



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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Preparing For Annual Meeting On All Fronts

Iola People Busy with Local Preparations, Including Entertainment, Music, Housing, Meals, Free Taxi and Other Details

MANAGERS MEETING FIRST DAY

State Office Preparing Program Emphasizing Time for Adequate Discussions of Many Problems; Big Attendance Indicated

Four days of vitally interesting discussion and events are in store for all those who are fortunate enough to attend the thirtieth annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union in Iola on October 29, 30, 31 and November 1. The four days include one day devoted to the Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association. This association will have its meeting on Tuesday, October 29.

Preparations for the annual meeting are proceeding on three fronts. The officers of the Managerial Association have been busy getting their program ready, and it will be published in full perhaps next week in this paper. Ted Belden, secretary of that association, advises that he and C. B. Thow, president, have virtually completed their program arrangements. He is insisting that every manager and every director of any Farmers Union Cooperative business arrange if possible to attend the meeting of the Managerial Association, and come to Iola prepared to remain through the next three days, or through the entire state convention.

Iola Getting Ready
Another front on which preparations are going forward is at Iola, the scene of the approaching state meeting. Different committees are being put into action, getting everything ready. Housing and hotel arrangements are being looked after by a committee organized for that purpose. Iola is well equipped with hotels, and the people of that city are noted for their hospitality; so quarters will be assured for all who can attend the annual meeting.

The Iola committees are also making an effort to have the best of music and entertainment for the visitors and delegates. Iola and Allen county abound with talent, the best of which will be on hand to make the Iola visit of the Farmers Union folks one long to be remembered.

Automobiles will be on hand to transport visitors to and from the convention hall, and to other places which they may care to visit. Restaurants and all eating places are preparing to serve good meals at reasonable prices. Iola is well supplied with good eating places, so it will be possible to be served promptly.

State Union at Work
Still another front where active preparations are being developed is the state Union—not only the state office, but the general membership all over the state. A program is being worked out, with special emphasis on providing adequate time for free and open discussions on various phases of Farmers Union work. This program will be ready for publication in a few days. As soon as it is possible, announcement will be made of the few speakers who are to appear on the program at different times.

Adequate time is being reserved for the various Farmers Union cooperative activities to give reports on the year's work, the importance of which is being explained to the many patrons of these cooperatives an opportunity to discuss the very thing upon which the Farmers Union is founded—cooperation in buying and selling.

Junior Program Featured
One new feature to be introduced this year at Iola is a convention high-light is the part of the program to be devoted to the development of Farmers Union Junior work. All Junior Leaders and all who are interested in the progress of the Junior work in the Kansas Farmers Union—and that should include every one—are urged to attend the convention. Opportunity will be afforded for all to take some part in the program. It is further urged that all members make an effort to see that as many Juniors and Juveniles as possible attend the Iola meeting. Of course, the convention falls on school days; but it should be remembered that this work is educational, and at least as important as any three days that could be spent in the school rooms in the state. Probably there is not a school teacher or superintendent in the state who would refuse to excuse pupils from attendance in order that they could attend this convention—especially if it were explained to them that this is an important educational feature which is not given as much attention in public schools in Kansas as it should be given.

Choosing Delegates
Locals and County Unions, to

A VOLUNTARY EFFORT MUST BE MADE NOW

Kansas Farmers Union Coming in on Home Stretch of Last Lap; and Locals Must Do Something to Build Membership

ONE LAST EFFORT

Sending Out Notices and Following them up with Personal Contacts will Do Wonders in Any Local Community

We are now coming in on the last lap. In less than a month the thirtieth annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union will be held. There is grave danger that we will go into that convention with a smaller membership than we had last year.

But lots can happen in two or three weeks. Lots will happen if the Local members and officers try to make things happen. The membership list will not take a sudden spurt unless pressure is applied, and the only place that pressure can be applied is in the Local.

If each Local will make one last effort to bring in all the old members as well as to add a few new ones the Kansas Farmers Union can go into its thirtieth annual convention with a membership as large or larger than it had last year.

If only a few in each Local insist on a short membership campaign right now, the whole Local will become interested, and the desired results will be obtained. It does not take a lot of effort to put on a short campaign for members. Local secretaries are expected to send out delinquency notices, or perhaps just a postal card, reminding those in arrears that their dues should be paid at once. The results will be surprising. That may be just what certain potential members are waiting for.

Then, if the notice can be followed up with a personal call from some member who has the interest of the Farmers Union at heart, the response will be still greater and still more gratifying.

There is no way in the world to force a member to join, and make an effort to get a few more members. Even if there were some way, it should not be necessary, and would not be resorted to. This is an organization built upon voluntary effort of farmers themselves.

Every member believes that is the way we should operate as an organization, of by and for farmers. Because we do believe that way, there is a definite challenge that each of us volunteers to do his or her part. Anything less than a personal call on every member, either a former member or a new prospect, is failure on our part to do that which is necessary to build the membership up to what it should be.

So, let us have a voluntary campaign in each Local—in each membership home—within the next two weeks; a voluntary campaign for an organization built upon voluntary effort.

FARM INCOME TOPS FOUR BILLIONS IN EIGHT MONTHS

August additions to farm income raised the total to \$4,020,000,000 for the first eight months of 1935, compared with \$3,754,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1934, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Of the total for this year, \$3,670,000,000 was from marketings of crops and livestock, and \$350,000,000 from Government rental and benefit payments. Corresponding figures for '34 were \$3,544,000,000 from marketings, and \$210,000,000 from rental and benefit payments.

For August, 1935, income from marketings was \$549,000,000 compared with \$451,000,000 in July, and with \$536,000,000 in August, 1934. Government payments this August totaled \$44,000,000 compared with \$20,000,000 in July, and \$72,000,000 in August last year.

The marked increase in income from sale of meat animals was the principal factor that increased income from farm marketings more than seasonally from July to August this year. Income from dairy products declined about the usual seasonal amount. Income from poultry and eggs declined more than seasonally. Income from crops made only the usual seasonal increase.

STUBBLE OF ANY KIND AIDS IN CHECKING WIND EROSION

At the Archer Field Station in Wyoming, wind erosion or "blow" of the soil is often severe, particularly in winter. Experience there shows that Sudan grass stubble is helpful in checking erosion when the rows are at right angles to the prevailing winds.

Wheat and oat stubble are also effective in many seasons, but a droughty season may cause so much of a crop failure that there will be little or no stubble to hold the soil the following winter when it is most needed. Soil rarely blows the first 2 or 3 years after the breaking of native sod. It is still full of organic matter which helps to hold it against wind erosion.

AN APPEAL

The following poem is one written by A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union. It is one of many which appear in the Kinney book of poems, "Kansas Prairies and Other Poems." Every Local should have one of these books.

When the war at last is over
And the story has been told,
Of the farmers' fight for justice
Against the hosts of greed and gold,
Will your name be on the record
Of the men who stood the test?
In this struggle for existence,
Have you done your level best?

Have you joined the Farmers Union
With your neighbors and your friends?
Do you feel the blaze of Freedom?
Which the Farmers Union tends?
Or are you among the sulkers
Scared to face the poison gang,
Which is seeking to destroy you
With its greedy claw and fang?

Can you look into the future,
With a calm and peaceful mind,
With its corporation farming?
Has your torpor made you blind
To the welfare of your children
The unborn ones of your children too?
O, awakened from your slumber,
For their weal depends on you.

You, and you alone are guilty
If your children are enslaved;
If you love your home and country
The unloved surface left by the plow
Join the Union with your neighbors
Fighting for a common goal;
Make a pledge that you'll support it
With your mind, and heart and soul.

With the last fly has gone, a few
Weeks from now, door and window
Screens can be stored until spring.
The uneven surface left by the plow
Will absorb rainfall readily and will
Aid in preventing erosion.

LEMKE SAYS ASK CONGRESSMEN IF SIGNED PETITION

If Congressman Signed, then Ask Him to Help Secure Other Names on Petition when Congress Reopens Early Next Year

TELLS OF NEW LAW

Those Who Filed under Old Moratorium Law, Declared Unconstitutional, Should See that Petitions are Renewed

The following paragraphs were sent to the Kansas Union Farmer under the title, "Congress at Home" by Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of the famous Frazier-Lemke bill:

Congress at Home
After a long session, Members of Congress are now at home getting acquainted with their constituents. The question that each and every citizen should ask his Congressman is: "Did you sign petition number seven to bring the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill up on the floor for disposition on its merits?" If he answers, "yes," then ask him to assist in getting others to sign. If his answer is, "no," then ask him for his reason. Ask him if Wall Street and coupon-clippers are still more powerful with him than you, his supporter. Tell him frankly that you expect to see his name on that petition on the opening day of the next session. Tell him that if he fails agriculture on that day, you will fail him on election day. Tell him that you mean business and do not mean maybe. Tell him that the farmers have been trifled with enough, that you have lived on false promises and innuendoes as long as you intend to.

Some members of Congress will offer the excuse that the Administration is opposed to this bill. Answer these by telling them that the Administration denied that anyone was authorized to make any such assertion. Tell them that the Administration informed a committee of six that a bill having this backing should be

Official Notice To Members

Official call for the THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS DIVISION OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA, which will be held at Iola, Kansas, October 30, 31 and November 1, 1935.

The Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America will convene at Iola, Kansas, on Wednesday, October 30, at 10 a. m., and with a few necessary intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

The Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 29, 1935, at 1:00 p. m.

Thursday morning, the annual meeting will proceed to nominate candidates for officers and directors, including one director each for the Fourth and Fifth Districts, and a director to serve for one year to complete the unexpired term for the Second District.

Election of officers will be held Friday morning, November 1, 1935. Selection of the 1936 convention city will be made at the same time.

Delegates to the annual meeting are asked to mail their credentials to state secretary Floyd H. Lynn, Salina, Kansas, and have them in his hands at least five days before the date of the annual meeting. This is for the purpose of assisting the credentials committee, and avoiding a last-minute rush. However, credentials may be filed with the credentials committee, at the annual meeting, as late as six o'clock p. m. on Thursday, October 31.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

1. One delegate for each Local Union in good standing in the State Union, with five or more paid-up members.
2. One delegate for each County Union in good standing.
3. One delegate for each local, county or district cooperative Farmers Union business association; and in the case of county Farmers Union cooperatives made up of, or containing, several units, each such unit is entitled to a delegate.
4. One delegate for each state-wide business or marketing organization affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent at the annual meeting. Each delegate must have credentials of the organization he claims to represent, and these credentials must be issued in the order or manner prescribed by Section 2, Article I, Division B, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division. (Published in the Kansas Union Farmer).

DELEGATES CREDENTIALS

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division

This is to certify that..... (Delegate)

P. O. Address..... (Alternate)

P. O. Address.....

are members in good standing of.....

Union No., and were elected as delegates to the Thirtieth

Annual Meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union which meets at Iola, Kansas

on October 30, 1935, representing.....

Secretary

President

disposed of on the floor of the House, and when it reaches the Chief Executive it would receive the same serious consideration that any other bill that Congress passes would receive. Tell him also that you elected him as a Member of Congress, to write the Nation's laws. That is his job and not the job of the Chief Executive, whose duty is to enforce the laws and not to write them. Don't let him slip away from you on that kind of an excuse. You might also inform a Congressman who uses that kind of an excuse, that the Democratic Platform on which he and the chief Executive were elected, promised the farmers that they would be refinanced, and it also promised the farmers cost of production, and you are demanding that those promises be fulfilled.

When Congress adjourned, there were two hundred and seven signatures on the petition. In all two hundred and twenty-four different members had signed the petition, but twenty-two, because of pressure, withdrew their names. A few of these re-signed. To make sure that this Bill will be brought up promptly at the opening of the next session, we need two hundred and eighty signatures. We have two hundred and seven. It is up to you to see that we get the other eleven on the opening day of the session. These eleven we ought to get from any one of the following states: Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Pennsylvania. Other states that should help are: Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Missouri. We already have some signers from each of these states, but since there are agricultural (continued on page 2)

FRANK CHAPIN TELLS HISTORY IN HIS LETTER

Remarkable 90-Year-Old Character Who Followed Horace Greely's Advice Is Still Growing up with Country

LONG WITH UNION

Host of Friends Gathered at Chapin Home to Help Couple Celebrate on September 20; Thanks Farmers Union for Help Thru Years

(Note: A lot of history is touched on in the following interesting letter, written by a true pioneer—a pioneer as far as living in Kansas is concerned, and a pioneer in Farmers Union service. Such accounts of early life, as told in the following letter by Frank Chapin, should be preserved by all paved the way for the wonderful state work of those early settlers who came west to conquer the prairies, and who paved the way for the wonderful state we now live in.)

September 20 (1945-1935)
Ninety years ago September 20, a little boy arrived at the home of his parents in the little town of Centerville, Ohio, near Dayton. He was the last of a family of four sons, quite diminutive in size, yet worth saving.

Our journey through life was a varied one. The family moved to Porter County, Indiana, where this little boy grew to manhood, at 20 years old. During this time he attended the city schools until 14 years of age. A Methodist College was built at this place and at 14 the boy began attending this school at its opening, continuing four years, engaged in strenuous work. Two more years would have taken him through the entire course but fate sometimes plays hob with one's plans; so the family moved to central Illinois, onto a farm where five more years were spent.

Having absorbed a pretty good filling of "collage forage" we continued to digest this "mental provender" during these five years, until 1870 when, owing to negotiation by the Government with the Osage Indians, a strip of territory 30 miles wide extending the entire length of Kansas was added to that state.

Here was the last chance of securing a piece of land at \$1.25 per acre. A brother had strayed out that way in the previous fall 1869, and we were urged to make the trip and secure a farm. In the spring of 1870 we took a young team of mules and a \$20.00 wagon, and \$50.00, and started on our first venture out into the wilds of the Indian Territory to where now stands the fine city of Arkansas City, Kansas, 3 miles north of the north line of what was then the Indian Territory.

We found at that point a little box house 12x16 feet in size in which a doctor, H. D. Kellogg, had set up his office. This alone was all there was of Arkansas City in May 2, 1870.

A few Indians were encountered at Ottawa, Kansas, and still others as we proceeded on our journey. These were semi-civilized, having donned civilian dress. Emporia was then the terminus of the Santa Fe railroad, an outfitting point for homeseekers in this new addition to the state. After some purchases for the trip 150 miles south, we proceeded through an unbroken stretch of beautiful prairie, to our destination. At Douglass in Butler county a band of robbers and thieves were said to be pillaging everything that came that way, stealing cattle and murdering people. To protect ourselves we bought two trace-chains and two padlocks, to chain our mules to our wagon for safe keeping.

On nearing Douglass, now in company with three or four other teams, we arranged to keep watch of our (continued on page 2)

WARD TELLS OF RESETTLEMENT WORK STARTING

New Regional Director was in Salina Last Week Taking Care of Farmers Union Affairs; Back to Lincoln

LIKES HIS WORK

Says Farmers Union Should Cooperate in Work Since it is Along Cooperative Lines Seeking to Help Deserving Farmers

Cal Ward, newly selected Regional Director of Rural Resettlement in the four states of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota, was in Salina the last two days of last week, taking care of many items of work in connection with his office as president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Most of Mr. Ward's time is, of course, required in his new headquarters office in Lincoln, Nebraska, and out over his extensive territory. However, he is keeping in close touch with Kansas Farmers Union affairs. In fact, he stipulated, in his acceptance of the Resettlement work, that he would give as much time as was necessary to the Kansas Farmers Union until November 1.

Before Mr. Ward returned from Salina to Lincoln Sunday morning, he left the following article for publication in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer:

Resettlement Program
I would like to talk with you for a few moments about my new work as Regional Director of the Bureau of Rural Resettlement, in the four states of Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota.

Let me say at the outset the work of the Bureau of Rural Resettlement is a program for the betterment of human life and as such is extremely interesting. It is a chance for service to the people whom you and I know best—the farmer.

Under this new Resettlement Administration work, that it takes me directly to the doorstep of the individual farmer who, for reasons beyond his control, finds himself in financial distress. Of course, it is a tremendous task to look at the four states and visualize the needs of the individual farmer, yet the Resettlement Administration has been set up in such a way that we are able to do just that.

Two Types of Farmers
My work deals with two types of farmers. First, I shall mention the deserving, hard working, self-respecting farm operator who is anxious to get back on a self-sustaining basis, and can do so through the medium of a small loan extension under a budgeted farm management plan to be worked out through the local County Representative of the Resettlement Administration and other county agencies. Second, our work is to assist four types of farmers in such a way that they may eventually become farm home owners. The four types are: tenant farmers who would like to become farm owners and have the character, desire and ability to repay over a period of years necessary funds to be advanced; (2) young couples just starting out in life who for economic reasons are unable to purchase a place of their own; (3) the more deserving of the rehabilitation cases who have proved their merit by operating under the farm management plan and (4) farmers now on land unsuitable for farming who wish to remove to a location more desirable and show evidence of their ability to repay, over a period of years, the cost of starting over again.

Entire Program to Participate
This entire program is one in which our Farmers Union can and should participate, because, after all, we are a cooperative group seeking ways and means of helping one another constantly. From what I have seen of the inside of the Resettlement Administration work I am firmly convinced that the government has worked out plans which will eventually restore thousands of farmers to this region to a contented, happy, prosperous basis of living.

State Convention
Since my appointment I have received hundreds of letters from my Farmer Union friends and wish to take this opportunity to apologize for not answering all of them before this. Just as soon as I can get my desk cleared I will personally answer all their good wishes.

One more thing. Our state convention, as you know, is to be held October 29, 30, 31 and November 1 at Iola, Kansas. Let us all try and have our Locals and business organizations represented by large delegations at that convention. I hope to have the privilege of meeting you all personally there. In the meantime I would be delighted to hear from any or all of you at our regional office at 901 North 17th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.—Cal A. Ward.

The next few months are liable to provide treacherous conditions for the livestock feeder. Feed prices should be seeking lower levels. The seasonable increase in marketing livestock will be under way. The number of hogs is on the increase. These are only a few of the factors to be considered by the live stock man in planning his operations. The factors are so many and varied that unusual care should be exercised to appraise the situation accurately and avoid costly mistakes says W. E. Grimes, agricultural economist, Manhattan.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

THE PLOW
From Egypt, behind my oxen, with
stately step and slow,
Northward and east and west I went,
to the desert sands and the snow,
Down through the centuries, one by
one, turning the clod to the
shower.
Till there's not a land beneath the
sun but has blossomed beneath
my power.
I slid through the sodden rice fields
with my grunting humpback
steers,
I turned the turf of the Tiber's plain
in Rome's imperial years,
I was left in the half-drawn furrow
when Chinamatus came,
Leaving his farm for the forum's
stir to save his nation's name.
Across the sea to the north I went,
white cliffs and a seaboard blue,
And my heart was glad in the Eng-
lish grass, as my stout red
devons drew.
My heart was glad in the English
grass for behind me rippled and
curled,
The corn that fed the sailor men who
sailed the ships of the world.
Then farther away to the north I
went, and day by day drew down
A little more of the purple hills to
join my kingdom brown,
The wharves wheeled out to the
moorland, but the gray gulls
stayed with me
Where the clydesdales drummed a
marching song with their feath-
ered feet on the lea.
Then the new lands called me west-
ward, I found on the prairie wide

A toil to meet my daring, a foe to
test my pride,
But I stooped my strength to the
stiff black loam, and I found
my labor sweet,
As I loosed the soil that was trampled
first by a million buffaloes' feet.
Then farther out to the west I went,
wider and wider still,
But idly I crossed the Rockies, for
there no play may till.
I won from the plains unending, and
there on the edge of the snow,
I ribbed them fenceless wheatfields,
I taught them to reap and sow.
The sun of the southland called me, I
turned her rich brown lines,
Where the paramatta peach trees
grew and the green mildura
twines,
I drove her cattle before me, her dust
and her dying sheep,
I painted her rich plains golden, I
taught her to sow and reap.
From Egypt, behind my oxen, with
stately step and slow,
I have lifted your weightiest bur-
dens, ye toilers who reap and
sow,
I am the ruler, the king, and I hold
the world in fee.
Sword upon sword may ring, but the
triumph belongs to me.
—Author Unknown.

The above poem appeared on the
Junior page of a recent issue of the
North Dakota Union Farmer. Mrs.
Gladys Talbot Edwards is the Jun-
ior leader of that good Farmers Un-
ion state. Your Kansas Junior
Leader recommends this poem as ex-
cellent material to use in a reading
contest in your group.

Of Interest to Women

RICES VARY AS TO TIME EACH SHOULD BE COOKED

"Different varieties of rice vary as to time required for cooking," says the Bureau of Home Economics, "so it is best not to mix two or more kinds." The bureau tested leading varieties of rice produced on a commercial scale in the Southern States by boiling each in exactly the same way and comparing results as to texture, appearance, and time required to make the grains tender and whole, with a distinct shape and white or creamy color.

Long grain, medium grain, and short grain types were studied. All were of high quality but time of cooking varied. Rexoro when tender in 18 minutes; Fortuna, in 21 minutes; Blue Rose, in 22 minutes; Caloro (a short-grained Japanese type) in 20 minutes; Edith, 22 minutes; Lady Wright, 23 minutes; and Early Croft, 24 minutes. The variety produced and sold in largest quantities is Blue Rose.

These American varieties are on the market as white rice; some also as the less familiar brown rice. Brown rice is the whole kernel with the outer husk removed. It does not keep as well as white rice. White rice is obtained by further milling of brown rice, and the white kernels, after polishing, are often coated with harmless substances that give a pearly luster.

Wild rice, or Indian rice, is not true rice, but the seed of a grass that grows wild in shallow lakes and marshy lands. The supply is never large.

CINNAMON BISCUITS

1 1/2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons fat
1-2 cup milk
3 tablespoons soft butter
1/2 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
Mix flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in fat with knife. Mixing with knife, add milk. When soft dough forms, pat it out until 1/2 inch thick on floured board. Spread top with rest of ingredients mixed together. Cut out biscuits and bake 10 minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm with butter.

POTATO AND BEAN SALAD

Boil potatoes in their jackets and peel and cut in small pieces while hot, enough of them to make four cups. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and pour over them about three tablespoons of vinegar. Drain the contents of one No. 1 can cut stringless beans, slit the pieces lengthwise and add the remaining vinegar from one-fourth cup. Chill potatoes and beans for at least an hour. Then toss them together, add one-fourth cup chopped pimiento and about half a cup of mayonnaise—enough to moisten. Serves eight.

GIZZARD SERVES CHICKEN BEST AS A FOOD GRINDER

A chicken's gizzard functions primarily as a food grinder. It does little work when fine feed is fed and apparently does practically none of the work of digestion. That is left for the intestines.

Several chickens (whose gizzards were removed in technical studies by the United States Department of Agriculture, thrived almost as well on ground corn as a flock of normal chickens. Whole corn was digested better by chickens with gizzards. One gizzardless rooster used in experiments started 2 1/2 years ago is alive and healthy.

STEAMED PRUNE PUDDING

Nothing else spans the heights and depths of cookery goodness and badness as do the dried fruits. Curiously enough, it isn't so often the quality of the fruit that determines the dish as the quality of the cook. Prunes in small sizes are ridiculously cheap just now. And the cooked meat of prunes will substitute beautifully in almost any recipe calling for the more expensive date, fig or apricot. A steamed fruit pudding which was served recently in the White House was made by mixing two cups of cooked, chopped, pitted prunes with three-fourths of a cup of molasses and two beaten eggs. To this mixture were added one and one-half cups of whole wheat flour sifted with one teaspoon each of cinnamon, nutmeg and soda, and one-half teaspoon of salt, and finally one-half cup of milk. The blended batter was then piled into greased baking powder or coffee cans and steamed in a covered kettle for two hours. Served with almost any favorite pudding sauce, it makes a prune dish worth chortling over.

A GRAND COMBINATION

And, speaking of ways of cooking tomatoes, here's a grand combination of tomatoes and another well-known health food, known as Cabbage and Tomato au Gratin. The ingredients are:
3 cups cooked cabbage
1 No. 2 can tomatoes
1-1/2 cups grated cheese
Salt-pepper
1-3 cup dry crumbs
2 tablespoons butter
Put alternate layers of cabbage, tomatoes, cheese and sprinklings of salt and pepper in a baking dish, repeating until all the ingredients are used up. Top with crumbs, dot with butter, and bake for about twenty minutes in a moderately hot oven. This recipe will serve six people.

DATE ICEBOX CAKE

16 graham crackers.
1-2 cup cats (1-4 package sliced).
3/4 cup heavy cream.
1/2 cup water.
1 cup marshmallows.
1 cup nut meats.
Cook the dates and water until a thick paste is formed. Add the chopped nuts and the marshmallows

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH RULES

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

Subject Matter	50
Delivery	30
Poise	20

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

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

cut in small pieces. Whip 1 cup of cream. Spread the cream on a cracker and then place a layer of the date paste on the cream. Cover with a cracker. Repeat until four crackers have been used. (The sixteen crackers will make four piles of four crackers each.) Place them in the icebox for at least three or four hours. Cut each pile of wafers lengthwise. Garnish with whipped cream before serving.



Long Live Sauerkraut!

ESCALLOPED HAM-APPLE CASSEROLE

1 cup of cooked ham, sliced thin
1 1/2 cups of soft bread crumbs.
3/4 cup dark corn syrup.
2 tablespoons of butter.
2 cups of sliced apples.
1 cup of water.
1 tablespoon of vinegar.
1 teaspoon of mustard.
Salt and pepper to taste.
Arrange ham, apples and bread crumbs in alternate layers in a baking pan. Mix together the remaining ingredients; bring to a boil; pour over mixture in baking dish, and bake in a moderate oven at 375 degrees for about forty-five minutes.

BAKED SPARERIBS WITH SAUERKRAUT

Wash and drain one and a half pounds spareribs, dust with salt and pepper, and place in a baking pan. Pour two-thirds cup water over, and bake in a moderate—350 degree—oven for about an hour, basting occasionally. Heat contents of one No. 2 can sauerkraut and pile in center of a hot platter. Arrange the spareribs around the kraut. Serves four.

DROP FRUIT COOKIES

One cup white sugar, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup butter and lard mixed, cream together. Two eggs, 1 cup cold coffee, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon soda, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 3 cups flour—add more if needed—1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon cloves. Beat together and add 1 cup raisins and 1 cup nut meats. Drop on greased cookie sheet leaving room to spread. Bake.

RED CHERRY CUP

1 package cherry Jell-O
1 cup warm water
1 cup cherry juice
2 cups canned red cherries, drained.
Dissolve jell powder in warm water. Add cherry juice and chill. When slightly thickened, fold in cherries. Turn into sherbet glass and chill until firm. Serves 6.



8535. Chick House Frock.
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4 5/8 yards of 35 inch material with 1-2 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

8505. ASlim-Fitted Slip.
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 requires 3 1/8 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.
Order from Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

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OCTOBER JUNIOR LESSON

Corporation Power Is Discussed This Month

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

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

CHAPTER VII

Discussion

Why were partnerships unsatisfactory after machines came into use in industry?

How do corporations protect investors?

What did monopolies, trusts and chains do to "free competition?"

What do you think when you buy stock in a corporation?

Do you think as few as 2000 persons should have the power to say what the rest of us shall eat, wear, and use?

Corporation Power

We have observed—perhaps with amazement—how machines have affected populations and wealth; how both have been enormously increased, the people to become congested in cities, and the wealth to concentrate in the hands of the few.

We have noted the paradox that while the machine system seemed to be capital, so that extreme poverty and extreme wealth exist in a nation supposed to be democratic. We see almost unlimited capital available for productive purposes, while the masses are increasing with less and less buying and consuming power.

In seeking a wider distribution of modern wealth, it is likely that our first thought may be that the solution lies in wider ownership of shares of stock in industry and banking under our present economic system. Our next step should be to consider this system at work, and what happens to the small investor.

In the era when we began to use machines and factories, and banking came into being, men talked about "free competition" and laissez-faire as being the forces that would regulate business and make it serve society the best possible way in the best of possible worlds. Then a man went into business for himself or several formed a partnership.

As business grew, sometimes a dozen or more partners were taken in to raise money enough to do business with. In case a business (such as a railroad) did not make good and went into debt and didn't have enough to pay out, all of these partners had to chip in and help pay the obligations, even if it did take everything that each of them had. If only one partner had money the creditors could make him pay all of the debts.

Since machine using factories produced more efficiently if operated on a large scale, so much capital was needed and obligations could be so large that most people were afraid to become partners.

After some years business men worked out a plan for setting up corporations and were able to pass laws permitting the setting up of these "artificial persons to do business." Then the investors did not have to take on their personal fortunes or stand good for possible losses of the company. Much responsibility was shed by corporation owners, and men have been able to hide behind corporate fronts and do many things that they would not dare to do as just plain Mr. Smith, Brown or Jones.

About the time of the close of the Civil war, corporations became powerful politically and began taking unfair profit. They grew to enormous size by making a practice of underselling small concerns until the little fellows were ruined, then the property of the little independents could be taken over for a song, after which prices to the public would soar. Such monsters that fattened on the little business we call monopolies and these began to put an end to "free competition" and laissez-faire.

When several corporations "gang up" in setting prices for the purpose of taking unfair profits they are called trusts. Steel companies and live-stock packing plants are good examples of these. Other corporations send out branches to all parts of the country—these we call chains. They are very familiar as stores and banks.

Whatever the form monopolies take, they make it quite impossible for small business to compete; so it is true that we will hardly solve the problem of centralized wealth through small enterprises widely owned. We have been unable to legislate monopolies out of existence.

Shall We Buy Corporation Stock? A part ownership in a corporation is called a share of stock. Many people have forgotten that in the first place such stock is supposed to represent investment in useful, productive property. Buying, selling and manipulating the sales of stock on the stock market has become business in itself, frequently nothing more than a gambling racket. It is a common way of robbing small investors who seek to share in the profits of business. The following story may remind you of the Insull case and of Samuel Insull who fled to Greece, was finally brought back to face our courts, only to be cleared of charges against him on the grounds that "business is run that way."

"And They Milked the Cow"
Ten men invested \$10.00 each in a wonderful cow that gave 10 gallons of milk per day. Each man had one share in the cow and received one

gallon of milk per day. Their neighbors often expressed a wish that they might have shares in such a cow, for ten dollars per share.

The cow owners said, "Why not let them have what they want?" So they incorporated the cow company and had 1000 shares of stock printed, on each of which were the words, "One share of the cow. Par value \$10.00." First they gave themselves 500 shares of this stock for being so smart; this with their first 10 shares gave them controlling interest. Then they sold the rest of the stock and divided the money. As milking time approached they became uneasy. One fellow slipped out and sold his stock and others thought they had better unload also. The market went down and the cow corporation was considered in a bad way on the stock market. The real cow out in the pasture was just as healthy as ever and gave just as good milk. But that was not the point.

Now the brains of this corporation wanted to get all they could out of this cow which they realized was still a good cow. One said, "Go out and gather in the proxies (which is the right to vote for absent share-holders) and we will see what we can do at the next milking time (business meeting)."

At milking time they returned with the proxies, ready to do the voting for their trusting stock-owners. Then they held a meeting and elected themselves as president, secretary-treasurer, and as voted, vice presidents. Next they voted themselves salaries of one gallon of milk per day each.

And then they milked the cow.

Who Controls Corporations? In the past, and even in the present, when "radicals" called attention to a time when extremes of wealth and poverty would bring about a crisis, they were laughed at for their "queer ideas." "Why not invest your savings in corporation or bank stock and get in on the benefits of capitalism?" they were asked. This idea of the way to set up an "econ-

omic democracy" pleased even the monopoly owners themselves so much that in recent years many of them required their workers to accept stock as part payment of wages. Many of these people have now learned that they got just little pieces of paper, much of it like the shares in the cow, which we call by the nice name of "over-capitalization."

"If you buy a piano you have a piano, but if you buy stocks and bonds, you have bundles of pious hopes," (Chase). Men used to buy homes, farms and property that they could see and use; now many of them do not know where their property is or what it looks like or whether it exists at all. As Big Business and absentee ownership came to be the rule as mass production grew with mechanization, the financiers who manipulate stocks are rarely the owners of the property; in Wall Street they are known as the "Control."

Berle and Means in 1930 found that 88 per cent of our greatest non-financial (this means, leaving out banks, and insurance companies which deal in finance) corporations are controlled by gentlemen other than the legal owners, through stock management agreements, voting trusts, no-par value stock, minority blocks and other trickery. Only 11 per cent of business and industry under the corporation system was actually run by those who own the stock!

Such control often makes it profitable for those in control to ruin a business and throw it into bankruptcy. As examples we have the wrecking of the Chicago and Alton, Rock Island and Frisco railroads, with profit to the wreckers but losses to the stock owners.

Maybe somebody will say, "there ought to be a law." Well, reformers have demanded and secured laws for many years to curb and control monopolies and graft, but the intentions are all on the wrong side. The basic purpose of business, to create profit and power rather than to produce goods to use, creates the urge towards dishonest practices that cannot very well be controlled by law.

We used to believe that when men developed resources, even though for the sake of profits for themselves, it resulted in good for the community;

But monopoly has grown to the place that 200 corporations monopolize the food, clothes and shelter supplies of the nation. These corporations do not think in terms of use or how well the people can be fed, clothed, or sheltered, but rather in terms of high prices and profits, and to gain these ends would as soon create want and misery as plenty and security.

It is estimated that 2000 men are the "controls" of American business. This small group of anti-social seekers of wealth frequently find their interests best served by wrecking business; and is always best served by a maximum of changing values on the stock exchange!

Moonbeams

Mergers, investment trusts, holding companies and the like are the magic screens behind which financial capital cash in on moon-beam stocks and investment operations. The great fortunes in America were not made by making and selling goods; in fact as you proceed into the web spun around corporations with their interlocking directorates, you come to see Big Business as a game of legally or illegally robbing or crushing others. Sometimes the factories or big business do turn out useful articles and beautiful cars and luxuries, but this actual work of producing is left to the hired man, technical experts, managerial ability and workers. Henry Ford is perhaps the only big business man in America who has much to do with running the producing end of his business.

To hope "Them days are gone forever" and that speculation and stock market operations from now on will be legislated into being a Sunday school picnic with only good little boys attending, is in the first place too silly for words; and in the second place it would amount to locking the door after the horse is stolen.

We are up against the hard fact that 99 per cent of the people are left with only 1 per cent of the national wealth. The problem now is, how shall we restore the stolen prosperity to the people? Not that we are greedy and want to take from others; but simply that business will not function to supply necessities of life to the masses. And because this is true, approximately 20,000,000 people are living on socialized charity, paid for by the risky expedient of government bonding.

The Greatest Need Today of the

Farmers Union

is

More Members

The greatest need of farmers today is

MORE ORGANIZATION

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

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

Keep up your membership in the

Kansas Farmers Union

IF—

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

One More Member

THEN OUR 1935 MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending September 27, 1935

Sweeney Bros—Osage Co Ks—26 str 952	11.25
N. F. Thome—Douglas Co Ks—11 str 1144	11.00
Frank Lill—Butler Co Ks—24 str 972	8.75
Frank Lill—Butler Co Ks—23 str 1114	9.15
Ralph A. Randall—Greenwood Co Ks—19 str 1261	8.15
Ralph A. Randall—Greenwood Co Ks—19 str 1261	8.15
H. C. Snyder—Saline Co Ks—10 str 390	8.00
Fred H. Nace—Wabunsee Co Ks—19 str 1167	7.75
C. W. Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—42 str 1092	7.65
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—18 str 770	7.25
T. R. Evans, Son—Coffey Co Ks—35 str 770	7.25
Alex Heberg—Osage Co Ks—13 str 1005	7.25
E. T. Bishop—Lafayette Co Mo—7 str, hfrs 670	7.00
Bradley Brown—Trego Co Ks—33 str 991	7.00
Bradley Brown—Trego Co Ks—21 str 938	6.90
Jas Hanson—Johnson Co Ks—38 str 517	6.25
W. F. McKenzie—Greenwood Co Ks—13 str 814	5.25
P. A. McGee—Woodson Co Ks—13 cows 1022	5.15
T. H. Snyder—Johnson Co Ks—26 cows 1022	5.10
Brad Hooper—Ellsworth Co Ks—8 str 550	5.00
Robert Forbes—Osage Co Ks—10 str 549	5.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—22 cows 1102	4.75
Ross and Son—Coffey Co Ks—21 cows 922	4.63
R. H. Stevens—Clay Co Mo—14 cows 1017	4.60
W. A. Flynn—Ray Co Mo—17 cows 972	4.35
H. E. Herman—St. Clair Co Mo—21 cows 880	3.63

SHEEP

T. A. Murphy—Bates Co Mo—15 82	9.50
D. J. Ring—Johnson Co Mo—11 97	9.25
S. G. Smith—Grundy Co Mo—10 84	9.25
Skiles Ring—Johnson Co Mo—7 82	9.25
O. P. McNeen—Douglas Co Ks—8 70	9.00
Wilber Allen—Henry Co Mo—5 88	9.00
Wilber Allen—Henry Co Mo—5 88	9.00
Murphy and Sneed—Cassade, Idaho—65 83	9.00
E. A. Abbott—Crawford Co Ks—5 80	8.25
E. A. Abbott—Crawford Co Ks—7 85	8.00
Gus Hahn—Miami Co Ks—39 80	8.00
W. S. Taylor—Coffey Co Ks—31 67	8.00
Murphy and Sneed—Cassade, Idaho—48 66	8.00
M. E. Allen—Bates Co Mo—6 61	8.00
Murphy and Sneed—Cassade, Idaho—24 116	7.75
Powell Bros—Lafayette Co Mo—9 61	7.50
W. S. Taylor—Coffey Co Ks—259 66	6.50
Murphy and Sneed—Cassade, Idaho—15 120	6.50
Murphy and Sneed—Cassade, Idaho—19 53	6.00
Murphy and Sneed—Cassade Co Idaho—43 131	4.75
W. S. Taylor—Coffey Co Ks—13 66	4.50
Murphy and Sneed—Cassade Co Idaho—14 123	3.10
Floyd Turner—Johnson Co Ks—7 124	2.75

JAPAN'S WHEAT NEEDS UP TO 18,000,000 BUSHELS

Japanese wheat import requirements during 1935-36 (July-1936) are estimated at 18,000,000 bushels, according to a radiogram received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner F. J. Rossiter in Shanghai. For 1934-35 wheat imports were 17,923,000 bushels and for 1933-34, they were 16,513,000 bushels.

Domestic consumption of flour has been increasing steadily in Japan during the last five years and it is expected that it will continue to increase slightly for several years. Domestic wheat production, however, has increased, as a result of governmental encouragement, until foreign wheat is no longer required for domestic use. Wheat imports are now primarily to supply the growing export demand for flour in nearby markets.

The 1935 Japanese wheat crop was 49,059,000 bushels, or 3 percent greater than the 1934 crop of 47,660,000 bushels which, in turn, was 18 percent greater than the 1933 crop. Although some further increase in production may take place, the crop during the next few years is not expected to exceed by any substantial amount 50,000,000 bushels annually. Only such quantities of imported wheat are consumed in Japan as are needed to produce a flour of a desired gluten content.

Most of the wheat reported by the Japanese mills has been coming from Australia, Canada and the United States. Australia, it is expected, will be the most important source of supply during the current season, but Japanese mills are planning to buy from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels from Manchuria in place of Canadian wheat, says Rossiter.

Exports of flour from Japan during 1935-36 (July-June) are likely to equal and possibly to exceed slightly the 1934-35 exports. In the 1934-35 crop year the exports were the largest on record, or 3,648,000 barrels compared with 2,843,000 barrels in 1933-34. This flour goes mainly to Manchuria, China, the Kwantung Leased

Territory and the Philippines. This season exports are being made also to Soviet Russia in payment for the Chinese Eastern Railway in North Manchuria.

WHEAT PICTURE CHANGES

Wheat did the unexpected by advancing in September to a dollar level and the wheat picture has changed materially in the past few weeks. However, we still believe that even with advance already made, world prices will have to rise before our price can go higher, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

The September rise resulted from rust damage in the northwest and further damage in Canada. Also, contributing to the change in the wheat picture recently were the peg of the Canadian price at 87½ cents for number one northern, a higher level than last year's; continued bearish reports of production from Argentina; and the continued possibility of war in Africa.

In spite of these things, this still looks like a fairly good time to sell, especially for the grower who is paying storage. The wheat producer who has his own wheat in his own bin and no loss from storage charges might be able to afford to continue his speculation for a while. If he is willing to carry wheat past the first of the year, the odds are on his side for some additional advance.

Buying western or range ewes at this season of the year is a good way to start a farm flock. Surplus ewes, as well as ewe lambs, are marketed in large numbers from the big sheep ranches every fall and can be purchased at market prices for a ton. Such ewes make an excellent foundation for the farm flock.

Now is the time to take measures to control the stinking smut of wheat. Wheat seeded at this season is exceptionally subject to smut infection. The only safe plan is to plant only treated seed. Copper Carbamate dust is effective in controlling smut when properly applied to the grain.

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lb. Avg. Up	
Howard K. Woodbury—Osage Co Ks—7 234	10.50
Ed Mahoney—Greenwood Co Ks—13 239	10.50
J. H. Houghton—Mitchell Co Ks—5 242	11.25
Frank Payne—Coffey Co Ks—7 263	11.25
Chas. Gunter—Morris Co Ks—12 233	11.25
N. E. West—Linn Co Ks—10 263	11.10
Chris Beck—Coffey Co Ks—9 237	11.10
G. S. Wilkins—Osage Co Ks—14 230	11.00
Franz Sudbeck—Nemaha Co Ks—13 362	10.75
Frank Elliott—Anderson Co Ks—8 335	10.50
Anton Sudbeck—Nemaha Co Ks—16 390	10.40

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lb. Avgs

Wm. Wagner—Lafayette Co Mo—17 204	11.40
S. G. Smith—Grundy Co Mo—21 182	11.35
Henry Wuerfelo—Coffey Co Ks—9 218	11.30
W. K. Smart—Allen Co Ks—6 180	11.30
A. Blaser—Bates Co Mo—7 181	11.25
Ed Ganther—Bates Co Mo—9 215	11.25
Paul Cragger—Crawford Co Ks—7 201	11.20
Arthur F. Johnson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—12 229	11.15
Chester Wagner—Franklin Co Ks—6 191	11.10
F. J. Kissinger—Jewell Co Ks—6 215	11.10
Ray Whitlock—Chase Co Ks—12 178	11.00
J. T. Ramsey—Franklin Co Ks—10 196	11.00
F. A. Bishop—Franklin Co Ks—10 198	11.00
E. C. Hastings—Anderson Co Ks—9 192	10.80
Alfred Morton—Marshall Co Ks—20 184	10.80
F. G. Kissler—Lafayette Co Mo—9 183	10.75
James J. Perry—Lafayette Co Mo—10 218	10.65
James W. Russell—Ray Co Mo—17 179	10.60
Bert Hill—Osborne Co Ks—7 214	10.60
James Wilson—Wash. Co Ks—9 207	10.50
W. S. Swart—Henry Co Mo—40 197	10.50
R. B. Sterling—Allen Co Ks—11 210	10.50
E. J. Henry—Cass Co Mo—8 207	10.25
Chas. H. Martin—Henry Co Mo—7 197	10.10
Edwin Berry—Grundy Co Mo—20 201	10.00

Light Lights and Pigs

Fred Lorenz—Lafayette Co Mo—13 149	10.40
Herbert and Hicks—Grundy Co Mo—22 167	10.25
L. C. Cleveland—Morr—St. Clair Co Mo—20 127	10.15
James W. Russell—Ray Co Mo—5 144	10.00
J. R. Ewing—Henry Co Mo—12 160	9.90

SOWS

Franz Sudbeck—Nemaha Co Ks—5 342	10.25
H. B. Jones—Riley Co Ks—9 276	10.25
John J. Anderson—Coffey Co Ks—10 263	10.25
Charley Green—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 255	10.00
H. L. Carpenter—Franklin Co Ks—5 292	9.90
Walter Shields—Linn Co Ks—7 208	9.85
Frank Elliott—Anderson Co Ks—3 323	9.75
Frankford—U. S. A.—Marshall Co Ks—5 278	9.40

FARMERS ARE AWARE TO SOIL-SAVING PROBLEMS

Farmers of the United States are becoming conservation conscious—as regards the soil from which they make their living. Requests to the Department of Agriculture for solutions to soil-saving problems, show their interest. The Soil Conservation Service usually can refer them to regional directors and to specific local erosion-control projects, of which about 50 are now in operation with 91 others getting under way in 21 States. The average size of these demonstration areas is 252,000 acres. In these areas farmers see the soil-saving problems caused by gullying, sheet erosion, flood and wind destruction—and the solutions—check dams, terraces, strip cropping, contour cultivation and forestation. Plant introductions and native vegetation are being used.

Farmers who have watched the "washing" of their land with slight concern in years past, go into action when actual measurements show that a single flood may wash away 20 tons an acre of valuable topsoil, as in Ohio this summer, or even 65 tons an acre, as in New York. Many who by careful cultivation and cropping methods have kept their fields free of visible gullies are amazed to learn of unseen soil losses by sheet erosion.

No Nation-wide move for farm betterment could meet a more whole-hearted response, say Soil Conservation workers.

Egg production can be maintained at a fairly high level for another month by the use of "booster feeds." First, feed once daily oats soaked for 24 hours in milk. A few days later, supply finely chopped green feed. As a final "boost," mix the oats, green feed, and a little mash together and feed as a porridge.

A flock of sheep, grazing on adjusted acres, provides one good way of getting a return from idle land. Sheep solve the problem of weed control and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil. Few weed seeds will be left to germinate where sheep have grazed.

The growing of wheat or rye in the vacant yards adjacent to the poultry houses will not only "freshen" the runs but will provide succulent green feed for the chickens during fall and winter months.

FEDERAL HOUSING HELPS IN FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Supporting the proclamation relative to observance, October 6 to 12, of Fire Prevention Week, issued recently by Governor Alf M. Landon, a statement was made by Homer C. Bastian, State Director of the Federal Housing Administration, emphasizing the interest taken by the FHA in fire prevention. Pointing out that the house-to-house canvassers had checked up on all parts of their property that might in any way contribute to possible fire hazards, Mr. Bastian says:

"Of the \$16,000,000 worth of completed work in modernization and repair jobs done during the first year of the housing program, hundreds of these jobs pertained to minor structural changes, re-wiring jobs or other repairs that assured greater safety against fire losses.

"One of the principal purposes of the modernization phase of the Federal Housing Program has been to impress on the minds of the public the importance of such room arrangement and household facilities generally as would give the greatest degree of safety and protection from fire losses. We have urged the regular check-up of heating equipment, electrical appliances and wiring for their use, inspection of chimneys, fireplaces, and all household units used for stove purposes in an effort to reduce fire hazards to a minimum.

"It is estimated that 10,000 lives were lost last year in the United States through fire. Two-thirds of this total loss their lives in residences or apartments and almost one-third of the fatalities were children. It is obvious that the greatest caution on the part of property owners is imperative in the face of these facts. The statement in Governor Landon's proclamation to the effect that Kansas fire losses last year amounted to more than three and a half million dollars increases the responsibility of property owners in this state.

"Through federal, state and civic agencies the story of losses sustained through avoidable fires in the country will be told during Fire Prevention Week. I urge every owner of Kansas property and members of his family to give this information the most careful attention."

Many farm tools have completed their work for the season and need some attention now. They should not be left scattered about the farm but instead should be brought in, gone over carefully, and put into shape for use next spring. Badly worn parts should be replaced; parts that need sharpening should be sharpened; wooden parts should be painted; and the entire machines should be well greased before they are stored for the winter.

100 Per Cent Locals

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

ANDERSON COUNTY—

Indian Creek 2050.
Emerald, 2137.

ATCHISON COUNTY—

Cummins 1837.

BARTON COUNTY—

Odin, 233.

BROWN COUNTY—

Carson 1035.
Lone Star 942.

CLAY COUNTY—

Millside 511.
Ross 1124.
Olive Hill, 1120.

COFFEY COUNTY—

Independent 2145.
Weigand, 2121.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—

Slifer 431.
Mommouth 1714.

SAVE—TIME & MONEY Use Co-op

Made to order for the National Cooperatives, Inc.
Your local association, affiliated and buying through the CCA, benefits by the purchasing power of this national organization of seven wholesale cooperatives.
Highest quality merchandise at lowest possible prices.



"Use CO-OP Products"

Paints
Gasoline
Kerosene
Tractor Fuel

Greases
Oils
Tires-Tubes
Distillate

Auto Accessories
Farm Light Plants
Batteries
Fly Sprays

"PATRONIZE YOUR OWN LOCAL COOPERATIVE"

Distributed By

Consumers Cooperative Association

North Kansas City, Missouri.



Ozark, 699.
Dumb Bell, 581.

CHASE COUNTY—

Sixty Six 1907.
Miller, 1929.

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Melrose 2059.
Stony 2066.

COWLEY COUNTY

Science Valley 1946.
Tisdale Busy Bee, 1986.

CLOUD COUNTY—

St. Joe 2182.

DICKINSON COUNTY—

Herington, 1063.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—

Eight Mile, 1211.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY—

Little Wolf 1376.
Franklin 1301.
Pleasant Valley 984.
Trivoli 1001.
Radcliffe, 1,000.

GRAHAM COUNTY—

Morland Elevator 1822.

GOVE COUNTY—

Hackberry 1892.

GREENWOOD COUNTY—

Summit, 1574.
Lena Valley, 1538.
South Verdigris, 1495.

JOHNSON COUNTY—

Pleasant View 1957.
Summerfield 1955.

LYON COUNTY—

Admiral 1255.

LOGAN COUNTY—

Page 1286.

MITCHELL COUNTY—

Mulberry 1060.
Hillside, 492.

MIAMI COUNTY—

Osage Valley 1683.
Bellview 1192.
Washington 1680.
Rock Creek, 1810.

MARSHALL COUNTY—

Bremen 2122.
Fairview 964.
Midway 857.
Sunrise 1238.

MCPHERSON COUNTY

South Diamond, 1567.
Castle Hill, 1344.
Smoky Valley, 830.

NEMAH COUNTY—

Downey 1127.
Summit, 2111.
Triumph, 1027.

NEOSHO COUNTY—

Brogan, 226.

OSAGE COUNTY—

Kinneyville 1622.
Union 1412.

OTTAWA COUNTY

Mt. Pleasant, 79.

PHILLIPS COUNTY—

Gretna 634.

RILEY COUNTY

Baldwin Creek 1308.
Pleasant Hill, 1202.
Crooked Creek, 1205.

Local Supplies

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for .5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for .5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for .5c
Local Sec. Receipt Book .25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob .50c
Farmers Union Button .25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Farmers Union Song Book 20c
Business Manual .50c
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