The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION COOPERATION

VOLUME XXVIII — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1935 — NUMBER 16

Iola Getting Reading For Big Convention

GOOD BRAND OF HOSPITALITY IS APPARENT THERE

Iola Will Be Scene of Thirtieth Annual Convention of Kansas Farmers Union October 29, 30, 31 and November 1

BIG CONVENTION

Local People, Including Citizens of City and County, Making Definite Plans to Make this One of Best Conventions in History

IOLA IS GETTING READY

The people in Iola and Allen county—and, in fact, throughout southeastern Kansas—are making preparations for the thirtieth annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union which is scheduled to be held in Memoria Hall, Iola, October 29, 30, 31 and November 1.

Fred C. Grestenberger of Blue Mound and Ross Palenska of Alma, both members of the board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union, together with Floyd Lynn, state Farmers Union secretary, were in Iola last Friday and Saturday, conferring with Perry Abbott, Allen County Farmers Union president, and Mrs. John Page, secretary of the county Union. They also had a joint conference with Angelo Scott, secretary of the Iola Chamber of Commerce, and others.

Look for "Best" Convention

Plans are moving along nicely, and there is every indication that the convention this year will be one of the best in the history of the Kansas Farmers Union. Iola is especially well fitted to take care of the crowds of delegates and visitors who are expecting to attend. It has exceptionally good hotel and housing facilities, and a local committee has already been appointed to see that nothing is amiss along this line. The hotels, as well as the citizens generally, are famous for their genuine brand of hospitality.

The convention building is one of the best in the state for that purpose. It is near the hotels and near the heart of the city.

Some Iola Facts

The city of Iola is fortunate in its concrete and other hard surface roads. It is on U. S. Highway 54 and 59 (formerly 73W) and Kansas Highway 57. The main line of the Santa Fe, Southern Kansas division, from Kansas City to Coffeyville and on south, runs through Iola. The Missouri Pacific Lines also have a main line running through Iola from Wichita to Ft. Scott and on east. The Katy also has lines into Iola.

Iola is in the heart of a good dairy area, has several creameries and a large milk condensary, and is only twelve miles from Colony, where the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association has one of its plants. It also has a large cement plant and various other factories and plants. It lies in the midst of one of Kansas' best agricultural areas adapted to all kinds of diversified farming.

The various Farmers Union Locals near Iola are active and progressive. Every Farmers Union member who is fortunate enough to attend this annual convention will certainly be made to feel at home.

Free Taxi Service

Local committeemen informed the Farmers Union officials last week that they expect to have a fleet of guest cars on hand at all times to transport visitors and delegates to any part of the city at any time when tavi service may be wanted.

Municipal and musical organizations, including talent from the Iola grade and high schools, as well as the Iola Junior College, will see that the visitors enjoy plenty of good entertainment and music.

Restaurants and all eating places are promising to see that visitors are able to get good wholesome meals at reasonable prices, and that there will be adequate service along this line to insure prompt meals in order to make it possible for all attendants at the convention to obtain their meals and get back to Memorial Hall in time for all sessions.

More convention news, including information as to the actual program, will be forthcoming in early issues of the year. In the meantime, it is well for each Local and each organization entitled to representation to be making plans now for delegates. It is also time for all those who expect to attend, whether delegates or not, to begin making definite plans for their trips to Iola along about the 29th of October. Discuss your plans with your neighbors, and make it a point to arrange with several others to drive to the convention city. Several can go in one car and thus save on transportation expence.

Plan to join in the march to Iola.

FRIENDSHIPS VS. WARSHIPS

Mrs. G. H. Beisner, a reader of this paper, recently sent an order in for a pattern as advertised each week on page three. That, in itself, does not call for special mention. But on the envelope was the following:

BUILD
FRIENDSHIPS
NOT WARSHIPS
FOR NATIONAL
DEFENSE

And, we believe, that calls for special mention.

FARMERS NATIONAL SHOWS UNFAIRNESS OF M'NARY REPORT

Senate Committee Put Out Misinformation to Effect that Farmers National was Delinquent in Payments to Farm Credit Administration

WAITS FOR LETTERS

"The McNary senate committee, ordered to investigate the activities of the Federal Farm Board, still has plenty of work to do," said C. E. Huff, president of Farmers National Grain Corporation, recently.

"In the first place, to carry out the mandate given it by the senate, it must investigate the utter lack of cooperation given the Farm Board by the speculators and their commodity exchanges, particularly the Chicago Board of Trade, in the efforts of the Farm Board to raise pitifully low agricultural prices. On such investigation the committee will find that the largest loss to the government was caused by speculators who sold short to depress the market price which the Grain Stabilization Corporation was trying to raise. Such investigation might have led the committee to recommend that we follow the recent action of Canada in severely curtailing exchange activities.

"In the second place, the McNary committee must inform the public as to why nine-tenths of the information gathered for its report was devoted to an attack by misstatement and innuendo on Farmers National. Senator McNary can explain to his own farmer-constituents the 'unfairness' to the government of valuing the good-will of cooperative producers in the North Pacific area at so 'vast' a sum as twenty-five thousand dollars.

"But I am primarily interested in the committee's astonishing statement as to the condition of the loan from Farm Credit Administration to Farmers National. One would have assumed that before the McNary committee spoke of Farmers National being in default in payments on its loans from the government, it would have made careful inquiry from proper sources. Such information should have been obtained either from Farm Credit Administration, the creditor, or Farmers National, the debtor. Statements from any other source could have no validity.

"Yet the following exchange of telegrams would indicate that authors of the report of the senate committee went far afield for information, one hundred per cent inaccurate, and without seeking, indeed apparently avoiding, correct information from

(continued on page 2)

BROADEN SERVICE AND LOWER RATES INTEREST CHARGED

Wichita Bank for Cooperatives Reports on Number of Applications and Number Loans Allowed in 19 Months

173 OUT OF 272

$2,273,594 in Loan Applications Approved in 19 Months, but Only $1,313,180 Advanced; Grain Coops. Leading Customers

In order that readers may keep themselves informed on matters pertaining to activities of the Farm Credit Administration offices at Wichita, the following release having particularly to do with the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives is printed:

Of $2,273,593.93 in loan applications approved in the 19 months the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives actually has operated, the report made yesterday to the Board of Directors by Vice President A. A. McPheeters, shows that only $1,313,180.79 had been advanced as of August 31, 1935.

"Various factors," Mr. McPheeters explained, "often result in our customers (limited to farmers' cooperatives, organized in accordance with state and national cooperative law) using less money han originally arranged for. Drouth or flood may cut a crop short, so less merchandising capital than anticipated is required to market it. The applicant ahead of its needs, establishes its credit with us, which we evidence by a commitment, but the borrowers draw only what money they need, as they need it, and pay interest only for the time and amount used.

"Commitments for certain purposes for definite amounts and at specified rates of interest are made. Facility loans—for long terms—now draw four per cent. Effective merchandising loans to help the borrowing cooperative get for its members better net returns for their products, draw three per cent. At a still lower interest rate we now can make 'commodity loans secured by warehouse receipts on certain non-perishable products. This rate is only two per cent. Interest rates have been lowered through the advantages which securities of Farm Credit Administration units and subsidiaries enjoy in the open money market, and the services of the Banks for Cooperatives have been broadened by recent legislation.

"To the first of September, 272 applications for loans were deceived. Of those acted upon, 173 have been approved. Grain cooperatives continue to be our leading customers. Many of our loans have been repaid, but at the date of this report, our net loans to grain cooperatives amounted to $689,189.33. Next in rank came our loans to cotton cooperatives, and then, in the order given, to cooperatives serving chiefly—dairy farming, fruit and vegetable growing, poultry raising. Our classification shows another type of cooperative which promises to gain in relative importance. It includes farmer-owned and controlled purchasing and servicing cooperatives. Such cooperatives serve their members through bulk purchase and distribution of supplies and through setting up mutual, cooperative business services, such as telephone, audit, cow testing services, etc. We may lend to them."

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Here is Section 2, Article I, Division B, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division. Read it, and see that your Local, County Union, Farmers Union cooperative, or other units mentioned, elect or select delegates for the Thirtieth Annual Convention at Ioa, October 30 and 21, and November 1:

"Each Local, County and District Union in good standing on the books of the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Union and each local and county organization of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Kansas Farmers Union in good standing on the books of the Auxiliary shall be entitled to one delegate to the State Union, who shall be elected each year prior to the annual State Convention. Each chartered Cooperative Business Association conducted in the name of the Farmers Union and in conformity with regulations and conditions prescribed by the Board of Directors of the State Union shall be entitled to one delegate to the State Union, who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Association eligible to representation. The Managerial Association and the Ladies Auxiliary shall be entitled to one vote and one delegate each, to be selected by those organizations. The expenses of delegates representing Local, County and District Unions, Ladies Auxiliaries, the Managerial Association and chartered cooperative associations shall be determined and paid by the organizations the delegates represent. All delegates to the State Union shall be furnished with credentials by the president and secretary of the organization represented. All delegates' credentials must be mailed to the State Secretary-Treasurer, or filed with the Credentials Committee serving at the Annual State Convention. Provided that all credentials must be flied with the Credentials Committee prior to six o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the day preceding election of State Union Officers. Provided further that each regularly elected or appointed delegate shall present a valid Kansas Farmers Union membership card to the convention before being permitted to particpate in the proceedings of the State Union. Alternates for each delegate shall be elected or appointed at the same time and in the same manner as the delegates are elected or appointed."

IN KANSAS THIS WEEK



E. E. KENNEDY

KENNEDY HAS SIX MEETINGS IN FOUR DAYS

Marysville and Seneca Friday, Manhattan and Clay Center Saturday, Westmoreland Monday Night; Winfield Tuesday Night

EXPECT BIG CROWDS

No Arrangements Made for Sunday Meetings; National Farmers Union Secretary Goes into Oklahoma Following Kansas Dates

Six meetings in four days—September 20, 21, 23 and 24 (not including Sunday, the 22nd) are on the Kansas schedule of E. E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union. Mr. Kennedy will appear at the following times and places: Friday, September 20, at Marysville in the afternoon and at Seneca at night; Saturday, September 21, at Manhattan in the afternoon and at Clay Center at night; Monday, September 23, at Westmoreland in the evening, and Tuesday, September 24, at Winfield, also in the evening.

As announced last week, the first meeting of Mr. Kennedy's series of Kansas meetings will be held at the city auditorium in Marysville, Friday afternoon, September 20. John Tommer, Waterville, president of the Marshall County Farmers Union will see that the meeting is well advertised and that a good crowd greets the National Farmers Union secretary.

Meeting at Seneca

Since the arrangements were made public in last week's issue of this paper, Frank Roots, president of the Nemaha County Farmers Union, called in and asked if Mr. Kennedy could address a meeting at Seneca Friday evening. The state secretary of Kansas Farmers Union, Floyd Lynn, took it upon himself to answer Mr. Roots in the affirmative. The meeting will be held in connection with an all-day gathering already scheduled for Seneca.

Manhattan and Clay Center

Mr. Kennedy also has two meetings scheduled for Saturday, September 21. He will speak in the afternoon at Manhattan, Kansas, in connection with an all day meeting or county Farmers Union picnic. A number of Riley county leaders including John Graham, president; Gust Larson, county secretary; Mrs. Leona Dobson, Junior Leader, Arthur Cederberg, and others are making arrangements to have a banner crowd at the meeting. A basket dinner at noon, and a ball game in the forenoon between Clay County and Riley County Farmers Union folks will be Saturday features.

The Saturday evening appearance of Mr. Kennedy will be in the High School Auditorium in Clay Center. M. L. Beckman and other Clay county leaders expect to have the large auditorium filled.

Westmoreland Monday Evening

It will be noted that a change has been made in the announcement of Mr. Kennedy's Monday evening meeting. In last week's issue of this paper, it was announced that the Monday evening meeting would liktly be in Blaine, Kansas. However, since then information comes from W. H. Pierson, Pottawatomie County Farmers Union president, that the meeting will be held in Westmoreland, the county seat of Pottawatomie county. The meeting will be called at 8 o'clock and will be held in the court house at Westmoreland.

Tuesday Evening in Winfield

The sixth and final Kennedy meeting wll be in the High School auditorium in Winfield, Kansas. This meeting is scheduled for 8 o'clock, Tuesday, September 24, and arrangements are under direction of Neil C. Dulaney, president of the Cowley County Farmers Union. Mr. Dulaney and his co-workers no doubt will have a good sized crodd out to hear Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy is scheduled to go into Oklahoma for a series of meetings following his Kansas dates.

TAKING FAMILIES OFF RELIEF AND GIVING NEW START

Release from Resettlement Administration at Lincoln, Headed by Cal Ward, Shows Magnitude of Kansas Man's New Task

DIFFERENT CLASSES

Rehabilltation Program Formulated under FERA Now Transferred to Resettlement Administration; Resettlement another Problem

A release from the Resettlement Administration at Lincoln, Nebraska, headed by Cal A. Ward, who has headed the Kansas Farmers Union for six years, gives an idea of the magnitude of Mr. Ward's task. The release follows:

Plans to expedite the rural rehabilitation program which is concerned with taking families off relief and assisting them back to a basis of economic independence were announced Thursday, September 12, by Cal Ward, Regional Director, Rural Resettlement, in the states of Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Kansas. Mr. Ward, at the same time, made public new regulations govening extension of rehabilitation loans.

Farm families within this region, who formerly were cared for under the rehabilitation program formulated last year by the FERA have been transferred to the Resettlement Administration, Mr. Ward pointed out.

Other farm families which have exhausted credit sources in an attempt to keep off relief, are eligible to apply for rehabilitation loans, the regional director stated. Such families will be selected on the basis of experience, character and ability to conduct farming operations.

"The purpose of these rehabilitation loans," said Mr. Ward, "is to prevent farm families from having to receive relief. We are extending loans to families which satisfy the Resettlement Administration as to their desire and ability to become self supporting if they receive some small assistance in the form of a loan with which to carry on farming operations. Funds advanced will be properly secured and will have to be repaid."

Additional applications for rehabilitation loans are now being considered. Careful investigations are made of each applicant's assets and record before action is taken on the application.

"Rehabilitation in Region No. 7 of farm families now on relief or farm families in danger of going on relief," said Mr. Ward, "demands the closest personal attention to each family's problems. When a loan is made to worthy farm families, such a loan should not only make it possible for the client to become self supporting, but to repay the loan. Therefore, our division of rehabilitation will attempt to work out for clients a sound management plan which will offer the best opportuniy for profi."

If their individual farm plans require it, farmers will be financed with loans to purchase farm tools, livestock, food, fertilizer, building material, and other capital goods, Mr. ward announced, emphasizing again that such loans would only be extended on a basis of experience, character, and ability to conduct farming operations. When necessary, loans may also be utilized for the payment of operating expenses including land rent, farm labor, brooding fees, as well as for needed food and clothing.

"We are not going to extend loans to help families try to make a living on land unsuited to arable farming," Mr. Ward declared. "Good farmland is the first requisite in carrying out a practical farm operation such as these rehabilitation plans constitute."

Such rehabilitation loans will be extended for terms ranging from two to five years, Mr. ward said. Five per cent interest will be charged. Amerization plans in general will provide for the retirement of the principal in two to five equal installments, he said.

Resettlement, Too

In addition to the rehabilitation program discussed above, Mr. Ward's duties also include Rural Resettlement which deals with those farmers living on lands which cannot be farmed "to the advantage of the farm family of the nation"; those among the 2 1-2 million tenant farmers who are capable of rehabilitation; young married couples with farm experience, and the more capable and industrious of rehabilitation families.

The resettlement program is an attempt on the part of an agency of the government to create new opportunities in rural areas. One phase of the plan contemplates moving certain farmers and farm families from areas where there is absolutely no chance for them to make a living to places where their farming operations will be of benefit to themselves as well as to the nation.

WORLD WHEAT

The world's 1935 wheat crop promises to exceed that of 1934 by approximately 300 million bushels. Reports from 39 countries up to August 12 indicate a crop of 3,195 million bushels, compared with 2,845 million in the same countries lost year. These figures do not take into account reductions due to rust damage in spring wheat regions of the United States and Canada says W. E. Grimes, agricultural economist at Mannhattan.

CONTRIBUTIONS ON "AMERICANISM"

A number of articles recently published in "The McPherson Advertiser" of McPherson, Kansas, and written by M. O. Kilmer of that city, who was an active Farmers Union worker before he left the farm for other work, have come to the desk of the Kansas Union Farmer. Since these articles deal with "social, economic and political problems" and since they are interestingly written by a man who sees these problems from the viewpoint of the common classes of people, the Kansas Union Farmer is glad to publish at least a part of the articles.

Writing on the broad subject of "Americanism," Mr. Kilmer has the following to say:

Americanism

We hear much these days implying, suggesting, and demanding that the administration of our government return to the principles of "True Americanism." Just what does the term mean? How may we respond? Our government was founded on the principles of liberty, dignity, and happiness for the great mass of American people. Then can it be possible to construe its meaning, in any sense, as endorsing individual liberty for any individual, corporation, or class to exploit the masses and prey on their confidences, write up the capital stock values of great corporations for the purpose of selling stocks and bonds at greatly inflated values to an innocent, unsuspecting public, and at the same time write them down for taxation purposes? No. That is not the kind of Americanism our forefathers fought, bled, and died for. Theirs is the ideal of our civilization, as it shall show. Not an ideal to be hoped for in some distant Utopian age, but one possible of realization by every industrious frugal citizen of every age.

Americanism presumes a state of civilization. It seeks to establish equal opportunities for all as well as equal rights. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are fundamentals in this objective.

The principles of Americanism were conceived and wrought under the tyranny of European kings and aristocrats. They proposed relief and protection for the oppressed in the colonies. In support of the principles and objectives stated I shall now quote from the Declaration of Independence as follows: "When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a people . . . to assert a right to which the laws of nature and of natures God entotles them; . . . we hold these truths to be self-evident:— That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organize its powers in such form, as to them as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they have been accustomed."

Abraham Lincoln

When Mr. Lincoln realized the great wrong being done by his fellow countrymen, to a poor, helpless, ignorant people, who were being hunted in dark Africa like wild animals and brought to America, the land of ideals, and sold to rich planters as slaves, both they and their descendants forever. It was this unrighteous and arbitrary use of wealth and power to enslave a defenseless people, that caused him to do his utmost to correct the causes that made such practices possible. The stage was set against him. The constitution recognized slavery as legitimate in some sections of the country, if not all. About this time there came a Supreme court decision (frequently referred to in recent weeks), the Dred Scott decision. This decision, which was written by Chief Justice Taney, declared, (1) that "a negro (whether bond or free), who was a descendant of slave ancestors was not an American citizen; (2) therefore he could not sue (even for his liberty) in the United States courts, (3) that congress had no power to prohibit slavery in any territory." It further stated, "that when the constitution was adopted negroes had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and lastly, that Scott's master could lawfully take his slaves into any territory, just as he could take his horses, cattle, or any other personal property." This decision by the highest court in the United States stirred the North like an electric shock. It simply meant that all United States territory was eventually to be slave territory.

Mr. Lincoln, in his campaigns for civil justice, congress, and for presidency, accepted the slavery issue with all these disadvantages and conducted a series of public debates with Steven A. Douglas, which finally resulted in Mr. Lincoln's election as President over Mr. Douglas, the Democratic candidate. To make a long story short, the South seceded. A long and bitter war followed, during which Mr. Lincoln, by proclamation abolished slavery. Soon congress proposed and the people adopted three amendments to the constitution that made Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation effective and permanent. This was the way the Great Emancipator and the Republican party proceeded when they found that the constitution did not tally with their conception of American ideals, on their first elevation to federal power and responsibility.

Just here may I make another observation of historical facts relative to the growth and development of civilization with reference to human rights. Early in the 16th century Queen Elizabeth gave the honor of knighthood to the first successful trader in African slaves. Three hundred years later the last slave trader of the Anglo-Saxon race was hanged in New York. This is only one example of the advancement in civilized thought.

Recent and anticipated Supreme court decisions seem to indicate that civilization has completed another epoch, and that further constitutional amendments are necessary if we are to continue our steady advance toward the realization of our goal—Economic Security.

Here permit me to suggest that Americanism is a progressive idea. A moving goal. That a full and complete definition for 300 years ago will not suffice for today. Neither would one for today be complete 800 years hence.

SEED SHORTAGE FACES FARMERS IN KANSAS NOW

Too Much Moisture in Eastern Kansas during Spring and Early Summer Caused Delay which Ma-- Run Into Frost

CONSERVE SEED

Even with Conservation of All Seed Corn and Sorghums Possible, Many Sections will have to Import Seed Supplies

A shortage of seed for planting next spring is evident, and presents a problem that may become more serious than the same problem was last spring, according to those who have made a study of the situation. After gathering data from all parts of the state of Kansas, crop specialists at Topeka and at the Kansas State Agricultural college say that the supply of good seed of nearly all varieties of corn adapted to central and western Kansas is so low that it is extremely important that every individual should do everything possible to conserve seed supplies. The same is true of grain and forage sorghums, spring barley and soy beans.

Last year there was a reserve supply of some seeds which have been practically used up, with very little replenishing this crop year. Oats and flax, however, are two crops for which plenty of seed is available.

It is pointed out that good growing conditions right now, plus a delayed frost, would air materially in improving the situation, but even with the most favorable conditions, there will still be a shortage of seeds.

In the spring and early summer months eastern Kansas had such an excess of moisture that the farmers were unable to get into their fields to plant their crops, or to cultivate them after they were planted. A trip through eastern Kansas shows that many crops may not mature before frost. In the central and western parts of the state, lack of moisture and high temperatures contributed to the prevention of seed production.

Eastern Kansas, however, as a whole, probably will produce enough seed, yet there are localities which undoubtedly will have to bring in seed from some other locality. Central and western Kansas undoubtedtedly will have to get seed from other parts of the country.

It is generally believed that the sorghum situation is more acute than the corn situation. Considerable quantities of seed of non-adapted varieties were brought in and planted in Kansas last spring. This seed is not producing much in the way of seed crops this fall. Even the adapted varieties are failing to produce grain in many sections.

It is pointed out that adapted varieties of grain sorghums include blackhull, pink and red kafir, wheatland, and dwarf milo; and adapted varieties of sweet or forage sorghums include atlas, early sumac, Kansas orange and Leoti red. Every pound of grain of these yarities should be carefully harvested, stored, and held for planting purposes. Barley seed probably will have to come from some other state. The same is probably true of adapted varieties of soy beans.

CHASE COUNTY FAIR

Tom Wells of Elmdale, old-time Farmers Union leader and Chase County Fair Association president, sends this office a premium list for the fair to be held at Cottonwood Falls on October 2, 3, 4 and 5. From the appearance of the fair book or premium list, the Chase County Fair is to be bigger and better than ever this year. The book lists hundreds of entries in various classes of livestock, grains, virtually all farm products, horse races, amateur musicians' contests, largest family, domestic science poultry and, in fact, about everything imaginable.

Mr. Wells is one of the popular Fair association men of the state, and the Chase County Fair is always well attended and conducted on a high plane of efficiency and popularity.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursrday 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, 1872

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President.....St. Charles, South Dakota
C. N. Rogers, vice president.....Indianola, Iowa
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary.....Kankakee, Ill.

KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President.....Salina, Kansas
A. M. Kinney, Vice President.....Huron, Kansas
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer.....Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor.....Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Ross Palenske.....Alma, Kansas
B. E. Winchester.....Stafford, Kansas
John Fengel.....Lincolnville, Kansas
F. C. Gerstenberger.....Blue Mound, Kansas
Wm. E. Roesch.....Quinter, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Kansas. H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeeney, Kansas, N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans., W. J. Spencer, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 303, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO—Room 310, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe.....President
T. C. Belden.....Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1935

TEACHING FARMERS UNION PRINCIPLES IN OUR CHURCHES

This week, a young man who lives in Salina handed the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer a booklet or pamphlet entitled "Seeking a New World through Cooperatives." He told the editor that this little book, described as a "discussion unit," is being studied each week by the Epworth League in Salina, and by other young folks' church organizations. On the first page of this book is this information: "This project is a part of the program 'Christian Youth Building a New World' in which about fifty denominations and agencies are cooperating."

Incidentally, this young man, knowing of the work and influence of the Kansas Farmers Union, in behalf of the Salina Epworth League, asked the editor of this paper to speak briefly on the part the Farmers Union is playing in developing cooperation.

In the introduction to the little book, we find these words: "Young people these days are facing a very uncertain future. In spite of the wealth made possible by 'the machine age' we are less sure of a chance to earn a living than our grandfathers were fifty or seventy-five years ago. Whatever may be wrong, it cannot be said that we do not know how to produce, or that we, as a people, lack energy, or that our nation lacks natural resources. No nation is so blessed with natural wealth, modern machinery, or human resources as is ours.

"Where, then, is the trouble? What is the remedy? How may we begin, here and now, to correct the difficulty and build a world in which everyone may have a chance to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? Above all, how can we build a new world whose foundations will rest on the teachings of Jesus? These are questions we face in this unit. Our plan is to proceed from study to action. In this unit we seek to understand how to develop a social and economic order in which we can practice the Sermon on the Mount in our daily work and business, in our producing and using the goods of life."

The introducion goes on in like manner describing the cooperative program. In the various sections of the book it takes up discussions of "The Present Crisis and Its Causes," "Types of Cooperatives: Their Growth and Development," "The Cooperative Movement and the Church," "Building Foundations for Cooperatives," and a number of similar topics.

The study course followed by the young folks, using the booklet as a guide, teaches the fallacy of the competitive system and holds up the cooperative system as the way out of our economic and social difficulties. Reading this book, and the knowledge that our churches are teaching it to our young folks, should bring joy to the heart of any good Farmers Union member. The teachings in the booklet are, without doubt, partly the result of the influence the Farmers Union has had on the thinking of our American people.

A Challenge to Us

And right there is the challenge. We as members of the Kansas Farmers Union must not become lax in our efforts to spread the gospel of cooperation. We have carried it to the point where it is recognized as fundamental in our churches and in our schools. Now we must not only preach cooperation and organization, but we must be sure that we live it each day. We must be sure that we practice what we preach.

What effect, for instance, would it have on the mind of a young person who had been studying the benefits and the fundamental good to be derived from cooperatives, to learn that Farmer Smith, a member or former member of the Farmers Union, was neglecting to pay his small membership dues, or was selling his live stock or other products through non-cooperative channels, or purchasing his farm supplies through non-cooperative firms, when cooperative selling and purchasing agencies were his for the asking?

The Farmers Union has long been recognized as the leading cooperative and educational organization. We must remain in that position. The world is looking at us. Educators and thinkers who dare to oppose the old order of things are pointing to us, with the admonition to the youth of the country: "Watch the Farmers Union—the one cooperative organization organized by farmers, and maintained by farmers for farmers."

We dare not fall down on our job. We are reminded that not only our own economic and social well being depends upon our supporting our organization, but that the well being of our children—and their children—depends upon the vigorous and actual support we give the Farmers Union today.

We are "on the spot." Each member should realize that fact. Each prospective member—each farmer—should be made to realize that fact. We who are members should—must—carry the word to our neighbors. No one else can do it. It is a direct challenge.

How do the folks in your Local respond?

SPECIAL COMMENDATION

Elsewhere in this issue appears an unusual form of resolution—a resolution of appreciation. It is also a resolution of regret, setting forth the fact that a board of directors regret losing a good manager, at the same time congratulating him on securing a better position. The resolution is drawn by the board of directors of the Penokee Farmers Union, the occasion being the resignation of the manager, L. N. Dreiling. Mr. Dreiling is deserving of the resolution.

If a comment may be permitted, we wish to say that the board of directors is also deserving of praise, as well as is Mr. Dreiling. One thing which may have hampered the progress of the cooperative movement has been the tendency to criticise harshly the mistakes, real or imaginary, made by managers, rather than to praise them for their performance under adverse circumstances. The manager usually has a hard place to fill, and often he makes an honest effort which does not pan out and which is too often branded a careless mistake.

Therefore, this paper congratulates and commends the board of the Penokee Farmers Union, as well as Mr. Dreiling, the manager.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: Are there any changes in the duties of the county allotment committee under the new AAA wheat program?

A: Yes. The county allotment committee will have greater responsibility than under the 1933-1935 contract Much of the detail work of auditing the contracts and compliance certificates will be done in the county offices instead of in Washington. Upon recommendation of the allotment committee, adjustments in acreage may be made in certain types of individual cases. In the case where a change occurs in the lease for a farm under contract and such change provides for a change in the division of crops produced on the farm, the county allotment committee will determine whether the facts in the case warrant a change in the division of the adjusment payments.

Q: Is there any provision for adjusting the base acreages and farm allotments as among individual producers in cases where the previous figures need revision?

A: Yes. Where growers can present definite figures to show where revision should be made, adjustments will be made, upon approval of the county allotment committee.

Q: In what ways can the adjusted used?

A: The land designated as adjusted acreage may be used for the following purposes, but no others, except as additional or as other uses may be required or permitted from time to time by the teceS aryroaaddodarfaa time by the Secretary of Agriculture:

(a) Planting of erosion-preventing and soil-improving crops.

(b) Summer fallow or land resting.

(c) Planting or utilization of crops for pasture.

(d) Forest trees or shelterbelts.

The land designated as adjusted acreage and devoted to any of the foregoing uses shall be additional to the land normally utilized for such purposes on this farm.

Q: Is there provision under the new wheat contract for adjusting the base acreage to established practices on the farm?

A: Yes. The base acreage for each contract year shall be fixed by the allotment committee of the wheat production control association at such figures as will permit the continuation of the established wheat-production cycle on the farm. These acreages shall be determined by the acreages seeded in the most representative three-year, four-year, or five-year base period ending with the 1932 crop year.

Q: Can the program be terminated—and of so, how?

A: Yes, it can be terminated, by the Secretary of Agriculture, if , in a referendum of contract signers, 51 per cent or more of the votes cast are in favor of termination, or if economic conditions are such that the purposes of the Aggrcultural Adjustment Act would be accomplished without continuation of the program.

ROMANCE ON THE RIVER

(Note: The following interesting article was written recently by a young lady employed in the offices of the Equity Union Grain Company at Kansas City, and associated with the Kansas City offices of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The editor believes the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer will appreciate reading these interesting paragraphs.)

It is there. Board the Horatio G. Wright and as she chugs cheerfully up Old Muddy on her way to Leavenworth, Kansas, and you will find that there is still romance on the river.

It is everywhere on the boat, from pilot house to blacksmith shop, from bow to stern. We feel it as we go aboard her, and begin to wish that we might have been with those adventurous river men when they made the first exploring trip up river more than a hundred years ago.

The Horatio G. Wright itself was designed some sixty years ago by Captain Eads, that immortal river genius who designed the Eads Bridge at St. Louis, and originated the Eads system of jettics at the mouth of the Mississippi. The engine that throbs with monotonaus regularity is even older than the boat, but the genial chief engineer is as confident of its dependability as you are of the engine in your new motor car. But instead of the boat carrying a spare tire, she carries a spare stack. Imagine that! One stack, short and squat for use under low bridges, and the other tall and slim and silvern i the sunlight.

It is a "Snag Boat" they tell us, and sure enough, it says so right there on her side. But no such prosy name or occupation can dim her glamour, for next we find a desk made by carpenters on board the boat from walnut logs snagged from the river bed more than fifty years ago. We exploded the more than 20 staterooms the solarium, the captains' quarters, and laundry, the kitchen, the rooms where the crew of 40 is quartered, the carpenter shop, the blacksmith shop—where the smithy needs but scant encouragement to tell you tall tales of the river on which he has worked for fifty years. The two side propellers prove interesting, but spattering, so we go to the pilot house where the pilot shows us that the Horaio G. Wright, with the aid of those side propellers, can turn on the proverbial dime.

Lunchtime comes, and we nearly forget to eat the delicious meal served us as we listen to Captain J. O. Colonna, of the Kansas City District of the U. S. Enginers, whose guests we are. He tells us that in olden times there were as many as 300 boats leaving St. Louis for up-river every year. That the boats then didn't go just the 400 miles it is to Leavenworth, but went a thousand miles up the river to Fort Benton, Montana, taking about two months for the trip up, and a month coming back. He tells us that the records at Parkville, Missouri, dated 1854, show that a wharfmaster was appointed at that time who was to receive $2.00 for every boat that docked there. And that such wages today certainly would be starvation wages, for while the wharf still stands at Parkville, the river, alas, is a mile away from it! We learn that no other country in the world has such a system of waterways, yet nearly every other country in the world has done more to make navagable their waterways.

We go out on the deck again to meet Captain G. H. Friemonth, who is standing quiet and watchful in the bow, listening to the soundings as they are melodionsly called out from below. It is time to go ashore, we hear regrettfully, for the boat is docked close to the new loading gallary on the Farmers National Grain Corporation elevator where 50,000 bushels of wheat is soon to be loaded into barges and shipped down-river to St. Louis, and on in to Chicago—the first river shipment from Leavenworth in nearly fifty years.

—Helen Denney

FARMERS NATIONAL SHOWS UNFAIRNESS OF McNARY REPORT

(continued from page 1)

Farm Credit Administration or Farmers National.

"My telegram, under date of September 10, to Francis W. Peck, cooperative loan commissioner, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C., follows:

"'McNary report on Federal Farm Board, just published, states: 'The condition of the loans to the Farm Credit Administration is unsatisfactory. Farmers National has not met all payments in accordance with its funding agreement.' This is astonishing news to us but quite in line with the many other misstatements throughout the report useful to enemies of cooperatives. Can you advise by return wire whether our records are correct in showing that our loans from you are in satisfactory shape; that every dollar of interest and principal has been paid when due in accordance with funding agreement and that McNary report is hundred per cent wrong in stating that default has been made in payments?'"

"On September 11, Mr. Peck answered my wire in the following:

"Our records show that no delinquencies in payments owing by Farmers National Grain Corporation to Farm Credit Administration under so-called funding agreements now exist or have existed at any time in the past."

"The serious accusation in the report, dated as of July 29, 1935, that Farmers National is a defaulting debtor, refuted in its entirety in the foregoing telegram, is on a par with sundry other charges, all of which are equally without foundation, but useful to the enemies of cooperatives.

"Under such circumstances the organized producers of the United States may well ask:

"'Whose influence guided the hands of those who wrote the McNary report? What created the bias in their minds that resulted in such distortion and misinterpretation of facts? Who was it aimed to serve? Why did the committee not complete the job assigned to it?'"

JULY EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS WERE SMALL

The volume of agricultural products exported from the United States during July stood at 54 per cent of the pre-war average for that month compared with 58 per cent for June and 65 per cent for July 1934, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Corresponding exports during the five-year period 1909-10 to 1913-14 of 44 important farm products is used by the Bureau in measuring the monthly trend in exports.

The main reason for the low index of 54 in July was the decline in exports of cotton. The July index for cotton stood at 84, the lowest for that month since July 1931, when it stood at 75. Total cotton exports for the month were 292,000 bales compared with 362,000 bales in June and with 321,000 bales in July last year. The decrease occurred in exports to the Orient, particularly China.

The July export index for manufactured tobacco increased to 50 from the low level of 42 for June and compares with 64 for July 1934. Total exports of unmanufactured leaf were 14,600,000 pounds in July compared with 17,600,000 pounds in July of a year ago.

Exports of fruit continued to forge ahead, the index for the month standing at 512 compared with 401 in June and with 279 in July last year. Items showing the largest increase over last year's figures are oranges prunes and grapefruit.

The estricted foreign markets for wheat and flour resulted in a July index of 17, the smallest for any July on record and comparing with 28 for July last year. Exports were only little more than 1,000,000 bushels against 2,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Cured pork exports continued at a low level, the index standing at 21 compared with 20 in June and with 37 for July 1934. The lard index stood at 144 compared with 18 in June and with 99 in July 1934. Less than 5,000,000 pounds of lard was exported during the month compared with 33,000,000 pounds in July last year.

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

TEAGARDEN HITS AT "SUPPOSED" CO-OPS

Frankfort, Kansas,
September 16, 1935.

Mr. Floyd Lynn, Editor and fellow members of the Farmers Union:

I have been reading your articles in the paper, on membership. I was especially interested in your last article in which you spoke of the farmers patronizing the Union businesses and local cooperatives because that was their business.

I have been thinking about these problems for a long time. I have come to the conclusion that no Union business should be conducted on any plan except the cooperative, and no cooperative should operate unless it showed the man that kept his Union dues paid in advance, an additional benefit.

Why should a farmer belong to the Union if he can get all the privileges and benefits that any one else can? Just being a stockholder in a cooperative is not enough. Just being a business concern under the name "Farmers Union" is not enough. In fact, I think that the state organization should not allow the name "Farmers Union" to be used unless it is a real cooperative, owned, controlled and operated by real up-to-date Farmers Union members.

I believe that every Union cooperative should operate so that it would give every Union member an advantage and would also be an inducement for outsiders to join the Union and receive additional benefits. This plan is possible and can be made to work successfully.

One trouble today in a lot of our supposedly Union businesses, is that they are Union in name only, and often are managed by men who are opposed to the Farmers Union principles. They can never be a success as a means of gaining new members. In these days a farmer wants value received. He needs an incentive to join the Union. He wants to feel that he is going to get something for his money. But, unless things are changed so that the man that pays his dues gets a better show than the one who does not pay any, we are not going to be able to increase our membership to any extent.

Most folks cannot see far enough ahead to know that even if they do not get any returns in money, they are really helping themselves and others, too, by joining the Farmers Union.

Here's hoping for more real cooperatives and cooperation.

C. F. Teagarden.

SUMNER COUNTY NOTICE

Redman Local of the Farmers Union will hold the first meeting Friday night, September 27. Plans for the winter will be discussed. All members, past, present and future, are urged to come.

John McCormick, news reporter.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Osage County)

Whereas, Almighty God has chosen to call to his fold Mr. U. C. Butel, one of our highly respected neighbors and beloved fellow members, and;

Whereas, his death has caused great sorrow to his family, be it therefore

Resolved that we the members of Plum Creek Local No. 1484 extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family, and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be given to the family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy put in the minutes of our Local.

Committee:
W. R. Correll,
Fred Forth

MARSHALL CO. UNION MET AT BLUE RAPIDS

The third quarterly meeting of the Marshall county Farmers Union was held at Blue Rapids, Tuesday, September 10. The attendance was larger than usual, several people from Washington County being among those present.

The principal speaker of the day was Truman Lewis, representing the Consumers Cooperative Assocation. Talks were also made by J. E. Shipps of Belleville and Anton Peterson, Dan Combow, and Clay Ingman, of Washington County. H. D. Glue and Ben Kooser, on the good of the order committee, also gave short talks.

A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, was chosen as delegate to represent the county Union at the state convention in October. Several musical numbers were rendered by girls from the Blue Rapids high school.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted:

The county president, secretary, and lecturer are requested to announce as a part of the program for each quarterly meeting a debate on some public question.

2. While the Farm Board Law and the AAA have been of help to distressed agriculturre, we believe that nothing less than regulated inflation of our currency will restore prosperity. Since deflaton was the cause of our trouble, it seems clear that inflation is the remedy. The constant flood of warning that inflation is dangercus is pure propaganda of high finance. Washington, Lincoln, and other patriotic statesmen issued government paper money in emergencies and saved the country in desperate situations, and without terrible calamities prophesied by the gold bugs. We favor the Patman Bonus Bill and the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill.

3. We favor the following legislation at the next session of the legislature:

Regulation of the direct marketing of livestock.

An anti-discrimination act outlawing the general practice of old line cream companies paying higher than market prices in their campaigns to destroy cooperative and independent cream stations.

A statute requiring grain buyers who buy grain on future contracts to come under the warehouse law and furnish bond to protect the sellers of such grain.

A bindweed law to start a systematic campaign to eradicate bindweed.

An increase in the income tax, but no sales tex.

The submission of a constitutional amendment which would provide that the legislature may submit important measures to a referendum of the people.

A presidential primary law.

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION

Resolved that we, the board of Directors of the Penokee Farmers Union, this day in special session accept with deep regret the resignation of our managger, L. N. Dreiling.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks and appreciation for the efforts you have put forth in building the Association from $3300 enterprise to its present value of $27,275.00, also in paying the amount of $41,269.00 in dividends and interest. The total sales of the company during your administration amounted to $2,511,693., an average of $179,406.00, per year, making a yearly net profit of $4,539.00.

We further wish to extend our thanks for the loyalty you have shown to our Association. When there were attractive offers elsewhere, you remained with us; thereby helping to provide one of the best markets for Graham County producers.

In conclusion, we again wish to express our gratitude to you for all you have done for us; we also want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the position which you have just recently accepted and it is our most hearty wish that you make as great a success of this undertaking as you have of those in the past.

Geo. F. Welty, President.
Arthur Kobler, Secretary.
John A. McCoy
F. H. Clark
Joseph Zohner.
J. E. Chipman.
Harry Keith.

DOUGLAS COUNTY MEETING

The Douglas County Farmers Union will hold an important quarterly meeting at "Pleasant Valley" on Saturday, September 21. This will be and all-day meeting with dinner served at noon. All Locals are requested to send good delegations, as a delegate is to be elected to go to the annual convention in Iola. Floyd Lynn sate Farmers Union secretary, will be one of the speakers. A good program including business and entertainment and visiting with neighbors is in store for those who attend. All are urged to attend this meeing.—Fred C. Flory, president.

TRI-COUNTY PICNIC MANHATTAN, SATURDAY

Tri-County Farmers Union Picnic, City Park, Manhattan, Saturday, September 21. Ball Game at 10:30 between teams from Clay and Riley counties.

Basket dinner at noon.

Mr. Kennedy will be the principal speaker on the afternoon program.

Mr. Kennedy has been in Washington D. C. during the last session of Congress, representing the National Farmers Union. He is one of the few farm leaders who had the courage to stay in the fight for the Farmers program, and has refused to be led astray with high salaried political jobs. His salary and expenses are paid by the Farmer membership, and he is obligated to them only. During the past session of Congress the National Farmers Union, with Mr. Everson and Mr. Kennedy as their spokesmen, have at times seen fit to join hands with other organizations, as the American Federation of Labor, Veterans of Foreign wars, and National League of social justice, working for increased consumption, rather than to destroy production.

If you want to hear facts, void of political bally-hoo and partisan politics, hear Mr. Kennedy. Everybody welcome. We especially invite the laboring men—our cause is identical.—Gust Larson, Secretary.

COOPERATIVES SAVED SOCIAL CRISIS SAYS BRITISH COOP. LEADER

With Volume of $500,000,000 per Year and Still Growing, It Is Steadying England through a Crisis

Declaring consumer cooperative purchasing in England is stronger today than ever before, Charles G. Tomlinson, Advertising Director of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, Manchester, said in an interview with the New York Times that the movement because of its "influence in creating individual and community solidarity saved England from a serious catastrophy and social unheaval during the depression years."

"The Society," continues the Times report, "is the central wholesale agency for the largest single retail enterprise in England, with more than a thousand member societies, a current annual turnover of $500,000,000 in merchandise, over 100 factories and its own bank."

"The Cooperative Movement, Tomlinson asserted, has had a 'tremendous social significance in England.' It gives the working class a solidity, individually and as a community, by teaching economic independence. Through the societies the average working man gets a training in elementary economics and takes on a wider vision.

"Whereas less than one percent of the retail trade in the United States is done by consumer cooperative groups, about 13 per cent of the retail distribution in England is handled by cooperatives, Mr. Tomlinson said. He added that in 1933 the total merchandise purchases of the English cooperatives amounted to £197,000,000 (slightly less than a billion dollars), a figure 2 per cent less than that of the previous year, the decline being due to price recessions.

"The Cooperative Wholesale Society, he asserted, has a membership of 7,000,000 families or the equivalent of 28,000,000 people who are supplied with food, clothing and other commodities. The Society, he said, is the largest importer of tea in the world, with its own estates in India and Ceylon.. It is also the largest maker of boots and shoes in the country and ranks second only to the Lever combine in the production of soap.

"In addition to these activities, Mr. Tomlinson added, the Society operates its own bank, which has a daily turnover amounting to £2,500,000."

1,600,000 members of cooperative societies in the U. S. did a business of $360,000,000 in 1933, it was stated at The Cooperative League, 167 W. 12th Street, New York City, where Mr. Tomlinson made his headquarters.

OLD EWE IS BEST BET

The best "bet" in the sheep and lamb market probably still is the old ewe, of the purpose in mind is to obtain stock for market feeding, thinks Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

The ewe should show more profit than other sheep by providing a lamb and wool crop before she is sold. Some flock foundation might be retained and be a fair investment. The sheep and lamb market has come up to the level that we have been expecting all summer. We have consistently repeated that sheep should be one of the best replacement purchases for feed-selling this winter.

The best time to purchase has passed. With the price level higher, it will be harder to feed and get out with a profit. And with prices up now, owners of replacement lambs are holding for still higher prices.

With the lambs coming to town at 70-pound weights, some will go to the killers, and it will be difficult to keep the others off the December and January markets. Last winter, the peak prices were paid in December and January, but low prices are expected in those months this winter.

Purchase of lambs should be postponed until the buyer is in a position to carry them over to April 1.

STORAGE SOLVES SURPLUS PROBLEM FOR GARDENERS

Each year the average gardner has a surplus problem. His garden normally produces more vegetables during the summer than he and his family can consume.

This surplus—of little value in the summer—can be used during the winter in preparing a variety of tasty and wholesome dishes if the extra vegetables are properly stored in cellars, attics, or other suitable places. Storing of vegetables also lightens the annual canning work.

Beets, late cabbage, carrots, celery, onions, parsnips, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, salsify, pumpkins, squash and turnips maye be stored in their natural condition. Beans of various kinds, including the limas, may be dried and stored.

A half-acre garden, according to hortculturists of the United States Department of Agriculture, will, if properly cared for, produce enough vegetables for year-round use by the average family.

Cellars containing a furnace usually are too warm and dry for storing root crops, but a room may be partitioned off in one corner or end of the cellar and the temperature controlled by means of outside windows. Outdoor cellars may be built at a low cost.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 879, on the building of storage cellars and proper methods of storage, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. at 5 cents a copy.

U. S. TO PARTICIPATE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Contrary to rumor which has been circulating in the capitals of Europe, says the National Council for Prezention of War, the United States is planning to strengthen its participation in the Geneva disarmament Conference. In order to promote American activity in cooperative international affairs, the State Department has taken under its consideration a reorganization of the officers and personnel of the American delegation. Although no definite names have been mentioned, it is expected that Hugh Wilson, American minister to Switzerland and an observerr at the League of Nations meetings may have an office at both Berne, the capital of Switzerland and Geneva, the seat of the League.

Addtional work by this arrangement would be given to the social and humnaitarian projects of the League, and to the designs to promote world welfare which it sponsors.

The United States Disarmament Conference delegation has been advocating a proposed convention to control the manufacture and shipment of arms and munitions, which is now under advisement by the arms conference.

A good machine with which to clean wheat and other grains on the farm before seeding time is an excellent investment. A community outfit sometimes is desirable. Cleaned seed also should be treated for smut control. Some machines will clean, grade, and treat in one operation.

All refuse from the vegetable garden——such as cucumber vines, tomato plants, bean and pea vines, and cabbage leaves——should be collected and burned. If this is not done, the refuse will help to carry diseases and insects over to the next year.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

JUNIOR JAMBOREE WAS BIG SUCCESS FOR JUNIOR WORK

First District Meeting Devoted to Efforts of Junior Farmers Union Members and their Leaders, Held at Manhattan

When any one attends and takes part in such a meeting as the First District "Junior Jamboree" reported below, his idea of stock in the future of the Farmers Union bounds up several points. It was the pleasure of your state Junior Leader to attend this meeting, and it was the first such meeting in the state of Kansas. Let us hope it is the forerunner of many such meetings.

Before you read the following report written by Joe Holly of Irving, let me make a comment or two. Especially to be commended is the work of Mrs. Leona Dobson, Manhattan; Vincent Larson of Leonardville; Joe Holly of Irving; Frieda Maelzer, Delphos; Doretta Katz, Centralia; Leona J. Nowak, Irving; Esther Ekblad, Leonardville, and Alexis Johnson, Leonardville. The first five mentioned were students last spring in the Workers Education institute sponsored by the Farmers Union, and they have conducted successful classes in various farm communities since the institute. The last three mentioned are young folks of the highest type, whose leadership is going to mean everything to the Farmers Union in years to come.

I must not fail to mention the fact that among those present and taking part in the Junior Jamboree were Mrs. Neva Orr of Conway Springs and Mrs. Carrie Zimmerman of Belle Plaine, who were in Manhattan attending an institute fashioned somewhat after the orginal institute last spring.

Joe Holly, who, besides being Junior Leader in Marshall county is secretary of Irving Local, wrote the following report. He sent the report in as a letter, along with the request that the state Junior Leader use the facts in the "letter" and from them make his own report. However, your state Junior Leader believes Mr. Holly's report is as good as it can be made, and is glad to print it in full.—Floyd H. Lynn, State Junior Leader.

First District Junior Jamboree

Members of the various Junior Locals of the First District met at eleven o'clock on the morning of September 7th. The meeting place was the city park at Manhattan.

Because of threatening weather, as many as were expected did not come; but everyone who was present certainly had a grand time.

At noon the group partook of a basket dinner. Of course a basket dinner is always the big feature of any Farmers Union gathering.

In a few minutes two pie-eating contests were arranged. Those who participated in the first contest were:

John Olberding, Irving Local, Irving, Kans.

Dick Dobson, Ashland Local, Manhattan, Kans.

Ernest Pihl, Irving Local, Irving.

Edwin C. Holly, Irving Local, Irving.

In this contest it turned out that the two boys who licked the last crumbs that stuck to their noses were declared tied for the honor of champion pie eater, so a coin was flipped to see who the winner might be. The two boys tying were John Olberding and Ernest Pihl, both of Irving Local. John Olberding won the flip of the coin, he being declared the winner of this contest, and in turn receiving the prize which was a fine Eversharp and fountain pen combination.

The second contest was held a few minutes later. These boys as well as the first group had their hands tied behind them and just imagine eating pie, especially a berry pie, with your hands tied behind you. The boys in this contest were:

Obrey Williams, Ashland Local, Manhattan, Kans.

Ernest Pihl, Irving Local, Irving, Kans.

Alexis Johnson, Crooked Creek Local, Leonardville, Kans.

John Olberding, Irving Local, Irving, Kans.

This time there was no doubt as to who the winner turned out to be, because Ernest Pihl of Irving Local won the contest hands down. The prize was a banana.

You should have seen the faces of those boys after finishing their pies. It looked as if they fell into the pie with their faces. This contest was enjoyed by all, especially the boys competing. All boys were close contenders for first place.

After the pie contest there was time out for a social period. Then at one-thirty the contests were resumed with Mrs. Leona Dobson as the director and leader.

The afternoon session was opened by group singing. Miss Leona J. Novak, the Junior Leader of the Irving Junior Union, played the piano for the group singing. Mrs. Neva Orr led the singing.

After the singing a group of five disinterested judges was selected to judge the contests. The contestants were given numbers so that the judging would be made fair, judging only upon the merits of the contestants. The judges did not know the contestants by name—only by number.

The first contest was a reading contest entitled: "The Farmer is a Happy Man." The contestants were, in order:

John Olberding, Irving Local.
Edwin C. Holly, Irving Local.
Ernest Pihl, Irving Local.
Ruth Dobson, Ashland Local.
Carl Johnson, Crooked Creek Local.

The result of the judges' decision was as follows: First place went to Miss Ruth Dobson, Ashland Local, second place to Carl Johnson, Crooked Creek Local, and third place to Edwin Holly, Irving Local. But unfortunately the winner of this contest was related to one of the senior leaders, so the prize went to the winner of second place and second place prize to the winner of third place. The prizes were one dollar, and fifty cents, respectively.

The next contest was the 4 minute speech contest. The subject was, "Why We Should Have a Junior Program." Those competing were:

Miss Esther Ekblad, Walsburg Local, Leonardville.

Alexis Johnson, Crooked Creek Local, Leonardville.

Both of the speeches were very convincing. The judges' decision was: First place to Miss Ekblad and second to Alexis Johnson. The prizes were one dollar, and fifty cents, respectively.

Miss Esther Ekblad is an energetic and enthusiastic Junior leader of the Walsburg Juniors and Alexis Johnson is also a energetic and faithful leader of the Crooked Creek Juniors. Both of these young people will become splendid leaders when they become members of adult Farmers Union.

The Junior Leaders who were present from different parts of the District were:

Esther Ekblad, Walsburg Local, Leonardville, Kan.

Alexis Johnson, Crooked Creek Local, Leonardville, Kan.

Frieda Maelzer, Mount Pleasant Local, Delphos, Kansas.

Doretta Katz, Obendorf Local, Centralia, Nemaha County, Kansas.

Leona Dobson, Ashland Local, Riley County Leader, Manhattan, Kansas.

Leona J. Novak, Irving Local, Irving, Kansas.

Joseph V. Holly, Irving Local, Marshall County, Kansas..

After the contests Mr. Floyd H. Lynn, the state Junior leader and secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, gave a short talk regarding Junior work. Mr. Lynn always presents his talks in an interesting and instructive way.

The first Junior Jamboree was thus closed and each persons present left hoping to meet again, and that more Junior Locals will be organized in the future.

The committee on arrangements is to be complimented on its effort and success in preparing for this the First District Junior Jamboree. The committee is namely: Mrs. Leona Dobson, Manhattan, Kansas, and Vincent Larson, Leonardville, Kansas.

Joseph V. Holly, Acting Cor.,
Irving, Kansas.

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH RULES

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

Subject Matter	50
Delivery	30
Poise	20

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

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

GRANDPA GUS IS WONDERING WHY SO FEW LETTERS

Figures It Is Because Youngsters Are Getting Started into School, and Says a Few Words About School

Say, you boys and girls, what did I do or what did I say to make you all quit writing to me? I haven't had a letter since I don't know when. Did you get "off" of Grandpa Gus when you saw the pictures some of the youngsters drew of me and which I put in the paper a couple of weeks ago? Why, I haven't even heard from any of those artists who drew the pictures.

When I asked for each of you, if you could, to send me your own picture, or a snap shot, did that scare you out? Well, remember I am glad to get your letters whether you send your picture or not. Your letter is the main thing, and if you can send a snap shot along, I'm glad to get both.

But, say, I bet I know what is the matter. I bet you are all busy getting started to school.. Why didn't I think of that sooner?

Well, that's a mighty good thing to be busy at. And it's a very good thing to keep busy at—going to school and studying your lessons, and getting yourselves ready to be the kind of men and women this old country needs. You probably have been told this before, and it may sound sort of preachy, but you don't learn everything at school. You don't quit learning when you get out of school. The fact is, you learn how to learn when you're in school, and you do a lot of your learning after you get out of school. But s usually works out that the more you learn while you are in school, the more you will learn after you get out of school. Just ask Mother or Dad. They have found that out. They have found out that there is a lot to learn about practical things like cooperative things that we find we have to know about—like what's in the Farmers Union program, how to get that program by those who want the farmer always to be a sort of slave—and a lot of things like that.

Every member in the whole Farmers Union hopes you youngsters begin finding some of those things out now. That's why we have the Junior and Juvenile work in the Farmers Union.

So now that you are all in school again, take a little time off to write to Grandpa Gus. Remember, when you write to Grandpa Gus, you write to all the other Juniors and Juveniles at the same time. Tell us all about your school work this year—how you think you are going to like it, what you are studying about, who your teacher is, how many in your school, and anything else you happen to think about.

I'm watching for your letters.
—Grandpa Gus.

Of Interest to Women

APPLE SAUCE

Apple Sauce! cooked with or without peel, stirred smooth or sieved, in wedges, steamed, boiled, baked or poached in sugar syrup——each kind has its strong proponent. Some like it served warm, some very cold and others room temperature. Some like a light sprinkle of cinnamon atop, some add a sprig of garden mint for flavoring and others want the unmodified flavor of apple. There is no reason to change any one's likes on any of the preceding points. If the apple is peeled, remove the thinnest possible skin. Nutritionists tell us there is six times the amount of mineral matter near the skin that there is in the other part of the apple. Work quickly to prevent, oxidation. If a large quantity needs to be prepared put the apples in salted water until ready to cook them.

Apple sauce like many other foods dissipates its fragrance and flavor somewhat upon standing for a long

(continued on page 4)

BEANS



A National Institution

WE always think of beans, especially baked beans, as a vegetable which reaches its apotheosis in New England and which would probably speak, if it had a voice, with a Yankee twang. As a matter of fact, it is a good, hearty, nourishing vegetable not only full of protein, starch and iron but with bean enough to answer your wants in several tongues. These include the Latin languages spoken in Mexico, Italy and Spain. There are not many better bean dishes, for instance, than these



Mexican Baked Beans

Fry sixteen rashers of bacon, and remove to platter to keep hot. Pour off all but about six tablespoons of the fat. Add two diced onions, and sauté them till golden brown. Add the contents of two No. 2 cans baked beans and two teaspoons chili powder. Heat thoroughly. Add salt to taste, if desired. Serve the bacon on top. Serves eight.

Or, if you prefer to eat your beans in Italian fashion, with a little spaghetti, try these



Lima Beans Italienne

Dice four slices of bacon, and fry them to extract fat. Add one chopped onion, one green pepper, cut in rings, and two cups diced celery, and sauté all gently until brown. Add the liquid from a No. 2 can lima beans, and simmer until celery and green pepper are tender. Then add two cups canned tomato pulp and the beans, and heat well. Pour in center of platter and surround with boiled spaghetti. (You will use about a quarter of a package.) Serve as a main dish with quince jelly. Serves eight.



Spanish Lima Beans

Dice two long slices bacon, chop one small onion and fry together. Add one diced canned pimiento and the drained lima beans from a No. 2 can. Season to taste with salt and pepper and pour into a buttered baking dish. Add enough bean liquor to moisten (about half a cup), and place in a hot oven until brown on top. Serves six.

POSSIBLE SOURCES FOR FREE MATERIAL

AAA Department Agriculture—Washington, D. C.
Affiliated Schools for Workers—302 E. 35th St., New York, N. Y.
Agricultural Experiment Station—Manhattan, Kansas.
American Educational Press—50 S. 3rd St., Columbus, Ohio.
American Federation Labor—New York, N. Y.
American Fruit Corporation—New Orleans, La.
American Library Association—520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Brookings Institute—Washington, D. C.
Brookwood Publications—Katonsh, N. Y.
Blue Ribbon Books—386 9th Ave., N. Y. City, N. Y.
Consumer's Cooperative Association—N. Kansas City, Mo.
Federal Council of Churches—105 E. 22nd St., New York City, N. Y.
Foreign Policy Association—18 E. 41st St., New York City, N. Y.
Government Printing Office—Washington, D. C.
Hoover's Book—Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C.
John Day Company—386 4th Ave., N. Y. City, N. Y.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—1 Madison Ave., N. Y. Ciey.
Midland Monthly Survey—New York City, N. Y.
New Republic Inc.—421 21st St., New York City, N., Y.
Ralph Snyder, Federal Loan Corporation, Wichita, Kansas.
Successful Farming—1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia.
Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, N. Y.
U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.
Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City, N. Y.

The Greatest Need Today of the

Farmers Union

is

More Members

The greatest need of farmers today is

MORE ORGANIZATION

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

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

Keep up your membership in the

Kansas Farmers Union

IF—

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

One More Member

THEN OUR 1935 MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED.

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

E. E. Stromer—Osage Co Ks—50 strs 1168 ..... 10.85
Edw. Leo. Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo—8 strs 1022 10.25
B. D. Heller—Osage Co Ks—32 strs 1247 ..... 10.00
Emmett Magathan—Lyon Co Ks—14 strs 1145 .... 9.50
Walter Ellis—Osage Co Ks—25 strc 1028 ..... 9.15
L. C. Gretten—Anderson Co Ks—8 hfrs 831 ..... 9.00
J. W. Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—23 strs 993 .... 9.00
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Mo—6 cal 193 ..... 9:00
D. Schlebohm—Lyon Co Ks— 18 strs 928 ..... 8.50
James Brandon—Coffey Co Ks— 14 strs 857 .... 8.50
Harold Beck—Saline Co Ks— 6 cal 548 ..... 8.50
Cecil Tannahill—Woodson Co Ks—9 str clvs 410 8.50
W. K. Carlgren—Cloud Co Ks 9 strs 911 ..... 8.50
James Brandon—Coffey Co Ks— 18 yearlings 707 8.35
Lawrence Davis—Osage Co Ks—16 hfrs 664..... 8.25
Leonard Borne—Lafayette Co Mo—8 strs 950 ....8.25
Hugh Jones—Lyon Co Ks—25 strs 918 .....8.15
J. T. Wilson—Johnson Co Ks— 15 hfrs 600 ....8.00
W. S. Briggs—Anderson Co—Ks—17 strs 691 7.75
Cecil Tannahill—Woodson Co Ks— 2 hfrs cfs 382 7.75
Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—16 strs 801 .....7.50
W. W. Kline—Osagge Co Ks—29 strs 760 .....7.50
W. R. Davis—St. Clair Co Mo—25strs 931 .....7.35
J. E. Born—Coffey Co Ks—20 strs 860 .....7.25
J. E. Born—Coffey Co Kc—23 strs 865 ..... 7.15
H. E. Turner—Jackson Co Mo—27 strs 370 ....7.00
Joe Soderberg—Saline Co Ks—25 hfrs 528 .....7.00
E. R. Perkins—Elk Co Kc—4 heifers 692 .....7.00
F. W. Mathews—Miami Co Ks—6 tsrs 567 .....6.75
E. M. Sovern—Lane Co Ks—11 tsrs 580 .....6.50
W. F. Karnes—Osage Co Ks—5 hfrs 650 .....6.50
C. H. McCall—Ottawa Co Ks—12 strs 600 .....6.25
H. S. Wrightman—Clay Co Ks—27 hfrs. 831 .....6.00
Robert Johnson—Johnson Co Ks— 15 hfrs 892 ....6.00
E. M. Sovern—Lane Co Kc—5 hfrs 564 .....6.00
W. F. Karnes—Osage Co Ks—14 strs 686 .....6.00
H. S. Wrightman—Clay Co Mo—29 hfrs 497 ....5.50
B. H. Gilmore—Butler Co Ks—26 cows 1051 ....5.50
M. L. Dobson—Lafayette Co Ks—5 caws 1080 ....5.50
Ross and Son— Ray Co Mo—22 hfrs 543 ..... 5.50
Ross and Son—Ray Co Mo—26 cows 1122 ..... 5.15
Peter Huser—Linn Co Mo—85 cows, hfrs 970 ..... 4.25
C. A. Johnson—Russell Co Ks—13 cows 883 ..... 4.00
E. M. Sovern—Lane Co Ks—7 cows 861 ..... 4.00
H. E. Turner—Jackson Co Mo—16 cows 972 ..... 4.00
J. W. Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—9 cows 965 ..... 4.00
Harold Beck—Saline Co Ks—7 cows 801 ..... 3.75
Geo. D. Redman—Johnson Co Ks—6 cows 908 ..... 3.50

SHEEP

Walter Weherl—Osage Co Ks—14 85 ..... 10.00
John Dunning—Henry Co Mo—15 88 ..... 10.00
Geo. Latter—Osage Co Ks—27 71 ..... 10.00
W. G. Moore—Henry Co Mo—5 72 ..... 10.00
Ava Derry—Mercer Co Mo—14 82 ..... 10.00
Weathers Bros—Cass Co Mo—58 82 ..... 10.00
H. J. Scott—Lafayette Co Mo—19 74 ..... 10.00
Walter Maisch—Miami Co Ks—6 65 ..... 10.00
Verne Craven—Neosho Co Ks—7 60 ..... 10.00
M. F. Martin—Washington Co Ks—5 84 ..... 9.85
Geo. F. Scholz—Marshall Co Ks—20 74 ..... 9.85
Wayne Scott—Washington Co Ks—5 92 ..... 9.75
H. J. Scott—Lafayette Co Mo—15 70 ..... 9.75
F. C. Snow—Neosho Co Ks—13 78 ..... 9.75
Otto Luckan—Douglass Co Ks—9 70 ..... 9.25
W. D. Johnson—Jackson Co Mo—23 90 ..... 9.25
J. C. Simonds—Henry Co Mo—5 74 ..... 9.25
Clay Robbins—Johnson Co Mo—5 80 ..... 9.25
O. S. Saylor—Saline Co Mo—22 76 ..... 9.00
Tooker Bros—Saline Co Mo—27 85 ..... 9.00
W. M. Bumgart—Jackson Co Ks—8 78 ..... 9.00
Merle Mann—Allen Co Ks—14 85 ..... 9.00
D. P. Dyre—Lafayette Co Mo—7 88 ..... 9.00
Russell Nickel—St. Clair Co Mo—7 85 ..... 9.00
Frank Shernaman—Pettes Co Mo—11 101 ..... 9.00
Chas. A. Harkness—Washington Co Ks—6 75 ..... 8.50
Olin Meadows—Daviess Co Mo—5 66 ..... 8.50
H. S. Clark—Vernon Co Mo—14 71 ..... 8.25
Edd Kentch—Osage Co Ks—16 77 ..... 8.00
C. E. Neuenschwander—Henry Co Mo—10 63 ..... 7.25
Roland E. Roney—Osage Co Ks—15 59 ..... 7.25
Owen Mundell—Linn Co Ks—46 63 ..... 7.00
Otto Luckan—Douglass Co Ks—5 66 ..... 7.00
Frank Sheraman—Pettis Co Mo—8 81 ..... 6.50
H. J. Scott—Lafayette Co Mo—5 72 ..... 6.50
H. S. Clark—Vernon Co Mo—8 108 ..... 6.50
D. P. Dyre—Lafayette Co Mo—8 140 ..... 6.25
Vern Craven—Neosho Co Ks—5 48 ..... 6.00
Geo Latter—Osage Co Ks—5 64 ..... 6.00
O. S. Saylor—Saline Co Mo—5 62 ..... 6.00
Walter Maisch—Miami Co Ks—14 93 ..... 4.40
F. O. Kinney—Osage Co Ks—15 97 ..... 3.25

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs Avgs. Up

Lewis E. Dodder—Osage Co Ks—25 239 ..... 11.55
Will Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—6 230 ..... 11.35
W. S. Baker—Linn Co Ks—6 231 ..... 11.35
R. P. Hougland and Son—Johnson Co Ks—5 270 11.30
Ray Anderson—Osage Co Ks—25 247 ..... 11.25
Wickman and Brinker—Nemaha Co Ks—11 252 ....11.25
J. T. Ramsey—Franklin Co Ks—5 254 ..... 11.25
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—12 251 ..... 10.60

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs. Avgs.

Williet Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo—19 216 ..... 11.55
U. A. Callahan—Sullivan Co Mo—5 216 ..... 11.50
John Hoffman—Dickinson Co Ks—21 205 ..... 11.50
August Knoche—Lafayette Co Mo—10 204 ..... 11.45
Tom GGibb—Bates Co Mo—17 222 ..... 11.45
GeGo. H. Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—30 227 ..... 11.45
J. E. Chastain—Johnson Co Mo—11 201 ..... 11.40
Glen Wanamaker—Washington Co Ks—6 215 .... 11.35
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—11 211 ..... 11.35
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—32 194 .... 11.35
Truman L Tiffany—Osage Co Ks—8 188 ..... 11.30
G. L. Knoche—Miami Co Ks—14 181 ..... 11.30
C. G. Nelson—Cass Co Mo—13 202 ..... 11.25
Clinton S. A.—Henry Co Mo—26 214 ..... 11.25
Ed Williams—Allen Co Ks—10 215 ..... 11.25
W. N. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—5 220 ..... 11.25
E. L. Miller—Leavenworth Co Ks—7 204 ..... 11.15
Henry Temple—Lafayette Co Mo—10 180 ..... 11.15
Frank Daugherty—Carroll Co Mo—5 188 ..... 11.15
F. A. Bishop—Franklin Co Ks—11 202 ..... 11.10
J. C. Simonds—Henry Co Mo—12 197 ..... 11.00
Alfred Knehans—Lafayette Co Mo—7 174 ..... 11.00
Dr. Frank McVeigh—Anderson Co Ks—31 213 ....11.00
Chalmers Mosier—Allen Co Ks—7 202 ..... 11.00
J. S. Pulliam—Bates Co Mo—7 211 ..... 10.75
J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—31 210 ..... 10.75
Ed Robinson—Bates Co Mo—13 183 ..... 10.75
Cullen Burnett—Linn Co Ks—17 185 ..... 10.75
E. R. McCraw—Lafayette Co Mo—20 208 ..... 10.75
S. J. Mack—Grundy Co Mo—8 225 ..... 10.60
L. J. Seymour—Leavenworth Co Ks—12 203 ..... 10.50
W. W. Jackson—Grundy Co Mo—17 195 ..... 10.50
A. D. Witteman—Anderson Co Ks—16 207 ..... 10.50
John H. Haverland—Henry Co Mo—5 184 ..... 10.50
Edwin Berry—Grundy Co Mo—21 227 ..... 10.25
Clyde Kaff—Osage Co Ks—7 190 ..... 10.25

LIGHT LIGHTS AND PIGS

Lyle Frame—Anderson Co Ks—5 158 ..... 10.50
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—9 167 ..... 10.35
R. J. Blonkin—Lafayette Co Mo—13 156 ..... 10.15
O. Goodman—Vernon Co Mo—6 123 ..... 10.00
Geo. Rose—Allen Co Ks—7 154 ..... 10.00
E. J. Muenzmayer—Dickinson Co Ks—8 148 ..... 9.50
B. A. Case—Sarroll Co Mo—6 130 ..... 9.35
Cullen Burnett—Linn Co Ks—7 131 ..... 9.25
G. W. Reynolds—Douglas Co Ks—18 93 ..... 9.00
A. D. Witteman—Anderson Co Ks—9 133 ..... 9.00

SOWS

Wm. Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—6 330 ..... 10.00
Wickman and Brinker—Nemaha Co Ks—11 290 10.00
Vivian Vantravers—Centralia Co Ks—6 278 ..... 10.00
C. V. Warren—Jewell Co Ks—11 260 ..... 10.00
Alva Stryker—Marshall Co Ks—7 304 ..... 10.00
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—6 276 ..... 9.85
Elton R. Clark—Lyndon Co Ks—15 232 ..... 9.50
Matt Knedlick—Washington Co Ks—4 427 ..... 9.40
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—5 392 ..... 9.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending September 11, 1935
CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

Slight irregularities have prevailed in the butter market during the week with the close unchanged to 1-4 cent lower. Extras 25 3-4 cents unchanged. Standards 25 1-4 cents, 89 score both 1-4 cent lower, and 88 score 23 1-2 cents unchanged.

NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET

The New York market exhibited a steady to firm tone throughtout the week with prices advancing fractionally as the week advanced. Extras closing at 26 1-4 to 26 1-2 cents and Firsts 24 3-5 cents to 26 cents, both 1-4 cent higher.

With cooler weather and favorable pasture conditions receipts are showing slight increases from several of the producing areas. Trade output, however, at prevailing prices is showing marked improvement.

The long awaited expectations that the government would make purchases of butter in the open markets for relief purposes at last materialized into a reality when the Government entered the market on Monday, September 9th. Purchases were made on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange for the Government by Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., under terms of an agreement wherein Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc. as agent is using its facilities to purchase butter for the AAA. This butter is in turn distributed through the various state relief organizations. From Monday to Wednesday inclusive this week approximately ten cars have been purchased. While so far this buying has been confined to Chicago and only moderate quantities purchased, this action has, no doubt, been somewhat of a strengthening factor.

Although there is nothing definite known as to the quantities of butter the Government will buy, it is anticipated that as the season progresses larger quantities will be bought, also in all probability the buying will extend to other points.

CHICAGO EGG MARKET

Some gains have been registered in the Chicago egg market during the past week, Extra Firsts closing at 27 1-4 cents, Fresh Firsts 26 3-4, both 1-2 cent higher, Current Receipts 25 3-4 cents a 1-4 cent higher, Dirties 23 cents, and Checks 21 1-2 cents both unchanged.

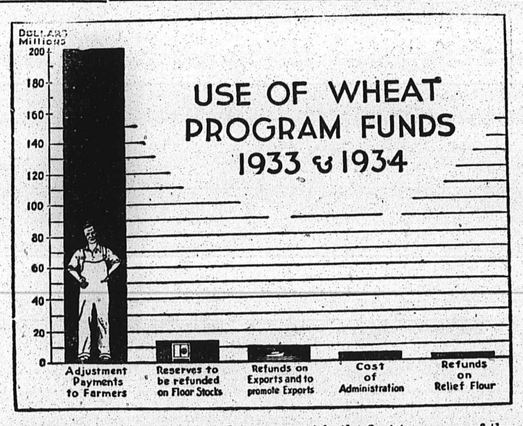
NEW YORK EGG MARKET

The New York egg market which has been advancing more rapidly in recent weeks than the Chicago market has shown easier tendencies on some grades. Standards closed at 29 cents to 29 1-2 cents a 1-2 cents and Firsts are 27 cents to 27 1-2 cents a 1-4 cent higher on the outside.

While egg receipts are showing slight camparative increases in some quarters, supplies of desirable quality fresh eggs are not pressing. Many dealers have found it necessary to look to storage stocks for supplies to meet requirements which tends to improve and all ready very favorable statistical position. While the consumptive movement has been very good, many dealers feel that the constant advancing market is going to bring about a reaction so far as consumption is concerned.

The out of storage movement on both butter and egs is good at present. Many in both the butter and egg trade, are anxiously awaiting with much interest the September 1st U. S. cold storage report due for release Thursday afternoon, September 12th.

A. W. Seamans, Ass't Manager



THE columns show how funds were spent in the first two years of the wheat program under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. All of the money, except a small percentage for the necessary administrative expenses, went for adjustment payments to farmers. For the first two years these payments amounted to $200,250,000. A reserve held for refund of floor stocks taxes at the conclusion of the program amounts to $13,900,000. Refunds on exports and funds used to promote exports totalled $10,500,000. The cost of administration was $5,800,000. Refunds made to millers who had paid the tax on flour that was used for relief purposes amounted to $3,500,000. The funds for all these purposes are advanced from the U. S. Treasury. Against these funds the Treasury has the income from the processing tax on wheat. The two are about equal.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

(continued from page 3)

time, especially when uncovered. It is easy to make and one is repaid in flavor by making it offener and serving it fresh. Apples themselves keep well in their protectice skins. For very young children the cooked apples should be sieved. The amount of sugar will vary with the tarrtness of the apple and tastes. Sugar should be added to apple sauce while it is warm in quantity sufficient to enhance the natural flavor of the apple, being careful not to mask it or to make it cloyingly sweet.

Besides its uses as breakfast fruit and dessert, apple sauce is a good relish for pork and smoked meats.

DRIED CORN

Remove husks and silk from ears of sweet corn and cook in boiling water for about three minutes. Remove from water, cool and cut off the kernels. Spread evenly in a shallow pan and place in the oven over very low heat and dry. Stir occasionally. This process requires at least half a day. If the sun is hot enough dry the corn out of doors, covering the dish with a pane of glass. This dried corn is delicious. To cook soak for one hour and then cook for five or ten minutes Add milk or cream and butter and seasoning.

CABBAGE DUMPLINGS— One small head cabbage, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 small onion, 1 teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon paprika, 1-4 teaspoon black pepper, 1 cup cracker crumbs.

Cut cabbage in quarters and cook until tender. Let cool in drawn-off water and put through food grinder. Mince onion and add to butter and fry until tender, do not brown, just slightly yellow. Mix cabbage, onion, cracker crumbs and spices together, add enough flour to form the mixture into balls the size of a walnut. Drop dumplings into salted boiling water and boil very slowly for 20 minutes.

DES MOINES SQUASH
(Cometimes called Acorn'

2 Squashes
One-half teaspoon salt.
One-half cup dark brown sugar
2 bacon strips.

Cut squashes in halves. Discard seeds and pulp. Place open ends up in shallow pan. Fill with rest of ingredients. Add one-half inch water to pan. Bake 40 minutes in moderate oven, or until squash is very soft when tested with fork.

HOT SLAW

One-half cup Vinegar
One-half teaspoon mustard.
One-half cup sweet cream or top milk.
One egg
One-fourth cup sugar or less
Two teaspoons salad oil or butter.
Salt and pepper to taste

Shred one medium cabbage, boil in lots of water fifteen minutes. Drain. Add hot dressing. Serve at once.

Bring vinegar and seasoning to boil. Beat egg and cream together, pour to egg mixture the hot vinegar, keep hot over boiling water for one minute. Pour over hot cabbage.

GINGER SNAPS

4 cups sifted bread flour
1-2 cup sugar
1 tablespoon ginger
Pinch red pepper
1-2 cup butter or lard (or these equally mixed',
1 cup light molasses,
1-4 cup warm water.

Sift flour, measure, add sugar, ginger and red pepper. Sift into mixing bowl. Rub shortening through with finger tips. Measure molasses, add to flour. Rinse cup out with the warm water, and add to dough, stirring well. Knead lightly, roll quite thin and cut with small round cutter. Bake in very moderate oven. Watch the oven as it takes only a short time to bake these cookies.

BROWN BETTY

3 cups stale bread crumbs
1-3 cup melted butter
3 cups apples, pared, cored and sliced thin.
1-3 cup brown sugar
Few grains nutmeg
Pinch salt
3 tablespoons water

Mix the crumbs with melted butter. Put a layer of crumbs in the bottom of a baking dish, add half the sliced apples, sprinkle with half the sugar. Repeat. Add the water. Cover with remaining crumbs. Bake 35 minutes at 35 degrees F. Cover the first 20 minutes to prevent its browning too rapidly. Serve with thin cream.

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.
Lone Star 942.
CLAY COUNTY—
Hillside 511.
Ross 1124.
Olive Hill, 1120.
COFFEY COUNTY—
Independent 2145.
Weigand, 2121
CRAWFORD COUNTY—
Slifer 431
Mommouth 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—
Herington, 1063.
DOUGLAS COUNTY—
Eight Mile, 1211
ELLSWORTH COUNTY—
Little Wolf 1376.
Franklin 1301.
Pleasant Valley 984.
Trivoli 1001.
Radcliffe, 1,000
GRAHAM COUNTY—
Morland Elevator 1822.
GOVE COUNTY—
Hackberry 1392.
GREENWOOD COUNTY—
Summit, 1574.
Lena Valley, 1538
South Verdigris, 1498
JOHNSON COUNTY—
Pleasant View 1957.
Summerfield 1955.
LYON COUNTY—
Admire 1255.
LOGAN COUNTY—
Page 1286.
MITCHELL COUNTY—
Mulberry 1060
Hillside, 492.
MIAMI COUNTY—
Osage Valley 1683.
Bellview 1192
Washington 1680.
Rock Creek, 1810.
MARSHALL COUNTY—
Bremen 2122.
Fairview 964.
Midway 857.
Sunrise 1238.
McPHERSON COUNTY
South Diamond, 1567
Castle Hill, 1344
Smoky Valley, 830
NEMAHA COUNTY—
Downey 1127.
Summitt, 2111.
Trumph, 1027
NEOSHO COUNTY—
Brogan, 226.
OSAGE COUNTY—
Kinneyville 1522.
Union 1412.
OTTAWA COUNTY
Mt. Pleasant, 79.
PHILLIPS COUNTY—
Gretna 634.
RILEY COUNTY
Baldwin Creek 1308
Pleasant Hill, 1202.
Crooked Creek, 1205
Fairview, 1207
Walsburg 1198.
Lee, 1549
Rock Island, 1199.
RUSSELL COUNTY—
Center 766.
Pioneer 250.
Prairie Dale 370.
Pleasant Valley 2208.
Three Corners, 769.
ROOKS COUNTY—
Eureka 2207.
Elm Creek 432.
RUSH COUNTY—
Lone Star 917.
Illinois 794.
Sunflower, 1237
SALINE COUNTY—
Bavaria 1978.
STAFFORD COUNTY—
Corn Valley 2201.
SCOTT COUNTY—
Modoc 2006.
SHAWNEE COUNTY—
Sunbeam 1815.
WASHINGTON COUNTY—
Emmons 783.
Liberty 1142.
Herynk, 1427.
WABAUNSEE COUNTY—
Lone Cedar 1864.
Pretty Creek 1652.
Sunny Slope 1861.
WOODSON COUNTY
Piqua, 2151.

SEW THIS YOURSELF



8626. Easy to Make This Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 3 3-4 yards of 35 inch material, with 7-8 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

8624. For The Classroom.

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

Order from Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FEMALE HELP WANTED

ADDRESS ENVELOPES at home spare time. $5—$15 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. Hawkins, Box 75 TI. Hammond, Ind. 9-26c

SHEEP FENCE for sale, 32 inch high in 40 rod rolls, 12c per rod. Jerry Dorman, WaKeeney, Kansas. 9-19p

Local Supplies

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to saxe expense in pastage and mailing.

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

Write to

FLOYD H. LYNN
Secretary
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

EVERY LOCAL
should insist that
EVERY MEMBER
has a copy of the
New Edition of the
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Brought entirely up to date, with all the amendments and changes in.

We can supply you or your Local at

5c
PER COPY

Figure out how many your Local can use and send your order to

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

(Single copies the same price)

The Aladdin Hotel

12th & Wyandotte

is Kansas City's first welcome to you. The Hotel is located right down in the "Heart-O-Things."

A rate of $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 per day on single rooms; $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 per day for two. Also, furnished kitchenette apartments with daily maid service—weekly and monthly rates.

Circulating Ice Water—Bath—4 Stationed Radio in All Rooms

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks.

Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

Popular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager

BE CAREFUL—

AND MINIMIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF
PROPERTY LOSS

In spite of all you can do, you can never be SURE that your property or your crops will not be destroyed or damaged by

Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Hail or Tornado

BUT YOU CAN

INSURE AGAINST THESE LOSSES

INSURE MUTUALLY, WITH THIS COMPANY, AT A

Saving of 20 Per Cent or More

More than 16,000 satisfied policyholders advise you to insure with

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES
OF KANSAS
Salina, Kansas

If MONEY IS IMPORTANT

it is important that your Live Stock bring the full market value when you ship it to Market

YOUR OWN FIRM

is naturally the one which has your own interest and welfare at heart It exists for no other purpose than to make your Live Stock bring the greatest possible cash return to you. THINK THAT OVER.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE, whether your consignment consists of one animal or a train load.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.
G. W. HOBBS, Manager
Stock Yards Kansas City, Missouri

RUNNING A FARM

IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN—
gets every penny possible out of what he has to sell.

It is extremely important that you get the most you can for your butterfat.

WE WANT MORE SHIPPERS. GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE YOU. WE GIVE PROMPT SERVICE ON RETURN OF CHECKS AND EMPTY CANS

REMEMBER—WE PAY TRANSPORTATION

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASS'N
Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

POOL YOUR PURCHASES

—OF—

Feed, Oyster Shell, Wire, Nails, Fencing, Roofing, Flour and other Commodities

APPLY THE COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES,
Mr. Manager and Mr. Director, in the operation of your COOPERATIVE BUSINESS.

Car Lot Buying Saves Handling Charge. Write us for prices and suggestions. Ask our field men to work with you on this car lot purchasing plan. Many Cooperative Elevators are now Pooling their Buying Power. There's a good reason.

—THE—

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.
CENTRAL AND WATER STREETS KANSAS CITY, KANS.
(Right in the path of the trucks. Let us service your truck. Use our truck-washing facilities.)