



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXVIII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1935

NUMBER 21

Iola Looking Forward To Great Convention

And So Are the Members of the Kansas Farmers Union Who Expect to Attend Thirtieth Annual Meeting in Iola

LAMBERTSON, CARPENTER TO ATTEND

But Governor Landon and Senator McGill Notify Officials of Inability to Attend; Capper, Everson, Howard, among Speakers

Iola is looking forward to the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union, October 29, 30, 31 and November 1, as one of the most important conventions ever held in that live southeastern Kansas city. The Farmers Union is looking forward to this same convention as one of the most important ever held by the organization.

Reports from Iola indicate that the citizens generally, working in close harmony with the Allen County Farmers Union members, are leaving nothing undone which will add in any way to the comfort and ease of the visiting delegates and members. As has been stated before, Iola is a hospitable town; and since it is largely a town dependent on agriculture, the citizens are ready to extend a genuine welcome to the farmers from other parts of the state.

Good People in Charge
Perry Abbott, president of the Allen County Farmers Union, and Mrs. John Page, secretary, are working closely with committees appointed by Iola citizens. A Farmers Union committee in charge of affairs has been named, and these are the men on that committee: Homer Dreher, Iola; John Wallis, LaHarpe; and Ed McVey, LaHarpe. These are all active and influential Allen County farmers, and their presence on this committee is assurance of effective work.

Reports gathered here and there from over the state indicate that the membership looks with favor on the arrangement of the program, which makes provision for several discussion periods.

Pleasure has also been expressed over the inclusion of certain periods devoted to the Junior and Juvenile programs. It is hoped that many Juniors and Juveniles, as well as Junior Leaders, will be on hand. Details of the program as it affects these young folks cannot be fully announced until it is determined just how many and who will attend. This, however, is bound to be one of the high lights of the convention.

Landon, McGill Not Coming
Two names of speakers for the convention, as published last week, have been withdrawn, and other capable men substituted. Governor Landon has notified the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union that because of pressing business in connection with his office as Governor, he will be unable to attend.

Lambertson to Speak
Members and others who will attend Thursday evening, however, will be pleased to learn that Congressman W. P. Lambertson of Fairview, Kansas, Congressman from the First Kansas District, will appear on the program that evening. Mr. Lambertson is perhaps as well known and as universally popular with Kansas Farmers Union members as any man in the United States. He has served as vice president of the Kansas organization and as a member of the National Farmers Union board of directors.

Carpenter on Program
Another change in the program is the substitution of Congressman Randolph Carpenter for Senator George McGill of Wichita, on the Tuesday evening program. Senator McGill also had imperative duties to perform, and learned this week that he will be unable to attend. Congressman Carpenter of Marion, Kansas, Congressman from the Fourth Kansas District, is an able speaker and a champion of Farmers Union proposed legislation. He will speak on Tuesday evening, October 29.

Both Governor Landon and Senator McGill expressed keen disappointment at not being able to fill their dates on the Farmers Union convention program.

Another speaker, popular with Kansas Farmers Union convention audiences, who is to be present, is T. E. Howard of Washington, former secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union and former chairman of the board of directors of the National Farmers Union. Mr. Howard is at present in Oklahoma attending a series of meetings of wheat farmers in connection with the wheat program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Howard has appeared at various times in Kansas before Farmers Union audiences, and his ability as a speaker is well known.

Invitations have been sent out to various Farmers Union officials of other states, and it is expected that several will accept the invitations to attend. Provision will be made whereby they may have some time to address the convention if they care to.

Wednesday Evening Program
The Wednesday evening program

SHOULD CONGRESS ALLOW HAWAII TO BECOME A STATE?

A Bill Has Been Introduced on this Subject, and a Commission of Congressmen have Visited Islands with this in View

MOSTLY JAPANESE

Many Races Make up Population; Trouble Ahead if United States Tries to Mold All into One Group Deserving Statehood

Shall Hawaii become the forty-ninth state in the United States? That is a question which Congress is to be called upon to decide, say news reports. Samuel Wilder King, delegate to Congress from Hawaii, has introduced a bill in Congress on that subject, and it is still pending. Ten members of Congress, together with Mr. King, recently sailed from San Francisco to visit the Hawaiian Islands, with a view to recommending the admission of this possession of the United States as the forty-ninth state in the Union. Hawaii was annexed to the United States in 1898, and is at present under a territorial form of government. Its chief city, Honolulu, is 2,100 miles from San Francisco.

These islands were formerly known as the Sandwich Islands. There are twenty of the islands in the group, but of nine of them are inhabited in the United States. The 1930 census placed the population at 368,000 which was an increase of 43 per cent in ten years.

The Hawaiian Islands occupy rather a strategic position, and have been looked upon as the "crossroads" of the Pacific ocean. Their population is made up of a conglomerate of races. Of their 368,000 people in 1930, less than 22,000 were of native Hawaiian stock. Among the other nationalities represented in their population are the following: Japanese, 139,000; Chinese, 27,000; Korean, 6,000; Filipinos, 63,000; and Portuguese, 27,000.

It is believed that most Americans will be of the opinion that the American melting pot will not be capable of assimilating these different racial groups and molding them into a single group deserving of statehood in the United States. There would be trouble ahead.

ELECTRICITY ON FARMS WOULD RAISE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR FARMERS

Under plans worked out by the Rural Electrification Administration at Washington, the government, through this Administration, is ready to loan money at 3 per cent, under proper conditions, to bring electricity to the farm homes of the country. In most instances it will be found desirable for farmers to join in promoting a non-profit cooperative association, in order to secure electric service in their districts.

When new electric lines are constructed, the government will accept the lines as security for the funds advanced, so that it will not be necessary for farmers to mortgage their property in order to secure electric service in their districts.

Assistance is available for utility companies as well as for co-operatives, although the government expresses a preference to loan to co-operatives developed for this purpose. So far as is known, no Kansas co-operative has as yet been formed to take advantage of Rural Electrification. On the face of it, this would seem to be one opportunity to raise the standard of living for farmers, very few of whom are fortunate enough to have their farm homes equipped for the use of electricity.

ALL TOGETHER NOW

Here is another of A. M. Kinney's poems, to be found in his book, "Kansas Prairies and Other Poems." Mr. Kinney is vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Every Local should have one of these books, which are advertised in this issue under "Local Supplies." The poem:

We are lining up together,
All the friction smoothed away;
We have donned our fighting harness,
And are ready for the fray.

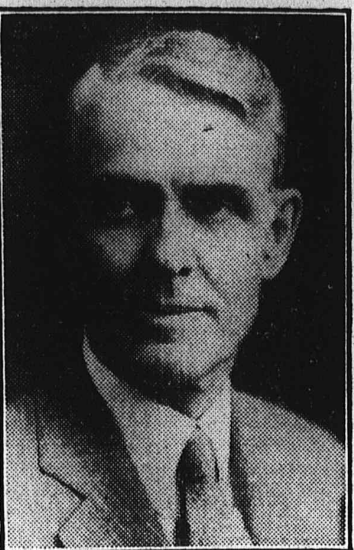
No more fighting with each other,
We at last are set to go,
Working for a common purpose,
Armed against a common foe.

Someone said that Kansas farmers,
Were a bunch of foolish cranks,
Raising hell instead of cattle—
And for this we offer thanks;
For, a crank will always battle
For the thing he thinks is right;
And when cranks will fight together,
Enemies will feel their might.

Forward march, you Kansas farmers,
Is the order of the day;
Organized in strong battalions
All in orderly array.
Farmers Union is our leader,
It has never yet been turned
From the things it set its hand to,
And its bridge have been burned.

It has said that Agriculture
Shall be equal in the land,
With the other great industries,
And for this, we take our stand.
Just behind the color sergeants,
With our Captains out in front;
And we pledge to all our leaders,
We will bear the battle's brunt.

Speaks Wednesday Evening



SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER

KANSAS SHIPPERS GETTING REFUNDS FROM OMAHA FIRM

Although Kansas City and St. Joseph are Main River Markets for Kansas Live Stock, Some Ship Co-operatively to Omaha Farmers Union House

KANSAS IS MEMBER

Dividends to Kansas Farmers Union Shippers \$17.09; House at Omaha First Established, and Has Paid Back Vast Sums

Although Omaha is not usually considered the logical river market terminal for Kansas live stock, several Kansas Farmers Union members have found it a good market to patronize—especially when shipping to the Farmers Union firm on that market.

A statement sent out by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, Omaha, Nebraska, showing results at the close of the 1934 Patronage Dividend Account, as of June 30, 1935, shows the firm has paid Kansas men \$17.09 in dividends for 1934. Nebraska shippers, of course, got most of the dividends and furnished most of the patronage. Nearly all of the Kansas patronage goes to Kansas City and South St. Joseph, as the principal river markets.

The Omaha house, the first Farmers Union cooperative live stock house organized, does a fine business, and has paid back thousands upon thousands of dollars in patronage dividends to cooperating farmers. When any Kansas shipper has occasion to ship to Omaha, that is the firm to ship to. The Kansas Farmers Union has taken out a membership in the Omaha house, in order that any members of the Kansas Union who may ship to that firm may be entitled to patronage dividends.

Thursday Night Speaker



CONGRESSMAN W. P. LAMBERTSON

Work on the Fort Peck Dam is ahead of schedule, and officials in charge of the project now believe that the original estimate of five years for the completion of the job may be reduced to less than four. In August, 3,025,000 cubic yards of material were placed in the embankment. The dam will be 250 feet high and will assure a 9-foot channel on the Missouri River.

Cooperation, working together to obtain desired things, is to be found wherever there are people. This is essential to some degree. The extent to which cooperation is developed depends upon the extent to which people wish to work together as contrasted with the extent to which they wish to do things on the basis of individual initiative, says W. E. Grimes, agricultural economist, Manhattan.

EVERSON SAYS FARMERS UNION HAS BEST CURE

National Union President in Monthly Radio Program Points out Unhealthy Condition of Country and Tells of Remedies

TALKS ON MONEY

Says Congress Must Regulate Volume of Velocity of Circulation, and that Great Volume of Money, Not in Circulation, Is of No Help

E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers Union, in the monthly Farmers Union radio program over the National Broadcasting Company chain, spoke on "The Game of No Chance" on Saturday, September 29. The first part of the broadcast talk was published last week in this paper. The last part follows:

No Santa Claus
We have heard a great deal about bringing about Social Security, and I am sure a vast majority of our people fully realize this is an all important objective and yet there are many differences of opinion as to how best to attain it. I wonder how many realize that the first requisite to social security is economic security. Unless we can be made to believe that Santa Claus is here, that he has taken over control of our Government and will continue with us indefinitely, I am reminded of a story of a young man who had become so accustomed to spending every dollar he could get hold of that he was always broke. The time came when he was about to leave his father's household and make his own way in the world. His old grandmother who had observed her grandson's lavish spending and knew from her own early experiences in life that her grandson would surely meet with many difficulties because of his reckless habit of spending, called her grandson over near to her just before he was about to leave and whispered into his ear. "John, it is one thing I think you ought to know before you leave us. You haven't found this out yet, but I think you should know it before you go. You should know, John there ain't no Santa Claus." So granting that our Government can not continue playing Santa Claus we must bring about economic security and the basis for economic security is a medium of exchange, with which to measure our property and services in exchange. Money bears exactly the same relation to the distribution of our economic needs and opportunities which make for a wholesome national life as the blood does to the human body.

Congress Should Regulate
Therefore this life blood of commerce must be regulated by the Congress if the United States both as to volume and its velocity of circulation if we are to have an honest measure that does not cheat or defraud. This is the first important step, it seems to me, in establishing economic security, and that I believe is the reason this power has specifically granted to Congress in the Constitution. It seems to me, our experiences in control of money and credit by private bankers permitting the expansion and contraction of our medium of exchange, with no regard for the economic needs of society should have taught us that this is directly responsible for the social and economic insecurity prevailing throughout our land. Christ, we are told, drove the money changers out of the temple. Shall we permit them to sing in the Choir? Why should they be permitted to assume powers specifically granted to Congress? Let me quote from Thomas Jefferson: "I believe that the banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a Money Aristocracy that has set the Government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the Government and to the people to whom it properly belongs."

Again let me quote from Andrew Jackson: "If Congress has the right under the Constitution to issue paper money, it was given to be used by themselves, and not to be delegated to individuals or corporations." Again let me quote from Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, who said: "My agency in procuring the passage of the National Bank Act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that affects every interest in the country. It should be repealed, but before this can be accomplished I fear the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have ever before seen in this country." Shall we continue to ignore the foregoing statements of some of America's foremost statesmen? I say to you, my friends, money is the nations greatest private utility. Its use or misuse, as the case may be, affects the lives and incomes of all our people more than any other single factor. Shall the Government regulate this greatest of all public utilities? Or, shall we permit private individuals and corporations to regulate and control it in their own interest regardless of how such control or regulation may affect the general welfare of our people and our nation?

When our Congress and our President are ready to answer this question honestly and courageously then we shall know whether or not we shall have economic security and social security not only ourselves but for

Our National President



E. H. EVERSON

our posterity as well. Then we shall know whether or not we shall be permitted to keep possession of our homes and property representing the savings and accumulations of a life of toil and sacrifice.

Then we shall know whether or not we shall have an honest dollar equal in purchasing and debt paying power to the dollar we have borrowed. Then again people will want homes and farms and property and these will become assets rather than liabilities as at present. We will then be on a road leading to solvency, to social and economic security, to opportunity for happiness and peace and plenty.

Money Must Be Used
We will abandon our present policy of a planned scarcity of the blessings of life, to balance an ever declining purchasing power, but quite to the contrary we will balance the purchasing power to the consumptive needs of the people and abolish the dole. Self respecting citizens do not like the dole and yet we know that doles and special privilege grants on the part of our Government to the special interests are largely responsible for so large a portion of our population being destitute and penniless. Why then should we not first deal with the real problem and remove the cause of the malady and permit the natural forces of the body to function in repairing and rebuilding the worn out tissues? It just doesn't seem to me that the giving of ine stimulant after another by way of a shot in the arm will cure the patient if we fail to remove the cause which has become deep seated. This patient must have a real blood transfusion to restore that vast quantity of one stimulant after another by way been cancelled out of existence.

I know some of you will say we have ample money in the banks, but let me remind you that it is only as money is used, that it has value, as a circulating medium in performing the functions for which it is created. When it is not used it is merely as a (continued on page 3)

KNOW YOUR DISTRICT

For the information of the delegates at the annual state convention, and for the membership generally, the various counties are here listed according to districts:

First District	
Jewell	Pottawatomie
Mitchell	Morris
Lincoln	Wabunsee
Ellsworth	Nemaha
Republic	Jackson
Cloud	Shawnee
Burt	Brown
Saline	Doniphan
Clay	Atchison
Washington	Jefferson
Dickinson	Lewinworth
Marshall	Wyandotte
Riley	Douglas
Geary	Johnson
Second District	
Smith	Osborne
Osborne	Russell
Phillips	Phillips
Rooks	Thomas
Ellis	Logan
Norton	Cheyenne
Graham	Sherman
Wallace	Wallace
Third District	
Miami	Labette
Osage	Osage
Bourbon	Coffey
Crawford	Woodson
Cherokee	Wilson
Franklin	Montgomery
Anderson	Greenwood
Allen	Elk
Neosho	Chautauqua
Fourth District	
Lyon	Sumner
Chase	McPherson
Allen	Allen
Cowley	Reno
Marion	Kingman
Harvey	Harper
Sedgwick	
Fifth District	
Barton	Finney
Stafford	Gray
Pratt	Meade
Barber	Scott
Rush	Haskell
Pawnee	Seward
Edwards	Wichita
Kiowa	Kearney
Comanche	Grant
Ness	Stevens
Hodgeman	Grealey
Ford	Hamilton
Clark	Stanton
Lane	Morton

RILEY COUNTY HEADS LIST OF 100 PER CENTERS

List of Locals with All of Last Year's Members Paid This Year Now Totals 143; Was 203 Last Year and 93 in 1933

NEW COUNTIES IN

But too Many Old Ones Out; Some Members Surprised to Find Secretaries Haven't Sent in Dues for 1935

BULLETIN

Since the following story was written, two additional Locals earned their place on the 100 Per Cent List. They are District No. Three, 777, in Mitchell county, and Beman, 1903, in Wabunsee county. That brings the total up to 145, and places Wabunsee County in the group with seven Locals on the list.

Riley County leads all Kansas counties in the number of Farmers Union Locals on the "100 Per Cent List" with nine such Locals. Three other counties come next with seven each. They are Marshall county, Clay county and Ellsworth county. Then come three other counties with six each on the list: Nemaha, Russell and Wabunsee counties.

Fifty-one counties are represented on the list, meaning that at least one Local in each of these counties is on the 100 Per Cent list. The total number of such Locals in the state is 143. The total for the corresponding time of year in 1933 was 93, and in 1934, last year, the total stood at 203.

A Local, to gain a place on this list, must have all its last year's members paid up for 1935. Allowance is usually made for one or two deaths or removals. Quite a number of other Locals, not on this list, have as large a membership as last year, but because of the fact that several of last year's members have not renewed their membership, those Locals do not qualify for this particular list. Perhaps, however, those Locals which, because of a number of new members, are as large or larger than they were last year, in spite of the fact that some of the old members have not renewed, are entitled to as much or more consideration than some Locals on the 100 Per Cent list. No special list for these Locals has yet been worked out, however.

It is gratifying to find that a few counties are represented this year which were not on the list this time last year. These counties include Neosho, Sheridan and Shawnee. Quite a few Locals are on this year, which were not on last year's list. These are more than offset, of course, by those Locals which made the list last year but have failed, thus far, to get on in 1935.

Once in a while the state office receives a letter from a member or former member wanting to know why he has been dropped from the mailing list of the Kansas Union Farmer. Most of these letters contain the information that the writers have paid their dues up to and including all of 1935. A search through the state office records reveals the fact that these dues have not been received at Salina. That usually means but one thing; that the Local secretary has failed to send the dues on to the state office. The member has paid his dues in good faith, and, of course, should have received a membership card in addition to the receipt given him by his Local secretary, and should be receiving the state paper, together with all other benefits of membership.

Such members are urged to see their Local secretaries at once, and report to the state office at Salina by letter. Any Local secretaries who may have dues on hand should send them in at once, in order to avoid any misunderstandings or delays.

It is quite possible that some Locals not on that list if all dues collected were forwarded to the state office. That is another good reason why all collected dues should be forwarded as promptly as possible.

There probably is not a Local secretary in the state who intends to keep the money which should be sent in. Perhaps some are simply waiting for a few more additional dues to accumulate. Perhaps the matter may have been overlooked. But whatever the reason for the delay, confusion and misunderstanding are likely to result unless the matter is checked up.

Delegates to the annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union, must, of course, be in good standing for the present year before they can qualify. A very few credentials have come in for members who are not in good standing for 1935. These members are being notified on receipt of their credentials, in order that the dues for 1935 may be paid up before convening time. This, by the way, is one good reason for sending the credentials in to the state office in Salina in advance of the convention.

Evidence of increasing traffic on the inland waterways is revealed in the announcement of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line of an order for the construction of 30 steel barges. The new barges will be 132 feet long, 35 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and will require more than 7,500 tons of steel plate. It was the largest commercial contract to an Ohio River barge yard in four years.

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

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

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

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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

KANSAS OFFICIALS

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

DIRECTORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1935

A SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITY

Statistics usually are dull things to contend with, but here is some information published in "Rural America," New York, which is interesting to study:

Rural Families on Relief

A recent research report on the rural relief situation in 47 counties, made by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Washington, under the title "Education of Heads and Children of Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households," is summarized as follows:

1. Heads of rural relief households have had noticeably less education than their non-relief neighbors, as measured by the number of years completed in school.

2. One out of 13 relief heads, as compared to one out of 34 non-relief, had never attended school.

3. Less than one-half of all relief heads had completed grade school, and only one out of twenty was a high school graduate; whereas about two-thirds of the non-relief group had finished grade school, and one out of six had been graduated from high school.

4. Educational differences between relief and non-relief heads were generally less among Negroes than among whites.

5. Children of relief households left school at an earlier age than non-relief children, and consequently completed fewer grades.

6. Proportionately more children who lived in villages had completed grade and high school than those who resided in the open country. In each group, however, relief children received less schooling than their non-relief neighbors.

What This Shows

This teaches us two things. We learn that the man or woman with a fair education has a better chance to succeed than do those with little or no education. Then we learn that the children of those who have not succeeded are likely to be deprived of education, thus finding themselves in the class of people not likely to succeed.

This would mean, then, that the children in the family which has been hit hard by the depression do not have an equal chance with the children of those who have fared better. Many families find themselves on relief through no direct fault of their own. The result of the above research study shows that those families on relief do not have the opportunity they need to educate their children.

A Serious Indictment

This condition is one of the worst results of the depression. It is one that will be felt for generations after the depression itself is a thing of the past. It not only brings about a lowering of the American standard of living, but it brings about a lowering of the standard of American education, a ruin of the educational equipment necessary for Americans to build up American standards of worthy things.

All this adds another serious in-

diction to be charged to whomever and whatever may be the causes of the present man-made chaotic, unbalanced condition which we refer to as "the depression."

Who Is to Blame?

If jeopardy of property were all that is involved, the depression would not be nearly so serious as it is. But we see it involves education. It also involves health, for many are the people, both adults and children, who must forego needed medical and surgical attention because they are unable to pay for it. Furthermore, many must do without proper nourishing food, for the same reason.

Who is to blame for these awful conditions?

The blame must attach to those who are responsible for the scarcity of the medium of exchange, for this scarcity is at the bottom of the causes of the present depression. There simply is not enough money in circulation to go around. The scarcity of money naturally makes it hard to get. It makes it high priced. It gives money an abnormal value compared with the necessities of life which money must purchase. That makes the farmers' products worth little from a money standpoint. That means the farmer cannot purchase the things he needs, with his products which, by our system, must be reduced to terms of high-priced money. That means that the factories which make those things must remain idle or must operate on a limited basis. That, in turn, means unemployment for the laborers. This all means depression and hard times.

We all know what the depression means to us.

What Can We Do?

The blame, then, is placed squarely before those who manipulate the money system of the United States. They could remedy the situation over night—but they will not. What, then, can we do about it?

The answer is simple. We can take the control of the money system away from these villains, and give it back to the people—back to Congress, where it is supposed to be.

How?

This can be done easily and effectively, but only in one way. That way is through organization of our own class in our own class organization—the Farmers Union. The Farmers Union program provides for the return of money and credit authority to Congress. It provides for the shattering of the deadly power of the international bankers who now control our very destinies. It provides for a more nearly equal distribution of opportunities—and with equal opportunities, our class will work out its own distribution of wealth. It provides for more currency to be placed in actual circulation, more buying power in the hands of those who actually produce the wealth.

But no matter how perfect a program the Farmers Union may have, if it does not have the support of the members of its own class—American farmers—it is powerless to put its program into effect.

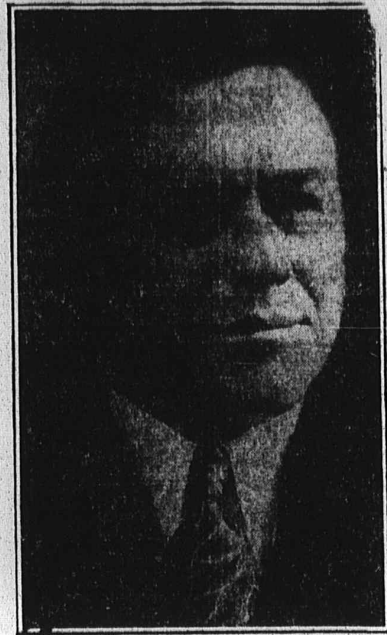
Mr. Farmer, if you and all your neighbors were members of the

SOME FAMILIAR FACES AT ANNUAL MEETING



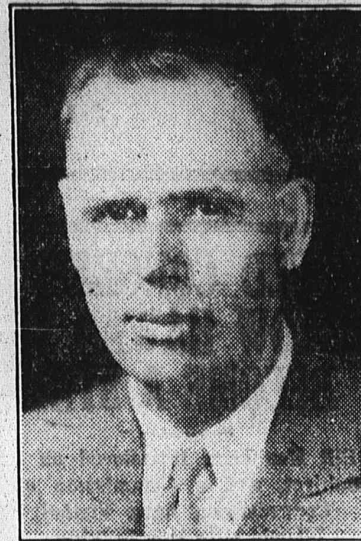
G. W. HOBBS

General Manager,
Farmers Union Live Stock
Commission Company



C. A. WARD

President,
Kansas Farmers Union



L. J. ALKIRE

Manager Wichita Branch,
Farmers Union Live Stock
Commission Company



W. L. ACUFF

Manager Parsons Branch,
Farmers Union Live Stock
Commission Company



W. J. SPENCER

President-Manager,
Farmers Union Mutual
Insurance Companies



TED BELDEN

Secretary, Farmers Union
Managerial Association



FLOYD H. LYNN

Secretary-Treasurer,
Kansas Farmers Union



REX LEAR

Kansas Manager,
Farmers Union Life Insurance Co.



G. E. CREITZ

Manager, Farmers Union
Royalty Company



A. M. KINNEY

Vice President,
Kansas Farmers Union



H. E. WITHAM

President, Farmers Union
Jobbing Association



PAULINE COWGER

Headquarters Office
Kansas Farmers Union

CHECKING EROSION VITAL PART WATER CONSERVATION WORK

The following interesting article appears in the current issue of the Waterway Bulletin, a periodical published by the Missouri Valley Association at St. Louis:

The widespread floods of the spring and summer, centered the nation's attention on the necessity of an adequate national flood control policy. Meanwhile another destructive force of nature has continued its ravages throughout the Mississippi Valley. Floods rise and subside, and in most instances the property losses they incur can be replaced. But erosion is a thief whose rapacity leaves a permanent scar.

The Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has recently completed a survey of 1,903,176,820 acres of land to determine the result of wind and water erosion. The survey revealed that 51,465,097 acres have been "essentially destroyed by wind or water erosion insofar as having any further use for crop production." Most of this area was at one time good soil.

This is an area nearly approximate in size to Kansas. In addition, the report disclosed that practically all of

the top soil had been lost from about 105,594,229 acres—an area equal in size to the combined states of California and Massachusetts. This area, the report stated, is "either unsuitable for further tillage or had been reduced materially in productivity."

The report disclosed that on 513,074,201 acres from one-fourth to three-fourths of the top-soil had been lost over more than 25 per cent of the area. The cultivated part of this land, it stated, is losing its top-soil rapidly, but much of it is still productive and "well worth saving."

Wind erosion is charged with having destroyed for further cultivation 4,443,849 acres, an area almost as large as New Jersey. Erosion was reported as "getting under way" on 201,833,979 acres, an area approximately in size the combined states of Texas and Alabama.

The checking of erosion is an important phase of the work of the Committee of the Use of Water Resources. It is directly related to the general problem of providing for the fullest economic use of the resources of the Mid-Continental Basin, where its ravages have been most severe.

If the United States is to continue its policy of laissez faire, the warning that large sections may ultimately become arid desert, is not a mere idle speculation. Flood waters permitted to waste themselves each year in disastrous runarounds, not only carry death, disease and destruction in their wake, but wash seaward thousands of acres of rich soil. Ground water levels are depleted, less moisture

Neighborhood Notes

REPUBLIC CO. MEETING

The Republic County Farmers Union held its fourth quarterly meeting at Island Hall near Narka with all Locals represented by a good attendance. Charles Hodek was elected delegate to the state convention, and Edd Valek alternate. Truman Lewis of the Consumers Cooperative Oil Co. made a very interesting co-op talk.

An interesting program of music, readings and talks was presented. The land Local served a delicious lunch to the visiting Locals. The meeting passed a request (unanimously) asking Mr. Cowden to leave Mr. Lewis in our territory instead of transferring him to Iowa.

The next meeting will be with Highland Local.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Clay County)

Since God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Louis Eye; Be it resolved that we, the members of Hayes Local 1130, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to the brothers, sisters and other relatives of the sad loss of their brother and uncle; and be it further resolved that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer and one spread upon the minutes of this Local.

Mrs. Everett Alquist,
Miss Lou Pratt,
H. F. Spreer, Com.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Clay County)

Since God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst, Brother John Esslinger; Be it Resolved that we, the members of Hayes Local No. 1130 do extend our heartfelt sympathy to the wife and children in this sad loss of husband and father; and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer and one be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

Mrs. Everett Alquist,
Miss Lou Pratt,
H. F. Spreer, Com.

A RAMBLE

(Frank A. Chapin, Winfield, Kansas)

Seldom do we begin a job without desiring to finish it. So as our mind is still normal and our pencil is still not quite worn out, we wish to "carry on" a few knots farther, for we know the world is still needing all the help, however fruitless, even to call attention to things yet not finished.

Wilmer Atkinson of the little (?) Farm Journal advises to finish what you've begun, so, we wish to congratulate Brother Lynn for the fine article in our late Union Farmer. We feel quite out of gear when seeing such persistence and sound reasoning, to say nothing about our accomplishments. Surely there is need for continuing in this worthy cause.

Having spent now almost 60 years in one community, seeing it grow to full fruition, with its well tilled acres, its comfortable farm homes, its schools, its church and community life, its paved roads, its militant attitude toward the many intruding evils, one might be led to think our work is finished. But no, the conversation of all this accomplishment calls for the continuous exercise of our best wits.

To sit down and admire the structure is but to leave it to destruction. We must keep on keeping on while time and opportunity are ours to use. Our lives were given us to build our own structure. Not all are true builders, so many build on a sandy foundation. Such a structure lasts only while building. Idealism and vision have no place in flimsy structures. Often times our building is done by piece meal, just one addition to another, until we find our plan was faulty, and all must be torn down and a new structure built. This has been our own experience after which we were able to visualize what

we failed to recognize in the beginning; to build slowly and we could seem to be our only way, for money has always been a "fickle Goddess" but most alluring.

For 35 years we enjoyed a very humble cottage but found increase in prosperity (?) compelled us to enlarge our boundaries so a new structure must be provided. This is typical of all beginning, ever urging on to greater effort, if not achievement. There seems no place to park and we take our ease, so today, at 90, we are on our way around another lap, just as eager as ever to keep with the "band wagon." The slogan, "On to the stars through difficulties," seems as appropriate as it did when Kansas was in its swaddling clothes. There's "no excellence without great labor." The laggard never arrives. He dies at the poles. He is not even a "quarter-horse." He hasn't the inroads to even try. So, today after almost 60 years of active effort, we are enjoying our respite from actual effort, and enjoying "seeing the wheels go round."

One does not realize how much the world thinks of him until he has lived almost a century. Then, seemingly, all who have ever known him come to view the specimen. Yes, we immediately leap into the lime light from east to west, from north to south, out of the brush lands and canons, they come to greet us, five hundred strong; but this last was called off as the health "Mofisher" would not be able to stand the excitement. Thus, this latest celebration closed. One of our friends of years of standing, on being sent to another field, a minister's wife said she would return in 10 years, in the keeping with a rule in our church, we contributed a penny for each of our 90 years of enjoyment, for what he is not responsible for.

So, its one thing after another. After all we still wear the same smile we started with, a little worn perhaps, but just as significant as ever. So, brother sojourners in the Union, like Paul from "down the ship." Our ammunition is still dry, so if we can't see to shoot, we can lend you our outfit, yes, the whole equipment for we must fight this battle alone though. There is no parking place yet in sight for our scrap must continue until a just settlement is achieved. Agriculture and Labor must pull together for this one triumph. Let's end this over there where the banner of righteousness still waves, with a million brave souls cheering as they press forward, in the face of all conceivable hindrances and false assumptions.

Yes, we have met these assassins all along the way and have just "shoved" them out of the way. So, on with the dance. We may limp some but we'll be there some where under the banner to help with the shouting. Let's wipe the dust from our accoutrements after the strenuous siege of harvest and seeding, and go gunning for more game. Our cause is gaining in importance and it must not lag. Let's fight smart, be our watchword, Justice our motto, regardless of partisan politics or politicians.

Keep our friends in Congress and support our friends and no other, in the next campaign. There is no tizianism in this attitude, only a crystallization of a righteous sentiment.

Let old partyisms go hang for these are just deceptive efforts to divide the people into two warring factions, with little other purpose than to get more of the spoils of office. I wish to emphasize this: It matters little or nothing which of these old parties succeed, the business and finance controls their action. The great common people are thrust aside and told to wait.

This is not politics, it is only common sense. Let's fight unitedly for simple justice. That our aim "Strike till the last armed foe expires; Strike for the green graves."

submit its first annual report at the

Association's meeting in November. During the year substantial progress has been made. A survey by the Government of the various basins of the Mississippi system has been made and the committee cooperated with the Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives in support of the Flood Control Bill, H. R. 8455. The bill passed the lower house of Congress and is now before the Senate. If the full support of the Mississippi Valley is marshalled in its behalf, it will no doubt be enacted at the next session of Congress.

FARM WAGES GO UP

Farm wages are about 13 per cent higher this fall than last, with the supply of farm hands about 95 per cent of pre-war and the demand for labor 80 per cent of pre-war, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The farm wage index on October 1 was 102 compared with 99 on July 1, and with 83 on October 1 a year ago. The 1910-14 average equals 100. Farm hands this fall the country over are averaging \$20.57 a month with board, \$20.38 a month without board, \$1.11 a day with board, and \$1.47 a day without board.

The supply of farm labor is less than it was a year ago at this time, and the demand more. The supply expressed as a percentage of demand is 118 per cent of pre-war, compared with 153 per cent in October 1934.

A machine that is overhauled, adjusted, and housed this fall will be in shape to give a good account of itself in the field next spring. The owner pays for a machine eshed whether he has it or not, is the opinion of agricultural engineers.

Fall selection of seed corn is the best method of controlling many corn diseases. Seed selected from standing stalks and ears which show no indication of disease and then properly cured and stored insures vigorous germination.

LOANS TO FARMERS SHOW

NORMAL SEASONAL INCREASE

New loans by institutions under the Farm Credit Administration amounted to \$72,500,000 in September, or a 9 per cent increase over the \$66,600,000 loaned in August, according to a statement October 19 from the Farm Credit Administration.

Long-term mortgage loans by the Federal land banks and Land Bank Commissioner were \$29,500,000 during the month, compared to \$31,500,000 in August, and \$24,400,000 in July. Although the volume of loans in September last year was about three times this level, the largest part of the business at that time was for emergency refinancing of farm debts, compared to the present more normal financing.

New loans to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives increased to \$16,700,000 during the month, compared to \$9,100,000 in August and \$6,300,000 in September 1934. The increase in September was due primarily to new financing by the banks for cooperatives which loaned \$14,000,000 during the month compared to \$8,400,000 in August.

The total amount of new short-term loans to farmers increased from \$25,600,000 in August to \$26,300,000 in September. This includes \$14,700,000 of new financing by production credit associations, compared to \$11,800,000 loaned in August and about the same amount in September last year. Loans by the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Offices are at a lower level than at this time last year, due to the termination of the drought-area feed loans which totaled over \$6,000,000 in September last year.

Loans and discounts by the Federal intermediate credit banks, including those to farmers' cooperatives, production credit associations, regional agricultural credit corporations, and other financing institutions, amounted to \$27,800,000 in September, which was an increase over the \$22,800,000 of credit extended in August and a slight decrease from the \$28,400,000 in September a year ago.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

Study Of Cooperatives Is New Basis Of Work

The message to the Kansas Farmers Union Juniors this week is taken from a booklet compiled about five years ago by L. W. Ainsworth, who was at that time Organization Director of the Iowa Farmers Union. This booklet bears the title: "Iowa Farmers Union School of Cooperatives and Agricultural Economics." It is written in the form of lessons. Perhaps a study of these lessons may form a good basis for Kansas Junior work from time to time.

The first lesson follows: Development of Cooperative Marketing Associations

Cooperation in Agriculture is as old as the industry. In the very beginning man discovered that many tasks could be performed more satisfactorily by the joint effort of two or more individuals, hence group action in the tending of sheep, the driving of cattle to market, the raising of barns, and the threshing of grain. Cooperative processing of farm products had its beginnings in the cheese rings of the Swiss and French peasants in the Jura Mountains. These peasants borrowed milk from one another to get enough to make a cheese, which eventually led to pooling the milk and manufacturing cheese at a common center and later developed into cooperative marketing.

The earliest recorded instance of cooperative cheese making in the United States was at Goshen, Conn., about 1810. From 1840 to 1860 farmers in New York, Ohio and Wisconsin started enterprises for the cooperative making and selling of cheese. About 1865 a factory for the making of butter was established in Orange County, N. Y. A cooperative cheese factory established in 1863 in Montgomery County, N. Y. is still operating.

First Farmers' Elevator
Cooperative grain marketing seems to have had its beginning in the Mississippi Valley. A farmers' elevator was established at Blairtown, Iowa,

about 1868. By 1874 there were twenty-eight such enterprises in the state. The earliest known association formed by fruit and vegetable growers for marketing their products was organized at Hammonton, N. J. in 1867.

A formal association for the shipping of livestock was organized by a group of Nebraska and Kansas farmers at Superior, Nebr., in 1883. Wool producers near Greencastle, Ind., formed an association for collective action in marketing in 1885. Although cooperative activity in behalf of cotton marketing dates back to the period following the Civil War, the oldest of the existing associations was formed in 1889. The egg circle undoubtedly represents the earliest form of cooperation in the marketing of poultry products. Nuts have been marketed cooperatively since 1889 and honey since 1899.

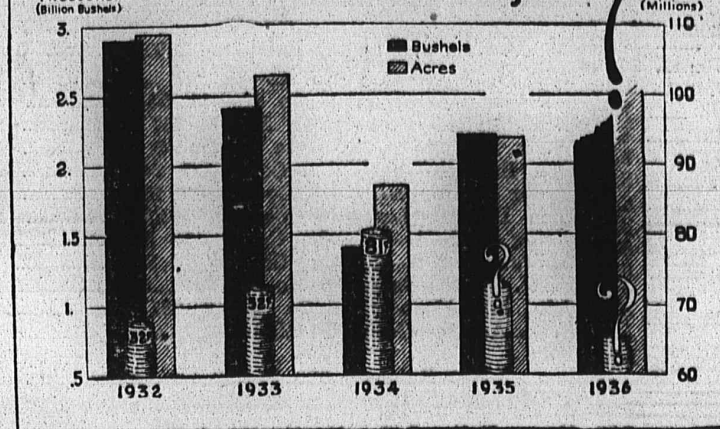
At the beginning of the present century there were about 2,000 associations marketing farmers products cooperatively. There were cooperative creameries, cheese factories, grain elevators, fruit-packing houses, cotton gins, livestock shipping stations, plants for grading and selling nuts, for distributing milk, for assembling and shipping wool, and for assembling, shipping and selling many other farm products.

Movement Grows Steadily

From 1900 to 1915 the number of active associations increased to about 6,000 and during the next ten years to about 12,000.

Prior to 1915 most of the associations serving the farmers were local in character—that is, they served a single community—but since 1915 the large-scale associations and the terminal market sales agencies have become important factors in the cooperative marketing movement. The large-scale marketing associations may be either a federation of local units or a single organization contracting directly with a large number of producers, and operating over a

Will Large Corn Supplies Mean Low Prices Again?



ACREAGE planted has the most influence on corn production, except for a nation-wide drought reduces yield as in 1934. The effect of total production on the average farm price of corn will be felt as new corn becomes available this fall. The pile of corn representing farm price for the 1935 crop will be smaller than in 1934. Under normal weather conditions, acreage planted to corn in 1936 will determine total production and be a major influence on the price of corn in 1936 and 1937. In 1932 and 1933 an average of 106 million acres of corn were harvested. Average yields on an acreage of this size in 1935 will mean a corn harvest next year of nearly 2 1/2 billion bushels.

wide area such as a State or an entire producing region. It furnishes uniform marketing service to all produce members, and usually handles but a single product or several closely related products. About half of the farmers selling cooperatively today are selling through such organizations.

Cotton, tobacco, oranges, raisins, dairy products, and wool are sold largely through this type of organization. The cooperative sales agency usually operates in the terminal markets, where it receives the farmers' products, and attends to the sales and distribution. Many thousands of head of live stock are marketed in this way, also large quantities of poultry products and some of the dairy products.

Although the number of cooperative associations is not increasing materially today, the number of farmers served by these organizations is increasing steadily.

EVERSON SAYS FARMERS UNION HAS BEST CURE

(continued from page 1)
coagulated clot of blood in the arteries of commerce. It is true of course that when credit resources were abundant among the masses of society that this credit could be and was substituted for a medium of exchange. However, when these credit resources have become exhausted this credit part of our medium of exchange is taken out of the blood stream, leaving a real scarcity of money with which to transact the business of the country and we have poverty in the midst of plenty. It is the use of this credit money, check-book money, which constitutes approximately 90 per cent of our medium of exchange which enables the big banks to limit and control both the quantity and the velocity of our circulating medium and through that control to actually limit and control prices of commodities and the labor incomes of society.

Logan's Prediction in 1846
Let me quote to you from a speech made by General John A. Logan, a distinguished Senator from Illinois, in the Senate on January 19th, 1874, and just remember this prophecy was made more than sixty years ago:

"I can see benefit only to the money holders and those who receive interest and have fixed incomes. I can see, as a result of this legislation, our business operations crippled and wages for labor reduced to a mere pittance. I can see the big banks to limit and control both the quantity and the velocity of our circulating medium and through that control to actually limit and control prices of commodities and the labor incomes of society."

"I can see the hopes of industrious farmers blasted as they burn corn for fuel, because its price will not pay the cost of transportation and dividends

on millions of dollars of fictitious railway stocks and bonds. I can see our people of the west groaning and burdened under taxation to pay debts of states, counties and cities, incurred when money was abundant and bright hopes of the future were held out to lead them on.

"I can see the people of our western states, who are producers, reduced to the condition of serfs who pay interest on public and private debts to the money sharks of Wall Street, New York, and the Threadneedle street in London, England.

"And this will be accomplished by withdrawing the treasury notes from circulation and destroying them until the banks can control the entire volume of money, and then compel the people to use personal checks in lieu of money—checks passing through clearing houses, which the banks will establish in all the larger cities to enable them to make a fictitious showing of prosperity and fool the people with the great volume of business, which they will cause to be published in the daily and weekly newspapers. But, remember, checks are not money."

What prediction has ever been more fully verified than the above?

Checks and Money
Some one may ask the question "What is the difference between using checks or money?" Well, there is a vast difference. Let me relate to you a story which I think will illustrate the difference. One day a dear brother in a certain fraternal organization died, and when the brothers met and when the brethren came together in sorrow at his passing from them, after all the brethren except one had deposited his currency token in the casket, the one who had not yet given his token said: "To show the very high esteem in which I held John, I am going to present him with as much money as all you brethren put together." So he wrote out his check for double the amount of currency that had been deposited in the casket, put his check in the casket and took out all the currency as change. Now, if checks are the same as money this is a legitimate transaction and this brother was a considerable amount of real money to the good, and because he was more crafty than his brethren and clearly understood the advantage in using checks.

After all the brethren had put their money in the casket, and understood that gold seldom circulates. It lies in a hoarded heap until commanded to shift to some other vault or location. To those who contend that there is

an abundance of money and credit available to conduct the nation's business let me call your attention to the following interesting information taken from the World's Almanac for 1931 which gives the number of banks and volume of their deposits on December 31, 1928 as follows:

7691 National Banks with deposits of \$22,639,337,000
15078 State Commercial Banks with deposits of \$12,725,100,000
1833 State Loan and Trust Companies with deposits of \$10,874,500,000
404 Private State Banks with deposits of \$110,000,000
616 Mutual Savings Banks with deposits of \$8,672,800,000
791 Stock Savings Banks with deposits of \$156,200,000
Making a total of 29,213 banks with total deposits of \$56,668,537,000

In addition there were more than 8 billion in Postal Savings and Building and Loan Associations making deposits a grand total of more than 64 billions of dollars. Five years later the World's Almanac tells us there were only 13,551 National and State Banks open with deposits aggregating \$31,737,728,000 with an additional 2870 unlicensed banks still closed from the moratorium or operation under a restricted basis and having \$2,163,803,000. This indicates clearly that there was a tremendous shrinkage of more than twenty billion dollars in our medium of exchange during that period and a tremendous reduction in use of credit as a medium of exchange making it extremely difficult if not impossible, the meeting of obligations and the exchange of commodities and services.

Monetary System Responsible
Certainly we should not blame the banks for their unwillingness to extend credit in such an economic storm but surely we can not honestly uphold a monetary system that is responsible for such a calamity with all its destruction of homes and property values, its unemployment, and wreckage of civilization. How any honest, intelligent student of monetary science or any intelligent banker who has been an innocent victim of such a system can claim it is sound is beyond my comprehension. The Congressional Record revealed that on March 13, 1933, the total currency in circulation amounted to \$6,538,000,000, while on April 30, 1934, the amount of currency in circulation stood at \$5,367,000,000. An actual shrinkage of currency of more than a billion dollars in a little over a year's time. This indicates to me clearly that we must have an honest medium of exchange which will change our labor and the products of labor. Trying to adjust our production to such a dishonest money system, it seems to me, is like trying to temper the shorn lamb to the wind instead of tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. It is much like trying to fit the eyes to the glasses instead of fitting the glasses to the eyes, or like trying to fit the feet to the shoes rather than fitting the shoes to the feet.

Farmers Union Remedy
Our Farmers Union would remedy this situation by the Congress exercising its Constitutional rights to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

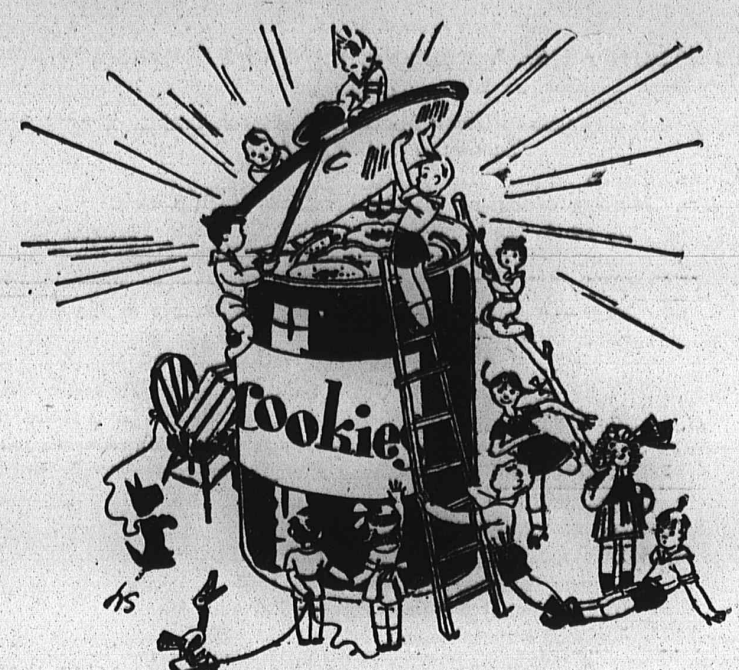
We favor the payment of the adjusted service certificates in cash, not in bonds which draw interest and receive tax exemption. If a Government obligation drawing interest and tax exemption is sound then a Government obligation without interest and tax exemption is sounder, because without the interest the obligation will be easier to pay and without the tax exemption all our people be required to pay. Then, too, this 2 1/4 billion dollars will be new money in circulation among all the people of the United States to make up part of the deficit of our circulating medium.

We also favor the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill to re-finance the existing farm mortgage indebtedness on a basis of 1 1/2 per cent interest and 1 1/2 per cent on the principle on the amortization plan. This would put more new money in circulation to replace more of the huge deficit taken out through the closing of banks. These measures would only displace a part of the huge deficit in our circulating medium. To those who fear the effects of inflation let me say we can not have too much money until we get enough. None of us want money made so plentiful that we would destroy its value. The Congress can regulate the amount necessary through the issuing of bonds and retiring of currency or through the retiring of bonds and issuing of currency so as to stabilize its value as the occasion may require.

We have heard a lot of talk about stabilization of foreign exchange and certainly I am not opposed to that; but do you think we should first stabilize our own country? Why should we try to bear the financial burden of the world before we have become able to carry our own? Let us first stabilize our own. This, it seems to me, would be true Americanism. Let us first reestablish the credit stability of our own United States of America by making secure the individual foundation units upon which our civilization has been built and upon which it must rest if it is to endure. Let us remember that the foundation is the most important part of the building if it is to be a permanent building, capable of withstanding the winds and floods which threaten us with economic ruin.

Let us build our National life upon assets rather than upon liabilities. Let us profit from the experiences of the past. Let our experiences and those of our ancestors become the guide post in charting our future course of progress, keeping in mind that no individual or group of individuals have ever acquired a monopoly on learning and wisdom and that Education, organization and cooperation, combined with faith, hope, courage and determination, are the instrumentalities through which human progress is made.

Modern Method of Making



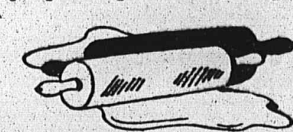
COOKIES

"The children run from near and far To dip into the cookie jar."

THAT'S one of the immortal prerogatives of childhood. So prevalent is it, in fact, that a vast cookie baking industry has been built up to keep all the cookie jars in the country comfortably full so that children can exercise that prerogative. But, after all, it's fun to surprise them. They all know the contents of the innumerable cartons of delicious cookies that save modern housewives so much preparation and baking. But when they plunge their eager hands into a cookie jar—a real old-fashioned cookie jar—which they know contains cookies made at home, the pleasure of uncertainty as to the nature of their treat is added to their anticipation of something delicious.

Apricots Inside!

Almond Apricot Squares: Cream one-half cup shortening and one-half cup sugar, add one well-beaten egg, and then one-fourth cup apricot purée. Sift together



two cups pastry flour, one-fourth teaspoon soda and a few grains salt, and add. Stir in two-thirds cup finely chopped blanched almonds. Chill well, roll very thin and cut in squares. Place on a greased sheet. Will not spread. Bake at 400 degrees, a hot oven, for eight or nine minutes. Makes five or six dozen cookies.

Dried Apricot and Nut Cookies: Put one cup dried apricots through a food chopper. Then combine them with one and a half cups condensed milk, one cup canned moist coconut and one cup chopped nuts, drop by spoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven, 375 degrees, for from twelve to fifteen minutes. Makes about thirty cookies.

Molasses and Coconut
Molasses or Ginger Cookies: Boil one cup molasses a minute, add one cup sugar, one cup ar, one cup shortening, two teaspoons ginger, two cups flour, one teaspoon cinnamon and two well-beaten eggs. Add four teaspoons soda mixed with one-fourth cup vinegar. Add about five cups of flour to make a stiff dough. Roll thin. Cut as desired. Bake in a moderate—375 degree—oven for about twelve minutes. Use also for making gingerbread men. May sprinkle with sugar before baking if desired.

Coconut Buns: Cream one-third cup shortening and three-fourths cup sugar, add one well-beaten egg and then one-third cup canned raspberries, mashed but not sieved. Sift together one and a half cups pastry flour, one and a half teaspoons baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon soda and one-fourth teaspoon salt, and add. Add one cup bran and one cup canned moist coconut, and chill. Drop by small spoonfuls on a greased pan, about two inches apart. Bake in a moderate—350 degree—oven for about ten minutes. Makes three and a half dozen cookies.

Of Interest to Women

GRAPE KETCHUP

4 pounds grapes,
4 cups white sugar,
1/2 teaspoon salt,
2 teaspoons allspice,
1 pound tart apples,
1 1/2 cups vinegar,
2 tablespoons cinnamon,
2 tablespoons cloves.

Wash grapes and remove stems. Place in a pan, do not add any water. Steam them through until soft. Cook apples until tender. Press the fruit through a sieve, adding remaining ingredients and simmer the mixture for twenty minutes. Seal in clean, hot jars. The spices should be whole and tied in a cheesecloth bag while cooking and not removed before the ketchup is sealed. Ground spices may be used but they impart a dark color to the product.

LOCAL LIBRARY LIST

Recommended Leaflets, Pamphlets and Books.
For Juniors
THE STORY OF TOAD LANE—By Stuart Chase. Obtained from Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
THE LOUD SPEAKER—Historical sketch of the Farmers Union, Farmers Union Business Activities. Free. Write to Farmers Union Herald, Minnesota Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
ON MONEY AND CREDIT
THE BOOK—25—by Coin Harvey—The Mundus Publishing Co., Monte Ne, Ark.
A TALE OF TWO NATIONS—25—The Mundus Publishing Co., Monte Ne, Arkansas.
THE FEDERAL RESERVE MONSTER—25—the same company.
MONEY AND CREDIT—05—by John A. Simpson. Write E. E. Kennedy, Nat'l Sec'y Farmers Union, Kankakee, Ill.
MONEY AND CREDIT—20—by Mrs. O. H. Olson, Nat'l Junior Leader. Write her at Bijou Hills, S. Dak.
HARD TIMES—THE CAUSE AND CURE—15—by Mahlon H. Fulton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Men and Machines
MEN AND MACHINES—\$2.50—by Stuart Chase. Order from Macmillan Publishing Co., New York City.
MACHINERY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS—25—by E. H. Holman, Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
WASTE AND THE MACHINE—15—by E. H. Holman.
FACTS ABOUT THE DEPRESSION—20—by A. M. Lasky, League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th St., New York City.
WHERE THE TALL CORN GROWS, by E. H. Holman. Published by Northern States Cooperative League, Minneapolis, Minn.
ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE, by Stuart Chase.
THUNDER AND DAWN, by Gie Frank.
World Peace
Write to Mr. Jacob Taylor, National Farm Secretary, National Council for the Prevention of War, 532 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., for material on world peace and the prices of booklets they have on this subject.
Cooperation
PLEASE PASS THE BREAD—02—by James Peter Warbase. WHAT IS CONSUMER'S COOPERATION? Write to the Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Missouri River Diversion Project
Write to—Missouri River Diversion Association, Devils Lake, N. Dak. Simply ask for information on this project.
Farm Bulletins
STATE: Write your County Agent or to the Extension Service State College Station, Mankato, Minn., for a list of bulletins.
U. S.: Write your Senator or Congressman for a list of the farm bulletins published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Books
General Reference: Schlesinger—POLITICAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—\$2.50—Macmillan Publishing Co., New York City.
RURAL LIFE AT THE CROSSROADS by Macey Campbell.
Farm Novels
THE PIT, by Frank Norris.
THE OCTOPUS, by Frank Norris.
THERE'S ALWAYS ANOTHER YEAR, by Martha Ostenso.
WEST WIND DRIFT (money system) by McCutcheon.
WE MUST MARCH (machines) by Honore Wilse Morrow.
THE FORBIDDEN TRAIL, by Honore Wilse Morrow.
SON OF THE MIDDLE BORDER (pioneer), by Hamlin Garland.
Oliver Twist (English factories) by Charles Dickens.
ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT (world peace) by Remarque.
LUTHER HINGES (Story of the Grange).
Popular History
ONLY YESTERDAY—By Frederic Allen.
Note: Someone in your local may have one of these books which they would be glad to donate to the Local Library. You should be able to purchase them at any bookstore, or second-hand book shop.
Several of these books may be obtained from the Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

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 in 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

- One delegate for each Local Union in good standing in the State Union, with five or more paid-up members.
- One delegate for each County Union in good standing.
- 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.
- 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 Farmers Union to participate in 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

PROGRAM

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING, KANSAS FARMERS UNION

(Farmers Union Managerial Association)
Tuesday, October 29, 1935

- 1:30 p. m. Music.
2:00 p. m. Meeting called to order by President C. B. Thowe.
2:15 p. m. Talk by A. M. Kinney vice president, Kansas Farmers Union.
2:30 p. m. Address by Ralph Snyder, president Wichita Bank for Cooperatives.
8:00 p. m. Address by C. B. Thowe; Subject, Membership in the Farmers Union.
8:20 p. m. Talk by H. A. Cowden, president, Consumers Cooperative Assn.
8:45 p. m. Talk by Roy Crawford, Grain Salesman for Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp.
4:00 p. m. O. C. Servis, vice president, Farmers Union Managerial Assn., will call on each manager present for a two-minute talk.
Adjournment.
7:30 p. m. Music and entertainment.
8:00 p. m. Address, Cong. Randolph Carpenter, Marion, Kansas.
Wednesday, October 30, 1935
(Official Annual Meeting, Kansas Farmers Union)
9:30 a. m. Music and entertainment.
10:00 a. m. Annual Meeting called to order by President C. A. Ward
Invocation.
Address of Welcome, W. Perham, Mayor of Iola.
Response, John Vesceky, Timken, Kansas.
Appointment of Credentials Committee.
Report of Order of Business Committee.
Introduction of Junior Leaders.
Discussion Period.
1:15 p. m. Music and entertainment.
1:30 p. m. Report of Credentials Committee.
Appointment of Committees.
Minutes of 1934 Annual Meeting.
Officers' Reports:
2:00 p. m. Ross Palenske, Chairman State Board.
T. B. Dunn, Auditor.
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer.
Cal Ward, President.
A. M. Kinney, Vice President.
Discussion Period.
7:00 p. m. Music and Entertainment.
7:30 p. m. Junior and Juvenile Department, Floyd H. Lynn, Leader.
8:00 p. m. Address, Hon. Arthur Capper, United States Senator.
8:45 p. m. Address, E. H. Everson, President, National Farmers Union.
Thursday, October 31, 1935
8:30 a. m. Music and Entertainment.
9:00 a. m. Meeting called to order, C. A. Ward, President.
Invocation.
Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City
G. W. Hobbs, General Manager.
L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.
Wm. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.
C. F. Schwab, Manager, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, Mo.
10:00 a. m. Report of Credentials Committee.
Nomination of Officers.
Directors Districts 4 and 5 (Unexpired term District 2)
Delegates to National Farmers Union convention, Kankakee, Ill. 1936 Convention City (in District 4).
10:30 a. m. Farmers Union Jobbing Association, H. E. Witham, Manager.
11:30 a. m. Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, Rex Lear, Kansas Manager.
Discussion Period.
1:00 p. m. Music and Entertainment.
1:20 p. m. Farmers Union Auditing Association, T. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager.
1:40 p. m. Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, W. J. Spencer, President-Manager.
2:10 p. m. Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, P. F. Peterson, President; Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, Superior, Neb., J. C. Norgard, Manager.
2:35 p. m. Farmers Union Royalty Company, G. E. Creitz, Manager.
2:50 p. m. Consumers Cooperative Association, Howard A. Cowden, President.
3:20 p. m. Discussion Period.
6:00 p. m. Credential Registration Closes.
7:00 p. m. Music and Entertainment.
7:30 p. m. Address, T. E. Howard Denver, Colorado.
8:30 p. m. Address, Cong. W. P. Lamberson, Fairview, Kansas.
Friday, November 1, 1935
(Voting begins at 8:00 a. m.)
8:30 a. m. Music and Entertainment.
9:00 a. m. Meeting called to Order by President C. A. Ward.
Invocation.
Final Report of Credentials Committee.
Reports of Committees.
Unfinished Business.
New Business.
Installation of Officers.
Final Adjournment.
Meeting of the Board of Directors.

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—Litzton, 2064.
Welda, 2064.
Indian Creek 2050.
Emerald, 2137.
ATCHISON COUNTY—Madison, 1216.
Cummins 1837.
BARTON COUNTY—Odin, 233.
BROWN COUNTY—Morrill, 1754.
Carson 1035.
Lone Star 942.
CLAY COUNTY—Broughton, 2173.
Hays, 1130.
Swanson, 1191.
Wheeler, 1082.
Hillsdale 511.
Rosa 1224.
Olive Hill, 1120.
COFFEY COUNTY—Center, 2143.
Oleary, 2146.
Independent, 2145.
Weigand, 2121.
CRAWFORD COUNTY—Slifer 431.
Mommouth 1714.
Ozark, 699.
Dumb Bell, 581.
CHASE COUNTY—Sixty Six 1907.

Miller, 1929
CHEROKEE COUNTY—Melrose 2059.
Stony 2066.
COWLEY COUNTY—Science Valley 1946.
Tisdale Busy Bee, 1986.
CLOUD COUNTY—Carmel, 1056.
St. Joe 2182.
DICKINSON COUNTY—Navarre, 1853.
Herington, 1993.
DOUGLAS COUNTY—Eight Mile, 1211.
ELLIS COUNTY—Pfeifer, 1777.
Stockrange, 1031.
ELLSWORTH COUNTY—Excelsior, 975.
Shamel, 974.
Little Wolf 1378.
Franklin 1301.
Pleasant Valley 984.
Trivoli 1001.
Radcliffe, 1000.
FRANKLIN COUNTY—Pomona, 1742.
GEARY COUNTY—Moss Springs, 1901.
GRAHAM COUNTY—Morland Elevator 1822.
GOVE COUNTY—Hackberry 1392.
GREENWOOD COUNTY—Summit, 1574.
Lena Valley, 1538.
South Verdigris, 1498.
JEWELL COUNTY—Rosa Hill, 601.
Star, 624.
JOHNSON COUNTY—Sharon, 1744.
Pleasant View 1957.
Summerville 1955.
LYON COUNTY—Allen, 1075.
Admire 1255.
LOGAN COUNTY—Page 1286.
MITCHELL COUNTY—Prairie Gem, 540.
District No. Three, 777.

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 October 17th, 1935

CATTLE

N. F. Thome—Shawnee Co Ks—14 str 1157	11.00
S. M. Mitchell—Franklin Co Ks—6 str 883	10.00
Chester Bryson—Osage Co Ks—18 str 1146	10.00
J. V. Peterson—Riley Co Ks—23 str 1052	9.15
J. P. DeMoss—Lafayette Co Mo—23 str 1245	9.00
Fred A. Bangs—Greenwood Co Ks—20 str 1173	8.75
I. Mansur—Ray Co Mo—20 str 960	8.50
L. V. Silver—Clay Co Ks—59 str 1067	8.25
A. W. Peterson—Riley Co Ks—14 str 927	8.25
Stewart and Dunlap—Marshall Co Ks—29 str 356	8.25
L. V. Silver—Clay Co Ks—15 str 923	8.00
Geo Whitcomb—Chase Co Ks—6 str hfs 533	7.50
Stewart and Dunlap—Mar. Co Ks—22 str 624	7.40
V. Silver—Clay Co Ks—24 str 1041	7.35
E. A. Campbell—Republic Co Ks—11 str, hfs 813	7.00
Paul Seben—Allen Co Ks—14 str 1007	6.75
G. A. Fulhage—Woodson Co Ks—10 clvs 406	6.75
I. D. Wilcoxson—Johnson Co Mo—5 hfs 786	6.50
J. H. Hendrix—Johnson Co Ks—18 hfs 662	6.00
E. A. Friend—Shawnee Co Ks—7 hfs 642	6.00
R. French—Lyon Co Ks—11 cows 1117	5.00
J. H. Hendrix—Johnson Co Ks—15 cows 876	5.00
L. E. Strong—Henry Co Mo—19 cows 1017	4.75
R. H. Savory—St. Clair Co Mo—22 cows 1001	4.65
R. T. Seiden—Johnson Co Ks—12 cows 980	4.35
Stewart and Dunlap—Marshall Co Ks—9 hfs 516	4.25
J. C. Flynn—Jackson Co Mo—17 cows 860	3.50
Don Beck—Franklin Co Ks—23 cows 710	3.50

SHEEP

Jay Cox—Grundy Co Mo—42 80	9.25
George Hyland—Washington Co Ks—5 80	9.25
Verlin Mayer—Washington Co Ks—7 90	9.25
Ophelia Lyons—Washington Co Ks—8 85	9.25
Geo. Meyer—Osage Co Ks—16 80	9.25
Ralph Trowbridge—Bates Co Mo—7 71	9.25
Ira Erickson—Anderson Co Ks—11 89	9.00
J. H. Cook—Dickinson Co Ks—37 83	9.00
P. J. Diebolt—Woodson Co Ks—5 98	9.00
R. L. Nafziger—Jackson Co Mo—17 105	9.00
Frank Bishop—Marshall Co Ks—16 76	9.00
Smeed and Murphy—Burns, Oregon—16 85	9.00
Tone Rurnell—Lafayette Co Mo—18 78	9.00
J. E. Chastain—Johnson Co Mo—6 63	8.85
Mont. Howe—Grundy Co Mo—32 83	8.75
R. A. O'Bannon—Coffey Co Ks—7 84	8.75
F. M. Albion—Johnson Co Mo—13 97	8.75
E. G. Sliffe—Cass Co Mo—33 74	8.75
Harry Douthitt—Lafayette Co Mo—5 80	8.75
Chas Gilliland—Douglas Co Ks—6 85	8.75
C. L. Douthitt—Lafayette Co Mo—5 68	8.75
Calvin Lippe—Clay Co Ks—6 86	8.75
H. E. Wischrope—Osage Co Ks—21 74	8.75
Herman Schmidt—Miami Co Ks—6 91	8.75
Louie Kleinschmidt—Dickinson Co Ks—16 80	8.75
F. J. Runtz—Mitchell Co Ks—7 72	8.75
Ben W. Sanders—Lyon Co Mo—6 100	8.75
Emma Co-op Elev Co—Lafayette Co Mo—7 78	8.25
Smeed and Murphy—Burns, Oregon—32 71	8.10
L. M. Martz—Bates Co Mo—6 71	7.75
Wesley Duensing—Lafayette Co Mo—6 63	7.50
E. G. Sliffe—Cass Co Mo—24 60	6.50
Hugh McGrew—Lyon Co Ks—5 78	6.50
Emma Co-op Elev Co—Lafayette Co Mo—12 65	6.50
Louie Kleinschmidt—Dickinson Co Ks—6 61	6.50
Geo. Meyers—Osage Co Ks—6 63	6.00

Mulberry 1060
Hillsdale, 492.
MARION COUNTY
Harmony, 196.
Lost Springs, 385.
MILAM COUNTY
Osage Valley 1683.
Bellview 1192
Washington 1680.
Rock Creek, 1810.
MARSHALL COUNTY
Lillis, 951.
Richland, 968.
Sunflower, 1051.
Bremen 2122.
Fairview 964.
Midway 857.
Sunrise 1233.
MCPHERSON COUNTY
Johnstown, 749.
South Diamond, 1567.
Castle Hill, 1344.
Smoky Valley, 830.
NEMAH COUNTY
Eureka, 911.
Korber, 914.
Pleasant Hill, 1175.
Downey 1127.
Summitt, 2111.
Trumph, 1027.
NEOSHO COUNTY
Erie, 362.
Brogan, 226.
OSAGE COUNTY
Plum Creek, 1484.
Kinneyville 1522.
Union 1412.
OTTAWA COUNTY
Mt. Pleasant, 70.
Grover, 108.
Lakeview, 125.
Summerville, 1402.
OSBORNE COUNTY
Rose Valley 257.
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
Olsburg, 1254.
PHILLIPS COUNTY
Gretna 634.
REPUBLIC COUNTY
District 99, 651.
Lovewell, 2206.
RILEY COUNTY
Arbor, 1196.
Grandview, 1214.
Baldwin Creek 1308.
Pleasant Hill, 1202.
Crooked Creek, 1205.
Fairview, 1207.
Walsburg, 1198.
Lee, 1549.
Rock Island, 1199.
RUSSELL COUNTY
East Wolf, 726.
Center 766.
Pioneer 250.
Prairie Dale 370.
Pleasant Valley 2208.
Three Corners, 769.
ROOKS COUNTY
Sunny Slope, 532.
Eureka 2207.
Elm Creek 432.
RUSH COUNTY
Sand Creek, 804.
Lone Star 917.
Illinois 794.
Sunflower, 1237.
SALINE COUNTY
Bavaria 1978.
SHERIDAN COUNTY
Beehive, 877.
STAFFORD COUNTY
Eureka, 2199.
Corn Valley 2201.
SCOTT COUNTY
Modoc 2006.
SHAWNEE COUNTY
Sunbeam 1815.
Elevation, 1916.
TREGO COUNTY
Silver Lake, 679.
THOMAS COUNTY
Sunflower, 1181.
WASHINGTON COUNTY
Kimeo, 516.
Emmons 783.

Liberty 1142.
Herynk, 1427.
WABAUNSEE COUNTY
Beman, 1903.
Lone Cedar 1864.
Pretty Creek 1652.
Sunny Slope 1861.
Hendricks Creek, 1841.
Mt. Thoes, 1859.
Spring Glen, 1976.
WOODSON COUNTY
Piqua, 2151.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

What is the forecast for the wheat adjustment sign-up that is now under way in Kansas?

A: Officials of the Kansas AAA wheat administration forecast a sign-up approximately the same as for the 2-year contract, which expired with the harvesting of the 1935 wheat crop. For the past three years, more than 12,086,000 acres of wheat land in the state were under contract. These acres were signed up by more than 95,000 contract signers.

Q: If the American farmers insist upon producing the same quantities of wheat, corn, hogs, and cotton as in the 1920's what will be the possible results?

A: It seems certain that they will have to accept very low and unsatisfactory prices for their farm products.

Q: What, then, should be the course to follow?

A: Until foreign trade can be revived, or some way is found to boost domestic demand, farmers apparently will need to continue adjusting their production to fit the demand for their products.

Q: Are plans being made to continue the corn-hog adjustment program which expires November 30 of this year?

A: That will depend wholly upon the attitude of the corn and hog producers.

Q: How will that attitude be determined?

A: A referendum will be held at which time corn and hog producers will vote on whether they wish to continue such a program.

Q: What date has been set for the referendum?

A: Saturday, October 26, any time between 8 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night.

Q: Where will the voting be done?

A: Polling places will be open in

Smeed and Murphy—Burns, Oregon—48 118 5.25
Smeed and Murphy—Burns, Oregon—14 92 4.50
W. R. Carrell—Osage Co Ks—36 105 4.25
Smeed and Murphy—Burns, Oregon—82 97 3.25
Verlin Mayer—Washington Co Ks—9 86 3.00

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers—230 lbs. Avg. Up
Will Goekler—Clay Co Ks—51 237 10.35
Ed Fiske—Washington Co Ks—11 258 10.10
J. F. Staadt—Franklin Co Ks—15 247 10.05
W. S. Browning—Lafayette Co Mo—9 240 10.05
Don Brown—Washington Co Ks—5 244 10.00
Harve H. Hoppe—Henry Co Mo—30 234 10.00
Olen Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—5 234 10.00
Anton Sudbeck—Nemaha Co Ks—18 324 9.85
Andrew Forbes—Lyndon Co Ks—12 269 9.75
C. W. Martz—Bates Co Mo—23 299 9.75
John Donaldson—Clay Co Mo—6 281 9.65
E. R. Adams—Cedar Co Mo—5 340 9.50

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs. Avgs. Up

A. F. Gugler—Dickinson Co Ks—20 224 10.35
Henry Nolte—Lafayette Co Mo—8 195 10.30
W. E. Tillman—Henry Co Mo—5 194 10.25
Elmer Brown—Miami Co Ks—13 184 10.25
Walt Cline—Allen Co Ks—6 226 10.20
W. D. Blake—Miami Co Ks—18 228 10.20
Fred Gnad—Wabaunsee Co Ks—23 177 10.15
Geo. Schewpie—Sullivan Co Mo—6 201 10.15
I. A. Van Winkle—Cedar Co Mo—10 180 10.00
A. F. Robinson—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 208 10.10
Oscar Lafarin—Lafayette Co Mo—12 185 10.10
J. P. Munson—Morris Co Ks—5 222 10.10
M. L. Holcom—Douglas Co Ks—16 220 10.10
Slair Edmiston—Lyon Co Ks—11 222 10.05
Louis Temple—Lafayette Co Mo—5 210 10.00
W. A. Summers—Clay Co Mo—18 183 10.00
John Dunning—Henry Co Mo—14 170 10.00
Wm. Tubbsing—Henry Co Mo—18 179 10.00
Albert Tyree—Lafayette Co Mo—12 198 10.00
Henry Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—10 215 9.90
J. M. Eamers—Clinton Co Mo—7 175 9.90
Gale Barrow—Allen Co Ks—24 229 9.75
Adolph Skroh—Harrison Co Mo—8 871 9.75
Olen Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—5 180 9.75
Clarence Larson—Riley Co Ks—12 226 9.60
Emmett Myers—Nemaha Co Ks—5 200 9.50
F. M. Albion—Johnson Co Mo—11 212 9.50
M. G. Hook—Lafayette Co Mo—5 172 9.25
W. T. Armstrong—Lafayette Co Mo—8 176 9.25

LIGHT LIGHTS AND PIGS

Ed Fallman—Lafayette Co Mo—13 165 10.10
V. R. Williams—Barton Co Mo—5 156 10.10
Ralph Trowbridge—Bates Co Mo—15 166 10.00
Alvin Specker—Lafayette Co Mo—10 169 10.00
Joe Meyer—Lafayette Co Mo—8 168 9.85
C. H. Sexton—Polk Co Mo—6 159 9.75
John H. Richter—Coffey Co Ks—8 167 9.75
A. Blaser—Bates Co Mo—13 154 9.75
J. S. Roe—Cedar Co Mo—11 160 9.50
Jacob Humberg—Lafayette Co Mo—8 138 9.35
J. E. Roe—Cedar Co Mo—21 95 9.25
F. U. S. A.—Marshall Co Ks—19 100 9.25
Howard Swager—Polk Co Mo—6 80 9.25

SOWS

Elemer Hite—Allen Co Ks—5 386 9.00
Hugh McGrew—Lyon Co Ks—5 302 8.90
Geo. H. Batschelett—Henry Co Mo—6 261 8.90
Louie Kleinschmidt—Dickinson Co Ks—6 283 8.90
J. H. Driskill—Linn Co Ks—6 301 8.70

every corn and hog producing community in Kansas.

Q: Who will have the supervision over these polling places?

A: Members of the county corn-hog allotment control association and local corn-hog community committee.

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

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

We can supply you or your Local at

5c PER COPY

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

FLOYD H. LYNN
State Secretary
Kansas Farmers Union
Salina, Kansas
(Single copies the same price)

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

Write to
FLOYD H. LYNN
Secretary

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

men will have charge of the voting places.

Q: Just what is the wording of the question that will be voted upon?

A: There will be only one question on the ballot to be furnished each voter. The question will read like this: "Do you favor a corn-hog adjustment program to follow the 1935 program which expires November 30, 1935?"

Q: Is it important that corn and hog producers turn out to vote?

A: Yes. This is a program intended to benefit the producers of corn and hogs in this country. Furthermore, they should consider it their duties to express their opinions at the polls.

There were 2,492,664 tons of freight transported by water in the Pittsburgh Pa. district in July, the United States Army District Engineer there has reported. Of this total, 1,270,813 tons moved on the Mongongahela River, 928,496 tons on the Ohio River and 292,955 tons on the Allegheny River.

CLASSIFIED ADS

TOBACCO
SPECIAL OFFER—Guaranteed Kentucky manufactured tobacco. 45 chewing twists or 30 sacks smoking \$1.00. Postpaid—Economy Tobacco Co., Hickory, Ky. 10-31p

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Des Moines, Iowa

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

PROTECTS THE ENTIRE FAMILY

Farmers Union Life Agents are equipped to serve every need for Life Insurance. Modern policies are issued, on various plans, from birth to age 65.

Inquire of local agent or write to Rex Lear, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kans.

FARMER INSURANCE AT FARMER COST

BE CAREFUL

AND MINIMIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF PROPERTY LOSS

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

Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Hail or Tornado

BUT YOU CAN

INSURE AGAINST THESE LOSSES

INSURE MUTUALLY, WITH THIS COMPANY, AT A

Saving of 20 Per Cent or More

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

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

OF KANSAS

Salina, Kansas

If MONEY IS IMPORTANT

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

YOUR OWN FIRM

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

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. HOBBS, Manager

Stock Yards Kansas City, Missouri

RUNNING A FARM

IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN—gets every penny possible out