



# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



VOLUME XXVI

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1933

NUMBER 2

## Membership Drive To Open Next Week

Four Meetings in State to be Attended by Farmers Union Leaders and Officials All Over State of Kansas

### URGE VOLUNTEERS ATTEND

Purpose is to Plan Intensive Drive in Counties as Soon as Forces Can Organize; Ricker to be in Meetings

Four meetings next week will open the 1933 fall drive for Farmers Union members in Kansas. These meetings will be held in Kansas City, Tuesday; Topeka, Wednesday; Salina, Thursday; and Wakeeney, Friday. The Kansas City meeting will be held in the Aladdin Hotel, at 1 p. m. and will be attended by the heads of the various Farmers Union activities of state-wide character, and by as many other Farmers Union leaders as can attend.

The Wednesday meeting will be in the Jayhawk hotel in Topeka. A forenoon session will be called at 10 o'clock and an afternoon session will also be held. The Farmers Union offices in Salina will be the meeting place in Salina on Thursday forenoon and afternoon. It is expected the Friday meeting will take place in the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery building at Wakeeney.

These four meetings are called for the purpose of marshalling our state forces. They are called at different points in order that as many as possible may drive in or come in on the train to attend them. Just a little sacrifice is going to be asked of the volunteers who attend these meetings—they are going to be asked to pay their own expenses. County organizations or locals may pay the expenses of representatives if it can be so arranged.

It will be impossible for the state office to send out special letters to all who should attend, so it is to be borne in mind that these meetings are not invitation affairs. Every good Farmers Union member who wishes to help plan an effective campaign for members is more than welcome. In fact, members are urged to attend at least one of these meetings if possible. They are asked to select the meeting which is best suited for them according to time and place, and be present.

In addition to the Kansas officials and leaders, A. W. Ricker, editor of the Farmers Union Herald of St. Paul, will be present. Mr. Ricker will tell of their membership plans in the northern states, and will give Kansas leaders the benefit of his experience and the experience of his associates in putting on a similar drive in the northern Farmers Union states.

Briefly, the Kansas plan, as now formulated, calls for a number of volunteer Kansas Farmers Union workers to take certain counties, working in pairs, and holding two meetings in each day in each county. No definite time limit has yet been set, but that is one of the matters which will be discussed in next week's meetings.

The plan calls, further, for the counties and communities to be ready to cooperate, and to get as many farmers out to the meetings as possible when the time comes for meetings to be held in their counties.

Further details will be announced after the meetings next week. In the meantime, members are urged to help in every way possible to make this drive a success.

## No Padding For A. A. A.

Wheat officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have announced steps intended to prevent "padding" of past production records of farmers in applying for allotments. Other decisions announced would prevent farmers who own more than one farm from reducing production on one and increasing it on another. Reduction is asked to the extent which applies to farmers having both irrigated and non-irrigated wheat land was also made.

M. L. Wilson, chief of the wheat section, has stated that county wheat production control associations will be asked to compile production records of all farmers, both contracting and non-contracting, in heavy wheat producing counties where 60 percent or more of the growers or the county production is represented by applications for contracts. Totals for contracting and non-contracting farmers will be checked in Washington, D. C., before adjustment payments are made. The action prevents contracting farmers from padding records, and thus claiming some of the production of the farmers who stay out of the plan.

In regions where wheat production is scattered and less than 60 percent

of the county production or producers are represented in applications, county associations need not check this non-contracting acreage, Mr. Wilson said. Producers owning more than one farm may contract to reduce acreage on any one if they wish, but they must agree not to plant more than the average past acreage, or the 1933 acreage in wheat on their other farms, wheat officials announced.

The wheat regulations permit farmers who regularly summer fallow their land to use a four-year base period in order to get a more representative allotment. Farmers who have both dry and irrigated land have requested, in some cases, the five-year average on the irrigated land. Where farmers have both irrigated and non-irrigated land on one farm, they may sign two contracts, one for each type, using the four-year base period for the summer-fallowed land, and the five-year period for the irrigated.

The Administration announced that counties which have asked will be permitted to use five-year records upon which to base their allotments, rather than submitting three-year records for adjusting to the five-year county average.

## POINTS TO WEAK SPOTS FOUND IN U. S. CONSTITUTION

John Simpson Says Too Difficult for People to Express Desires in Form of Law under Present Form of Government

### F. U. PROGRAM

Says Farmers Union Never Quits and Has Never Retreated from Position Taken; More of Talk in Next Week's Paper

In his regular monthly radio address over the NBC nation-wide hook-up, John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union on Saturday noon, August 26, reviewed certain parts of the constitution of the United States, and told of history which influenced the writing of the constitution. He contends that the preamble is the only part of the constitution of the United States which is democratic. "The facts are," he said, "that after the sections containing the preamble the remainder of the Constitution as prepared by the delegates was so constructed as to check and hinder democracy in this nation. Later in this discussion I shall show that an overwhelming majority of the delegates to the Federal Constitutional Convention did not believe in a democracy."

He then goes ahead to show that it is too difficult for the people to express their desires into law under the Constitution. He points out that enough people may want a law that they will elect enough congressmen in the lower house to pass the law. Then the Senate kills the law. Later, in both houses we may have the right people elected and the desired law will pass both houses, but the President may veto it. Later a President may get in who favors the bill, and who will sign it after both houses have passed it, but "we will say this bill interferes with our big international bankers of Wall Street. They employ about twenty big corporation lawyers and bring suit in the Federal courts alleging the law just passed is unconstitutional." Five of the members of the Supreme Court are convinced that the corporation lawyers are right. Four believe the law is constitutional, but the law is lost. Mr. Simpson points out that for the first fifty years after the adoption of the Constitution, no court ever exercised such authority.

The next step, says Mr. Simpson, if the people are to have their desires put into a law is to secure a constitutional amendment. Mr. Simpson declared that this supposed case is almost paralleled by a real case involving the adoption of a

(continued on page 3)

### WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Capper Publication Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following: August 31, Floyd H. Lynn, September 7, F. U. Stock Commission Co. September 14, F. U. Cooperative Creamery. September 21, Farmers Union Royalty Company. These programs begin at 7:30 o'clock each Thursday evening.

## FARMERS RUSHING PIGS TO MARKET TO COLLECT BONUS

Flood of Pigs on Kansas City Stock Yards Last Week Made Short Moratorium Necessary, Now to Get Permits to Ship

### UNION FIRM IS BUSY

Handling Many of the Pigs and Sows Coming Under Government Premium Provisions; Beware of Private Buyers

The announcement has been made that farmers having pigs and piglets sows to ship to market to collect government buyers in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, should write to their commission firm and receive a permit to bring the pigs and sows to market. This action became necessary because of the extremely large numbers of pigs which flooded the markets as soon as the government started paying the premiums. In fact, it became necessary for the government to declare a moratorium for a few days in the buying of these pigs and sows on most markets. The moratorium, however, on the Kansas City yards, was lifted Tuesday.

More than 100,000 head of pigs arrived at Kansas City on the first three days of last week during which the bonus was in effect, which was Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Approximately 10,000 arrived Wednesday, 40,000 on Thursday and 50,000 on Friday.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., which exists for the purpose of serving farmers, has handled a great many of these pigs and sows coming under government bonus provisions. It is glad to continue this service, in addition to its regular, every-day service to shippers of all kinds of live stock. In order to continue the shipping of these pigs and sows on which the government is paying premiums and to continue it in an orderly manner, farmers contemplating shipping them are requested to write in to the Farmers Union

(continued on page 4)

## FARMERS NATIONAL ASKS FULL-PARITY PRICES ON WHEAT

Resolutions Adopted at Recent Annual Meeting Endorse Cooperative Marketing, and Make Recommendations to Government

### HIT AT SPECULATORS

Recommend Government Supervision of Grain Exchanges to Eliminate Wild Speculation; Urge Pool in Northwest

In a set of strong resolutions adopted at the fourth annual meeting of stockholders of Farmers National Grain Corporation, in Chicago, August 22, 1933, that great cooperative went on record for increased allotment payments sufficient to insure the wheat grower of an actual parity price for his product, the increase in such payments to be reflected in the second payment which is scheduled for next spring. It also demands the government regulation and supervision of grain exchanges in such manner that the element of wild speculation will be eliminated. Other recommendations of great interest and importance are included in the resolutions, which are published below:

Resolution No. 1  
With a mutual understanding and grain marketing organizations, representing 250,000 growers and operating in every grain producing state in the nation, undertook and completed the huge task of organizing Farmers National Grain Corporation. Constructed to serve the marketing needs of all grain producers, our organization is centralizing selling to meet centralized buying. It is giving growers an opportunity to gain title to the machinery necessary to the distribution of grain hoping to gain title to it. Through Farmers National growers are meeting and matching the grand-scale organization of other businesses with one of their own.

This was a culmination of more than 50 years of effort by farmers to form a cooperative agency that completes the cycle of marketing. It is owned and operated by farmers for the express purpose of creating an ordered, dependable merchandising system that reflects back to them the full market value of their grain.

By bringing to marketing the benefits in the cooperative movement through Farmers National all grain producers, members and non-members alike, have benefited greatly. Organized farmers for the first time now own and operate their own marketing machinery and control the distribution of their grain. They exercise a bargaining power which un-

(continued on page 4)

## A Timely Comment On World Conference Of Wheat Producers

A. W. Ricker of Farmers Union Herald Explains Why Conference Was Called, and the Position America in this Question

### NOT UP TO PARITY

The following article by A. W. Ricker, editor of the Farmers Union Herald, published in St. Paul, Minn., is interesting, timely and illuminating. We recommend that our readers give it careful study and consideration.

### THE WORLD WHEAT CONFERENCE

By A. W. Ricker, Editor, Farmers Union Herald

What was agreed to by the world wheat conference may look simple and easy to understand, but it is not. The purpose of the conference was to induce European nations to lower wheat tariff walls and stop the farmers of these countries from expanding the area sown to wheat.

Second, to induce Canada, Australia, Argentina, and Danube Valley nations of Europe to join the United States in a wheat reduction program. Third, to induce the wheat exporting nations, including Russia, to adopt an export quota agreement so that all of them could have some of the export market.

Europe has vastly increased its production of wheat. By tariffs and quotas, the farmers of Germany, Italy, France and other countries, enjoy price advantages which encourages them to plant every available acre to wheat.

Take France for example, which is considerably less in size than the state of Texas. The wheat crop of France this year is estimated now, since harvest, at 330,000,000 bushels. France, including mountains, cities, forests, vineyards, orchards and swamps, contains in round figures 135,000,000 acres of land (Montana has 93,000,000 acres).

Of France's acres of land, 41,000,000 are forests, vineyards, orchards, mountains or land otherwise uncultivable. Twenty-seven million acres are in permanent pastures and meadows. This leaves 67,000,000 acres for gardens and grain.

Farmers in France, like all other farmers, will grow wheat, corn, soybeans, etc., and have turned out 330,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, which quantity is in excess of domestic needs.

The crop in Italy is 315,000,000. It is estimated that in California, land, which is less than Montana, and not much more than Missouri or Minnesota.

Germany produced 188,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. Germany also produced a bumper rye crop, and rye in Germany has around 75,000,000 acres of agricultural land, or not much more than North Dakota or Kansas.

Germany, Italy and France have by tariff and quotas, shut out imported wheat, fixed domestic prices at twice States, and thus stimulated wheat production to a degree where their people are fed on bread from their own domestic production.

These nations are protecting their own farmers and must have made their own wheat growers fairly comfortable.

The farmers of the nations named and those of other nations do not propose to let in a flood of cheap wheat produced by the less fortunate farmers of Canada, the United States, Australia, the Argentine and other export countries.

With the above for a background, you will now be able to understand what was the problem considered at the London wheat conference and what was done.

First, the importing countries agreed to lower tariff walls and stop stimulating production of wheat when the

(continued on page 4)

## BE LOYAL TO OUR FARMERS UNION IS REX LEAR'S APPEAL

Speaking in Behalf of Kansas Farmers Union, He Pleads for Farmers Not to Forget that They Will Always Need Their Organization

### ARE MAKING HEADWAY

Have Hammered at Doors of Congress Until Farmers' Needs have Been Recognized, and Attempts Made at Substantial Relief

In a forceful Farmers Union address, over WIBW, Topeka broadcast station, Thursday evening, August 24, Rex Lear of Salina, appealed eloquently for Farmers Union members and former members to stick by their own militant organization during these days of attempts to get back to prosperity. Mr. Lear spoke in behalf of the Kansas Farmers Union. He is Kansas state manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. His message was as follows:

We speak to you tonight through the courtesy of this station and because of the desire of the Capper Publications to give the farm organizations of this state an opportunity to present their views, their hopes and their aspirations.

As a member of the Farmers Union I naturally consider it the best farm organization. I say so because I think it can be proven so. I would not speak disparagingly of any farm organization. They are engaged jointly with us in a great cause.

This Educational and Cooperative Union of farmers through its Local, County, State and National Unions represents the most militant, powerful and influential body of organized farmers in the United States. It embraces in its membership farmers and farm women from all sections of the great nation and stands today as the outstanding example of cooperative effort.

There are many farmers even among the members of the Farmers Union who do not realize the accomplishments of their own organization; the power, the character of its activities. The fact that the Farmers Union has held the attention and support of an ever increasing number of farmers for over a quarter of a century is proof that it possesses merit of high order.

Organized by a small group of farmers in a little country school house in Texas, the organization has spread until today, back of national, state and county organizations are over 20,000 dues paying locals, each local with from five to over two hundred dues paying members. Women members do not pay dues except where they carry on as heads of families).

In the rural school houses which dot the prairies, the hillside and valleys of this nation, there gather each night of the year, some of the best of the National character of the Farmers Union, serious, sincere, hopeful men and women of the farms, guided hither by the torchlight of truth and justice, for deliberation and action.

Girded with the armor of "Right" protecting and defending the farmers on the land, and the common people, who must earn their bread by honest toil, this organization has led the battle to gain economic justice for farmers by insisting on and working for Cost of Production for farm products.

The Farmers Union is a class organization, farmers only. It neither asks or receives any government aid; its educational work is all financed by the farmers themselves out of the membership dues, which are so divided

(continued on page 2)

# Volunteers

are wanted and badly needed for Farmers Union membership work, in a campaign which will be put on in a very short time.

The Kansas Farmers Union will have to look to the leaders who are willing to give some of their time to this work. This, of course, will include the leaders of state-wide, county-wide and local Farmers Union business and marketing enterprises, as well as individuals who have a vision of the importance of this great militant farmers' organization.

Four meetings of leaders will be held next week in different parts of the state. If possible, attend at least one of them. They will be held as follows:

Tuesday, Kansas City  
Wednesday, Topeka

Thursday, Salina  
Friday, Wakeeney

To County organizations, business organizations and Locals: Arrange to send some representatives to these meetings.

Definite plans for an intensive campaign will be laid at these meetings. We will have the benefit of counsel with A. W. Ricker, Editor of the Farmers Union Herald, and one of the foremost organizers in the entire Farmers Union.

THERE'S A REAL NEED FOR THIS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN—HELP MAKE IT A GOOD ONE

THERE'S A REAL NEED FOR A BIGGER AND BETTER FARMERS UNION IN KANSAS

The one we have has done much good; but our job is so big and important to farmers that we need thousands more members.

WILLINGLY DO YOUR PART

## Wallace Views Hog Situation

Before the emergency hog marketing program, now in effect, was put into operation, Secretary Henry A. Wallace of the Department of Agriculture addressed a large assemblage of farmers from all over the corn belt in the "Court of States" in the Century of Progress, during "Farm Week." His address was delivered on August 18, and is interesting and enlightening, since it shows some of the circumstances leading up to the declaration of the new hog production program which involves the purchase, by the government, of pigs and piggy sows.

Secretary Wallace outlined the "new deal" in simple, forceful language. Briefly, the new plan, as he discussed it, contemplates:

1. Five million hogs to be purchased by the Federal government by "specified processors" for the department of agriculture, the meat to be distributed by the federal emergency relief to the unemployed.

2. The payment of \$6 to \$9.50 per hundred pounds for 4,000,000 hogs, between 25 and 100 pounds, the current market price plus a \$4 bonus for 1,000,000 sows soon to farrow, weighing a minimum of 275 pounds.

3. Levy of a processing tax on hogs and hog products, sufficient to meet the cost of the program, estimated at \$55,000,000.

4. A corn and hog program to follow, calling for the leasing of 20,000,000 acres, formerly planted to corn which is to lie fallow to insure a substantial increase in corn prices.

"The short-time immediate plan which I am announcing here," Secretary

Wallace declared, "did not originate with the Department of Agriculture. It arose from the grass roots."

"There are some things about it that we do not like but we are putting it into effect because we have not been able to think of anything as good. Hogs have been selling all summer for about one-half their fair exchange value or less than almost any other commodity. Farmers, packers and commission men have all agreed to stand behind the program."

"Unless this emergency program to reduce hog tonnage is followed immediately by a definite program that calls for a substantial reduction in corn acreage and production in 1934, I for one could not accept it. The after-effects, otherwise, would be disastrous to hog prices during the 1934-35 season and for some time thereafter."

"An artificial increase in hog prices, unless accompanied by a substantial advance in corn prices, would probably lead to an expansion in the 1934 pig crop."

The nation's agricultural chief pointed out that the problem is one that the farmer must solve for himself by utmost cooperation with the administrators of the agricultural adjustment act. The program, he urged, if it is to be successful must go into effect at once, the details to be announced within a few days so that the goal is reached by October 1. "The necessity for haste will be understood by the people of the corn belt," Secretary Wallace continued. (continued on page 5)



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918.

Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00.

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and all copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1933

### BOOST THE FARMERS UNION FOR WHAT IT REALLY IS

Announcement is made in this issue of four meetings which will be the opening guns of the fall membership campaign for Farmers Union members in Kansas. This coming campaign will, of course, either be a success or a failure. No one wants it to be a failure, except, of course, those interests who get along best when farmers are unorganized and unable to make any demands for themselves. Nearly every farmer in the state will want it to be a big success. Hundreds of good Kansas people who are listed as business men, professional men, and others will want it to succeed, for they know it should succeed.

From all over the state, we are receiving reports which indicate a growing interest in the Farmers Union. These reports are most gratifying. They tell of big meetings with large attendance, on occasions of local and county Farmers Union meetings. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has held a number of meetings in the state, and at every one of them, large numbers of farmers, and a considerable number of business men, turned out. Others, from outside Kansas, have been here and have held meetings where thousands attended.

All this goes to show that farmers are in the frame of mind to give heed to the call to organize and protect their rights, and further their interests. Appreciation of work already done is apparent at all the meetings. Expectation of more work to be done is also apparent. It is evident that farmers are wide awake to the fact that what has been accomplished has been brought about because of organization—because a militant farm organization—the Farmers Union—has been on the job. It is also quite evident that farmers now realize, more than ever before, perhaps, that what is to be accomplished in the future depends on how well farmers get together and stick together in this organization which gets out and puts up a winning fight.

No matter how receptive farmers may be to the Farmers Union membership campaign, however, its success will depend entirely upon good old fashioned work, how much of it is done, and how readily we do it.

### Will Need Volunteers

A number of recognized leaders are going to volunteer to do a lot of this work. These leaders will include a lot of county and local officers, men and women who do not hold offices but who can be depended on for work. Leaders in local and state-wide Farmers Union cooperative business and

marketing enterprises, and state officers. No one is excluded, and it is not likely that any of you will receive letters urging you to join in with the leaders. That would be impossible, so your organization is depending on you making a start yourselves, joining this campaign, and boosting the stock of the Kansas Farmers Union.

The first meetings, as announced elsewhere in this issue, will be meetings where the plan of campaign is worked out, and where assignments will be made. It will be disappointing, indeed, if there are not enough volunteers come to these meetings to supply teams of two each to visit and work with the various counties and locals. The work will be arranged in such a way that no one will be put to any appreciable expense. No one from the east end of the state will be assigned to work in the west end, for instance. Recognized state leaders will be placed in different sections of the state, however.

### Some Excuses

When these teams go out, they must prepare to hear some astounding reasons why some farmers hold back and fail to pay their dues. Not many farmers are going to give these reasons, but it is to be expected that some of them will. At some points, membership workers are going to hear this: "I didn't get any cash dividend from our Farmers Union because this year, so I don't see why I should pay up."

Let us analyze that statement. In the first place, it is to be expected that this man is going to take his business elsewhere. He will, therefore, take his business to some man or firm who does not even claim to be in business except for the purpose of making every cent he can. This other man or firm certainly will not pay the farmer a cash dividend. Why, then, does he have a claim on the business?

This has been a hard year. Perhaps not one business out of a thousand has paid any kind of a dividend, to its promoters, stockholders, owners, investors or any one else. Why, then, expect and practically demand a cooperative, selling at the smallest margins possible, to pay back a dividend?

A man who deserts his cooperative in such times as this is doing everything he can to kill it "dead as a door nail." Now is the very time when he should stick by it for all he is worth. Certainly, he should want his own business—and a cooperative is his own business—to grow and prosper over a period of time. How in the name of common sense can he expect it to prosper or to live if its support is withdrawn?

A man who refuses to support his cooperative, or the Farmers Union, simply because he did not get more

out of it than he put in in this one year, shows that he does not realize what the benefits of organization really are. He will wake up sometime to the fact that the cash dividends which he receives are the smallest benefits he can receive from his organization. He will find out that the fact that he has an organization, as other folks in other walks of life have, which represents him before the government, before the law making bodies of the land, which presents a united front to cope with all adverse forces, which does all that is done to elevate farming to the level of other occupations, is worth more to him than all the cash dividends he could ever expect to get.

And how he can expect this organization to go ahead and represent him, work for him and his class, without the united support of farmers themselves, is and always will be a mystery.

### Recognize the Real Program

He certainly cannot expect the Farmers Union to do him much good if he is unwilling to support it. The United States virtually guarantees a citizen freedom and the pursuit of happiness. Should a citizen, then, withdraw his allegiance to the United States whenever he becomes unhappy? No. He sticks with this country because he knows that it is right and that in the long run, the purposes will be accomplished.

By the same token, a farmer must learn to stick with the Farmers Union through thick and thin, because he knows it is right, and that in the long run its purposes will be accomplished.

So when the opportunity presents itself for any of us to help in this campaign for new and renewed memberships, the least we can do is to cooperate with all our energy. Keep that thought in mind. If this comes to the attention of a farmer who is not a member, may he see the light and get in step with an organization which is working for him, not only from year to year, but through a long time program; an organization which does more than to try to pay back patronage dividends, and which tries to put farmers up to the plane of living which they deserve.

### PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

### EVERYBODY INTERESTED IN NEW DEAL

President Roosevelt has now been at the helm about six months. At the time of his inauguration he promised the country a new deal. He qualified this statement somewhat by saying that many of the attempts in an effort to bring the whole country out of the mess it found itself in would be experimental in character. He indicated that he was willing to tread the untrod path in the hope that by applying some of these experiments we would arrive at a national program, and that even though it might seem revolutionary in character, it would start us toward better times.

From the very start of the Roosevelt administration the President seemed to have his eyes fixed on at least two great objectives. He could see a depleted agriculture, and agriculture, of course, is the greatest of all our industries. He could also see the great army of the unemployed growing. Confidence in government was on the downward trend. He realized that any government which is to stand the shock of a world wide depression must first secure the confidence of the people who make up that government. Confidence is built on hope, and the hope of America was that we must face about in a national program which had as its objective that which would contribute to the well being of the multiplied millions of our people.

### Two Great Programs—Agriculture and Industry

Laws were passed in the last session of Congress, which if thrown into action meant a complete change in the operation of all industries, including agriculture. Evidently it was the purpose of President Roosevelt that if national prosperity was to be achieved farmers, workers and everybody else must come up together. As a starting point agriculture must be revived; purchasing power must come to the farmer. The farmer, in turn, would spend his money for manufactured goods of every type and character. This, of course, would mean that factories would have to turn out more goods and that these goods, through the natural channels of distribution, would benefit every business institution all along the line. In this great forward growing program the armies of unemployed would gradually find jobs with business and industry.

### Farm Organizations Take a Hand

The farmers through their leadership, perhaps as never before, were on the job. They forgot partisan poli-

tics and said from this time on they would think more in terms of human interest. The whole world, because of world wide disturbed conditions for the past several years had been going through a period of evolution. After the war, and when foreign nations no longer could secure large loans from the United States government, they sought to be more self sustaining. As far as agriculture is concerned they increased their production of farm commodities and the net result has been that as much as we would like we have no substantial place to go with our farm surplus. That being true, it was up to the farmers, through their organizations, to work out a program which would result in production control, at least temporarily.

After studying the whole economic condition of our country the writer is of the profound opinion that it will be many years, possibly never, before we can hope to have world markets for our surplus. The Agricultural Adjustment Act which was passed by our last Congress was the base from which to start. This act said "The farmer shall have a parity price for these major products."

In other words, some artificial device had to be invented whereby the farmer would receive the difference between what he received at the local market and what he ought to receive, to get a parity price. This parity price means a farm commodity price level which causes the farmer to enjoy the same conveniences, privileges and standard of living as any other group or class. It means that the farmers shall be in a position where we can enjoy the standard of living that we have a right to enjoy, instead of deteriorating and going back to peasantries, servitude and slavery. It means that we can still enjoy higher education and the "happiness that comes from the use of well equipped homes with modern conveniences, automobiles, good roads, radios and the many new things that have come into being during the past twenty years.

### Plans for Influencing Price Levels

Upward

Kansas farmers have their income principally from grain, livestock and livestock products. We grow on an average one-fifth of all the wheat produced in the United States. Therefore we must not forget the wheat farmer. The allotment plan is a plan adopted and approved. We are moving heaven and earth that Kansas wheat farmers may begin to get their cash benefits by September 15th.

The writer is a member of the National Wheat Advisory Board, and is Special Wheat Administrator for the winter wheat states. A conference of this Board was held in Chicago last week. On this Committee with the writer are William Settle, President of Indiana Farm Bureau; Walter Matlock, Former Governor of North Dakota; and Mr. Shumway, from the Pacific Northwest. All these men are farmer-minded and cooperatively minded. We met with Doctor George Farrell, of Washington. Dr. Farrell is assuming many of the duties of M. L. Wilson, National Wheat Production Administrator.

At our conference we determined to open up with both barrels. We felt that the farmers of Kansas and the wheat states were frozen to death with details. The Washington representative assured us that we would stick more closely to the basic principle of the allotment plan, which means that most of the problems arising within a county will be settled by the wheat signers of the county itself.

The next big step to be taken in this program is for wheat farmers to sign their applications and get them in at once. This does not tie any farmer. If he can't qualify and if he doesn't want to sign the contract later on he doesn't have to. These farmer agreements are being signed by the tens of thousands today. County permanent organizations are being set up. These applications will be worked over. Each farmer's name, with his acreage and production, will be advertised in local papers, and when a county has most of its contracts completed they will receive a re-check and approval by men authorized from Washington. These contracts then will be bunched together, fired to Washington, and Washington assures us that in four days from the time the contracts arrive there, the checks will be bunched together, placed in the mails and sent to the county committee.

The county committee then will give the checks to whom they belong. In the case of tenant and landlord owner, the checks will be made out jointly and these checks are not to be attached by any creditor. The aim is that the check itself shall go to the farmer direct. Therefore, the county which sets its house in order first will get its money first. This, in brief, is the procedure.

A lot of discussion has arisen on whether the farmers will take the individual or county average. It has been definitely decided that any

farmer who can satisfy the county committee with factual evidence can come in on the individual basis, and after all growers who prefer have taken their individual averages, then the balance will be required to take what is left of the county allocation based upon the average of what is left.

The Department of Agriculture, through Secretary Wallace, has definitely announced that farmers will be required to reduce fifteen per cent. We already have reports that some counties are signing up as much as ninety-eight per cent. All wheat farmers who can qualify should get in back of this program. Those who participate will soon receive insignias, and a placard to be posted at some conspicuous place on the farm. We farmers don't propose that the business people with the "blue eagle" should get ahead of us.

### Hog Program is Going Forward

The Department of Agriculture is putting the hog program into action. Pigs and sows are going to market by the tens of thousands and the farmers are receiving a special cash benefit. Secretary Wallace has indicated that we are likely entering into a long time program in the evolution of American agriculture. All of these pigs and sows coming to market are just a forerunner of what will be done. It is anticipated to take out of production next spring literally millions of acres of corn land. All of this is a part of the new deal.

### The NRA

The NRA program is fast taking shape. Multitudes of problems are confronted in this program, but ninety-five per cent of the business men are trying to cooperate and will cooperate. There will be some inequalities, as can naturally be expected, but the temporary shock that comes from such a program will not defeat the purpose of the plan if everyone plays square. Price commodity levels of everything that our people have to buy are advancing too rapidly; in fact, tremendously more rapidly than purchasing power is coming into the hands of the consuming public. The manipulators, grafters and racketeers in big business must be brought to task. The writer believes that President Roosevelt, through the voice of General Johnson, and backed up by the support of the American people, will look after this. Wide fluctuations in prices of stocks, commodities, etc., are unnecessary and should be avoided. Perhaps the most difficult task of all is to keep the gnat-like interests which are backed by great amounts of capital, lined up rightly in this recovery program.

### Only One Way Out for the Farmers

Farmers must quit dilly-dallying about petty things. It is absolutely clear to all farm leaders that if the farmers of the country are to be safe-guarded they must back up their own organizations. We are appealing at this time to farmers to get into the Farmers Union en masse. If you will stay by your organization, your organization will stay by you. The Kansas Farmers Union plans to consummate a real membership drive by the time of our state convention, which is the last week in October. Get ready to get in the fight, and cooperate in getting this big job done in a big way.

### SIGN ALLOTMENT CONTRACTS

By A. W. Ricker, Editor Farmers Union Herald

Latest statistics on the world wheat situation gathered by the Department of Agriculture place the available supply of wheat produced by the nations which export at 918,000,000 bushels. The requirements of nations which import are placed at 1,620,000,000, leaving an unneeded and unsalable surplus of 354,000,000 bushels. The Department estimates the 1933 wheat crop in the United States at 500,000,000 bushels and the carry-over of old wheat from last year at 350,000,000 bushels, making a total supply in the United States of 850,000,000. Our domestic needs for flour, feed and seed do not exceed 650,000,000 bushels, so making the most liberal allowances we will have a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels to carry over the crop year of 1934.

So you see, a part of that world wheat surplus despite the short 1933 crop is right here in the United States. The purpose of the allotment plan is to bring our wheat production down to somewhere near our domestic needs so that we may establish a domestic price for wheat.

The only legitimate basis for wheat prices in the United States so long as we produce a surplus beyond our own domestic consumption, is the price at Liverpool less freight. In June of this year that price was about 50 cents per bushel. On that basis the organized wheat growers asked the Government for a 60 cent bonus. We would have obtained the 60 cent bonus had not the grain exchanges started a price boom.

The price boom collapsed finally because there was no basis in fact for the speculative price levels of July and other than the imagination of the sucker speculators, who have now lost their money. The purpose of the allotment plan is to bring our production down to our domestic wheat needs and thus establish an American price for wheat just as the farmers of France have a French price and the Germans have a German price.

Both of these nations have wheat prices far above the world price, because they do not export wheat, but solution of our wheat problem is to bring our production down to our own needs and then establish a price for wheat in the United States which will equal cost of production.

Wheat growers should not get their minds off the main purpose of the allotment plan, which is to reduce acreage, hence reduce production and thus secure a living farm price for wheat.

If we make this sign-up a success and thus support the Government program, we will be in position to unite in a nation-wide wheat-growers demand for an increase in the bonus.

The Government has pledged parity price. If cash wheat goes down to the world level, the bonus must go up in order to give parity price. The best thing that could happen for all wheat growers in the United States would be a drop in domestic wheat prices to the world level, because this would necessitate an increase in the bonus to 60 cents per bushel. That will benefit all wheat growers and especially those growers who harvested no crop this year.

Sign the allotment contracts. That is the first goal in the program to get permanent prices for wheat and on a level which will enable the wheat growers to pay debts and live.

### BE LOYAL TO OUR FARMERS UNION IS REX LEAR'S APPEAL

(continued from page 1)

ed that each unit of the organization receives its proportion. The declaration of purpose today is the same as stated thirty years ago, namely—"To bring farming up to the standard of other industries and business activities."

In its effort to do this the Farmers Union has never asked or expected outside aid. A building that need props is sure to fall. The Farmers Union learned early in the game that the mere fact of being organized was not enough. Justice is not served on a silver platter with such ease. A militant organization with sleeves rolled up and the red gleam of battle in the eyes is the only sort of movement that may hope to demand and secure Cost of Production for farm products and a preferred seat at the council table of commerce.

I wish it were possible for you, my city listeners, to vision the homes of our members. In only a very few of the farm homes are found the modern conveniences which you enjoy. Many of these homes are very humble indeed. I wish you could know the hopes, share the disappointments and their goals, and dream the dreams of some of those farm kids. Much of their future happiness or misery depends upon the success or failure of the Farmers Union and its cooperative program, to ward off the dangers that today threaten the very existence of these homes, the danger of organized heartless capital and unscrupulous administrators of political programs.

### Making Headway

We feel that we are making headway with our cooperative ideas. We have fought our way into the marketing places. In spite of bitter opposition we have managed to go to market and we have managed to make an impression that has won the respect of everyone, be he friend or foe.

In our program of this self-help movement we have entered into two fields of business activity—Producer cooperatives and Consumer cooperatives. Examples of the Producer cooperatives which market the products of the grain, cotton, livestock associations, fruit, truck, dairy and poultry associations, creameries, cheese factories, etc.

In the consumer or service cooperatives we have stores, oil stations, repaireries, oil blending plants, exchange and purchasing agencies, fire, hail, auto and life insurance companies. Our own Farmers Union fire insurance companies have something over 200 million dollars property insurance that covers the homes that house our folk.

A strong organization marketing its products through its own agencies receives the highest market price and the profits usually absorbed by the middlemen are returned as dividends to the patrons.

The profit system is so entrenched in our nation that our efforts to put into effect the cooperative system has been slow and at times discouraging.

Our organization is non political, but in order to secure equal rights with other class organizations it is necessary that the farmer's voice be heard in legislative halls. In recent years we have hammered at the doors of Congress until they recognized the distressed condition of agriculture and started to do something about it. In the last session of Congress our plans as regards refinancing farm indebtedness and price increases for farm products were not accepted in their entirety, but a start was made.

### Don't Forget Your Organization

A farm program and an industrial program has been adopted as part of the New Deal by the present Administration in Washington. The farm program is based on the theory of prosperity through controlled production, and the hope is to obtain parity as between the things the farmer buys and the products he sells. The farmer's natural inclination and training has been to produce all that he could. Therefore the willingness the farmer is showing by joining with the New Administration in giving this theory a trial indicates his desire to cooperate in making the New Deal a success.

Our hope is that the farmer in placing his trust in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and the enthusiasm and impetus of the NRA will not lose interest in his class organization and the cooperative institutions he has built.

American history gives no room for belief or notion that because of New Deal remedies we shall not need or have a place for cooperation. At present many are joyously proclaiming New Day is here—planned agricultural

ture, planned industry, a day of ordered justice. Henry Wallace in his recent Salina, Kansas address calls it a "Revolution." "A peaceful change from the old economic system to a new one." And he expressed the hope that this "revolution" could be accomplished in a "sweet way" instead of a bitter war, but gave us to understand that force would be used if necessary. But we have heard such political claims before. Many of us during the war days of 1917, The Government was taking charge of everything. The War Industries Board with its dollar-per-year men was in control of industry. But Government control of industry turned out to be industry control of government.

The graft and hold-up contracts gave us 22,000 new millionaires. The common people were regulated from the amount of sugar in their tea, corn meal with their flour, to the daylight savings time for their clocks. A few years of this and the people should "Back To Normalcy," and back we went.

Judging from the squawks I hear, the day of the Codes and Blue Eagles will pass. There will be another turnover. One does not have to be much of a prophet to make this prediction for our political history shows one overturn after another.

### Fidelity to Cooperation

Instead of weakening or losing interest, the time has come for a strengthening of our faith in, and our fidelity to, cooperation. The profit system is still with us and will be even after farmers learn acreage control and hogs learn birth control.

Price parity can not be attained until the causes of price disparity—the trusts, monopolies, and grain gambling exchanges—are removed. We need to hold to cooperation for the sake of immediate savings. We need to build the cooperative movement to checkmate and supplant the profit system.

The goal of the cooperative movement is Justice with Freedom. It is a goal that is promised by no other method. Building the cooperatives movement requires constancy. It can not build it by jumping in and out, by deserting cooperation or weakening in our devotion to it every time some new theory comes along.

The times are confusing but Farmers Union members should keep their eyes on the goal and not be swayed from their course.

Theodore Roosevelt when he was president of the United States once said, "Every man owes it to himself and to his business to contribute to the upbuilding of those trade associations which stand for and maintain correct business principles in their line." Just recently President Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "People acting in a group can accomplish things which individuals alone can never hope to bring about." In later interpretations of this statement by our President it has been definitely understood that his plan of procedure to bring back prosperity calls for operating through established organizations.

the business codes now being signed by employers, the right of Labor to organize and bargain collectively is fully recognized. Labor leaders are now up on their toes organizing to take full advantage of the opportunity for which they have waited so long.

What Labor is doing, farmers should likewise be doing. Now is the time, farmers, to organize. You have been given, like labor, the opportunity to organize, to keep and hold what you are beginning to get. Power and advantage will go to those who are organized to keep power and advantage. If farmers fail to take advantage of the present golden opportunity to organize they will lose in the end most of what the Administration is trying to do for them.

I am a thorough believer in those statements of the two Roosevelts just quoted. I believe every school teacher should belong to his state Teachers Association; every carpenter to his carpenters' union. Then, if he wants to join other organizations, the Rotary, KiKawans or other civic organizations, well and good; but belong to and work for his class organization first.

The farmers' class organization is The Farmers Union. No one but an actual farmer or rural worker can get in. If you, my farmer listener, are not a member you should be. And you are to have the opportunity. The Farmers Union is starting a membership campaign September 1st. There is no local Union near you, start one. For full information write to the Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, aKnsas.

Truly, in the words of our President, farmers acting in a group can accomplish things which individuals acting alone can never hope to bring about.

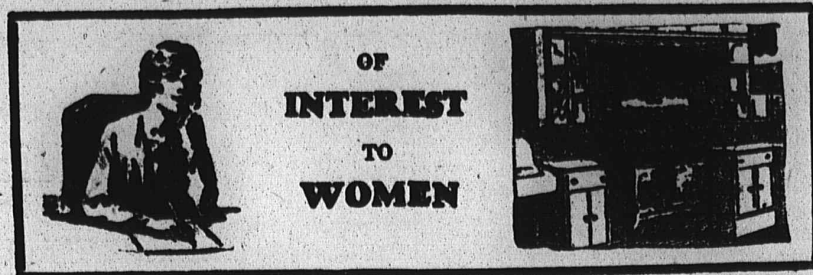
### COOPERATIVE MEETINGS MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS COOPERATIVE OIL FIRMS

A series of six meetings for managers and directors of cooperative oil companies, and other leaders interested in the development of the cooperative oil movement, are scheduled to begin August 31 and to run on through to and including September 18, at the Hotel Howard, in Emporia, Kan. The Union Oil Co., North Kansas City, Mr. Cowden makes it clear that these are not Union Oil Co. meetings, but are for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to all oil cooperatives.

The schedule of meetings is as follows: Thursday, August 31, Aberdeen, South Dakota; Friday, September 1, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Monday, September 4, Eagles Hotel, North Kansas City, Mo.; Tuesday, September 5, Hawley House, McPherson, Kan.; Wednesday, September 6, Lora Locke Hotel, Dodge City, Kansas, and Friday, September 8, Keystone Hotel, McCook, Nebraska.

A discussion of the Petroleum Code will be one of the features of the various meetings. Mr. Cowden has been in the thick of a fight in Washington, upholding the rights of cooperatives to make patronage refunds and action has been taken favorable to the cooperatives.





## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

**ARRIVAL OF GRAPES SPURS JELLY MAKING**

Mounting Food Prices Inducement to Fill Jam Cupboard

Grapes are here! That's good news to the thrifty housewife who has been looking forward to the appearance of this last of the popular seasonal fresh fruits so that she can complete her jelly making. And it's heavenly news to the homemaker who, for one reason or another, has put up little or no jam and jelly so far. Now she can make up for lost time.

Inevitably food prices will go up. Already many of the staples have increased from two to four and five cents in some cases. But fruits—apples as well as grapes—are still selling at moderate costs. That's why homemakers with foresight are putting up as much jelly and jam as their cupboard shelves will hold. For every bit of food that can be stored away now will help to ease the burden of kitchen expenditures during the Fall and Winter.

The moral is:

In times of moderate prices prepare for high.

**Grape Jelly Is Favorite**

Luckily, grape jelly is the favorite in this country. So if you have little or no other kind in your cupboard, you will, nevertheless, please every member of the family.

By the same token, if you have all the varieties of jelly and jam known, it doesn't contain a number of glasses of the first jelly in America.

Most foods prepared long in advance of their use require a great deal of time and effort. But jams and jellies, perhaps the most practical of this group, can be made in a few minutes. Fifteen to twenty minutes to be exact. That is, when the modern short-boil method is employed and recipes such as these are used:

**Ripe Grape Jelly**

4 (2 lbs.) juice,  
1-2 cups (3 1-2 lbs.) sugar,  
1-2 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, stem about 3 pounds fully ripe grapes and crush thoroughly. Add 1-2 cup water, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. (If Malagas or other tight-skinned grapes are used, the juice of 1 lemon should be added to prepared juice.)

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1-2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each.)

**Ripe Grape Jam**

4-1-2 cups (2 1-4 lbs.) prepared fruit,  
1-2 cups (3 lbs.) sugar,  
1-2 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare fruit, slip skins from about 3 pounds fully ripe grapes. Simmer pulp, covered, 5 minutes. Remove seeds by sieving. Chop or grind skins and add to pulp. Add 1-2 cup water and if desired, grated rind of 1 orange. Stir until mixture boils. Simmer, covered, 30 minutes. (Wild grapes, Malagas and other tight-skinned grapes may be stemmed, crushed whole, simmered with 1-2 cup water 30 minutes, sieved, and then measured. With tight-skinned grapes add juice of 1 lemon to water. Use 4 cups prepared fruit.)

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, mix well, and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling.

**Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each.)**

**Ripe Apple Jelly**

(From Fresh Tart Apples)

5 cups (2 1-2 lbs.) juice,  
7 1-2 cups (3 1-4 lbs.) sugar,  
1-2 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, remove blossom and stem ends from about 3 pounds fully ripe fruit, and cut apples in small pieces. Do not peel or core. Add 4 cups water, cover, and simmer 10 minutes. Crush with masher, and simmer, covered, 5 minutes longer. (With soft, very sweet apples, add juice of 1 lemon to prepared juice before measuring.) Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1-2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 12 glasses (6 fluid ounces each.)

**Branbury Tarts**

1-2 cup seeded raisins, chopped,  
1-2 cup sugar,  
1 egg yolk,  
1 tablespoon cracker crumbs,  
Juice and grated rind 1-2 lemon,  
Pie Crust:

Mix raisins, sugar, egg crumbs, lemon juice and rind. Roll pie crust 1-8 inch thick and cut pieces 3 1-2 inches long by 3 inches wide. Put 2 teaspoons of mixture on each piece. Moisten edge halfway round with cold water, fold over the press edges together with 3-tined fork first dipped in flour. Bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven, 35 degrees F.

**Jellied Cucumber and Pineapple Salad**

1-4 cup cold water,  
1-4 cup boiling water,  
1-4 cup sugar,  
1-4 cup vinegar,  
1 tablespoon lemon juice,  
Few grains salt,  
1 cucumber,  
1 cup crushed canned pineapple,  
Soak gelatin in cold water, dissolve in boiling water, add sugar, vinegar, lemon juice and salt. Add 1 tablespoon tarragon vinegar if convenient, and cool. Pare, chop and drain cucumber, add to jelly with the pineapple, turn into mold and chill. Serve on lettuce with cream mayonnaise.

**Piccalilli**

2 quarts green tomatoes,  
2 quarts sweet green peppers,  
2 quarts onions,  
1 medium-size cabbage,  
1-2 pounds brown sugar,  
3-4 cup salt,  
1 ounce white mustard seed,  
3 ounces stick cinnamon,  
1-2 ounces cloves,  
Wash tomatoes and peppers, peel onions and cut cabbage in quarters. Put the vegetables through the food chopper, using a large knife. Sprinkle alternate layers of vegetables with salt, cover and let stand overnight. Drain, add sugar, mustard seed and the remaining spices tied in a bag. Pour on vinegar to cover vegetables, bring to boiling point and boil 30 minutes. Remove spices and fill glass jars.

**Peppers Stuffed with Corn**

8 ears green corn,  
4 green peppers,  
1-3 cup milk,  
Butter,  
Salt and pepper.  
Remove husks and silky threads from corn. Cut lengthwise of cob through each row of kernels and scrape with a knife to remove pulp; there should be 1-3 cups. Put pulp in omelet pan, add milk and cook over very low heat 25 minutes, stirring frequently. Season with butter, salt and pepper, stuff and bake 10 to 15 minutes in hot oven, 400 degrees F. minutes in hot oven, 400 degrees F.

**Spiced Peaches**

7 pounds peaches,  
7 cups sugar,  
4 cups vinegar,  
1-3 cup broken cinnamon bark,  
1-4 cup whole cloves,  
Pour boiling water over selected peaches and remove skin. Loosely tie spices in white muslin bag, add to sugar and vinegar. Boil ten minutes, add peaches, boil slowly ten minutes. Pour into stone jar. After a week, drain off juices, leaving peaches in jar. Boil juice five minutes and pour over peaches. When cool, cover and store in cool, dry place. Leave spice bag in jar with peaches, as it flavors them. The peaches will be ready for serving after two weeks.

**Beet Relish**

2 Oranges,  
1 lemon,  
2 medium beets,  
1 large carrot,  
3 tablespoons vinegar,  
3 cups sugar,  
1-3 teaspoon cinnamon,  
1-8 teaspoon ginger,  
1-8 teaspoon clove.  
Remove and discard the inner membrane from the white rind of 1-3 orange and 1-3 lemon. Grate off the yellow portion, cut rind in slices and cover with cold water. Bring to boil, drain, cover again with cold water and cook until very tender. Drain and chop fine. Pare and grate or chop beets and carrots and put in kettle. Add 1-2 cup orange juice, 2 cups cold water, 3 tablespoons lemon juice and 3 tablespoons vinegar. Set over heat, bring to a boil and cook slowly for 20 minutes. Add the chopped white rinds of orange and lemon, 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind, 1-2 tablespoons grated orange rind, sugar and spices. Stir thoroughly, bring to a slow boil and cook very carefully until thick, stirring often. Seal in glass jars.

**7762. Ladies' House Frock**

Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 38 if made as in the large view, requires 3 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. With long sleeves and without bertha 4 1/4 yards. Price 15c.

**7925. Girls' Beach Garment**

Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 3 requires 1 1/2 yard of 32 inch material for hat and rompers, with 5 yards of bias piping or binding 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

**BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND WINTER 1933-34.** Send 12c in silver or stamps for our FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 250 designs of Misses' and Children's Patterns; also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

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

## CAPITOL COMMENT

Special State News from Topeka by Special Correspondent

The legislative council adjourned last week after having prepared and acted on measures that deal with emergency conditions only. A call from the chairman of the council is expected to bring the "little legislature" back into session a few days before the special session is convened. Other bills may be put into shape for the regular legislature at that time.

Three bills dealing with beer and repeal are now in shape for the special session. A number of measures written by the committee on repeal, submitted to the council, worked over and returned to the committee and finally two beer bills and a bill dealing with the repeal convention were passed without recommendation. One of the beer bills makes any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol unlawful. The other legalizes the sale of 3.2 beer providing for city and county license taxes. Any place where beer is consumed on the premises would be charged a license of \$25 by the city (if within city limits) and by the county (if outside the city limits). Passage of the amendment to the federal constitution would be considered by two congressional delegates, a special election would be called to elect them and other convention would be held to take actual action on the amendment itself.

Several measures to enable the state and its various political subdivisions to use federal public works money in doing construction work or making improvements passed the council and will be submitted to the legislature. One measure would make it possible for all state, county, city, school and other municipal boards and commissions to use the funds now or hereafter available for such construction, etc., as the National Industrial Recovery act provides. One of the bills provides for the issuance of emergency bonds to secure funds for public improvements under similar conditions. Another gives the state fish and game commission new powers in the making of improvements and doing construction work.

Two measures dealing with banking, both prepared by the legislative council, are ready to be thrown into the hopper by a special session. One would set up a new state board of banking supervision. The other deals with the incorporation and power of banks and repealing a section in the 1931 Kansas statute. The two bills would change considerably the set-up and powers of state banks. Some of the changes are made necessary by passage of national banking legislation.

With the opening of the Pratt county national re-employment service this week, 12 Kansas counties will be served by national re-employment offices. The service was started in Marion county last week. The other counties already served by re-employment are Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark, Hamilton, Logan, Trego, Phillips, Rooks and Cloud. Contracts on highway work financed by national public works money allotted to Kansas will be let in Marion county on September 9, and in five other counties on September 12. Men employed on these projects will be obtained through the re-employment service. Work in the six first counties will include 47 miles of surfacing, grading or general road repair, five bridges and the underpass.

Blanks for making income tax returns are now being prepared for printers by 12 Kansas counties will be served by national re-employment offices. The service was started in Marion county last week. The other counties already served by re-employment are Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark, Hamilton, Logan, Trego, Phillips, Rooks and Cloud. Contracts on highway work financed by national public works money allotted to Kansas will be let in Marion county on September 9, and in five other counties on September 12. Men employed on these projects will be obtained through the re-employment service. Work in the six first counties will include 47 miles of surfacing, grading or general road repair, five bridges and the underpass.

**WALLACE VIEWS THE HOG SITUATION**

(continued from page 1)

"To run the program as economically as possible we must make the purchase before much more weight has been added to the spring pigs; we have to race against time, in order to put the plan over before the drought begins; and in regions where drought has left a feed shortage, where farmers are being compelled to send their stuff to market unfinished and at a sacrifice, we can perhaps offer some help. But above all these considerations, there is the necessity for speed in bolstering the purchasing power of the Corn Belt. In this national program of raising wages and farm incomes, it is essential that every region of the United States have an immediate share. The Corn Belt

needs it, and the industries which are part of or which cater to the Corn Belt need it.

"I hope that we may go forward with this emergency program at once and with complete success. But I also shall insist on reminding the corn belt that such a program will in the end bring disaster, unless it is coupled with a soundly conceived long-time effort."

In concluding, the speaker informally urged farm folk to "be patient" and to offer criticism that will be helpful to the administration instead of destructive.

"We will make mistakes and plenty of them," he said, "but we want you to be patient. There is much red tape in Washington, no matter what the administration may be, and we want you to help cut that red tape."

The address was delivered following an informal reception given by United States Commissioner Harry S. New, in the lounge of the Federal Building. President Rufus C. Dawes of A Century of Progress presided at a breakfast-luncheon at which leading agriculturalists from all sections of the United States were assembled.

Among the guests were: Edward O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Alexander Legge, chairman of the National Agricultural Association; Clifford Gregory, editor and publisher of the Prairie Farmer; Daniel Wallace, uncle of the secretary, a St. Paul farm publisher, Earl C. Smith, president, the Illinois Agricultural Association; Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, and others known in the farm world.

Another uncle of Secretary Wallace, P. J. Wallace, of Des Moines, Ia., lead a group of 126 visitors who were sponsored by the Wallace Farmer, agricultural publication. Hundreds of World's Fair visitors shook hands with the guest during the day's program.

**POINTS TO WEAK SPOTS FOUND IN U. S. CONSTITUTION**

(continued from page 1)

income tax law. Agitation for such a law was started in 1880, and a law was finally passed and signed in 1922. Then the Supreme Court was informed by the attorneys of the ultra-rich, and the law was lost by a five to four vote in the Court. Many more years passed before we had the law.

Mr. Simpson said, further: "A democratic constitution would eliminate the veto powers of the President, it would give all the courts authority to nullify and repeal a law by declaring it unconstitutional. It would also provide for election of all judges for reasonable periods of time. Think of a supposed democratic constitution giving to a supreme court not elected by the people and holding office for life, the power to repeal laws passed by representatives of the people by declaring those laws unconstitutional."

"A democratic constitution would, further, provide for a unicameral system of legislative body instead of the bicameral we have. A two house legislative body makes it hard for the people to get the legislation they want. It also complicates the process of legislation to such an extent that no member of either of those bodies can keep himself informed on all the legislation being passed. A bill passes one house, and any industry member of that body with just average intelligence can keep informed and know just what he is voting on. Then it goes to the other house. That body after deliberation puts in the number of amendments. The bill then returns to the house, where it originated, with the amendments attached. This complicates it to where many of the members vote with very little information. Frequently the amendments are turned down. Then each of the two houses appoint members of a conference committee. It is in the conference committee crooks get in their work, and it is reports of conference committees that members of legislative bodies must vote upon without full knowledge of what they are doing. A one house system would simplify legislation and practically drive crooked lobbyists not only out of the National Capitol but out of every State Capitol."

Mr. Simpson then went on to cite many records which he used to substantiate his statement that the members of the Constitutional Convention, with the exception of Benjamin Franklin and possibly James Wilson, did not want a democratic form of government.

**Farmers Union Program**

In the last half of his talk, Mr. Simpson spoke of the Farmers Union program. He said, "Remember, the Farmers Union never quits." Then he pointed out the fact that in thirty-one annual national conventions the Farmers Union has never retreated from a position taken. "Our program," he said, "in the last four sessions of Congress reduced to bills have been the Frazier Bill, the Swank-Thomas Bill the Wheeler Bill, and the Thomas

bill. Speaking of the Frazier Bill, he said:

"The Frazier Bill provides for this Government lending farmers up to eighty per cent of the reasonable value of their farms, including improvements, at one-half per cent interest and one-half per cent payment on the principal each year.

"The difference between this and what we got in the special session is the difference between real relief and the difference between real relief and a makeshift relief. We got a refinancing proposition in the Farm Relief Bill that finances on an average up to about forty per cent on your farm including improvements and at four and one-half per cent interest, which with trimming makes it at least five per cent. Thousands of farm homes are being foreclosed every day because what we got is not a remedy."

Then, speaking of other bills, Mr. Simpson said, in part:

"The Swank-Thomas Bill provides for the Government regulating the marketing of farm crops on a basis of licensing buyers of farm products and instructing them to pay for that portion of every purchase they make needed for domestic consumption a price arrived at by the Government over and over cost of production plus a reasonable profit, and to pay for the remaining portion of each purchase the world price on the day of purchase."

"The Wheeler Bill provides for remonetization of silver. It simply places silver on equal terms with gold at the mints of the United States. It restores to silver the position it held prior to its demonetization in 1873.

"Instead of this, the Congress passed a bill giving the power to the President to remonetize silver by Presidential proclamation.

"At this point I urge everyone listening in to write the President before the sun goes down, asking him to use the power given him to remonetize silver. The remonetization of silver will open up world markets for our goods that no other act of Congress or the President can do.

"Senator Thomas of Oklahoma has long been an advocate and has prepared and offered bills in a number of sessions of Congress under which this Government would quit borrowing money of bankers and paying them interest when the Government needs money; under which the Government would issue its own money when money was needed and thus avoid paying interest.

"Remember, this Government, now, has more than twenty-two billion dollars of money borrowed from the big bankers of this Nation. This Government expects in the next few months to increase that four billion dollar making a total interest-bearing obligation of the Nation of twenty-six billion dollars. The annual interest debt payable to the big international bankers will be, at least, a billion dollars a year.

"Senator Thomas and his followers believe that the Government should sign its own money and save the billion dollars a year in taxation that must be made to pay interest to bankers.

"We did get the Thomas Bill as an optional measure with the power in the President to begin paying the debts of the country as they come due with full legal tender non-interest-bearing currency.

"I beg of you listening in, who resent paying a billion dollars a year for the next twenty-five years in interest to the big bankers, to write to the President of the United States before you sleep again, asking him to use the power granted him in the Farm Relief Bill under the Thomas Amendment, which gives him the right and the authority to issue United States treasury notes to pay the coupon clippers as the obligations they hold against the Government come due. It also gives him the power to issue such money in payment of the running expenses of the Government, instead of borrowing and in-

creasing the interest-bearing obligations of the Nation.

"I shall use as my subject in my September broadcast the fourth Saturday of the month, 'The Frazier Bill.' I shall read its provisions for you and discuss them in a way that will make it plain, I hope. I appeal to you to have radio parties the fourth Saturday to September the 23rd, from twelve-thirty to one-thirty eastern standard time, and listen to as full and complete an explanation of the Frazier Bill as I am able to give. At that time I shall tell you what you can do to help to put the Frazier Bill through the next session of Congress."

More of Mr. Simpson's talk will be reported in next week's issue of this paper.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

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

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

**FOR SALE: ALFALFA SEED.** Good. Frank Baum, Salina, Ka. 8-31

**ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE.** Recleaned. \$5 per bushel.—A. R. Roberson, Centralia, Kansas. 4-7c

## Don't Cheat Yourself!

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

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

## Cooperative Products Are Good

### Union Certified Petroleum Products

Coop Tires Tubes Batteries

—Are Cooperative Products.

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

## UNION OIL COMPANY

(COOPERATIVE)

North Kansas City, Missouri

## WHY NOT TRY

### the 100 Per Cent Cooperative Plan

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

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

## Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas

Wakarusa, Kansas

## Why Donate

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

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

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

It's fine to help others, but right now most farmers feel the need of KEEPING THEIR PROFITS THEMSELVES. Market your next animal, truck load, car load or train load, through YOUR OWN FIRM.

## Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Stock Yards

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.

(Read the list of sales in this issue)

## WE MANUFACTURE—Farmers Union Standardized Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery, Office Equipment Printing



## BE CAREFUL with FIRE

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

**FIRE takes a toll of 10,000 LIVES and \$500,000,000 EVERY YEAR**

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

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

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

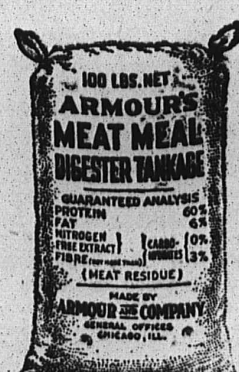
If it's a flame, whether in a lantern, trash pile, lamp or match, of anywhere else—WATCH IT.

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

## The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA KANSAS

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



## Meat Scrap Tankage

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

## The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade

Kansas City, Mo.



