschild, also lives at Hays and is older than Virgil, although I don't have the exact date on her age. You know how these young ladies are about such things.

Edward Frederickson is eleven years old and he lives at Allen, Kansas. Irene Cox lives at Waverly and is 13 years old. Evelyn Marquardt, who shows me with such a silky set



Here they are—some of them!

These pictures, drawn by juveniles show what you youngsters think Grandpa Gus looks like. One funny thing about it is that not one of the pictures made Grandpa Gus mad. Here is what he has to say about it:

"Well, I asked for it, and I sure got it. I found out what you youngsters think of me—or of my looks. To tell you the truth, I got such a kick out of looking at these pictures that I thought it wasn't fair not to let all the juveniles and Juniors and the old folks, too, see them. I know you'll all enjoy looking at them.

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duction of goods for sale at a profit can hardly stand up and continues a productive system when there is a lack of buying and consuming power. Mass production implies mass consumption. It is when we have the one without the other that we hear of famous surpluses, and want in the midst of abundance. Physical law challenges us to change our social order as we have changed our productive system.

Not only from the capital viewpoint, but from the labor viewpoint, we sense the sheer necessity, for change. A century ago special types of jobs resulting from machine tending divided workers into groups, which logically organized themselves into trade unions. The right to strike was the basic principle on which organized labor was founded in its effort to secure a living wage.

Just as machines gave rise to trade unionism, now advanced use of electric power and automatic processes threatens to destroy the foundations on which organized labor built—the right to strike. The fact must be faced that the right to strike is worthless to the unemployed. In turn, the unemployed are a constant threat to organized labor and to satisfactory wage scales. This is especially true when new processes decrease the demand for skill, endurance and intelligence on the part of workers.

Can you doubt that we are approaching a historic period in the class struggle. People must have the

means to live. Out of the conditions of today just comes an entirely new approach toward securing the necessities of life on the part of workers who must find a way to deal with progress. In the scheme of things, the farmers market, his buying power and his ability to own a farm are also at stake.

It looks as if we must provide security for all or there will be security for none. Not the will of people, but the physical law to which Chase refers, has brought us to a choice between whether we shall scuttle our civilization built on machines or whether the machines shall belong to and work for all of us.

We may find that the brotherhood of man, and the deals of democracy are the most practical things after all. Those blessed with special talents may have to answer Cain's question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

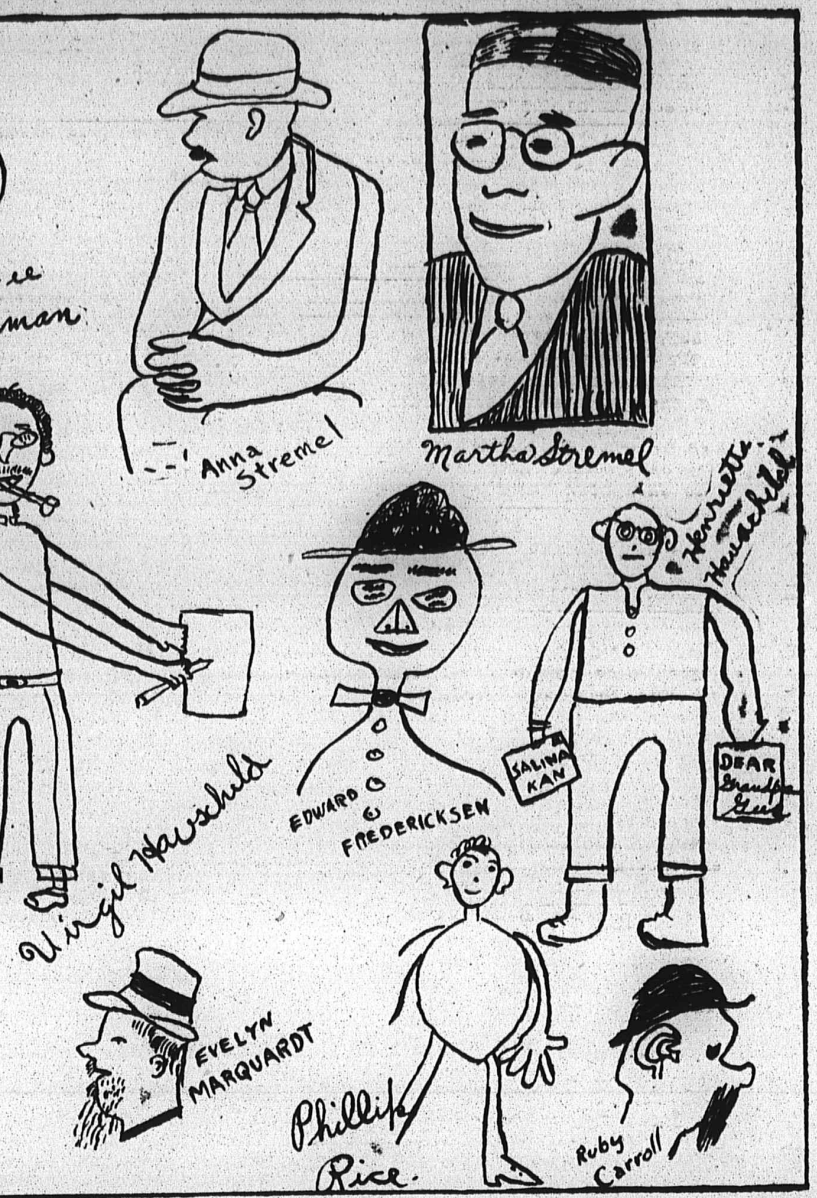
In the throbb and whirl of each new machine, Thinner is growing the veil between The visible world and the world unseen.

Oh, ho! For the age of the motored thing!

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

We want to hear from all you Juniors and Juveniles—and you Junior Leaders. Keep this page filled with letters and reports.

SOME IDEAS OF GRANDPA GUS



Here they are—some of them!

These pictures, drawn by juveniles show what you youngsters think Grandpa Gus looks like. One funny thing about it is that not one of the pictures made Grandpa Gus mad. Here is what he has to say about it:

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—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

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Of Interest to Women

SEAMAN'S PIE

Saute one small onion in two tablespoons butter a few minutes, then slowly add one and a half tablespoons flour and one cup milk, making a white sauce. Put alternate layers of salmon from a half pound can and mushrooms from a 4-ounce can in a buttered baking dish, and pour sauce over. Meanwhile four potatoes should be boiled, drained, mashed and seasoned with two tablespoons butter, four tablespoons hot milk and salt and pepper, and then piled lightly on top of the fish mixture. Bake in hot oven till brown. Serve six to eight.

BAKED LIMA BEANS

2 cups dried lima beans
8 cups water
2 teaspoons salt.
Wash beans, add water and soak 2 hours. Simmer until very tender. Add salt and cook 4 minutes. Drain and reserve stock.

Molasses Mixture
One-third cup brown sugar
One-half teaspoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon chopped onion
3 cups lima bean stock
Mix ingredients and pour over lima beans. Cover and bake 4 hours in lava (continued on page 4)



STREET FROCKS

8529. School or Play Frock. Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 1 7-8 yard of 35 inch fabric with 1-2 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

8532. Dress with Separate Jacket. Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 38 requires 6 1-2 yards of 39 inch material with 7-8 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

Order from Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

IF-

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

One More Member

THEN OUR 1935 MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED.

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

PAGE FOUR

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending August 30, 1935

CATTLE

S. M. Mitchell—Franklin Co Ks—5 str 888	10.50
Victor Palmquist—Cloud Co Ks—6 str 805	9.75
Edw. Leo Bauerli—Laf. Co Mo—16 str 844	9.75
J. L. Judsek—F. J. Co Mo—109	8.85
John Benton—Osgood Co Ks—19 str 248	8.75
C. W. Boone—Osgood Co Ks—21 str 1073	8.75
J. S. Smith—Johnson Co Ks—13 str 532	8.60
C. W. Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—22 str 1077	8.50
W. H. Wicke—Rawlins Co Ks—9 str 352	7.75
Jerome Thompson—Lyon Co Ks—6 str 569	7.35
W. B. Work—Rice Co Ks—9 str 693	7.25
Geo. Hurt—Clay Co Mo—14 str 865	7.00
W. W. Skinner—Ottawa Co Ks—23 str 803	6.75
Walters—Riley Co Ks—8 str—Riley Co Ks—8 str	6.75
Walter Ehlers—Riley Co Ks—8 str 820	6.75
W. H. Wicke—Rawlins Co Ks—7 str 365	6.75
W. S. Baker—Linn Co Mo—8 str 728	6.35
Arthur Barner—Pawnee, Okla—9 str 862	6.35
N. S. Samuels—Morris Co Ks—24 str 880	6.35
Ross Bros.—Jackson Co Mo—10 str 686	6.00
Overlander & G.—Longdale, Okla—20 str 494	6.00
Ben Art—Anderson Co Ks—6 str 638	6.00
W. H. Mills—Osgood Co Ks—9 str 543	6.00
Herman Poerner—Osgood Co Ks—10 str 468	5.75
R. A. Orton—Wabunsee Co Ks—15 str 644	5.00
J. R. Wilson—Johnson Co Ks—15 cows 1019	4.50
Lewis Bland—Cedar Co Mo—10 cows 1020	4.50
M. B. Graves—Rawlins Co Ks—9 cows 833	4.35
W. H. Wicke—Rawlins Co Ks—9 cows 833	4.35
Lewis Bland—Cedar Co Mo—8 cows 917	4.25
R. H. Garrison—Carroll Co Mo—11 cows 1101	4.15
L. E. Garrison—Johnson Co Ks—27 cows 992	4.00
T. E. Jasper—Wyandotte Co Ks—26 cows 872	3.85
R. E. Harrison—Franklin Co Ks—17 cows 811	3.55

SHEEP

A. H. Light—Woodson Co Ks—13 73	9.00
S. J. Gooch—Linn Co Mo—10 77	8.85
Geo. Cox—Linn Co Mo—10 81	8.85
Henry T. Jerome—Linn Co Mo—14 85	8.85
L. C. Cleveland—Mey. St. Clair Co Mo—14 75	8.75
Robert Sharp—Sullivan Co Mo—7 81	8.75
Fred J. Magerfleisch—Leavenworth Co Ks—19 97	8.75
E. H. Berry—Grundy Co Mo—40 68	8.65
L. A. Carson—Johnson Co Mo—9 70	8.65
Edwin Allen—Pettis Co Mo—10 82	8.65
Mrs. Lawrence Martin—Linn Co Ks—10 87	8.65
Mrs. Jas. Schubert—Barton Co Mo—17 72	8.65
F. L. Gooch—Linn Co Mo—8 72	8.50
L. M. Gibson—Lafayette Co Ks—14 80	8.50
J. M. Thurler—Linn Co Mo—8 96	8.50
Dan H. Combaw—Washington Co Ks—25 88	8.35
C. L. Douthett—Lafayette Co Mo—17 70	8.35
C. A. Pile—Grundy Co Mo—21 66	8.35
Leisure and Bickle—Grundy Co Mo—43 66	8.25
Alex. Woods—Cedar Co Mo—12 76	8.25
Gilbert Martinez—Geary Co Ks—9 86	8.25
Ira F. Collins—Franklin Co Ks—44 78	8.25
Fred Bingham—Linn Co Ks—6 83	8.25
M. S. Russell—Coffey Co Ks—8 67	8.00
Geo. Megli—Mitchell Co Ks—12 75	7.85
W. S. Briggs—Anderson Co Ks—10 73	7.50
Geo. Cox—Linn Co Mo—18 71	7.25
J. H. Downing—Henry Co Mo—8 65	6.75
Raymond Bryson—Osgood Co Ks—6 93	6.25
T. E. Eyster—Henry Co Mo—65 63	6.25
Raymond Bryson—Osgood Co Ks—27 61	6.10
E. H. Berry—Grundy Co Mo—10 63	6.00
Mrs. Jas. Schubert—Barton Co Mo—5 58	6.00
Leisure and Bickle—Grundy Co Mo—5 56	5.50
W. J. Cullum—Mitchell Co Ks—5 62	5.50

Leo F. Collins—Franklin Co Ks—12 59	5.50
Raymond Bryson—Osgood Co Ks—7 102	5.50
Erwin Minden—Osgood Co Ks—6 100	4.50
Raymond Bryson—Osgood Co Ks—6 100	4.50
W. T. Mann—Gove Co Ks—20 107	4.25
W. T. Mann—Gove Co Ks—6 110	3.00
Erwin Minden—Miami So Ks—5 86	1.25

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 lb. Avgs. Up	
C. J. Kaumans—Henry Co Mo—7 251	10.90
Chas. A. Groves—Cedar Co Mo—6 243	10.90
L. M. Laffin—Vernon Co Mo—5 230	10.85
R. A. Orton—Wabunsee Co Ks—9 243	10.85
Frank Elliot—Anderson Co Ks—12 285	10.85
A. M. Nissen—Nemaha Co Ks—30 301	10.65
M. L. Owens—Nemaha Co Ks—19 323	10.35
M. L. Owens—Nemaha Co Ks—31 339	10.25
Dr. Frank McVeigh—Anderson Co Ks—19 237	10.25
W. F. Casebeer—Grundy Co Mo—17 248	9.85

Light Butchers

170 to 230 lb. Avgs.	
Alfred Knehaus—Lafayette Co Mo—10 219	11.30
E. E. Jackson—Osgood Co Ks—9 203	11.25
G. S. Wilkin—Osgood Co Ks—17 213	11.25
Alfred Knehaus—Lafayette Co Mo—11 215	11.10
Chas. Mack—Grundy Co Mo—33 212	11.00
Fred Cox—Linn Co Ks—5 214	11.00
L. C. Cleveland—Mey. St. Clair Co Mo—12 223	10.90
Geo. Megli—Mitchell Co Ks—8 197	10.90
R. L. Donald—Anderson Co Ks—13 192	10.90
N. H. Hill—Grundy Co Mo—5 226	10.85
Schoenflin and Butell—Osgood Co Ks—26 222	10.85
Louis Sharp—Barton Co Mo—23 209	10.75
L. L. Wolf—Barton Co Mo—12 179	10.75
John Kerner—Lafayette Co Mo—23 180	10.75
H. M. Schoepflin—Osgood Co Ks—27 217	10.75
Louis Hageboeck—Henry Co Mo—6 213	10.75
H. R. Roland—Wash. Co Ks—11 209	10.75
Kate Tabler—Osgood Co Ks—12 183	10.75
W. S. Boehm—Johnson Co Ks—19 202	10.65
Albert Young—Coffey Co Ks—5 172	10.25
A. B. Edwards—Caldwell Co Ks—10 212	10.25
Herman Boeding—Nemaha Co Ks—10 220	10.20
W. H. Edwards—Coffey Co Ks—14 183	10.00
Arthur F. Johnson—Pottawatomie Ks—16 202	10.00
H. H. Hook—Lafayette Co Mo—5 216	10.00
L. D. Robinson—Miami Co Ks—22 168	10.00
Claud Wilson—Miami Co Ks—11 181	9.75
S. N. Kennedy—Grundy Co Mo—10 170	9.50
W. G. Weekly—Cooper Co Mo—8 205	9.50
Alta Vista S. A.—Wab. Co Ks—6 173	9.50
Harold Mooney—Linn Co Ks—12 182	9.25

SOWS

J. T. Strasser—Neosho Co Ks—19 348	9.75
Ed Malone—Pottawatomie Co Ks—4 272	9.75
Joe Boeckman—Marshall Co Ks—4 316	9.50
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—7 307	9.50
H. M. Norton—Linn Co Ks—4 290	9.25
W. S. Boehm—Johnson Co Ks—17 157	9.00
Dr. Frank McVeigh—Anderson Co Ks—3 310	9.00
J. F. Strasser—Neosho Co Ks—6 270	9.00
H. R. Roland—Washington Co Ks—6 353	8.95
M. L. Owens—Nemaha Co Ks—5 480	8.80
W. S. Boehm—Johnson Co Ks—5 430	8.50

Light Lights and Pigs

A. E. Jackson—Osgood Co Ks—22 167	10.60
Emma Co-Op Elev.—Lafayette Co Mo—12 166	10.60
Clinton S. A.—Henry Co Mo—20 168	10.35
G. H. Baker—Coffey Co Ks—13 163	10.00
J. F. Reed—Linn Co Ks—17 157	9.75
John Heckman—Saline Co Mo—168	9.75
M. H. McGinness—Lafayette Co Mo—14 150	9.50
Chester Remsburg—Allen Co Ks—9 165	9.35
Mrs. Minnie Hinderlieter—Miami Co Ks—5 110	9.00
Dwight Weinland—Thomas Co Ks—25 155	8.75
H. H. Hook—Lafayette Co Mo—5 140	8.50

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

WASHINGTON COUNTY
QUARTERLY MEETING
WAS GREAT SUCCESS

C. N. Rogers, Vice President National Farmers Union, and Senator John Frost, Kansas Farmers Union Leader, were Speakers.

FEATURE KINNEY POEMS

In reporting our Washington county quarterly meeting and annual Farmers Union picnic held August 27 at Social Dale park northwest of Hanover, I must say we were favored in all ways. It had been rainy and disagreeable for a week, although we were thankful for the fine rains. But the morning of the 27th was one of those beautiful sunny mornings accompanied with the atmosphere of approaching fall; and no one could resist the temptation it presented of going and meeting and being with those fine and loyal men, women and Juniors who would meet there to push cooperative. The Farmers Union ever further and further on, until our achievements have accomplished the purpose and principles of the National Farmers Union program.

Other work to be done was presented later in the day in a national and a state way by the speakers of the day, C. N. Rogers of Iowa, vice president of the National Farmers Union, and Senator John Frost of Marshall county, Mr. Frost replaced Floyd Lynn, state Farmers Union secretary who was unable to attend and who sent Senator Frost instead.

The business meeting was disposed of in the forenoon. Election of the delegate to the state meeting at Iowa was first considered. Dan Combaw was elected delegate and Ernest Benne was elected alternate. Our December meeting will be held at Washington. We had voted to put a general telephone call over lines of nearby towns inviting the people to meet with us in the afternoon, and I believe we were well rewarded for the work and expense of this action.

The meeting voted to instruct the state delegate to meet with the committee and recommend changing the present date of the state convention to the latter part of August. The principal reason for this, we believe, is that this will eventually be forced upon us as an increasing number of Junior members are constantly entering the Union. They will play an important part in our organization and the necessity of their help in our state convention will increase. The convention date as it is now would interfere with their school work.

The secretary distributed a copy of A. M. Kinney's poems, "Kansas Poems," to each Local secretary present as he was instructed to do in the June meeting. Locals are requested to see that a poem is read at each Local meeting. As you know, this book contains the poems composed by that fine old gentleman and state vice president we all know

so well—A. M. Kinney. We think this is a fine idea for all Locals.

Then we adjourned to enjoy one of those bounteous dinners mostly raised and processed on the farm and prepared by farm wives and daughters—and served cooperatively on a long table in one of the finest parks in northern Kansas and owned by the Martin Brothers. Brother Lynn, I am not telling you this just because you could not be with us. Anyway, how we all enjoyed the noon hour—but could not devour the surplus!

At one-thirty we again gathered at the pavilion, and President A. C. Hansen again called to order a meeting with attendance very gratifying. We were entertained for an hour by the 31 Junior members of Henryk and under the direction of Junior leader Mrs. Swoboda, who recruited and directed the 31 Juniors in Henryk. Let me say, I am not telling you this just because you could not be with us. Anyway, how we all enjoyed the noon hour—but could not devour the surplus!

Then we were entertained with solos and duets and other talent in the County Union.

The president now ably presented and introduced the national vice president C. N. Rogers, who spoke to us for an hour. As a national man he spoke on a national scale, emphasizing the importance and necessity of increasing membership, and the adherence to the National Farmers Union program. He also spoke of other important questions. His talk was appreciated and will be remembered. Senator Frost, speaking for state secretary Lynn, was now presented, and he spoke in a state way. We all appreciated the Senator's talk, and he was listened to intently.

After voting thanks to Spence Local, the committee on grounds, the Juniors for the program as well as all others helping, to Mr. Rogers and Senator Frost for their talks, to the Martin Brothers for their hospitality and use of the park and pavilion, we adjourned well repaid for the day.

The following resolution was adopted and ordered printed:

"That we respectfully ask State President Cal Ward in the selection of his committees at the state convention to place actual dirt farmers on such committees. Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this meeting; and that a copy be included in the report of this meeting to the Kansas Union Farmer."

Dan H. Combaw, Co. Sec.

ANDERSON COUNTY MEETING
POSTPONED TO SEPT. 14

The Anderson County Farmers Union picnic announced last week for Thursday, September 12 has been postponed until Saturday of the same week, September 14, according to word received from Francis R. Kelley, county secretary. Mr. Kelley writes: "We have decided to cancel the proposed picnic at Kincaid and to join with the Grange and Farm Bureau in a joint picnic at Garnett, Saturday, September 14. There will be a program and speaking in which all of the organizations will participate. The enemies of organized agriculture say that the farmers won't stick and that

the farm organizations fight each other. Every farmer in Anderson county who can should attend this picnic and help show our enemies that they are mistaken."

GREENWOOD CO. MEETING

The Greenwood County Farmers Union will hold the Third Quarterly meeting on Thursday, September 12, in Madison, Kansas, with an all-day meeting. All farmers are invited to attend.

There will be a basket dinner at noon. The meeting will be held in the Methodist church basement.

Chas. A. Roberts, Secy-Treas.

MARSHALL CO. MEETING
FOR BLUE RAPIDS 10TH

The regular quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Blue Rapids, Tuesday, September 10, commencing at 11 o'clock. All Locals please send delegates. Everyone is invited. Remember the basket dinner at noon.

A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be on hand with a message of interest to all.

O. W. Dam, Secretary.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

(continued from page 3)

slow oven. If beans seem too dry add more bean stock during baking.

STEAMED BROWN BREAD

(Serve warm or cold)

1 cup graham flour
1 cup flour
1 cup corn meal
2 teaspoons soda
1-2 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar
1-2 cup molasses
1-2 cups sour milk
Mix ingredients. Half fill greased molds. Cover tightly and steam in 3 hours. Two-thirds cup raisins can be added if desired. Buttermilk can replace sour milk in this recipe.

APRICOT SOUFFLE

Four cups apricots or the same amount of stewed dried apricots, 3 tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons flour, 1-3 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 4 eggs, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla.

Melt butter without discoloring. Add flour and stir until thoroughly blended and smooth. Slowly add milk, stirring constantly. Bring to the boiling point and pour on yolks of eggs beaten until thick and lemon colored with sugar, salt and vanilla. Cook. Beat whites of eggs until stiff and dry and fold in yolk mixture. Turn into a buttered baking dish lined with apricots drained from syrup and cut in quarters. Bake 40 minutes in a slow oven (325 degrees F.). Serve at once with apricot syrup and whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla or use vanilla ice cream in place of whipped cream.

CORN FRITTERS

Chop the contents of a 10 1-2 ounce

BIGGER LIVESTOCK
EXHIBITS AT FAIR
SEPTEMBER 14-20

Exhibits from Finest Purebred Herds in Country Indicated by Entry Lists of Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson

Livestock entry lists at the Kansas State Fair, which will be held from Sept. 14-20, include horses, cattle, sheep and swine from the finest purebred herds in the entire country. Strong competition will be offered for the awards. The lovers of good livestock will have a chance to see the best animals of all the breeds at Hutchinson this year.

The showing of Percheron horses by Kansas breeders will be an outstanding feature of the livestock show. The more prominent breeders of these popular draft horses exhibiting this year will be C. H. Paul Engler, Topeka; J. C. Robinson, Towanda; H. G. Eschelman, Sedgwick; and D. F. McAllister, Topeka.

John Siehl and Sons, breeders of Belgian horses at Gilman, Iowa, will exhibit 14 head of their Belgians at the State Fair.

In the beef cattle department, there will be an exceptionally fine showing of Shorthorn cattle. Among the Kansas exhibitors of this breed will be Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, John Regier and Sons, Whitewater, and E. C. Lacy and Sons, Miltonvale. Early entries from Shorthorn breeders in other states have been received from C. W. Caraway and Sons, De Leon, Texas and L. W. Thiemann, Concordia, Mo.

From the extreme northwest, the famous Congdon and Battles herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle of Yakima, Wash. has been entered. This herd is known for its quality all over the United States. Parish, district and regional show herds of the various dairy breeds from all sections of Kansas will be a feature of the State Fair dairy show. A show herd of 13 other states has been entered by Ira Romig and Sons of Topeka.

The swine and sheep departments of the Kansas State Fair will attract the best show animals from Kansas and from a number of other states.

The poultry show at the State Fair, which had a 50 per cent increase in the number of birds shown last year, is expected to be larger than ever this year. A total of 1180 birds of the different poultry breeds were shown last year.

County collective booth space for the State Fair has all been taken. Counties which have entered exhibits are: Franklin, Wyandotte, Douglas, Linn, Shawnee, Sumner, Stafford, Clay, Chase, Lyon, Kiowa, Comanche and Stevens.

Industrial exhibits of farm machinery, auto and manufacturers' products will be an exceptional worthwhile educational feature of the fair. With larger displays of the newest power farming equipment, the farm machinery will be a feature attraction. Tending to the convenience of the exhibitors and barbed wire will be shown throughout the fair.

can whole kernel Yellow Bantam corn or put them through a food chopper. Add two well-beaten eggs and one-fourth cup milk. Add two-thirds cup flour, one teaspoon salt and one-half teaspoon baking powder. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat or drippings in a skillet, and brown on both sides. Makes sixteen fritters.

COFFEE CAKE

2 cups flour
4 cups baking powder
One-fourth teaspoon salt
One-half cup sugar
4 tablespoons fat
1 egg
1 cup milk
Mix flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut in fat with knife. Add rest of ingredients, mixing lightly. Pour into greased shallow pan and cover with "topping." Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm with butter.

Topping

One-half cup brown sugar
4 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon cinnamon
One-third cup raisins
Mix ingredients and sprinkle over soft dough.

100
Per Cent
Locals

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

ANDERSON COUNTY—

Indian Creek, 2050.
Emerald, 2137.

ATCHISON COUNTY—

Cummins 1837.

BARTON COUNTY—

Odin, 233.

BROWN COUNTY—

Carson 1035.

CLAY COUNTY—

Millside 511.
Ross 1124.

COFFEY COUNTY—

Independent 2145.
Weigand, 2121.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—

Silver 481.
Monmouth 1714.
Ozark, 699.
Dumb Bell, 581.

CHASE COUNTY—

Sixty Six 1907.
Miller, 1929.

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Melrose 2059.
Stony 2066.

COWLEY COUNTY

Science Valley 1946.
Tisdale Busy Bee, 1986.

CLOUD COUNTY—

St. Joe 2182.

DICKINSON COUNTY—

Horton, 1065.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—

Eight Mile, 1211.

ELLISWORTH COUNTY—

Little Wolf 1378.
Franklin 1301.

GREENWOOD COUNTY—

Pleasant Valley 984.
Tritoli 1001.

GRAHAM COUNTY—

Morland Elevator 1822.
Gove County—
Hackberry 1392.

JOHNSON COUNTY—

Summit, 1574.
Lena Valley, 1538.

JOHNSON COUNTY—

South Verdigris, 1495.
Johnson County—
Summerfield 1355.

LYON COUNTY—

Admiral 1255.

LOGAN COUNTY—

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MITCHELL COUNTY—