



The Kansas Union Farmer



ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1933

NUMBER 47

VOLUME XXV

WALLACE CONDEMNS UNDUE PRICE RISE IN LOAF OF BREAD

Remember Bakers' Argument Few Years Ago when they Refused to Lower Prices because "Wheat Prices No Factor in Bread Price"

BAKERS PLAN HIKE

Secretary Uses Bakers' Own Arguments to Answer Their Demands that Prices of Bread Should be Increased to Consumer

About two years ago, bakers argued against lowering the cost of a loaf of bread, giving as their argument that although the price of wheat was declining rapidly, that had nothing to do with bread prices, inasmuch as wheat price was a minor factor in bread costs. This argument is being remembered now by Secretary Henry A. Wallace and others in charge of Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as the bakers plan a hike in prices.

"If the argument was true in 1931," Secretary Wallace said, "it should also be true today when wheat prices have turned upward." Baking industry sources were quoted to show why the farmer should get more for his wheat without justifying sharply increasing costs to consumers of bread.

An increase of 60 percent, which has been reported to be planned by certain baking groups would, if put into effect generally, bring the average price of bread far above any figure warranted by the increase in price of wheat. Any such increase, or any amount approaching it, would be unreasonable, unfair, and unnecessary, it was emphasized by George N. Peek and Charles J. Brand, Administrators of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, in their report on the reported price rises and the statistics on bread prices.

Frederic C. Howe, consumers' counsel, has been making a special study of bread price increases for Secretary Wallace, Mr. Peek, and Mr. Brand. This is being done under sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Act authorizing the Secretary to give publicity to information to prevent pyramiding of costs at the expense of the consumer and to prevent profiteering.

"It is interesting to know what the baking industry had to say as to changing bread prices when the price of wheat was falling," Mr. Peek said. "In the spring of 1931 a subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture Committee investigated the price of bread and reported that prices through 1930 had not declined as rapidly as the price of wheat included in the bread had declined."

Commenting on this report, Mr. Peek pointed out, the Bakers' Review, the organ of the baking industry, said in the April 1931 issue:

Let us quote the following few sentences from newspaper editorials to show the manner in which they endeavored to impress the public with the fact that present prices of bakers' bread are justified: "We do not propose to know all about the milling and baking business but we do know that the cost of raw material is a very small proportion of the cost to the ultimate consumer, of any manufactured product." "Bakers put some other things besides flour into their bread, and they have a manufacturing cost as well as cost of selling and distributing."

"The hue and cry against the baking industry is not justified. There is a vast amount of expense entailed between the wheat and the loaf." "The figures bakers use in defending their prices

are convincing." "It would be unfair to expect as proportionately great a reduction in bread prices as in wheat or flour prices." "This same issue," Mr. Peek said, "also quoted with approval a report issued by the Department of Agriculture as of February 28, 1931, in which the following statement appeared: 'One bushel of wheat will provide enough flour for about 62 loaves of bread. If, then, wheat were to drop 62 cents per bushel, and all this decline in the price of wheat were reflected in lower flour prices to the baker, this would make a difference of 1 cent per pound loaf in his baking costs.'"

"The Bakers' Review quotes a startling statement from a bulletin issued by the Associated Bakers of Illinois: 'If the farmer gave his wheat for nothing, if the miller milled the flour for nothing, and then the miller for nothing and then the baker for nothing, it would still cost you \$4.85 to make, bake, and sell 100 pounds of bread.'"

"If wheat is such a minor factor in bread price, then why all this rush to raise bread prices now?" Mr. Peek asked.

The advance in wheat prices from the middle of May to the present time represents an additional cost of less than one half cent a loaf of bread. The processing tax adds approximately one half cent more to that cost of the wheat included in a loaf of bread, with one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent additional to cover the rise in cost of ingredients. If all of this cost is passed on to consumers a rise of only a little more than one cent a loaf above the price prevailing in May would be justified to cover the extra cost of wheat in the bread.

It should be remembered, however, that during the long period when prices were declining, the decline in price was passed on in lower prices to consumers only very slowly. Wheat prices were declining practically continuously over the period from the beginning of 1925 through 1929. It was not until 1927 that bread prices started to decline and even then very slowly and to a lesser extent than did the price of wheat represented in the bread.

TIME TO DO SOME THINKING

Millers raised the price of flour and bakers the price of bread as a protective tax on wheat became effective by that of the Secretary of Agricultural Adjustment Act. Thereupon the anti-social press of the country wept bitterly because of the tax on the staff of life such as never before during the long period when prices were declining, the decline in price was passed on in lower prices to consumers only very slowly. Wheat prices were declining practically continuously over the period from the beginning of 1925 through 1929. It was not until 1927 that bread prices started to decline and even then very slowly and to a lesser extent than did the price of wheat represented in the bread.

As nearly as agreement ever is possible in our country concerning any economic problem, agreement has generally prevailed that the first step in the recovery of the nation from its ills is an increase in commodity prices; that business and commerce cannot continue indefinitely unless profits are made. Yet this great constructive effort toward permanently higher prices for the products of a large section of farm population has been bitterly condemned by the press and voice of those satisfied with things-as-they-are.

Those who see in the present favorable grain market the removal of all necessity for regulation of crop production in the future should do some sound simple thinking. On the one hand, crop failure does not set the standard of the country's out-turn of grain. Drought plus currency inflation has given us for the time a decent price for grain. A natural tendency for farmers whose crops failed this year is to reduce their efforts for next year, hoping to retrieve a part of this year's loss. Favorable growing conditions are rather more likely than otherwise, since in considering nationwide territory, a sharply reduced

(continued on page 2)

Low Yield Reported

Kansas, the garden spot of the middle west, presents the picture of a somewhat dried up garden this summer, according to the crop report for July 10, published by J. C. Mohler of the state board of agriculture and F. K. Reed of the United States department of Agriculture.

The report shows reduced acreage, low yields and consequently small production.

Winter wheat production is estimated at 56,696 bushels. Corn production is indicated as 112,635,000 bushels, and is below average. Production of spring sown small grains is much below average. Hay crops will be small again this year. The condition of pasture is 41 per cent of normal. Little pasture feed is available in Western Kansas. Farm wheat and oats stocks are much lower than those of last year, corn stocks are higher.

The area of all crops for harvest this year totals about 20,000,000 acres and is 3,200,000 acres smaller than the area harvested in 1932 and 5,200,000 acres smaller than in 1931. Primary causes of this large reduction are the extensive abandonment of winter wheat and the failure of oats and barley due to adverse June and July rains. Larger areas of corn, sugar beets, beans, legumes, and tame hay were harvested in 1932 while acreages of oats, barley, spring wheat, rye, flax, potatoes and wild hay are smaller. June 1933 was the hottest and second driest on record. The first six months of 1933 were the driest on

HOG GROWERS OF KANSAS WILLING REDUCE VOLUME

Topeka Meeting, Called According to Black's Suggestion, Expressed Willingness to Part of Producers to Go Along with Program

TO DES MOINES MEET

Four Representatives Pledged to Cooperate in Perfecting a Plan of Action; Suggest Premium on Lighter Hogs

Kansas hog producers are ready to line up with a program to lift hog prices to cost of production basis, along the lines of the allotment plan involving a processors' tax. This fact was brought out in a called meeting of corn and hog producers, together with processors, farm leaders and market men, held in Topeka Friday, July 7. The meeting was held at the suggestion of A. G. Black, acting corn-hog chief, under the "Triple A" Agricultural Adjustment Act—set-up by Mr. Black got in touch with Mr. Morrow, assistant, and asked Mr. Morrow, together with Joe Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, to call the meeting, which is understood to be preliminary to a national hog-corn conference to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, on or about July 12. One of the aims of the list of Kansas hog producers and others, and virtually 100 responded.

Dr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa was selected as chairman of the Topeka meeting. Four men were selected by the group to represent Kansas at the Des Moines meeting. They are, Ralph Snyder, Manhattan; J. H. Mercer, Topeka; Clyde Coffman, Overbrook, and Will J. Miller, Topeka.

It was the sentiment of the Topeka meeting that Kansas hog producers should participate in price adjustment benefits this fall. One of the means of applying the allotment plan principle to the Kansas hog-corn situation, as discussed and advocated in the Topeka meeting, involves a premium payment on light hogs to be made by processors' tax. It is believed, as brought out in the Topeka meeting, that such a practice would tend to reduce the volume of live hogs in the state.

Mr. Morrow presented information showing that the production of hogs that domestic consumption demands and possible exports could justify. Mr. Morrow pointed out that hogs on farms in Kansas jumped from 487,000 head in 1931, to 3,233,000 in 1933 on April 1; and the price dropped from \$10.50 a hundred to \$9.30. An 8 per cent increase in fall pigs is expected this year over last. Hogs over 6 months old on farms June 1, 1933, compared to a year ago, show an increase of 11 per cent in Kansas, 20 per cent for the whole country. And exports of pork and pork products have dropped from 1,136,856,000 pounds as an average in 1925-29, to 668,410,000 pounds in 1932. And Morrow presented a similar picture about increased corn production.

When the Kansas delegation goes to Des Moines, the four delegates will be untrained as to a definite policy, but they are expected to support the administration of the Act in an endeavor to bring some plan into being which will lift hog prices to a "parity price" level, through some application of control of production. It is expected that all the plans which may be presented at the Des Moines conference, some one workable plan will be adopted. It is possible, it is reported, that zone plans may be used, especially in details which apply differently in different sections of the country.

The resolutions adopted in the Topeka meeting, follow:

Kansas corn and hog producers welcome the invitation of Secretary Wallace and A. G. Black, acting chief corn and hog section, to participate in the conference and assure them that we will cooperate with the department of agriculture in every way possible that the agricultural adjustment act may be successfully carried out.

Your committee recommends that this conference go on record as favoring the control of the production of corn and hogs and that production control be extended to other commodities if and when found necessary.

We further recommend that this conference favor a plan in which the direct benefits of the proposed farm plan go to the participating farmer.

We further recommend that the government start payment of bonus on light hogs to reduce tonnage of pork products marketed.

We further recommend that this conference select four delegates to represent us at the National Corn and Hog Conference to be held at Des Moines on July 12, 1933.

(Signed) J. H. Mercer, Chairman
H. W. Avery
Ralph Snyder
Clyde W. Coffman
J. C. Mohler.

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Capper Publication Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following:

July 13, Kansas Farmers Union state office.
July 20, Farmers Union Cooperative Canner.
July 27, Farmers Union Royalty Co.
August 3, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.
These programs begin at 7:30 o'clock each Thursday evening.

BIT NOW READY TO PUNCH INTO NEW FORMATION

Four Different Formations, All Known to be Good Producers in McPherson Field, Lie Under Mississippi Lime Formation

Much Attention Directed to Small Outfit which is Going Down to 1065 Depth for Known Production in Neva Lime

The Farmers Union Royalty Company deep test well near Lindsborg, the Neva lime, is now at the base of the Mississippi Lime formation, and is ready to go down into the four remaining major formations, where everything points to the discovery of a great producer. The chat formation, which has drilled through hundreds of feet, has been found to be high and thin. All formations encountered throughout the progress of drilling the well have been high.

A leading oil producer who has had much to do with developing the McPherson county field, said on Monday of this week that the prospects look exceptionally bright to him. "Of the hundreds of big producers in McPherson county which I have observed personally," said this oil man, "in all of them where the chat formation ran high and thin as it has in this test, the four remaining major formations, the four formations which lie beneath the Mississippi lime, and which now await the bit in this test well, are the Viola lime, Hunton lime, Wilcox sand and Siliceous lime. These are the formations which the operators in this well had in mind when they started drilling."

The hole is now being drilled with Standard tools, the rotary outfit having given way to Standard tools at the top of the chat. Casing must now be set from time to time, whereas, while the rotary were being used, this was not necessary. Most of the progress is being made, and indications are all that could be asked for.

The deep test well is now dividing attention and prominence with the new well which has been started on the same forty-acre plot, and which is making rapid progress. Although work so far has been confined to daylight shifts, a depth of nearly 400 feet has been reached. The objective of this well is the Neva lime at 1,065 feet, where such a favorable showing was encountered in the deep test well.

It is interesting to note that this well is the formation from which all the oil in the Eldorado, Kansas, field is produced. It is quite possible that Neva lime will be productive enough in this new field to have fallen off materially.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission is joining other selling agencies on the South St. Joseph market in a protest to the Department of Agriculture because of the discontinuing of the government market service and reports. This service has been discontinued at the South St. Joseph market while it is being maintained at some smaller markets, as well as the larger markets.

C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is the board member representing the Kansas Farmers Union. Other board members present, together with organizations represented were: H. G. Keeney and George Larson, Nebraska Farmers Union; A. D. Whisler, Missouri Farmers Union; E. F. Overturn, Equity Union; E. J. Willis, Iowa Farmers Union; Wm. Hirth, Missouri Farmers Assn. and J. R. Evans, Nebraska Farm Bureau.

Following is a brief statement prepared by Mr. Schwab prior to the July 7 meeting and submitted to various farm organization papers:

"The month of June has proven to be our best month since January, 1932, both in volume of business handled and percentage of savings earned for our shippers."

"The past month shows an increase in net savings, compared with the same month last year, of \$2339.43, or 147.75 per cent. Percentage of savings figures 48.59 per cent, an increase over last month of 15.02 per cent and 23.97 per cent over the same month last year."

"We handled 550 carloads last month, consisting of 4763 cattle, 20,743 hogs and 5,550 sheep, an increase over May, 1932, of 148 carloads and over June, 1932, of 126 carloads."

"Our savings for the first six months of 1933 is \$13,276.40, a little over half of our total net earnings for the entire year of 1932."

"Prospects at this time look very favorable to better last year's record by the first of the year—C. F. Schwab, Manager."

KANSAS F. UNION FURNISHES MOST ST. JOE VOLUME

23.99 Percent of Business Furnished by Members of Kansas Farmers Union; Is Largest Selling Agency on that Market

HIT DIRECT MARKETING

Wallace Asked to See that Hogs Move to Market through Established Central Price-Fixing Markets; Business Good

An outstanding example of successful cooperative marketing of live hogs was Kansas as having furnished 23.99 per cent of all business, and that as a result of this business originating within the ranks of the Kansas Farmers Union members, the Kansas organization is to receive the lion's share of non-members' savings which accumulated during 1932. Kansas' share will be \$1,410.83, when the payment is made. Some of this amount goes directly from the Kansas state office to locals in which the business originated. A certain amount will go into the general fund of the Kansas Farmers Union. Payments will not be made until after the first of the next year, and this is in accordance with a custom which has been established during the past few years.

Next following the Kansas Farmers Union in percentage of business furnished are the Missouri Farmers Union, which furnished 19.16 per cent of the total business. The Missouri Farmers Association follows in third place with a percentage of 15.44. The Missouri Farmers Union is fourth with an even 15 per cent. Fifth is the Nebraska Farmers Union, having a percentage of 13.48. Other organizations furnishing business in lesser amounts were the Iowa Farmers Union, National Equity Union, Iowa Farm Bureau, and Colorado Farmers Union.

One feature of the board meeting was the strong resolution adopted and directed to Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, asking that the great terminal markets, which have served producers so well over a number of years in the matter of establishing fair prices, be made the avenue through which all hog trading should move. This is a strong slap at direct marketing of hogs.

Manager C. F. Schwab's report was received with enthusiasm by the various board members. The commission, under the management, is maintaining its position as the largest selling agency on the market. The volume of business and net profits compare favorably with those of last year, in spite of the fact that yard receipts have fallen off materially.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission is joining other selling agencies on the South St. Joseph market in a protest to the Department of Agriculture because of the discontinuing of the government market service and reports. This service has been discontinued at the South St. Joseph market while it is being maintained at some smaller markets, as well as the larger markets.

C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is the board member representing the Kansas Farmers Union. Other board members present, together with organizations represented were: H. G. Keeney and George Larson, Nebraska Farmers Union; A. D. Whisler, Missouri Farmers Union; E. F. Overturn, Equity Union; E. J. Willis, Iowa Farmers Union; Wm. Hirth, Missouri Farmers Assn. and J. R. Evans, Nebraska Farm Bureau.

Following is a brief statement prepared by Mr. Schwab prior to the July 7 meeting and submitted to various farm organization papers:

"The month of June has proven to be our best month since January, 1932, both in volume of business handled and percentage of savings earned for our shippers."

"The past month shows an increase in net savings, compared with the same month last year, of \$2339.43, or 147.75 per cent. Percentage of savings figures 48.59 per cent, an increase over last month of 15.02 per cent and 23.97 per cent over the same month last year."

"We handled 550 carloads last month, consisting of 4763 cattle, 20,743 hogs and 5,550 sheep, an increase over May, 1932, of 148 carloads and over June, 1932, of 126 carloads."

"Our savings for the first six months of 1933 is \$13,276.40, a little over half of our total net earnings for the entire year of 1932."

"Prospects at this time look very favorable to better last year's record by the first of the year—C. F. Schwab, Manager."

MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts, General Manager Dairy & Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

Owing to the fact that this writer was in Washington, D. C., last week, being a member of the Fair Trade Practices Committee that was reporting to the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with working out the Agricultural Administrative Act, no market letter was prepared for this column. Therefore, it will be necessary to review the past two weeks of the market which will take us back to June 22nd when Extras and Standards both opened at 22 1/2¢. The market has been continually advancing since that time. On not a single day has there been a set back and the market closed today at 25 1/4¢ on these two grades of butter, with a total of 2 1/2¢ advance. The undergrades have advanced in about the same ratio and about the same spread has been maintained between the top and the undergrade markets throughout the entire period, except there has been a slight increase in the spread of 88 score curd. The total advance in that quality has been only 1 1/2¢.

The extremely hot weather, of course, has tended to increase the volume of undergrade butter as compared to the total make, and as the season advances, the spread may become even wider than at present between the top and the medium grades. It will, therefore, pay our members to assist their creameries in possible by taking a little extra care of their cream and seeing that it is cooled immediately upon separation and held as cool as possible, and if at all possible a little more frequent deliveries should be made.

The reasons for the advance in the butter market have been largely due to the extreme hot and dry weather that has been in effect throughout the greater part of the two weeks in the major portion of the butter producing area. A good deal of the territory, however, has been benefited by rains in the closing days of the period, as well as cooler weather and from certain states the reports are always coming to hand that the pastures are again greening up and we may have some dealers in "second flush" in butter production. The attitude of the Government has been a help in raising the values, which coupled with the dry weather has resulted in the market advance mentioned above.

Eggs have also made some advance but not as marked as was the advance in butter. On June 22nd, Extras Firsts were quoted at 13¢. On July 5th the same grade was quoted at 14 1/4¢, an advance of 1 1/4¢ per dozen. Fresh Firsts were quoted at 12 1/2¢ on the closing date at 12 1/2¢, and on the closing date at 14 1/4¢. Current Receipts were quoted at 11 1/4¢ and closed at 12 1/4¢. Dirtsies 9 1/2¢, closing at 12 1/2¢; and Checks 9¢ and closed at 10¢. In fact the undergrades, Dirtsies, Dirtsies, and Checks, were quoted 1/4¢ lower today than they were on Monday, July 3rd, this being the first break in the market, however, during the two weeks period.

The futures market has been stronger than the spot market and there has been a correspondingly greater advance. However, the spot market reflects the immediate demand and supply situation. Futures have been stronger very largely as a result of so many operators that with all other commodities advancing eggs are bound to receive a fair share of such advance in spite of the fact that we have great quantities of eggs in storage that must be worked into consumption sometime during the fall and early winter months.

This writer when visiting our New York branch on June 28th and upon investigating a complaint from one of our member associations in regard to the price being received for eggs, found the quality of the eggs running; the poorest I have seen them in more than five years. This, of course, has been due very largely to the extreme hot weather. Upon going into the co-operation, in the first case eggs for inspection, in the first case I inspected I discovered 49 black rots, or 4 dozen and 1 egg in a single case. These, of course, were the undergrade eggs, as a good many of the white eggs were found upon close inspection to be packed in some way. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Association member packing these eggs were so inefficient that these black rots were deliberately placed in the case for shipment.

Our egg expert at New York called them "rain rots." In other words, as he said, they were probably eggs that had been laid out of doors and rained upon before being gathered, or possibly they were dirty eggs that had been washed by the producer before taking them to market, and it was very likely they were already showing an undergrade when candled at the plant which explains the reason for being put into the Dirtsies, for they were not dirty eggs. The result was that on account of the extreme hot weather and being fertile eggs they became black rots between the interim and upon arrival at the terminal market. Naturally our shipper was very much disgruntled over his returns on these eggs.

On the same day that we had to sell these eggs in order to get rid of them for 10¢ per dozen, we sold fancy white eggs from Ohio for 25¢ per dozen wholesale. We could not have gotten even the 10¢ per dozen were it not for the fact that a good many of the Dirty eggs were after all good (continued on page 2)

GETTING READY TO FORGE AHEAD ON NEW PROGRAM

State-Wide Meetings of Leaders have Been Held and Details of Effective Plans have been Discussed and Studied

UNION IN PICTURE

Director Umberger Warns against Self Styled Agents Who Seek to Obtain Part of Farmers' Allotment Benefits

Every farmer in Kansas will have an opportunity soon to study firsthand the matters relating to his possible participation in the cash benefits coming as a result of the putting into effect of the plans existing under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The machinery for putting this great program into effect, and to make it applicable to every wheat producer in Kansas, is being perfected as rapidly as possible. The Kansas Farmers Union, together with the other Kansas farm organizations, is to be very much in the picture. Farmers Union leaders have been called into conferences of state-wide character during the past week or two.

Dean H. Umberger of Manhattan is to be the director in charge of the educational program which will precede the actual signing of agreements on the part of the farmers. It is the desire that every one be thoroughly informed as to the whole program.

Certain misinformation must be guarded against, for instance, Direct- Umberger warns against growers against a scheme that is being worked to defraud them of part of their wheat allotment benefits. Report has been made of a certain "self-styled agent" of wheat farmers, who is seeking an agreement with them whereby he is to get 10 per cent of the cash benefits for helping farmers make out their forms in connection with the domestic allotment plan for wheat.

"When the time comes," says Director Umberger, "how to make out your forms and contracts will be explained to you, and some one will be available to help you without making any charge for it. Your county agent will have charge of all that, and he will give you plenty of notice about the first informational meeting that will be held in your community."

Although all details cannot yet be named, each county will have a committee made up of responsible local men, who will carry on the work necessary to put the program through in a fair and equitable manner.

The program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as it applies to wheat is being worked out first, because the wheat marketing time is here and wheat growers will soon be upon us. The programs to bring about benefits to producers of other commodities will be worked out as soon as possible.

Our egg expert at New York called them "rain rots." In other words, as he said, they were probably eggs that had been laid out of doors and rained upon before being gathered, or possibly they were dirty eggs that had been washed by the producer before taking them to market, and it was very likely they were already showing an undergrade when candled at the plant which explains the reason for being put into the Dirtsies, for they were not dirty eggs. The result was that on account of the extreme hot weather and being fertile eggs they became black rots between the interim and upon arrival at the terminal market. Naturally our shipper was very much disgruntled over his returns on these eggs.

On the same day that we had to sell these eggs in order to get rid of them for 10¢ per dozen, we sold fancy white eggs from Ohio for 25¢ per dozen wholesale. We could not have gotten even the 10¢ per dozen were it not for the fact that a good many of the Dirty eggs were after all good (continued on page 2)

No Need Delay Marketing

Some wheat farmers apparently have the erroneous impression that in order to receive benefits this year by virtue of the "wheat plan" under the new Agricultural Adjustment Act, that they must refrain from marketing their wheat produced this year in the future. This is not a fact. This year's production has nothing whatever to do with the benefits to be received by the farmer who signs up, when given the opportunity, to abide by the rules and regulations specified by the department of agriculture with reference to acreage control.

The cash benefits to be received this year depend on the average production on any particular farm in 1930, 1931, and 1932, regardless of this year's crop success or failure. They do not have any dependence on bearing on the present price of what. It might be interjected here, however, that had it not been for the increase of the Union leaders and Kansas Farmers that benefits this year would have depended on this year's bushels. As one farmer expressed it, "It is not surprising that many farmers cannot

believe this good fortune has befallen them."

Quoting from a recent news release from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, we learn that: "One of the big advantages of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's wheat plan is that payments in consideration of pledges to reduce acreage are to be made to farmers separately from and independently of the market for one of their products."

This plan permits farmers to market their wheat in the normal manner to which they are accustomed, without in the least affecting the amount of payments to be made later to those who sign contracts pledging acreage reduction up to 20 per cent. The payments are to be based on past production without regard to present price. Farmers can sell their wheat in the open market now, and in addition collect their payments after the contracts to reduce acreage are signed and approved."

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

John Simpson, President.....Oklahoma City, Okla.
H. G. Kenney, Vice President.....Omaha, Nebr.
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary.....Kankakee, Ill.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. P. Lambertson.....Fairview, Kansas
Joe Plummer.....Akron, Colorado
E. H. Everson.....Yankton, South Dakota
C. M. Rogers.....Indianola, Iowa
Fritz Schultheiss.....Prairie Farm, Wisconsin

KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President.....Salina, Kansas
M. L. Beckman, Vice President.....Clay Center, Kansas
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer.....Salina, Kansas
John Frost, Conductor.....Blue Rapids, Kansas
John Schell, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

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

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—1140 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas, O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeeney, Kansas, T. M. Turman, 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 Bldg., Salina, Kans. W. J. Spencer, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 205, Farmers Union Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 208 Farmers Union Bldg.

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 215, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1933

TIME FOR DEFINITE ACTION

A new feeling exists in Kansas today. Thousands of farmers who, a few weeks ago, were not strangers to a feeling of despair, are today experiencing a certain feeling of renewed confidence, a feeling of brighter hopes.

Such an improvement in general feeling among farmers, and, indeed, among all our Kansas population, is a natural result of actual better conditions as they affect farmers. Kansas is primarily an agricultural state, and anything that is good for our farmers is good for the whole state.

Farm commodities are bringing better prices than they were only a few weeks ago. Farmers are enabled to get more cash because of these improved prices. In addition to the improved prices, Kansas wheat growers are assured of a cash payment based on average production of wheat over a period of the past three years, regardless of this year's crop success or failure.

This means, we are told, that some thirty millions of dollars will come to Kansas farmers this fall; and this money would not be forthcoming if the Farmers Union had not put up a vigorous, unceasing fight to get it.

These improved conditions among farmers should bring about an improved condition as far as the Kansas Farmers Union is concerned. Now that the storm clouds are apparently about ready to break away, now that there appears to be a break in the black storm that all but swept the good ship Farmers Union upon the shoals, it might be in order to impress on the membership just how greatly their own organization needs their assistance at this time.

Passing Through Difficult Times
It will require no stretch of the imagination for the reader to realize that the parent organization, depending on membership, has had a difficult time during the past two or three years. Your state organization has had work to do and has had a definite program to follow. It has fought, against discouraging odds, to do this work well and to carry this program out to fulfillment. It has succeeded; and in succeeding, it has all but worn itself down to a shadow.

Definite Accomplishments

We repeat that the state organization has succeeded in carrying on its program. It has published a paper each week, at considerable cost, which has had much to do—we are told by the members themselves and by the Farmers Union marketing and business enterprises—with keeping alive the cooperative spirit of the Farmers Union members and former members. It has cost dearly to keep the paper going to the membership each week.

Advertising support has dwindled pitifully—almost tragically. Yet, because of the very spirit which this paper has fostered, Kansas farmers were kept in a cooperative frame of mind, and continued their splendid support of our state-wide marketing and business enterprises. For the most part, these enterprises have enjoyed at least a fair degree of prosperity. This means, of course, that these cooperative enterprises were able to accomplish their sole purpose—serving cooperatively minded Kansas farmers, making better markets for them, saving them money in commissions, eliminating large margins of profits which formerly went to speculators and private dealers, and giving the farmers themselves some degree of power and influence in the matter of marketing their own products.

The state organization—the Kansas Farmers Union—has accomplished other great objectives, in spite of dwindling membership support. We went into the legislative halls in Topeka and in Washington, and there secured legislation which has saved millions of dollars to Kansas farmers. Keep in mind the fact that this could not have been done had it not been for the influence and hard work of the parent Farmers Union organization of Kansas.

A general reduction of state expenses, which must be paid principally by Kansas farmers because Kansas farmers are the principal tax payers, has been brought about. The Kansas Farmers Union must be given credit for much of this action. The retention of exemption from tax on gasoline used as farm power fuel can be charged to the Farmers Union and its influence. Lower costs for auto and truck licenses constitute another victory for Kansas farmers brought about by the influence and help of the Kansas Farmers Union. The principle of a graduated income tax, which eventually will be the means of freeing Kansas farm property from its unjust load of taxes, was established because the Farmers Union was in there fighting, shoulder to shoulder with other farm organizations.

The very fact that farm products are now bringing greatly improved prices can be traced directly to the long fight waged by the Farmers Union, not only of Kansas, but of the other states as well. The National Farmers Union has long advocated the principle of controlled inflation, the principle of controlled value of commodities rather than the principle that all wealth exists in money. The Kansas Farmers Union has contributed materially to this fight which has resulted in a nation, our own United States, adopting almost in full the principles so long advocated by the country's most militant farm organization—the Farmers Union. The very

threat of inflation has brought about the very things farmers have demanded.

The very possibility that the great money powers will have to give way to the more essential classes of common folks has already brought this country out of a chaotic condition. This is in line with the principles which the Farmers Union has fought for during all these years. In fact, these wonderful accomplishments are results of the fight of the Farmers Union. They mark the crystallization of the sentiment built up by the Farmers Union.

Still Much To Do

These accomplishments have resulted from a great fight made by a great militant farm organization. It has been an up-hill fight. The organization has had to deal with enemies on the outside, and with the enemy of indifference on the inside. Lack of membership has prolonged the fight—has delayed the final result. Lack of membership can still cripple the organization, and could possibly undo all that has been done. The fight is not entirely won. In fact, it is only well started. Enemies of organized agriculture are still bitter toward this organization. They want it to be crushed. They know that lack of membership support on the part of farmers themselves is the most certain way to bring about the crushing of this militant organization. The enemies of the Farmers Union realize that they have had to make concessions to us. They want to get back everything they have been forced to give. They know that with a Farmers Union weakened because of lack of farmer membership support, they have an excellent opportunity to crush us and undo all that we have done.

Must Increase Membership

There is only one course, then, for farmers to take. That is to build up our membership. Farmers must rally to the aid of their organization which has fought valiantly for them. Farmers must at least build their organization up to the strength they possessed only a few years ago.

We have spoken of lack of membership strength. It has been the natural thing, during the past few years, for farmers to fail to pay dues. Money was hard to get. Money was not even in sight. As a result, the state organization was forced to get along on little funds—too little. Now we have come to the place in the road where a turn must be made. We must have more members.

Conditions have taken a turn for the better, generally speaking. Our dues are comparatively low. Nearly every farmer in the state, especially if he took advantage of Farmers Union marketing and business institutions, has been benefitted much more than the amount of dues.

Shall We Continue?

Now, therefore, the time has come when we must insist on more farmers joining their own organization which is fighting for them and getting results.

If you want the Farmers Union to continue, if you want to continue receiving the Kansas Union Farmer, you must work to increase membership. Not only your own membership support is demanded and absolutely necessary, but any additional prospective members you can influence to get into the organization must be secured at once.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

A CHALLENGE TO FARMERS UNION WORKERS

This is the middle of July and the wheat farmers of Kansas have been promised that their benefit checks from the government would be available on or about September 15th.

The writer is well aware of the fact that a gigantic program is involved in getting the plan administered and in getting the farmers to sign the agreements before that date. The good thing about the whole proposition is that the wheat farmers will get this money if they will cooperate. Wheat is bringing to the farmer at this time between 85c and 90c, but this fact should make no difference nor stand in the way of the wheat farmers signing the agreement.

The facts are that more than fifteen million dollars will go out to Kansas farmers this year, who really have no wheat to market at this time. All these distressed farmers in western Kansas are enthused because they are going to get some real money. This money is not a dole, but a reward based upon the farmer's willingness to cooperate and reduce his acreage.

This program would not have been available to our farmers were it not for the fact that the Kansas Farmers Union and other farm organizations developed the program and got its approval in Washington.

Waging a Hard Fight

Many of the members of the Kansas Farmers Union appreciate the struggle your organization is going through at the present time. All know that during the past few years our farmers have been in a deplorable financial condition. We know that it has been almost impossible for our farmers to pay their current debts.

Your state organization has been waging a hard fight to carry on our work effectively. Because of a lack of finance we have not been able to cover the field as effectively as otherwise would have been possible. However, we have endeavored to safeguard your interests. We have stressed cooperation to our local and state-wide business institutions. We have continuously requested of our people to be patient and tolerant until this crisis was over. In the meantime, your state officials have given of their very best. We have done numerous things for our membership on which there has been little or no comment. The writer assumes that there are at least 4000 farmers who receive this paper who have not paid their 1933 dues. We have no disposition to criticize, but in the name of fairness it is a bit hard and difficult to understand why it is that many of our farmers fail to pay their dues when, in reality, your organization is bringing and saving you hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

Even though times are hard, there never was a time when it was more essential and necessary to support your state organization than now. For example many western Kansas farmers are complimenting us on the good work done in Washington and telling us that it has been a godsend to them and that it gives them a new hope and a new lease on life. The writer realizes that, in a measure, some may term this movement as an attempt to socialize the farmer. Be that as it may, the facts are that a new day is before us and that everything is looking toward a national program wherein all people will be more on a common basis.

Request Payment of Dues

In appreciation for what the Kansas Farmers Union has accomplished in this national legislation we sincerely request that our farmers pay their dues in the Farmers Union from these cash benefits which you will receive from the government.

The writer is sure that if every member of the Farmers Union who is really interested in the organization would stop and think and see this picture as it is, that there would be a great revival in the Farmers Union membership in Kansas. You loyal members are scattered all over the state. Why don't you in your own way work out plans and get your neighbors to pay their dues in the next 30 days? I challenge anyone to offer any sound reason why farmers should not support the Farmers Union. It is your own class organization.

The writer has spoken before large gatherings of business men and I have made the statement that even a business man is doing his full duty unless he asks his farmer friends to support their own farm organization.

Forward in Spite of Enemies
The writer is aware that there are some enemies to the leadership of the Kansas Farmers Union and to this new plan for agriculture. Every public man and every new plan always has its enemies. But, the Kansas Farmers Union will go forward. Your leaders will give the best they have. They'll fight your battles every inch of the way and you can depend on that. All we ask is that those who are friendly to our organization and those who believe in the farmer being organized pay their dues now into the organization.

It is only about three months until our state convention. Certainly with bringing these millions of dollars, and with the hope of bringing millions more as we develop the hog and dairy program, thousands more of our farmers will bring their membership up to date, paying their 1933 dues, within the next two or three months.

If it were possible for your state leaders to come into your community we could sell you on the idea. We are so overburdened with work and we don't have the money to send out field men, therefore our local people must carry on this work. You can do it if you will. The challenge is yours. By doing it you protect your own interests and the interest of every other farmer.

The Farmers Union is an organization that is state wide and nationally known in a commendable way. Your organization has reputation and prestige, among business men, school men, and our state and national government.

It is an honor for the writer to be able to say that he belongs to the Farmers Union. Our influence, prestige and reputation will only continue and be worth-while comparable to the

way that every reader of this paper and every farmer in Kansas supports the organization. We are pleading with you now as earnestly as we know now, based upon real facts, to help us bring our membership up in this state. PAY YOUR DUES, and send them in to the state office.

ITEMS FROM STATE CAPITOL

By Special Topeka Correspondent

Willard Mayberry, publisher of the Elkhart Tri-State News, Elkhart, was appointed private secretary by Governor Landon to succeed W. G. West, McPherson, who resigned last week to be clerk of the federal district court in Kansas. Mayberry is expected to be on the job before July 15. West has been serving as clerk since July 1. West's unexpected resignation enabled him to take a position that carries something approaching a lifetime tenure.

The new state board of education will meet in Topeka on July 14th. Mayberry, the new secretary, will meet as a member of the board to which he was appointed soon after the legislature adjourned.

All motor vehicle laws are now being enforced by a new corps of uniformed inspectors operating under direction of the highway department. Numerous points throughout eastern Kansas have been visited by the uniformed officers during the past week. Trucks, cars and buses are being stopped, lights checked on all vehicles, trucking permits inspected and all highway laws enforced in general. Passenger cars are not required to carry red reflectors in the rear. The new state law pertaining to two tail lights and a reflector has been interpreted by the attorney general to apply to trucks, buses and similar conveyances.

Twenty-two inspectors, the entire inspection force of the new department of inspection and registration, was instructed in the art of combined inspections Thursday and Friday under the direction of A. W. Logan, director. The force was then delegated to its individual tasks and territories. The new department, a consolidation of the former fire marshal, oil inspector and hotel commissioner offices, became a legal entity July 1 with the start of the state's new fiscal year. Jobs for the inspectors will include arson investigations, the state's tax and inspection program relating to cigarettes, hotels, restaurants, movie houses, fire safety inspections and roffers, and pump inspections. This force will serve independently from the gas tax collectors at the different ports of entry stationed along the Kansas borders.

The interests of Kansas corn and hog producers will be represented by four farm organization men and stockmen at a national conference to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, probably July 12. Will J. Miller, Topeka; Joe H. Mercer, state livestock sanitation commissioner; Sen. Clyde Coffey, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, were named at a meeting held in Topeka, Friday. Although numerous differences developed over principles to be followed to improve the status of the producer, the committee was organized to help work out some plan to help regulate production and if possible boost prices. Kansas annually produces in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 hogs, and in 1933 is expected to increase above the average by 8 per cent.

Chas. W. Steiger, attorney for the Kansas Corporation Commission, will represent the commission in the Western Grain case which has been in progress in Chicago for some time. This case was opened in 1927. An injunction prevented new rates from going into force in 1930. New evidence is now being gathered to allow the interstate commerce commission to properly determine grain rates from the entire west. Clyde M. Reed, former governor, is attorney for the farm organizations in the case.

Suggestions on how to make it easy to prepare income tax returns are now being offered by the state tax commission. In a prepared statement the commissioners propose that individuals who are farmers or ranchers should be allowed to show income and operating outgo. The tax will apply to incomes earned since January 1, 1933, and the necessary force for preparing blanks and gathering returns will probably be organized in August.

At least 1,000,000 men and women in the United States will suffer from hay fever this summer, the Kansas Board of Health estimates in a statement issued this week. Many of these cases will develop into asthma in later life. The careful cutting of weeds in back yards and vacant lots, the state health authorities advise, is one of the important ways of lessening hay fever suffering.

MARKET LETTER

(continued from page 1)

eggs, but the producer had been honest in marking them and had not attempted to wash the dirt off. A small dirt spot, besides affecting the saleability of the egg and after a length of time the effect of the quality, will not immediately spoil an egg like washing it will do. This seems to be a tremendously hard lesson for a lot of our producers to understand. I do not think they will ever understand it until such time as our average receiving station employs candlers who have sufficient experience to spot wash eggs the minute they receive them and then for member associations to discount the original paying price to what such eggs are actually worth.

Not all crooks are in the city and in business. We are very sorry to be compelled to say that some of them are right out on farms, for washing dirty eggs and trying to market them as clean fresh eggs is crooked. Unfortunately owing to the inability of a

THE TELEPHONE BRINGS CUSTOMERS TO HER DOOR

A FARM woman of southeast Kansas uses the telephone to dispose of her farm produce. She is noted for the quality of her dairy products. And when she calls her special customers, they come right out to her place, saving her the trouble and expense of delivering.

She relates many ways in which the telephone aids her. She telephones for market quotations on livestock and feed. She once saved six calves and a valuable purebred bull from black leg by telephoning quickly for a veterinarian. In church work, the telephone keeps her in close touch with fellow members.

These are only a few of the many, many ways in which the telephone is helpful on the farm. Think of how it aids you—keeps you in contact with children when they are away from home—summons aid in time of urgent need. The telephone does a big job in the day by day life of the farm. It is priceless in emergencies.

You are cordially invited to visit the Bell System Exhibit in the Communication Building, Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago

A BELL SYSTEM

ADVERTISEMENT

lot of the inspectors at the stations of being unable to detect these eggs they get away with it and the interest of the bears to depress prices, as the bear pulls down with his strong paws, and of the bulls to raise prices, as the bull throws upward with his horns. The grain, or stock, as the case may be, is in fact never delivered and was never meant to be. When the time for delivery arrives the losing party pays the difference between the price of the grain then, and at the time when the contract was made.

To prove it to yourself, wash some eggs and leave them lay around for about ten days in hot weather, which is the average length of time to get the average loss from the middle west from the time they are produced, and then try and use them. We believe any such experiment will convince any producer that washing eggs will cause them to spoil.

TIME TO DO SOME THINKING

(continued from page 1)
crop yield during two successive years is unlikely.

A wheat, corn and oats crop next year of average size or above will remove the market interest furnished just now by low yield prospects and we shall have the old familiar excess grain supply and nowhere to sell it. Inflation alone cannot indefinitely maintain prices in the face of the mounting surplus because in the end grain possesses no value at all unless it can be converted and consumed.

As for selling grain abroad, many sincere students of grain economics question the ability of our country ever to regain in large degree our vanishing export market for grain. Too many of our former customers now make more of their own and buy their requirements in cheaper markets than ours—markets which probably all ways will be able to undersell us no matter what our price level.

Considering these facts, the Secretary of Agriculture wisely has decided to administer the Agricultural Adjustment Act in securing acreage reduction designed to hold our grain surpluses within manageable limits. Hence the wheat processing tax to provide the money for financing the loss to wheat growers in taking 20 per cent of their normal acreage out of wheat production. This is the first step toward permanently higher commodity prices so ardently desired by all branches of commerce. The outcry against it comes from the section of the country's business which chronically opposes all measures designed to relieve the farmer of the chains forged upon him by continuing years of less-than-production-cost markets.

"CANT"

(Written by C. O. Thomas, Zurich, Kansas, member Stone Local 792)

The farmer can do nothing. Supply and demand must govern the fruits of his toil. You can't set a price on wheat. The Press shouts—You CANT! They do. The Millers shout—You CANT! They do. The board of trade shouts—You CANT! They do. The manufacturers shout—You CANT! They do. The professors shout—You CANT! They do.

I take a load of wheat to the mill and the miller gives me a price for it that is set by a bunch of animals. You know we are all classed in the animal kingdom—the Bulls and Bears, in this case, if you please. They tell me it is either a bull market, or a bear market, as the case may be. Now if you follow this closely you will notice that some days are bear days, and other days are bull days; in other words it will be either a round-up or a stampede.

In Webster says Bulls and Bears, in the gambling transactions of the grain and stock exchanges. A bear is one who contracts to deliver, at a specified future time, grains or stock

which he does not own; a bull is one who contracts to take them. Hence in the intervening time it is in the interest of the bears to depress prices, as the bear pulls down with his strong paws, and of the bulls to raise prices, as the bull throws upward with his horns. The grain, or stock, as the case may be, is in fact never delivered and was never meant to be. When the time for delivery arrives the losing party pays the difference between the price of the grain then, and at the time when the contract was made.

The uncertainty of the conditions are favorable for the conditions surrounding this process of coining the price for the farmers' stuff. You will note one day, a very light shower which we who are close to the grass roots failed to notice will bring down the price of wheat 5 or 10 cents. These bulls and bears have used the Farm Board quite a lot in hammering down the prices for farm products; they have referred to it as an "uncertainty" causing a weakness in the market. Yet we have intelligent men tell us this is the only way to determine the proper price on farm products, and that the farmer can't hope to determine beforehand the price his stuff will bring.

If, for instance, you can't set a price on wheat, how in the name of all that is uplifting and consoling can you set a price on flour and bread? But it's done. The loaf of bread was baked out of the sack of flour that was processed out of the bushel of wheat. The only difference is the whims of the bulls and bears into a protected market regulated by the millers and bakers, that is, the miller sets his price and the baker sets his. For I never heard of a sack of flour or a loaf of bread being sold on the grain exchange.

No! It CANT be done. It's against all natural supply and demand laws for the farmer to set a price on his products. The so-called wise men shake their hoary heads, and with their dimmed eyes roar and bellow, "It CANT be done!"

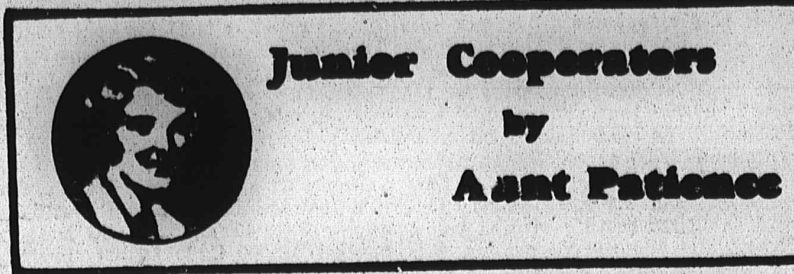
But, I tell you it can be done! What did our teachers say when we went to class and when it came time to recite, we said, "We can't." Usually the only consolation we got was "CANT never did anything."

It will have to be done, for this country is going back, and back fast. Look, if you will please, with me. People are losing their homes; not only the farmer but the city man and the laborer, if you please. Families are losing their ambition; their labors are not fruitful. They are not getting anything for what they do, consequently they have nothing to spend. I tell you folks, the time has arrived when we must not know any such a word as "cant".

Bonded indebtedness, if allowed to continue, will enforce slavery on our posterity for generations to come. Do you think we, as citizens today, are selfish enough and small enough to hang a mill stone to the necks of our children, their children's children?

We guard about our educational facilities, and how we want our children's loads lightened as we had hoped they would, and that they not have to slave like we have been slaving; but with those facilities they are, is it lightening our children's loads as we had hoped it would? Or will it necessitate the spending of the better part of their lives in reconstructing what we have willed them?

(Editor's note: The above was written before the enactment of the new Farm Adjustment Act.)



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT
Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience, in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

JUNIOR LETTERS

Dear Junior Cooperators:
I know you've all been hoping that we'd have the contest returns this week, but we just haven't completed them yet. We hope to be able to publish them next week.
Another thing I'd like you all to be thinking about—is your choice of "colors" for our club. What ones would you like best? If the "sunflower" is finally chosen as our club flower, it might be appropriate to choose colors which would harmonize—or if the "forget-me-not" is chosen perhaps "green and white," or "blue and yellow" would be a good choice. Think about this and in your next letter, tell me which colors you would like best.
—Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans., June 11, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I haven't written to you for a long time, but read the Junior Cooperator page.
I was one of the 203 graduates of Republic county this year. I am 13 years old and belong to 4-H club. I received almost \$3 in prizes at North Center Free Fair last year.
I entered the Washington essay contest last time though didn't receive any prize. I was proud to be on the "honorable mention."
I will vote for the sunflower. If you have not put your picture in the paper, please put it in. Some of us girls in my community think you are Miss Campbell, our Junior Instructor. She had her picture in. I am sending my essay.
Your niece,
Geraldine Ames.

P. S.—I have a little sister and brother who could be on the Grade Roll. Irma Elaine Ames, 1 year old, will be 2 next June 27; Frederick Dean Ames, 3 years old, will be 4 next March 10th.
Dear Geraldine: You don't know how glad I was to hear from you again for it has been such a long time. Congratulations on your graduation—and on your prize money. That was fine. It's too bad that everyone can't receive a prize—for there are so many fine ones. I know that I have been rather mysterious about my picture—but you can be sure of this—Mrs. Campbell and I are not the same person. And while her picture has been in the paper, I have never told you whether mine has been, or is. Now, mystify me! Thank you for sending the names for my Grade Roll.
Aunt Patience.

Rydal, Kans., June 11, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending my essay. I imagine that you think I am sort of lazy for not writing sooner.
I am 8 years old, and am in the 4th grade next year. My birthday is December 23. I have not found my twin. Do you think you could help me find one?
My sister and I are taking music lessons.
For pets I have two little ducks. Their names are Fred and Ruby. We have a dog named Ted. I milk one cow every night and morning. Tell me for sure, have you put your picture in the paper? If you haven't, please do. We had a small shower this morning. We have not had a rain for a long time. My letter is getting long. Bye, bye. From your niece.
Nona Lee Ames.
Dear Nona Lee: No, I didn't think

Will you tell me Helen Hopper's address? She wrote to me last, but I lost her address. Maybe she will write to me again if she sees this.
I wish the age limit could be changed because I will be 16 years old before very long.
I will be a sophomore in Baldwin High School next fall.
Well, I had better close.
Mary Isabelle Churchbaugh.
Dear Mary: I think that the word "melted" describes the way I feel, very well. That is fine—about your High School essay prize. Yes, I'll look up Helen's address for you. I think the age limit should be changed too—perhaps it will be. Please write again.
Aunt Patience.

Zenith, Kans., June 12, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending my essay in. I would like for you to help me find my twin. I am 7 years old. My birthday is July 21. I think that the sunflower would be a good club flower for it is the state flower. I got my pin and sure thought it was pretty. I wish some of the Juniors would write to me.
Your friend,
Margene Nease.
Dear Margene: I was glad to get your letter and essay and I'll be able to find your twin soon, I know. I'm glad, too, that you liked your pin and know that some of the Juniors will write—especially now that postal rates are to be lower.
Aunt Patience.

Alta Vista, Kans., June 14, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending in an essay but I don't know if I am a member or not yet. I sent in a letter of application about one and one half months ago. My letter was never printed and I never received my book and pin. In case you didn't receive my letter I will give my age and birthday again. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday is November 25. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I will always try and get the lessons in. I surely do enjoy reading the letters on the Junior page.

Strong City, Kans., June 10, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you this hot weather? I am fine. I am going to enter the essay contest. It is not very long till it closes. Will you please put my little niece's name on the grade roll? Her name is Ann Lee Boorland. She is two years old and will be three on December 21. Will I get a star for her name? I received my pin and was sure glad to get it. I want to thank you for it, too. I wear it lots and think it is very pretty. I enjoy the Junior Cooperator's page very much. I have not written for a long time, but have had so much school work I couldn't find time to write. I passed and will be in the sixth grade next year. For pets I have a dog, five cats and two pet pigs. The dog's name is Shep, and the four little kittens' names are Spotty, Dotty, Bobby and Snowball. The old cat's name is Snowball. The pig's names are Annie and Tillie. Well my letter is getting pretty long, but I am enclosing a picture of myself which was taken a year ago. The next time you have a picture taken of yourself, please send me one. I must ring off and leave room for some of the other Juniors. I think the forget-me-not would be a nice club flower.
Your friend,
Esther Lee Ballaw.

Dear Esther: I know that all of the Juniors have been busy with their school work. I was glad to get your little niece's name—we've only been giving stars on the Membership roll for obtaining new members for the club. You have a lot of pets, don't you? And thank you so much for the picture—I do like to get pictures of the Juniors. Congratulations on having passed—and I'll add your vote to those for the forget-me-not.
Aunt Patience.

Logan, Kans., June 14, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine and have been helping mamma since school closed. I also take music lessons. I am sending my essay. I have tried hard to make it a good one.
It has been very hot and dry here this spring. We need rain now. The wheat is very poor. I will close for this time.
Yours truly,
Maxine Nichol.

Dear Maxine: You're pretty busy then, aren't you? You'll find that your music will be an accomplishment that you'll never regret having. It has been awfully hot here, too—and the wheat all over Kansas seems to be the same as yours is. We're going to have the results of the essay contest very soon. Aunt Patience.

Baldwin, Kans., June 13, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you this hot weather? I am almost melted.
I am sending in my essay and hoping to receive a prize. I won third prize in an essay contest in High School this year and received a yellow ribbon.
Will you tell me Helen Hopper's address? She wrote to me last, but I lost her address. Maybe she will write to me again if she sees this.
I wish the age limit could be changed because I will be 16 years old before very long.
I will be a sophomore in Baldwin High School next fall.
Well, I had better close.
Mary Isabelle Churchbaugh.
Dear Mary: I think that the word "melted" describes the way I feel, very well. That is fine—about your High School essay prize. Yes, I'll look up Helen's address for you. I think the age limit should be changed too—perhaps it will be. Please write again.
Aunt Patience.

Zenith, Kans., June 12, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending my essay in. I would like for you to help me find my twin. I am 7 years old. My birthday is July 21. I think that the sunflower would be a good club flower for it is the state flower. I got my pin and sure thought it was pretty. I wish some of the Juniors would write to me.
Your friend,
Margene Nease.

Alta Vista, Kans., June 14, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending in an essay but I don't know if I am a member or not yet. I sent in a letter of application about one and one half months ago. My letter was never printed and I never received my book and pin. In case you didn't receive my letter I will give my age and birthday again. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday is November 25. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I will always try and get the lessons in. I surely do enjoy reading the letters on the Junior page.

I will try and get new members to join your club.
Your friend,
Irma Keitzman.
Dear Irma: I'm sure that I've never received a letter from you before—it must have become lost somehow. Were not sending the notebooks any more, but your pin will be sent at once. I'm glad that you enjoy our page.
Aunt Patience.

Lenexa, Kans., June 16, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending my essay in rather late but still not too late. Something tells me that "I don't stand a ghost of a chance," but I've tried and I really had much fun in writing it. Perhaps I have learned something also.
I am very interested in the club flower. It seems to be getting to be a contest, almost. The forget-me-not is my vote and I hope it wins. The sunflower is very good but I like to be different and the sunflower is our state flower. I'd be rather comical if all the organizations in Kansas had the sunflower for their club flower. What do you think? I am still very interested in knowing whose picture is at the top of our page.
I've been making a friendship quilt. It's rather pretty even though I have it only about half done.
I played on radio and television a few weeks ago. The thrill that I got I will never forget. Have you ever been on the radio?
I wish all the Juniors would write to me for I'll at least write back. I am 15 and my birthday is April 22. I mention this so that perhaps I'll find my twin and help others find theirs. Don't you think this is a good policy?
Sincerely yours,
Katherine Piercy.

Dear Katherine: Everyone has an equal chance—and perhaps you'll surprise yourself. Many members like the sunflower because it is the state flower, and others, like yourself, think it should be a different flower for the same reason. The forget-me-not is getting a great many votes. I think it would be fun to make a quilt but I'll have to confess that I've never made one. A friendship quilt would be especially nice. I wish I had known you were going to play on the radio—what station was it? No, I've never broadcast—I think that's the correct term. And I do think it's a very good idea to repeat one's age and birthday date in each letter—at least until a twin is found.
Aunt Patience.

Cawker City, Kans., June 15, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
It has been a long time since I have sent a letter to your column, but now I have managed to send another. I am thirteen years old and I will be a sophomore in high school next semester. To my list of pets, I have added a police puppy, three colts, and a blue kitten.
How many essays have been received in my division? I am sending mine with this letter.
As I can't think of anything to write, I will leave room for the other Juniors.
Your nephew,
Harold Runft.

Dear Harold: My goodness, you've added quite a few things to your list of pets—I wish I could see them. The judges haven't given me the exact number of essays received—but there have been quite a number, I know. I was glad to get yours and I hope you'll let us hear from you again soon.
Aunt Patience.

Parsons, Kans., June 15, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
May I become a member of the Junior Cooperator's club? I like the club and I am interested in the essay contest. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. My birthday is February 14. I am thirteen years old. Will I receive a pin?
I shall try to send in my lessons.
I am sending my essay with my letter.
Yours truly,
Mina Daniels.

Dear Mina: We are glad that you are joining the Club and that you've sent your essay so promptly. Your pin will be sent to you at once—please write soon again.
Aunt Patience.

Eipston, Kans., June 17, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I can't write a very long letter because I want to send this off in today's mail.
When I read the paper yesterday I thought that I had better write an essay for the contest. I just got finished with the essay. Please excuse my writing for I was in a hurry. I suppose all the Juniors wish they would win the prize and so do I. I will put my vote in for the forget-me-not because I think we will not forget to write if we think of this flower.
I have been watching for my twin, but I can't find any. My birthday is February 24. I am 14 years old.
Your Junior,
Norbert Arnoldy.

Dear Norbert: I'm so glad that you

decided to enter your essay—and I wish that all the Juniors could win a prize. As that's impossible though, the judges will have to decide on the three essays which they think are the best. Well, if the choice of the forget-me-not for club flower would have the effect you mention, I'll put my vote in for it, too. I hope we can find your twin soon.
Aunt Patience.

Cicero, Kans., June 8, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I want to become a member of your club. I am 14 years old and my birthday is January 7th.
I enclosed an essay for the contest.
I would enjoy very much to receive a pin.
Sincerely yours,
Mall Penleton.

Dear Mall: We are all so glad that you wish to become a member of the Club and we'll send your pin right away. I think it's fine that you've begun the Club work so promptly. Please write soon again.
Aunt Patience.

Tampa, Kans., June 16, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
It's about time I wrote to you again. Maybe you think I forgot you, but I didn't. I'm sending in my essay and hope it is all right.
Our school was out April 27. I graduated from the grade school this year. There were four in my class. All passed except one.
Wasn't it hot last week? But it is cool this week. We got a little rain here Monday. Did you? We need rain on our tomatoes. They are in full bloom and one has a little tomato on. Our flowers look awful too.
I have a twin that I write to. Her name is Miss Marie Cole. I am 13 years old and my birthday is Aug. 8. I must close for my letter is getting long.
Yours truly,
Irene Hiejk.

Dear Irene: I'm glad that you haven't entirely forgotten me—congratulations on your graduation. It hasn't rained here for a long, long time. I hope you and Marie will continue to write to each other often and that you'll both remember to drop a line to Aunt Patience, when you can.
Aunt Patience.

Conway, Kans., June 16, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I want to join your club. Please send me a pin. I was seven years old June 4 and will be in the second grade next year. My brother Wayne asked me to join.
Your friend,
LeRoy Siebert.

Dear LeRoy: We're glad to have you as a new member—tell Wayne that I congratulate him on having a new pin. I'll send your pin right away. Do you have any pets?
Aunt Patience.

Ellsworth, Kans., June 16, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to be a member of your club. My sister Bernadine asked me to join. Does she get a star? I have four sisters. I have a pet dog. His name is Teddy. Will you please send my pin as soon as you can? I would like the club flower to be the sunflower.
Your nephew,
Junior Svaboda.

Route 1.
P. S. My birthday is March 15. Help me find a twin.
Dear Junior: I am very glad to know that you are going to be a Junior Cooperator—yes, Bernadine will receive a star for having asked you to join. Your pin will be sent at once and I've added your name to those who wish the sunflower for our club flower. I'm sure we can find your twin very soon and of course I'll be glad to help you.
Aunt Patience.

TO MAKE FRESH PICCALILLI
1 quart tomatoes, chopped,
1 cup cabbage chopped,
1 green pepper, chopped,
2 onions, chopped,
1 cup vinegar,
2 tablespoons salt,
2 tablespoons sugar,
1-2 teaspoon celery salt,
1-2 tablespoon mustard seeds,
6 whole cloves.
Mix the vegetables with the salt and let stand over night. Drain, then press out all the superfluous liquid. Heat the vinegar with the spices, add the vegetables and bring to boiling point. Put in hot sterilized jars and seal.

HARVARD BEETS
3 cups of cooked cubed beets,
2 tablespoonsful of butter,
2 tablespoonsful of flour,
1-4 cupful of sugar,
1-2 teaspoon full of salt,
1-8 teaspoonful of pepper,
1-2 cupful of vinegar,
1-2 cupful of hot water.
Melt butter, add flour and blend to a smooth paste. Add liquid and sugar. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Pour the sauce over the beets, reheat and serve.

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

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association
1140 Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

WATERMELON PRESERVES

After the melon has been cut in wedges and the inner red meat removed from the rind, pare off the outer green peeling with a very sharp knife, leaving about a quarter inch of the firm white part. Cut into small pieces and put them in a preserving kettle. Cover with hot water and simmer for two hours. Drain and cover with a fresh lot of hot water that has been flavored with ginger. Let this cook very gently for two hours then drain again.
Make a syrup, allowing a pound and a quarter of sugar and two cups of water for each pound of fruit. Let the syrup boil briskly for ten minutes and skim off the top before putting in the watermelon pieces. Turn the fire low and let the pot simmer gently until the bits of rind are tender.
Take out the fruit with a skimmer and pack it in sterilized glasses. Boil the syrup until it is thick, then pour it over the fruit and seal.
The preserves may be kept green if grape leaves and half a teaspoon of alum are put in the kettle when the rinds are first put on the fire.

CARROT RING

Two cups cooked shredded carrots,
One and one-half cups grated American cheese.
Two eggs,
One cup bread crumbs,
Salt, pepper.
Thoroughly drain the cooked shredded carrots. Add grated cheese, beaten eggs, milk, crumbs and seasoning to taste. Pour into a well buttered ring mold. Bake in a pan of hot water, in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, about one hour, or until firm. Unmold at once and serve hot.

RIPE GRAPE JELLY

4 cups (2 lbs) juice,
7-1-2 cups (3-1-4 lbs.) sugar,
1-2 bottle fruit pectin.
To prepare juice, stem about three pounds fully ripe grapes and crush thoroughly. Add one-half cup water, bring to boil, cover and simmer 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze the juice. (If Malaga or other tight-skinned grapes are used, the juice of 1 lemon should be added to prepared juice.)
Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard one-half minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each.)

PICKLED BEETS

When you've cooked a quart of beets in boiling water, here's how to pickle them with eggs—in a dish that is especially timely at Easter. Heat up two cups of vinegar. Then add one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon each of whole black pepper, whole cloves and caraway seeds, and one-fourth cup brown sugar. Bring this mixture to a boil, then pour it over your beets sliced up with as many onions as you like. Let this mixture stand over night at least. Then drain off the juice and let your hard-cooked eggs stand in it till they are colored to taste. Good!
For another kind of beet pickle—that's endlessly popular with meats—do this: Combine one and one-half cups each of finely-chopped cooked beets and raw cabbage with one-third cup grated horseradish, one-third cup sugar, one-eighth teaspoon pepper and enough vinegar (about one-third cup) to mix smooth. A perfect mate for browned corned beef hash.

CROPS BAD BUT FAITH IN FARMERS UNION HOLDS

Here is the kind of letter which proves the existence of the spirit



ONE RATE FOR ALL ROOMS
\$2.00 SINGLE
\$4.00 DOUBLE
\$6.00 TRIPLE
\$8.00 QUAD
\$10.00 FIVE
\$12.00 SIX
\$14.00 SEVEN
\$16.00 EIGHT
\$18.00 NINE
\$20.00 TEN
\$22.00 ELEVEN
\$24.00 TWELVE
\$26.00 THIRTEEN
\$28.00 FOURTEEN
\$30.00 FIFTEEN
\$32.00 SIXTEEN
\$34.00 SEVENTEEN
\$36.00 EIGHTEEN
\$38.00 NINETEEN
\$40.00 TWENTY
\$42.00 TWENTY ONE
\$44.00 TWENTY TWO
\$46.00 TWENTY THREE
\$48.00 TWENTY FOUR
\$50.00 TWENTY FIVE
\$52.00 TWENTY SIX
\$54.00 TWENTY SEVEN
\$56.00 TWENTY EIGHT
\$58.00 TWENTY NINE
\$60.00 THIRTY
\$62.00 THIRTY ONE
\$64.00 THIRTY TWO
\$66.00 THIRTY THREE
\$68.00 THIRTY FOUR
\$70.00 THIRTY FIVE
\$72.00 THIRTY SIX
\$74.00 THIRTY SEVEN
\$76.00 THIRTY EIGHT
\$78.00 THIRTY NINE
\$80.00 FORTY
\$82.00 FORTY ONE
\$84.00 FORTY TWO
\$86.00 FORTY THREE
\$88.00 FORTY FOUR
\$90.00 FORTY FIVE
\$92.00 FORTY SIX
\$94.00 FORTY SEVEN
\$96.00 FORTY EIGHT
\$98.00 FORTY NINE
\$100.00 FIFTY

SOLELY SHOPS
KANSAS CITY, MO.

which will not let the Farmers Union die out. The letter is self-explanatory.
Waldo, Kans., July 9, 1933
Secretary Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Sir:
Enclosed you will find check for dues in the Kansas division of the Farmers Union. There is no local in this part of Osborne county.
Crop conditions in south Osborne county are very bad—no rain to speak

of since last October. Wheat is poor, yielding from 4 to 10 bushels per acre. Corn is nearly cleaned up by grasshoppers.
But we still have confidence in the future. We are grateful for the results of the Farmers Union's work in the way of legislation, both state and national. Hope it means the dawn of a better day, not only for the Farmer, but for all.
Very respectfully yours,
J. E. Cornwell.

**WHEAT GOES UP—
AND EXPENSES GO DOWN—
When You Buy
Cooperatively**
The prices of farm products are advancing—but if this advance is wiped out by higher prices for the commodities farmers buy they will be no better off.
It is "high time" therefore that we organize for cooperative buying as we have never organized before.
BUY—
UNION CERTIFIED PRODUCTS FROM YOUR
LOCAL COMPANY
Union Oil Company
(COOPERATIVE)
North Kansas City, Missouri
Get Your Neighbors To Join!

**Price List of Local
Supplies**
Application cards.....20 for 5c
Credit blank.....10 for 5c
Doubt blank.....15 for 10c
Constitutions.....5c
Local Sec'y Receipt Book.....25c
Farmers Union Buttons.....50c
Farmers Union Song Leaflet.....50c
Secretary's Minute Book.....50c
Business Manuals, now used
instead of Bibles, each.....5c
Farmers' Union Watch Fob.....50c
Ladies' Auxiliary Pins.....50c
per dozen.....10c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in
Postage and Labor
Box 51, Salina, Kansas
WRITE FLOYD E. LYNN

**WHY NOT TRY
the 100 Per Cent Cooperative Plan**
Of marketing your cream? Final settlement on or before the 15th of following month or advances weekly if you desire. Give it a TRIAL and you'll like it.
Address a card to either of the Association plants for more detailed information and shipping tags.
**Farmers Union Cooperative
Creamery Association**
Colony, Kansas
Wakeney, Kansas

Every Penny Counts
When you market your live stock, it is absolutely necessary to get every cent possible for every hoof sold, and to keep the marketing expense as low as possible.
THAT'S WHAT YOUR OWN FIRM IS FOR—
Make use of it. It sells your live stock AT COST. Any profit resulting from handling your stock goes back to stockholder customers. One Dollar makes you a stockholder. Ask about it.
**Farmers Union Live Stock
Commission Co.**
G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.
Stock Yards
Kansas City, Mo.

**The Farmers Union Mutual
Insurance Companies of Kansas**
SALINA, KANSAS
Offers you insurance protection against the hazards of Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail, as well as Automobile and Mercantile Insurance.
WATCH THIS AD FOR THE NAMES OF YOUR HOME AGENTS
This is a partial list of our agents by counties
Another list will be published next week.
JEWELL COUNTY
W. N. Byers, Jewell.
A. W. Cline, Guide Rock, Neb.
B. L. Folsom, Randall.
Harold Bowles, Jewell.
W. E. Lagergren, Mankato.
Robert E. Reed, Montrose.
Wylie Kirkpatrick, Webb.
JOHNSON COUNTY
E. N. Divillase, Olathe.
J. C. Duguid, Olathe.
R. H. Wedd, Spring Hill.
Elmer McAuley, Merriam.
LABETTE COUNTY
S. A. Evans, Chetopa.
W. E. Adams, Parsons.
E. S. Volmer, Parsons.
Herman Hurst, Oswego.
C. D. Lynd, Parsons.
LANE COUNTY
G. R. Davidson, Shields.
R. O. Preusch, Healy.
J. A. Niedens, Shields.
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY
Harry E. Heim, Lowmont.
LINCOLN COUNTY
J. W. Wilson, Lincoln.
LINN COUNTY
Wm. Brownrigg, Goodrich.
J. H. Laird, Blue Mound.
J. F. Reed, LaCygne.
J. B. Sutherland, Prescott.
Orval Barnett, Parker.
LOGAN COUNTY
H. F. Snellbacker, Page City.
J. H. Stover, Winona.
Any of the above agents will be glad to help you with your insurance problems. CALL THEM UP.

PAGE FOUR

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed during the week of July 8 to July 7, 1933 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

F W Mathews—Miami Co Ks—4 steers, 557	5.75
Ed Stegeman—Dickinson Co Ks—14 steers, 815	5.50
P J Schulte—Wabaunsee Co Ks—6 heifers, 556	5.50
Herman Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—13 steers, 671	5.50
Gerhard Letert—Clay Co Ks—11 steers, 1059	5.25
C C Andrews—Jefferson Co Ks—4 heifers, 730	5.25
J D Martin and Son—Douglas Co Ks—11 steers, 806	5.25
Homer M Smith—Harvey Co Ks—20 steers, 892	5.25
Sam H Golden—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 steers, 901	5.25
Elnor Hanson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 heifers, 890	5.10
E B Ingie—Osage Co Ks—4 heifers, 890	5.10
Elnor Hanson—Harvey Co Ks—17 steers, 694	5.00
Homer Smith—Jefferson Co Ks—22 calves, 225	5.00
Arthur P Adams—Jefferson Co Ks—11 calves, 781	5.00
Louis Katzenmiller—Ellsworth Co Ks—13 steers, 728	5.00
Frank Shanelle—Dickinson Co Ks—10 steers, 728	5.00
Arthur Hase—Osage Co Ks—13 steers, 728	5.00
N H Nielsen—Morris Co Ks—13 yearlings, 601	4.75
Geo Sullivan—Lafayette Co Ks—15 heifers, 578	4.75
Mrs. H A Martin—Lyon Co Ks—15 heifers, 578	4.75
Ross Joy—Wabaunsee Co Ks—22 steers, 777	4.75
O O Bush—Henry Co Ks—13 steers, 777	4.75
Chas Whitehair—Dickinson Co Ks—22 steers, 777	4.75
H T Hawkins—Jefferson Co Ks—17 steers, 927	4.60
Arthur P Adams—Jefferson Co Ks—14 steers, 725	4.60
W D Moore—Putnam Co Ks—18 steers, 132	4.50
E F Fautley—Putnam Co Ks—14 yearlings, 630	4.50
Ben Braun—Henry Co Ks—14 yearlings, 630	4.50
Walter Smith—Jefferson Co Ks—14 yearlings, 720	4.50
Jake Biding—Douglas Co Ks—14 yearlings, 610	4.50
E A Chambers—Osage Co Ks—10 steers, 613	4.50
Guy Mills—Miami Co Ks—10 steers, 613	4.50
E V Roberts—Norton Co Ks—15 heifers, 636	4.50
Farmers Union—Ellsworth Co Ks—9 steers, 440	4.50
Frank Shanelle—Ellsworth Co Ks—8 steers, 852	4.50
Arthur Wackway—Lincoln Co Ks—11 steers, 622	4.50
H T Hawkins—Jefferson Co Ks—8 steers, 184	4.50
Louis Katzenmiller—Ellsworth Co Ks—3 cows, 1093	4.50
Louis Katzenmiller—Ellsworth Co Ks—3 cows, 1090	4.50
W F Vose—Phillips Co Ks—6 cows, 808	4.50
Ed Bernard—Norton Co Ks—6 cows, 876	4.50
Frank Shanelle—Ellsworth Co Ks—10 cows, 876	4.50
A B Haidel—Wabaunsee Co Ks—10 cows, 206	4.50
A B Morgan—Wabaunsee Co Ks—10 cows, 240	4.50
Mike Magnett—Pottawatomie Co Ks—24 cows, 231	4.50
F H Good—Pottawatomie Co Ks—24 cows, 231	4.50
D A Burch—Henry Co Ks—14 cows, 189	4.50
D W Hubbard—Jefferson Co Ks—14 cows, 189	4.50
Brice McDuffitt—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 cows, 184	4.50
A L Ingersoll—Osage Co Ks—21 cows, 209	4.50
Radcliff and Son—Osage Co Ks—21 cows, 209	4.50
Alvin Spigle—Osage Co Ks—6 cows, 246	4.50
Marshall Smith—Lafayette Co Ks—18 cows, 205	4.50
Ed Trendel—Osage Co Ks—22 cows, 238	4.50
John Dunning—Henry Co Ks—25 cows, 214	4.50
Walter Rose—Jefferson Co Ks—18 cows, 238	4.50
Fred Sloan—Leavenworth Co Ks—18 cows, 238	4.50
Ed Mounth—Miami Co Ks—12 cows, 214	4.50
C C Gerstenberger—Douglas Co Ks—12 cows, 220	4.50
W L Rice—Johnson Co Ks—5 cows, 182	4.50
Raymond Chambers—Osage Co Ks—8 cows, 182	4.50
Fred Massenthin—Osage Co Ks—8 cows, 182	4.50
D A Burch—Henry Co Ks—10 cows, 198	4.50
Joe A Meyer—Lafayette Co Ks—10 cows, 198	4.50
Martin Rohr—Douglas Co Ks—13 cows, 188	4.50
Clarence Thompson—Avery Co Ks—17 cows, 204	4.50
Fred E Pearson—Grundy Co Ks—10 cows, 250	4.50
S H Golden—St. Clair Co Ks—8 cows, 225	4.50
Thomas Callahan—St. Clair Co Ks—8 cows, 203	4.50
D C Robinson—Grundy Co Ks—7 cows, 244	4.50
Otto Triemer—Chase Co Ks—7 cows, 244	4.50
J B Devan—Dickinson Co Ks—10 cows, 200	4.50
H H Smart—Henry Co Ks—10 cows, 200	4.50
Delton Lemon—Lyon Co Ks—10 cows, 206	4.50
Wesley Biser—Grundy Co Ks—9 cows, 192	4.50
Geo Thomas—Lafayette Co Ks—9 cows, 192	4.50
Frank Bell—Chase Co Ks—23 cows, 183	4.50
Roy Henderson—Wabaunsee Co Ks—23 cows, 183	4.50
F H Small—Linn Co Ks—5 cows, 207	4.50
Max Kettler—Miami Co Ks—13 cows, 193	4.50
H H Kohlenberger—Miami Co Ks—13 cows, 193	4.50
Jay Miller—Wabaunsee Co Ks—10 cows, 211	4.50
Alvin Sledge—Osage Co Ks—56 cows, 207	4.50
Schoenlin and Butell—Osage Co Ks—10 cows, 244	4.50
W D Moore—Grundy Co Ks—17 cows, 301	4.50
Clyde Adams—Cedar Co Ks—16 cows, 284	4.50
Y J Powers—Cedar Co Ks—16 cows, 284	4.50
Len Steppes—St. Clair Co Ks—16 cows, 200	4.50
L C Cleveland—St. Clair Co Ks—21 cows, 206	4.50
Alfred Amor—Lafayette Co Ks—20 cows, 206	4.50
E L McCan—Mer—Neosho Co Ks—11 cows, 215	4.50
A D Taylor—Lafayette Co Ks—20 cows, 217	4.50
W B Edmonds—Henry Co Ks—25 cows, 212	4.50
W B Beckner—Osage Co Ks—16 cows, 221	4.50
V B Mills—Osage Co Ks—16 cows, 283	4.50
Robert Steele—Coville Co Ks—15 cows, 196	4.50
J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—16 cows, 216	4.50
J B Husted—Anderson Co Ks—5 cows, 208	4.50
Clyde Adams—Osage Co Ks—25 cows, 202	4.50
Una J Medlock—Osage Co Ks—10 cows, 202	4.50
Robt Smith—Johnson Co Ks—21 cows, 208	4.50
S A Lee—Henry Co Ks—20 cows, 198	4.50
John A Getz—Henry Co Ks—16 cows, 192	4.50
G L Knoche—Miami Co Ks—16 cows, 172	4.50
W N Strane—Wabaunsee Co Ks—9 cows, 172	4.50
H V Vann—Osage Co Ks—18 cows, 190	4.50
J H Hampton—Lafayette Co Ks—7 cows, 190	4.50

Farmers Coop Assn—Logan Co Ks—29 hogs, 201	4.35
P H Heldecker—Miami Co Ks—20 hogs, 113	4.35
Ted Wehrle—Osage Co Ks—7 hogs, 225	4.35
Omar Conrad—Linn Co Ks—5 hogs, 214	4.35
Edwin Plegenbaum—Lafayette Co Ks—11 hogs, 271	4.35
Arthur Grizmeier—Lafayette Co Ks—11 hogs, 192	4.35
C R Kelley—Osage Co Ks—7 hogs, 214	4.35
E E Moore—Woodson Co Ks—5 hogs, 214	4.35
F C Atwood—Linn Co Ks—10 hogs, 194	4.35
J Henry Barnett—Franklin Co Ks—26 hogs, 202	4.35
Wheeler—Franklin Co Ks—26 hogs, 202	4.35
Will Campbell—Anderson Co Ks—14 hogs, 211	4.35
S Hull—Franklin Co Ks—23 hogs, 180	4.35
L L Brummett—Bates Co Ks—6 hogs, 215	4.35
Harvey Rew—Franklin Co Ks—24 hogs, 188	4.35
Fred Jackson—Anderson Co Ks—26 hogs, 208	4.35
G R Kimble—Bates Co Ks—3 hogs, 232	4.35
Geo Wilkerson—Washington Co Ks—11 hogs, 177	4.35
Veel Hatcher—Sullivan Co Ks—8 hogs, 177	4.35
Chas F Wahl—Pottawatomie Co Ks—7 hogs, 172	4.35
John T Anderson—Anderson Co Ks—7 hogs, 164	4.35
J Joyce—Henry Co Ks—11 hogs, 178	4.35
D R Sprinkle—Lafayette Co Ks—29 hogs, 213	4.35
D F Warren—Grundy Co Ks—15 hogs, 197	4.35
R C Baugh—Osage Co Ks—30 hogs, 201	4.35
R S Woolery—Anderson Co Ks—23 hogs, 158	4.35
L Koelckel—Wabaunsee Co Ks—12 hogs, 215	4.35
L L McCan—Mer—Neosho Co Ks—10 hogs, 218	4.35
O O Bush—Henry Co Ks—10 hogs, 218	4.35
John W Dunne—Washington Co Ks—10 hogs, 218	4.35
Holler May—Sullivan Co Ks—7 hogs, 188	4.35
Brice Gress—Leaveworth Co Ks—8 hogs, 188	4.35
Fred Jackson—Linn Co Ks—2 sows, 250	4.35
L C Cleveland—Mer—St. Clair Co Ks—3 sows, 276	4.35
E L McCan—Mer—Neosho Co Ks—3 sows, 282	4.35
Allie Stuey—Wabaunsee Co Ks—3 sows, 282	4.35
Farmers Coop Assn—Logan Co Ks—6 hogs, 166	4.35
F W Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—6 hogs, 166	4.35
Elmer Anderson—Marshall Co Ks—5 hogs, 458	4.35
W D Carpenter—Franklin Co Ks—6 hogs, 162	4.35
E L McCan—Mer—Neosho Co Ks—4 hogs, 151	4.35
Farmers Coop Assn—Logan Co Ks—12 hogs, 151	4.35
Will Campbell—Anderson Co Ks—8 hogs, 155	4.35
Fred E Pearson—Osage Co Ks—8 hogs, 155	4.35
F H Small—Linn Co Ks—8 hogs, 155	4.35
R S Woolery—Anderson Co Ks—6 hogs, 155	4.35
L C Cleveland—Mer—St. Clair Co Ks—14 hogs, 131	4.35
S A Lee—Osage Co Ks—13 hogs, 131	4.35
Lester Elkhington—Miami Co Ks—13 hogs, 144	4.35
Veel Hatcher—Sullivan Co Ks—17 hogs, 144	4.35
L E Sherrow—Grundy Co Ks—6 hogs, 156	4.35
Stiles Brothers—Greenwood Co Ks—4 hogs, 127	4.35
Geo Wilkerson—Washington Co Ks—13 hogs, 133	4.35
L Koelckel—Wabaunsee Co Ks—13 hogs, 133	4.35
Harold Mooney—Linn Co Ks—7 hogs, 130	4.35
Albert Walters—Johnson Co Ks—6 hogs, 130	4.35
D R Sprinkle—Lafayette Co Ks—13 hogs, 111	4.35
Lester Elkhington—Miami Co Ks—3 hogs, 124	4.35
J Joyce—Henry Co Ks—2 hogs, 117	4.35
Harvey Rew—Franklin Co Ks—2 hogs, 110	4.35
L C Cleveland—Mer—St. Clair Co Ks—8 hogs, 126	4.35
Wm H Ford—Marshall Co Ks—8 hogs, 126	4.35
L Koelckel—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 hogs, 126	4.35
J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—104 sheep, 82	7.75
Geo Caldwell—Lafayette Co Ks—5 sheep, 85	7.75
J L Cooper—Lafayette Co Ks—5 sheep, 85	7.75
Dan Combow—Washington Co Ks—25 sheep, 76	7.75
W H Hart—Johnson Co Ks—19 sheep, 78	7.75
John G Barnett—Lafayette Co Ks—8 sheep, 69	7.75
J P Loughridge—Franklin Co Ks—18 sheep, 62	7.75
S L Shannon—Johnson Co Ks—18 sheep, 62	7.75
Harrison Shobe—Grundy Co Ks—12 sheep, 64	7.75
Tom Barnett—Lafayette Co Ks—12 lambs, 74	7.75
Chas Groves—Cedar Co Ks—12 sheep, 60	7.75
Ed Davis—Wabaunsee Co Ks—11 sheep, 71	7.75
Mrs J G Wheatley—Lafayette Co Ks—6 sheep, 71	7.75
Rax Axtell—Grundy Co Ks—18 sheep, 110	7.75
Jess Brown—Lafayette Co Ks—11 sheep, 80	7.75
J Monroe Martin—Linn Co Ks—11 sheep, 80	7.75
Chas Groves—Cedar Co Ks—12 sheep, 60	7.75
Ed Davis—Wabaunsee Co Ks—11 sheep, 71	7.75
G H Golden—Lafayette Co Ks—10 sheep, 72	7.75
D L McCan—Mer—Osage Co Ks—5 sheep, 72	7.75
Frank Sobotta—Franklin Co Ks—10 sheep, 76	7.75
W M Cowan—Cedar Co Ks—25 sheep, 76	7.75
R E Chambers—Sullivan Co Ks—19 sheep, 65	7.75
Hiram Hatcher—Sullivan Co Ks—8 sheep, 75	7.75
Ted Clifton—Allen Co Ks—7 sheep, 75	7.75
Geo Sowers—Henry Co Ks—20 sheep, 69	7.75
J Kilburn—Grundy Co Ks—14 sheep, 75	7.75
J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—20 sheep, 69	7.75
Harold Mooney—Linn Co Ks—6 sheep, 73	7.75
N I Crowell—Allen Co Ks—6 sheep, 65	7.75
Burton Lay—Anderson Co Ks—10 sheep, 65	7.75
Ed Hartley—Ray Co Ks—8 sheep, 82	7.75
H E Lidikay—Franklin Co Ks—5 sheep, 74	7.75
H N Webb—Henry Co Ks—5 sheep, 74	7.75
H F Harris—Allen Co Ks—4 sheep, 62	7.75
Veel Hatcher—Sullivan Co Ks—5 sheep, 83	7.75
Ted Clifton—Allen Co Ks—5 sheep, 83	7.75
Burton Lay—Anderson Co Ks—5 sheep, 56	7.75
E L McCan—Mer—Osage Co Ks—3 sheep, 56	7.75
Ed Wells—Barton Co Ks—11 sheep, 75	7.75
L E Weber—Lafayette Co Ks—11 sheep, 75	7.75
John Howell—Allen Co Ks—5 sheep, 45	7.75
N I Crowell—Allen Co Ks—5 sheep, 55	7.75
Burton Lay—Anderson Co Ks—5 sheep, 55	7.75
Albert Terrell—Lafayette Co Ks—5 sheep, 55	7.75
M G Hook—Lafayette Co Ks—5 sheep, 52	7.75
H G Golden—Grundy Co Ks—5 sheep, 42	7.75
Ed Davis—Wabaunsee Co Ks—5 sheep, 116	7.75
H E Davidson—Bates Co Ks—5 sheep, 116	7.75
Walter Davidson—Lafayette Co Ks—5 sheep, 120	7.75
N J Crowell—Allen Co Ks—5 sheep, 120	7.75

LOW YIELD REPORTED

(continued from page 1)

more than the usual amount of threshing is completed. Much of the grain is badly shriveled but protein content is above average. The average yield is 9.5 bushels per acre compared with 11.5 bushels last year and 19 bushels in 1931. Condition at time of harvest was 43 per cent this year compared with 54 per cent last July and 70 per cent the 10-year average. Farm wheat reserves total 12,786,000 bushels against the large carryover of 28,784,000 bushels last July.

Production of oats this year is indicated as 24,704,000 bushels against 34,572,000 bushels the 5-year average. The acreage this year totals 1,544,000 acres compared with 1,608,000 acres last year. The crop averages 16.0 bushels per acre, an increase of 5.0 per cent compared with the 1931, 1932 and 1933 year. Conditions of all time

crop in Western Kansas was an entire failure. Yields were fair to good in the eastern third of the state, but poor in the central third. Farm oats stocks total 4,494,000 bushels, against 6,119,000 bushels last year.

A large area of barley was planted but much of it was an entire failure in the principal barley areas of the western half of the state. The acreage for harvest this year totals only 170,000 acres compared with 704,000 acres last year. Yields average 3.0 bushels per acre and production is estimated at 1,584,000 bushels compared with 9,856,000 bushels last year.

Rye production is estimated at 120,000 bushels, compared with 200,000 bushels last year. Spring wheat promises 60,000 bushels against 153,000 bushels harvested last year. Acreage of both these crops is small, yield per acre low.

Time hay of all kinds totals 1-6 million acres, an increase of 5.0 per cent compared with the 1931, 1932 and 1933 year. Conditions of all time

hay is 47 per cent against 81 per cent last year. Production is indicated as 1,245,000 tons, the smallest crop in many years. Production last year totaled 1,800,000 tons. The area devoted to alfalfa is 705,000 acres this year last year 719,000 acres. Total production this year indicated as 881,000 tons compared with 1,366,000 tons last year. The first cutting yielded below average and the second cutting was very light. Another decrease in wild hay acreage brings the total to 847,000 acres compared with 892,000 acres last year. Acre yields are very light and production is expected to total only 424,000 tons against 892,000 tons produced in 1932.

Flax acreage decreased 40 per cent to 28,000 acres. Production is indicated as 154,000 bushels compared with 299,000 bushels in 1932. Condition in 74 per cent of normal 42,000 acres were devoted to potatoes compared with 44,000 acres last year, a decrease of 4 per cent. The farm crop acreage is larger but commercial acreage in

the Kaw Valley is 17 per cent smaller. Total production is forecast as 2,142,000 bushels, the smallest crop in many years. Last year's crop totaled 5,148,000 bushels. Both farm and commercial areas were severely injured by hot, dry June weather.

Indicated production of fruit crop this year and last is as follows: Total apples 891,000 and 546,000 bushels; peaches 10,000 and 50,000 bushels; pears 51,000 and 48,000 bushels; grapes 3,630 and 4,810 tons. The June drop of apples was heavy.

CLASSIFIED ADS

EPILEPSY—EPILEPTICS! Detroit lady finds complete relief for husband. Specialists, home—abroad, failed. Nothing to sell. All letters answered. Mrs. Geo. Dempster, Apt. G 6900 Lafayette Blvd., West Detroit, Mich.

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

Lots of Action at Two New Farmers Union Royalty Test Wells

The drillers are just now ready to go into the formations lying under the Mississippi Lime, in the deep test on the Farmers Union Royalty Co. tract in McPherson county, near Lindsay.

Four formations, the Viola, Hunton, Wilcox and Siliceous, nearly always produce in large quantities when the formations are high and when the "chat" is thin and high as it has been in this test. Experienced McPherson county field operators confidently expect production, because of various favorable indications.

The shallow test is making good headway, with almost a sure shot at good production at 1065 feet, in the same lime which produced the Eldorado field.

Many members of The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company have already purchased oil, if, as, and when produced from this property, at ten cents a barrel. Others have bought \$100.00 worth at fifteen cents on the dollar. This is a cracking good speculation with two tests now drilling and action every moment.

Think of it! A chance on a shallow test in a few days, and FOUR deep pay sands a few hundred feet ahead, any one or more of which might produce a gusher.

Don't be too late. Send your order at once.

All orders should be mailed to

G. E. CREITZ, Trustee Farmers' Union Insurance Bldg., SALINA, KANSAS

Take your choice of these contracts:

CUT OUT THIS ORDER BLANK AND MAIL IN WITH YOUR REMITTANCE NOW

No. 1.

C. E. CREITZ,
Farmers Union Insurance Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Sir:

I hereby purchase.....barrels of oil out of one hundred twenty-five thousand (125,000) barrels at TEN CENTS, per barrel, if, as, and when produced from a one-quarter undivided working interest in and to a certain oil and gas lease dated the 7th day of January, 1933 and recorded on the 19th day of January, 1933 in the office of the register of deeds at McPherson, McPherson County, Kansas, covering the following described land, to wit:

East one-half of the northwest one-quarter of section twelve, township eighteen south, Range four west;

and enclose the sum of.....dollars (\$.....) in payment thereof.

It is understood and agreed that the undersigned purchaser of said oil shall not be liable in any manner for any of the cost of the development or operation of said property.

It is further understood and agreed that G. E. Creitz of Salina, Kansas, shall act as trustee, without compensation, to market said oil and to distribute the proceeds thereof pro rata to the purchasers of said oil upon demand. The trustee may deduct from the moneys received only the actual expense of distributing said funds.

ACCEPTED:.....193.....

Trustee

Purchaser

Make all checks payable to G. E. Creitz, Trustee.

CUT OUT THIS ORDER BLANK AND MAIL IN WITH YOUR REMITTANCE NOW

No. 2.

C. E. CREITZ,
Farmers Union Insurance Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Sir:

I hereby purchase \$.....worth of oil to be paid me out of the first One Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of oil marketed, only if, as, and when produced from a one-fourth undivided working interest in and to a certain oil and gas lease dated the 7th day of January, 1933 and recorded on the 19th day of January in the office of the register of deeds at McPherson, McPherson county, Kansas, covering the following described land, to wit:

The East Half of the Northwest Quarter, Section Twelve (12), Township Eighteen (18) South, Range Four (4) west;

and I enclose the sum of.....dollars (\$.....) which is fifteen percent (15%) of the above amount and is payment in full thereof.

It is understood and agreed that the undersigned purchaser of said oil shall not be liable in any manner for any of the cost of the development or operation of said property.

It is further understood and agreed that G. E. Creitz of Salina, Kansas, shall act as trustee, without compensation, to market said oil and to distribute the proceeds thereof pro rata to the purchasers of said oil upon demand. The trustee may deduct from the moneys received only the actual expense of distributing said funds