THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization :-: *Education* :-: *Co-operation*

VOLUME XXVIII — SALINA, KANSAS, THUR SDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1935 — NUMBER 23

MONEY MONOPOLY PAVED WAY FOR THE DEPRESSION

National Farmers Union Secretary, E. E. Kennedy, Points Out Many Mistakes in United States Monetary Policies

FARMERS UNION PLAN

Tells How Federal Reserve Bankers Control Output and General Circulation of Money All Must Use in Trade Relations

The Farmers Union hour on the Farm and Home program of the National Broadcasting Company came on Saturday, October 26, with E. E. Kennedy, National Farmers Union Secretary, occupying the hour. Mr. Kennedy announced he would talk on "The Money Monopoly and the Farm Problem." He also announced the time of the national convention of the Farmers Union would be Tuesday, November 19, and until all business had been transacted. The place is Kankakee, Ill.

Before proceeding with his address, Mr. Kennedy spoke of the fact that "Uncle Dorn" Dornblazer, oldest member of the Farmers Union, one of the original members of the first Local, would be 94 years old Nov. 1, and urged listeners to send him remembrances at Godley, Texas, where he is ill in bed.

Following is the first part of Mr. Kennedy's address. A further report on the address will follow in another issue:

Mr. Kennedy's Talk

It was several decades ago that the founder of the House of Rothchild is credited with having said: "Give me the control of the monies and credits of a Nation and I care not who makes the Laws." This statement gives significance to the convinction on the part of the citizens that the absolute control of the money and credit in this country by private Bankers is now keeping and promises to keep our people in perpetual want and poverty.

The control of Currency and credits by private Bankers can and does with absolute certainty regulate the prosperity or poverty of the Farmer; the prosperity of the Laborer; and the prosperity of the whole Nation. It is impossible to separate poverty and panics on one side and the control of currency and credits by private corporations for private profit on the other. They are like Siamese twins.

The so-called modern system of money and banking originated at the founding of the Bank of England in 1694 and as adopted by every so-called civilized Nation, was designed by the rich, first to relieve them from supporting the government by taxes, and second, to make the rich and their heirs and assigns forever the pensioners of the Government through interest in a public debt, and by restricting the volume of the medium of exchange—money—and by using credit or debt as capital. Thus they could gather in all the resources of agriculture, of Industry, of Commerce and of the business of the people and of the Government itself for profits to themselves.

When the United States first adopted the privately owned National Banking system in Alexander Hamilton's time the English Statesman, Sir William Pitt then said "The American Colonies have won their independence but it will do them no good, because they have adopted the private system of Banking."

We here in the United States have the National Banks clothed with the right and the power to issue currency but we also have the Federal Reserve Banks clothed with that power, and in addition these privately owned Federal Reserve banks have been given virtually a complete monopoly in the control of the Nation's Credit. In 1811 Thomas Jefferson said "I believe that 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 the people to whom it properly belongs." During the same period Albert Gallitin who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Jefferson stated that "The right of issuing paper money as currency, like that of issuing Gold and Silver coins belongs exclusively to the Nation, and cannot be claimed by any individuals."

"Farming Out" the United States Seal

It was but a few years later that the Nation found itself at grips with the financial Monarchy of that day —Andrew Jackson was President.— The issue was the right of Congress to farm out to private banking corporations the powers of the Congress to issue the money. Jackson has this to say. "If Congress has the right under the Constitution to issue paper money it was given them to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or corporations."

I want to call on at least one more witness before I go on because what he has to say gives an even clearer picture of the cause of the present "poverty in the midst of plenty." It was nearly 100 years ago that Daniel Webster said "He who tampers with the currency also robs Labor of its bread. He panders, indeed, to greedy capital which is keen sighted and may shift for itself, but he beggars Labor which is honest, unsuspecting and too busy with the present to calculate for the future. The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves and has its being in established credit and a steady medium of exchange." And again—speaking on this same subject Webster said—"There never has been devised by man a plan more spacious by which labor could be robbed of the fruits of toil, than the Banking system. The people not only take bank paper as money, paying interest on it at enormous rates, but when banks suspend the people lose the discount, while the banks gain it. The people wonder why financial panics occur so frequently. I can tell them why. It is to the interest of the Bankers and Brokers that they should occur. It is one of the specious methods by which these despotic and utterly useless knaves rob the producing, manufacturing and mercantile classes of their honest earnings. It is one of the chief plans by which this infamous ring is riveting the chains of slavery upon the limbs of Labor. It is one of the chief means adopted to build up money aristocracy that shall live in idle luxury and ape the pretentious airs of European nobility."

Bonds—Debts—Basis of Capital.

Now let us see what all this means —well it means this—That the British Government issued bonds to provide the capital to start the Bank of England—The bank issued Currency in an amount equal to the bonds they received—The debt of the Government became the foundation or backing for the Nation's currency issued and controlled by the Bank. From that day to this England has not been out of debt and can't get out of debt.

In the United States Government, Bonds became the basis upon which National Banks issued National Bank notes. Government bonds became the basis upon which the Federal Reserve Banks issued Federal Reserve Notes—thus the private bankers of this country monopolize and control the currency issuing powers of the Federal Government. The Federal Government virtually gives the Bankers the Currency, (at the cost of printing 7-10ths of 1c per bill—an average of 30c per $1,000.00) and pays them to control and manipulate to suit their own sweet will and to suit their ideas of profit—pays them in interest on the bonds they hold—exempts them from all taxation on their working capital—bonds—and last but not least—under our system the Federal Government must stay in debt to the Bankers to keep money (currency in circulation and the people, that is farmers—merchants—manufacturers and business men must stay in debt to the bankers to keep money in circulation. This is the price we pay for our stupidity. Is it any wonder that William Pitt should have said that while we had won our Independence it wouldn't do us any good—because we had adopted the private system of Banking.

What We Use Money For

We use three kinds of money as a medium of exchange. Three kinds of money to measure values and wages and salaries and incomes. One of these is pocket coins; another is currency or paper money—some of our currency is silver certificates, some greenbacks, and the rest is National bank and Federal Reserve Notes. Perhaps as much as 90 per cent of the currency in use is Federal Reserve Notes; the third kind of money used as a medium of exchange is "Check Book Money." This is money manufactured by the bankers. It is counterfeit money—manufactured out of promise-to-pay. For every dollar of currency and coins in actual circulation among the people there are nine dollars of check book money. Or in other words Bank checks transact about ninety per cent of the Nation's business.

How Check-Book Money Is Made

How is this check-book money made? How is it manufactured? As is the truth in nearly all cases where major crimes are committed against the people the Criminal must have help—whether it is the State or an accomplice or an innocent party. In this case it is all three. Check-book money is manufactured when the borrower makes a loan at the bank. This is the way it is done. We —I could use as an illustration Uncle Sam as the borrower or a manufacturer or a Merchant or a Farmer; in this case I will use a farmer—Mr. John Farmer goes to the bank for the purpose of borrowing some money to make a loan. The banker asks John how much land he owns? How many cows? How many horses? How much corn, or wheat or cotton and how many hogs? And also of course how much debt this Farmer already owes? If the banker is satisfied with the security which the farmer has to offer, he agrees to make the loan. The next step in making the loan—the banker makes out the note —we will say for $500.00. The banker then enters the $500.00, the face of the loan, as a deposit in the bank. Then he hands the Farmer a pass-book and a check-book. But before the farmer leaves the bank the banker explains that he is the custodian of the depositors' funds; that he must make loans with great care; that every loan must be properly secured and then asks the farmer for a chattel mortgage or a real estate mortgage, or both. Now you may on first thought say "Why there was

(Continued on Page Four)

STILL PUBLISHING CONVENTION REPORTS

Following the established custom, the Kansas Farmers Union is publishing the proceedings of the annual state convention as promptly and rapidly as possible. Those thousands of members who could not attend the convention have a right to know, through the medium of their paper, what took place. That is the reason why so much of the space is being given to a detailed report of the meeting. Reports of the convention will continue to appear in these columns for a few weeks, until the report is complete.

MEET THE NEW PRESIDENT

John Vesecky, chosen by the delegates at the recent state convention to head the Kansas Farmers Union, is already "in the harness" and conducting the affairs of his office at Salina. Mrs. Vesecky and a daughter, Marie, will move to Salina within a few days and help Mr. Vesecky establish their home in that town.

When the Farmers Union chose John Vesecky as its leader, it chose an active "dirt" farmer who has definitely established his ability as a leader, capable of making and following up contacts effectively. It chose a man who is heart and soul for the militant Farmers Union, and who, since his election, has told close friends that he would "rather be president of the Kansas Farmers Union than to be Governor of Kansas."

John Vesecky has maintained his residence in the same township in Rush county, Kansas, since he was three years old. His parents moved onto a Rush county farm in 1882, and the name of Vesecky is closely linked with the agricultural development of that county. Mr. Vesecky was farming on his own 80-acre farm near Timken when he received his call to assume the leadership of the Kansas Farmers Union a little over two weeks ago.

Fought Way Up

This president of Kansas' most militant farmers' organization is one who has fought his way up from the bottom. As a boy helping his father on a frontier Kansas farm, he received his first vision of an agriculture to be improved and elevated through the medium of class self-organization. As a boy helping his father, he has broken sod with a yoke of oxen. He has experienced, first-hand, the hardships which Kansas farmers have had to endure as the state blossomed into one of the leading agricultural states in the Union. He has experienced the feeling of achievement that comes to the man who started low in the scale, worked successfully to the point where he had acquired his own farm, brought up a family of four children giving each a good education, and then was called to head a great organization of his own kind of people.

An Immigrant Boy

Mr. Vesecky was born in Czecho Slovakia. His father brought the family to America when John was one year old. "My father," says John, "was a farmer in the old country. He was not an extreme pacifist, but he often stated he would not raise his boys to become soldiers for Franz Joseph, then Emperor of Austria." Blood and historical ties did not correspond with political boundaries in Europe. Soldiers from Czecho Slovakia served Austria only because they were forced to. The elder Vesecky chose not to be forced; and he knew that because of the militaristic policies of Franz Joseph, all boys and men were to be forced to serve in the Austrian army.

The Vesecky family first landed at Baltimore. They went directly to Chicago where work was to be had. But Stephen Vesecky, the father of John, had always been a farmer. He heard of Kansas, and knew that there was the place to go. So, after two years in Chicago, Stephen Vesecky cast his lot with the pioneer Kansas farmers.

Married a Farm Girl

Mrs. Vesecky was born at Albert, Kansas, in Barton county, near the Rush county line. She was also brought up on a farm, and has been a farm woman all her life thus far.

An Educator

Mr. Vesecky has a good education, having determined early in life that good educational equipment is essential. That is reflected in the fact that he and his wife have seen to it that their two boys and two girls received good educational advantages. In his young manhood, Mr. Vesecky attended two terms in Central Normal College in Great Bend, Kansas, and one year, between those two terms, in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. He graduated in a special science course at the Normal College in 1902. For a number of years following, he spent his winters teaching school in country and village schools,

Joined Union in 1914

Mr. Vesecky has been active in Farmers Union work for a number of years. He has been a member of Banner Local No. 995 in Rush County since the spring of 1914, which was soon after that Local was organized. He became a member of the State Farmers Union board in 1925, and served until he resigned in 1927, in order that he could give his complete time to his duties as president of the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association.

Headed Big Cooperative

Mr. Vesecky, along with John Tromble and others, was a member of the Kansas Farmers Union Wheat Pool in 1923 and 1924. Then that cooperative joined with the Kansas Wheat Growers to form the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association. He then became vice president, and later president, of the new and larger organization, and served as its president until in the spring of 1933 when it was taken over and made a part of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Legislative Representative

For three months in the spring of 1934, Mr. Vesecky was called on to serve as an appraiser for the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives. Then he went back to his farm, only to be called on again to serve as legislative representative for the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations in Topeka during the last session of the Kansas legislature late last winter, or in January and February of 1935. After that he again went back to his farm—to experience Kansas' worst series of dust storms.

John Vesecky was one of the two Kansas Farmers Union delegates to the annual convention of the National Farmers Union in November, 1934. This year, he will attend the National convention as President of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Ready For Meetings

Now, President Vesecky is established in his new office, ready to serve as best he may. He is anxious for the opportunity to visit and address Farmers Union Locals and other Farmers Union organizations. May the calls pour in.

—Floyd H. Lynn.

IOLA'S MAYOR IN GLAD WELCOME TO UNION VISITORS

Mayor Perham Doesn't Believe it Impossible for Farmers to Organize Effectively; Emphasized Need of Farm-City Cooperation

VESECKY IN RESPONSE

Timken Farmer, Now President, Pointed Out Some of Principles for which Union Stands, and Made Plea for Citizens' Cooperation

Shortly after Cal Ward had sounded the gavel calling the thirtieth annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union to order Wednesday morning at Iola, W. W. Perham, young Iola business man and mayor of that city, offered a sincere welcome to the host city. John Vesecky, Timken, later elected president, responded for the Union.

Mr. Perham said he had always heard it was practically impossible to get farmers to belong to a farm organization because of their widely divergent views. He said, however, that such was not his belief; that he believed they are organizing themselves and doing a good job of it. He pointed out that it was his experience that business men are harder to organize effectively than are farmers, because business men have widely varied views. "Business is the more selfish, and too many business men are always on the lookout for something that will help them and hamper the progress of other groups."

The mayor said the perfect organization has not yet been found, but that farmers and business men need a "cearing house." There must be developed, he said, a more friendly spirit of cooperation between the farmers and business men, and indicated that he believed the Farmers Union would go a long way toward such a development.

He concluded his talk with: "Everything in Iola is yours. Make yourselves at home."

Vesecky's Response

Mr. Vesecky, in his response to the address of welcome, declared it is a pleasure to respond to such a fine talk as the mayor had made. He praised the welcome Iola was giving. He said he wanted the mayor and the folks in Iola to get some idea of the kind of people who make up the Farmers Union. "Some of these Farmers Union folks in this audience now represent the descendants of some of the men who organized the Farmers Unoni." He continued:

"It was organized by peope who had long seen what the rest of the people are beginning to see now: that we cannot have a prosperous nation without prosperous agriculture. This country cannot long endure half free and half slave. This country cannot prosper as long as agriculture is lagging behind. No matter how big factories we have builded, large banks, how much money we loan to foreign countries, we cannot be a prosperous nation as long as the foundation of the country is not prosperous.

"For a long time people thought agriculture was prosperous because we were feeding them. Agriculture has not been paid enough for a long time. Its fight for equality, equity and justice has been constantly on the battle field. We have to work out a plan where we get just return for our toil. No other organization was ever built on a better foundation; Equity to get our just share; Justice —be just to every one, not only farmer but consumer, banker, and everyone; Application of the Golden Rule —do not do to the other fellow what you would not have him do to you. The old rule was, do the other fellow before he has a chance to do you. That isn't the idea; treat the other fellow like you want to be treated.

"We have been following up these principles for years. Maurice McAuliffe was a builder, the like of which there were very few. John Tromble was a leader and you cannot find any better. Cal A. Ward has had to tackle some of the worst problems we have ever had and he has been working to get better chances for farmers and agriculture.

"We stand for just legislation. At the present time we are backing a good many pieces of legislation which will be good, not only to the farmer but to every one. There is the Frazier-Lemke bill, we have been working for that for a long time. A good many city folks are opposed to that bill. It is because they do not understand the principles. The fact is this country, during the years since the war, has gone so deeply in debt that it is quite a problem to raise money to pay interest on the debt, let alone paying any on the principle. Even though we may secure better prices for our products, still, at that, we have big debts to pay off. We feed this country and feed it we will, as far as we are concerned. We supply a surplus at less than it costs to produce. The thing to do is relieve that debt, and that is the principle of the Frazier-Lemke bill. It will relieve us of a heavy interest, and it will let us buy the things we need.

"Our currency has been based on the gold in storage. It is the poorest thing to base currency on. It is a coward and traitor. Everytime a country is in danger, the gold hides away. Right now Europe's gold is running to America because it feels safer here.

"We ask you business men for cooperation and a little more study of this and other problems. Help us to get these bills out and passed.

"The Farmers Union of Kansas has always stood for what is the best. We backed the AAA, not because we think it is all we want, but it is the best we could get, and it is the farmers'. It is the first time we have had the natiinal government acknowledge there is an agricultural problem in this country. Then, we must build a permanent policy. One that will develop so a farmer will be on an equality with every one else. Build up a system, if I might say, of agriculture in this country which will make us what we should be. Always be equal with every other class of people in this world. Give us a chance of education that we should have, our wives the conveniences that they are entitled to, and the country will bloom out as a garden spot of the world. We ask justice, equity and application of the golden rule and that is what we expect to get.

"Mr. Mayor, we thank you for your address of welcome. We are sure the people appreciate it. We hope you will talk to our farmers, discuss with them these problems, get a better understanding of the needs and what we are working for and then I am sure we will have not only your welcome, but your wholehearted cooperation."

MANAGERS HEARD SNYDER EXPLAIN COOPERATIVE BANK

Kinney Told of Commodities and Service Available to Local Cooperatives from Jobbing Assn.; Was One of Founders

THOWE PRESIDED

Others Taking Part in First Session of Annual Convention at Iola Included Howard Cowden, O. C. Servis, Roy Crawford

The first day of the thirtieth annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union at Iola, October 29, 1935, was devoted to the affairs of the Farmers Union Managerial Association, with President C. B. Thowe of that organization in charge. The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m., following a period of music by the Iola High School Orchestra.

A. M. Kinney; one of the original organizers of the Association, was the first to speak. He retired this year from the vice presidency of the Kansas Farmers Union. He is now actively with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association as a field representative, and his talk was largely a discussion of the cooperative. He discussed the commodities and services the Jobbing Association has to offer to local cooperative business associations. He urged the cooperatives to make their purchases exclusively through the Jobbing Association.

Snyder's Talk

Then Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, gave a forceful address. The major part of his talk was devoted to a discussion of the specific relation between the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives activities and functions, and the cooperative business enterprises; but he did not neglect to place his stamp of approval upon both the monetary and the crop control feature of the AAA.

Mr. Snyder said, in part, "The first thing I want to impress upon you is the fact that the AAA is a farm organization program, not a political program. This has been lost sight of in many quarters. It is true, of course, that the present administration has put the program into effect and is carrying it forward at the present time, but it is not and never was a political or a Democratic party program. It was written and agreed upon by the farm organizations of the country. I sat in on those conferences in Washington, and I know. It is the program of the Farmers Union as much as it is anybody's program. Of course we favor it."

His chief argument in justifying the program and in answering critics who are complaining of the higher cost of foods as a result of processing taxes was to declare that the present program of production control financed by processing taxes is exactly in line with the American tradition of more than 100 years of doing exactly the same thing for industrial production with the tariff.

"According to the millers figures the processing tax on wheat has addedded 12.21 per cent to the price of flour. I believe this figure is about right; the customers of the nation are paying about that much more for their flour as a bonus to the wheat growers of the country. But what are the consumers of the nation paying as a bonus to the manufacturers of the country for the goods they have to buy from them?" Mr. Snyder went into the tariff statistics on a variety of items such as scissors, overalls, underwear, clothes and other common article of consumption to show that the tariff on them is from 25 to 150 per cent, drawing the conclusion that the 12 per cent added to the cost of flour by the processing tax is almost negligible by comparison.

"I don't object to the tariff. It has been the American way of running the country for 100 years. But I am glad to see the farmer getting a similar benefit now for the first time in his life. It is simply a proper extension of the American system and I see no reason why it should not continue indefinitely." Mr. Snyder explained fully the credit extension and monetary policies of the AAA with special emphasis on the Bank for Cooperatives, and the services it is able to perform for the cooperative business enterprises.

H. A. Cowden, President and Manager of the Consumers Cooperative Association discussed the petroleum business and its advantages to the local farmer who will organize and get into his own commodity group. He told of the need of consumers' as well as producers' cooperatives, and of the way they are handled in different countries of Europe.

Roy Crawford, grain salesman for Farmers National Grain Corporation told of his work with that group, and the way the grain is handled, from the time it leaves the local elevator, and until it reaches the terminal, and then how it is disposed of by the group he represented. He urged the logic and desirability of full cooperation between the local cooperative and the terminal organization.

Mr. Thowe, in his report of the past year, as President of the Farmers Union Managerial Association urged the cooperation of every manager in securing members in the parent organization, the Farmers Union. Through membership they would increase the patronage in their local associations, and in that way would reach the goal for which they were organized, he said.

O. C. Service, vice president, led a round-table discussion in which a number of the over 100 managers present took part.

The meeting closed with selections by a local Iola string quartette.

REDUCE SOME FARM COSTS EXPECTED IN COMING YEAR

The average price of commodities and services used in agricultural production will be a little less next year, chiefly because of the declines in prices of feed, seed, and fertilizer, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in its annual outlook report.

Farm wage rates will continue to rise, it is expected, but feed and seed prices will be materially lower. Little change is expected in prices of other commodities used in production. No appreciable advance in prices paid by farmers for building materials is in prospect.

Farm machinery prices may advance slightly but not materially. Prices of feed and seed have declined sharply in response to the larger crop outturn this year and feed prices may decline further as the new corn crop becomes available. Fertilizer prices probably will be lower next spring.

Increased demand for farm hands is in prospect, but should industrial production increase it is expected there will be some reduction in the number of workers available for hire in rural areas. This would tend to strengthen farm-wage rates. Labor costs of building on farms are expected to advance in line with farm-wage rates.

Wholesale prices of several items of farm machinery are the highest in more than twenty years—particularly, horse-drawn equipment such as grain drills, mowers, hay-rakes and corn planters. Many other important items of farm machinery are selling at about the same prices as in 1925-29, particularly grain binders, cultivators, disk harrows, gas engines, and manure spreaders. Items which are lower in price include larger sized tractors, combines, corn pickers, and wagons.

Farm machinery sales this year were the largest since 1930. Sales will be still larger in 1936, says the bureau.

Vegetable diseases trouble the home garden operator each year. Many of these diseases live over winter in old, dead vines and fruit which remain on the ground. A clean-up campaign in the fall or early winter and the burning of trash are recommended controlling measures.

MUST NOT LOSE GROUND GAINED SAYS CARPENTER

Kansas Congressman Spoke to Kansas Farmers Union Convention Tuesday Evening, October 29, at Iola

IS UNION'S FRIEND

Gives Union Credit for Making Nation Conscious of Agriculture and for Building up National Demand for Bonus Payment

Congressman Randolph Carpenter of the Fourth Kansas district, generally recognized as one of the Congressmen at Washington voting consistently for his farmer constituency, spoke to the annual Farmers Union convention at Iola on Tuesday evening, October 29. A good crowd was present to hear Mr. Carpenter, and his remarks were well received by the audience. He was frequenty interrupted by applause. Cal Ward, presiding, introduced the speaker as "one of the Union's best friends in Congress."

Mr. Carpenter told the group he was making a report of his stewardship of the farm interests, not alone of his district, but of the state of Kansas, and this mid-western section of the United States. He was not representing any particular political group, but was representing the people. He stated he voted fo rmeasures he believed would be beneficial to the farmer, whether they were organized by the Democrats, the Republicans, or anybody else. "My vote has been directed by my duty and my responsibility to the voters, whether it put me on the spot or not. And, I have been on the spot so much this year that I don't feel comfortable until I hunt up a new one to put myself on."

Mr. Carpenter paid tribute to the late John A. Smpson, and to E. H. Everson, of South Dakota, national President of the Farmers Union; to Mr. Kennedy, National secretary; to Congressman Wm. Lemke, and to C. A. Ward, President of the Kansas Farmers Union and Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary, for the "wonderful work they have done" to further legislation for agricultural relief.

He gave the Farmers Union credit for making the nation agrculture conscious. He mentioned the soldiers bonus issue, asserting that the entire nation favors immediate cash bonus now, whereas it did not last winter. "And I give the entire credit for turning the tide of public opinon in favor of the bonus to the Farmers Union," said Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. Carpenter praised the AAA as being the best crop insurance plan yet devised. He blamed the agricultural depression upon the loss of world markets which he said was due to high tariffs, and predicted that those markets would never be regained. "They are lost, and they cannot be regained now by lowering tariff walls. The AAA sets up an internal protective tariff for the farmer, and one to which he is entitled as much as is the New England manufacturer who has been protected against unfair prices by a national external tariff."

In concluding, Mr. Carpenter issued a warning against losing ground already gained. Inttrests opposed to the AAA are already working to defeat that measure, "and we who have the farmers' interests at heart must exercise eternal vigilance lest our hard-won gains be lost."

PRINCIPAL TALKS PUBLISHED SOON

In the next issue of the Kansas Union Farmer will be published most of the addresses of the principal speakers at the Iola convention. Miss Pauline Cowger recorded these talks in shorthand notes, and is now getting them into typewritten form. Since Miss Cowger records the entire convention, it is a matter of a great deal of work to transcribe all the notes, and quite a lot of time is required. Events and speeches must be recorded and transcribed in the order given. This explains why some of the principal addresses have not as yet appeared in print.—The Editor.

JAPAN GREETS VISITING AMERICANS WITH WARMTH

A visit which should go far toward cementing friendship between the United States and Japan is being made to Nippon by Vice President Garner, Speaker Joseph W. Byrns and forty-six members of Congress, who are stopping there briefly on their way to the Philippines to attend the presidential inauguration of Manuel Quezon.

The most lavish hospitality has been heaped upon the Americans during their stay in Japan. The Emperor received them in person to show the cordiality of his country, and thousands of Japanese governmental and industrial leaders called at the American Embassy to pay their respects. Our statesmen cannot help but be firmly convinced from the reception they have received, that Japan covets the friendship and understanding of the United States.

The visit is doubly auspicious in that some members of the party are the strongest peace leaders in Congress. Their future words to their constituents and to their fellow Congressmen will in all probability carry a much stronger note of friendliness to Japan than hitherto.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872

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

Floyd H. Lynn.....Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year.....$1.00

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

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

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FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; 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. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch. W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1935

"JOHN"

It would seem that "John" is a pretty popular name among Kansas Farmers Union folks. Recently, when the linotype operator was setting the type for the list of Kansas Farmers Union officials which appears at the top left-hand corner of page two in each issue of this paper, he said:

"Say; is this right? Do all these names begin with 'John'?"

It was right, all right. Look at them for yourself: John Vesecky, president; John Frost, vice president; John Tommer, conductor, and John Scheel, doorkeeper. Floyd Lynn, secretary, is wondering if he should change his name and make it unanimous—or, rather, make it "John."

Another John in Kansas Farmers Union officialdom is John Fengel, director. Famous Farmers Union Johns of the past are John Tromble and John Simpson. And there was John Garner, father of the present vice president of the United States, who was one of the original ten who started the Farmers Union years ago.

No wonder the Farmers Union is always "Johnnie on the spot."

"NO HITCH-HIKERS"

Several of our good members have written in to comment on the recent state Farmers Union convention held at Iola. Almost without exception, there is a note of good feeling in these letters. Many have spoken of the harmony and of the good sportsmanship and fairness shown by those taking part.

Another thought which is evident in the letters and in conversations is to the effect that the Kansas Farmers Union is ready to get going on a real membership campaign for 1936. The effectiveness of the Union as a means of bettering the condition of Kansas farmers is unquestioned. The Union has given a good account of itself in that direction. However, the effective work seems to have been either at the expense of reduced membership, or in spite of it. The membership, fortunately, is aroused, and a spirit of determination to build a bigger membership is happily apparent. It does not, and should not, look good to paying members for those thousands who receive Farmers Union benefits not to support the Union by dues.

"'No hitch-hikers; everybody pay for his ride," might be adopted as a slogan which expresses the way our membership is feeling.

If your neighbor is a hitch-hiker riding along on Farmers Union benefits and yet neglecting or refusing to pay dues, go after him.

And don't forget the importance of boosting the Junior program in your Local.

Careful orchardists are now making their fall inventories. They make a list of necessary replacements and equipment. Spray material used the past season and materials on hand should be listed. This will simplify the buying of spray materials next spring.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY JOHN VESECKY

TIME TO GET BUSY

The time is now here when we should all think about outlining our work in the Union for the next winter. Most of the rushing farm work is already completed and I am sure all the good Farmers Union folks will agree with me that all the spare time should now be used in furthering the Union program.

We should arrange for regular county and Local Union meetings, and also for an intensive and continuous membership drive. Make up a list of the desirable farmers in your locality who are not at present members of the Farmers Union. Each one of you make it a point to see as many of those farmers as possible. The efforts you expend towards increasing the membership will not only help build up the Union to the strength which it ought to have, but you will be surprised how much better understanding you yourself will have of the principles of the Union after you talk to several of the farmers who are not now members of the Union and convince them why it is their duty to become Union members.

Series of Meetings

We are planning a series of meetings for this winter which will reach every Farmers Union county in the state. We expect to use state officials, the board members and such other speakers as the state board will decide upon.

I have just received a letter from our former Vice President and old time worker in the farmers' cause, W. C. Lansdon. Mr. Lansdon informs me that he might be able to spare some time between January 1 and March 1. If any of our Union folks would like to have Mr. Lansdon address their meetings between these dates, please let us know, and if at all possible, we will arrange to have Mr. Lansdon there to address you.

It is the purpose of the state office to hold the meetings in series so that as much as possible can be accomplished with the least outlay of money. I would much appreciate it if all Locals or county Unions desiring meetings would write the state office, saying what speakers they would prefer and what dates they would like to have set aside for their meetings. By having your applications early, it will be possible for us to secure the speaker you desire and arrange the meetings so as to obviate long jumps between meetings.

Ottawa County Meeting

Mr. Lynn, Mr. Robt. Flory and I attended a county Union meeting in Minneapolis last Friday night. As the special purpose of the meeting was to organize a county Junior local, Mr. Lynn made the principal talk on that subject. I was much impressed by the interest taken by the membership in the meeting and the nice talks made by the members present. I feel certain that Ottawa county will have a strong county Junior local in operation in a short time.

Mr. Abe Pickering, the county President, in making his fine report about the state convention, complained about the lack of fountains in Iola. Not fountains of youth, because Mr. Pickering is quite young and lively yet, but drinking fountains. McPherson Farmers Union folks, please take notice and see to it that there are plenty of drinking fountains in McPherson for our next Farmers Union convention.

A Need of Today

In looking over the news of the day, I become more and more convinced of the necessity of our program of education and the development of farmers cooperative business organizations. While legislative action is necessary to enact laws enabling the farmers to cooperate and handle their own business and to place them on a basis of equality with other industries as regards legislation, still the only sure hope of final equality rests in the development of strong cooperative organizations among our farmers backed up by a strong militant farmers' educational organization such as the Farmers Union.

Good laws may be passed by one Congress or legislature. The next legislature may amend or repeal them, or some court may declare them unconstitutional; but no court or legislature can rob us of our strong and well supported cooperative institution, or of the understanding of our economic problems which can only be gained through free and intelligent discussion of them in our Farmers Union Locals.

The state Union does not have sufficient funds to put on as intensive a membership and educational campaign as we would like to put on but the Local and county Unions, which together receive $1.00 out of every $2.75 which is paid in as dues, should use a large percentage of this money to help in putting over the membership drive, and especially to help push the Junior work in which our hope for future Farmers Union membership is centered.

Must Pull Together

At some future date the state office hopes to present a plan of cooperation between the county and Local Unions, the various Farmers Union business organizations and the state office. By all pulling together, I am sure we can not only double our membership, but also greatly increase the volume of business handled by our state-wide and local cooperatives.

WHEAT PRICE LEVEL HIGHER

The price of wheat from now until next harvest probably will tend to be substantially above the level of last year, thinks Glenn S. Fox, Extension specialist, Kansas State College.

Recent downward trends, which might influence selling, should not have this effect when the following bullish factors are considered:

(1) United States supplies and farm stocks of wheat are substantially smaller than last year; (2 Canadian visible supply is smaller than in past years, except for last year; (3) Liverpool stocks are approximately one-fifth as large as a year ago; (4) exports from the southern hemisphere will be about 100 million bushels less than the average in spite of some recent improvements in the crop; (5) the future market is only slightly above the level of a year ago in spite of small supplies; (6) the level of business activity is stronger.

When the present uncertainty concerning the Canadian selling policy has passed, the forces of supply should add strength to the market.

In spite of a substantial carryover in the United States, 30 to 40 million bushels of wheat probably will be imported before another crop is produced. This importation will be of high grade wheat of certain classes to mix with United States low test weight wheat to improve its milling quality.

Since the United States price is near an import basis, as compared with the world level, no material advance can appear unless the world market rises also. However, the odds are with the wheat grower, who expects better prices.

CHICKS TOTTERY? MAYBE DIET FOR HEN IS CAUSE

Newly hatched chicks with unusually short and shaky legs have been a puzzle to poultrymen.

Now poultry specalists of the United States Department of Agriculture have found that short-legged chicks often come from eggs laid by confined hens, which receive feed lacking satisfactiry protein concentrates.

They found that not all meat meals furnish the priper kind of protein supplement for confined breeding stock. Several diets which contained meat meal as the sole protein supplement caused the hens to lay eggs from which short-legged chicks hatched. At the same time normal chicks hatched from eggs laid by hens receiving different kinds of meat meals as the only protein source.

Green grass, milk, and some meat meals contain the factor necessary to prevent these short-legged chicks. Rations for confined breeding stock, the specialists advise, should include milk, alfalfa leaf meal, and cod-liver oil.

Marriage: A ceremony in which rings are put on the finger of the lady and through the nose of the gentlemen.

Neighborhood Notes

SOME SIDE GLANCES

(By Frank Chapin, Winfield).

The history of the United States affords a few striking examples of peremptory demands for drastic remedies where there was no ready-made legislation that met the demands. Emergency called loudly fo rrelief or the general welfare demanded it. These emergencies seemed to have a definite cause, resulting from desire to reach results, financial or otherwise, to the benefit of the few and to the impoverishment of the masses. It is not far to go to find examples of this sort which if permitted to continue would result in the wrecking of our whole governmental fabric.

Out in the dark days of slavery such a menace existed which later plunged our nation into a four-year bloody contest, the scars of which still remain. Out of this dark cloud emerged a character who saw the possibility of a short cut to a settlement of this question and whose efforts in this direction resulted in his execution, but whose praises today are sung by the nation. This was John Brown. We are not praising this hero for his short-sighted method in reaching an end, but for the vision he had of results to be gained, not financial, but of human liberty. Not all such efforts have had such an objective.

Down through the years succeeding this venture arose another man who had a similar vision and a will to do. His remark when a conclusion was reached is significant of the character of the man when he gave utterence to his policy in the plainest English; "If ever I get a lick at this thing I shall put it out of business," was the substance of his decree. When the hour had struck for action with one massive stroke of his pen he freed four million human beings who were held as chattles, wealth if you please—capital, to the extent of millions of dollars. Thus was removed this menace, but a four-year's war followed before it was finally settled.

Seventy-four years have come and gone, yet these object lessons seem to have been forgotten, for today a more disastrous threat now prevails under which more than fifty millions of human beings are shackeled by chains far stronger than any hitherto made use of; and our burdens are more grevious to bear, for prosperity has been replaced by poverty and our slavery is not of the black race but of pure American blood which once secured its liberty with a war lasting eight long bloody years.

These present slaves were not imported from Africa, but born freemen, yet the net of financial control has fastened its meshes about this enlightened(?) people so as to choke the life blood of commerce and industry from the arteries of business.

Seeing great mountains of wealth piling up out of the hard earned penury of the producers, another charcter blazed forth out of the din of civil contest visualizating a short cut to the dissipation of these accumulations of wealth with the slogan, "share the wealth." Seeing the impossibility of legislation to remedy this evil his efforts were centered around an offfcial edict by which a short cut across to the desired end seemed open to him, but again as in the case of John Brown the way was blocked. But even then it did not deter him for down in Louisiana he established and successfully maintained his edict, thus stepping by all legislation and court decisions to a final triumph. If a law was violated why was he not brought to trial? Seemingly either he had not violated any law or he was justified in his course. To rectify all of this procedure his life was snuffed out by an assassin leaving his achievement of achievements, they may be called, still intact, so far as we have heard.

Thus three martyrs have been sacrificed for a principle, sanctioned by public opinion at least, even though the courts seem to rule otherwise. We are not upholding or excusing mob law or vicious reprimand, but just the same, why does not legislation rise to the occasion and aid justice? How is it some glaring crimes which are continually committed in the name of big business or bigger finance, are not brought to the bar of justice and given due punishment? When legislation fails and court decisions cannot agree, what course must the common people pursue to get redress? Public opinion is slow to arouse but when aroused, it must be reckoned with. When exigency arises and legislation is impotent, then personal edict must be resorted to. Thus we have these three illustrations of peremptory force exercised. All those who made use of these means have been martyrs for a principle. Possibly some may conclude this is the end of the arbitrary power, but as in the past, such power has been used with good success when legislative power was too slow to meet the need.

Looking over the past we see no reason why Huey Long should not be enrolled with those who, like him, stand out as those wh osaw the need and sought "a short cut" to remedy a dangerous evil, where legislation failed to meet the case. There are so many unseen obstructions in the way of successful legislation there is no other course to pursue than personal interference. Diplomacy, strategy, strikes, lockouts and forces used to thwart justice. How, then, can such wrongs be righted?

At times, seemingly nothing but force can cope with entrenched chicanery, be that by organized business, capital, or any other force. When righteousness is wholly left out of government, then indeed are we at a loss for action save the leadership of a dictator, be he justified or otherwise. When a great, sweeping fire is raging the most valuable porperty is sometimes destroyed to stop the onrush of flames. A bomb is placed, a match applied, and the great structure is wrecked to check final disaster. Why hesitate at such action when a nation is on the verge of destruction?

But human life seems the cheapest thing on the bargain counter, while the dollar is the most sacred. Its welfare must be conserved at any cost Must the past 150 years history be repeated before the lesson is learned? Heroes are born, not made. These spring into life like the meteor. A few of these characters are out-standing. All actuated by the same principle, all doomed for their foresight, yet they shall live throughout the ages. The cause they espouse was just, their conclusions ripening instantly; and their career was short but the ultimate end of each was the same.

Why, then, discriminate between rewards? Surely all were quite in keeping with Our Saviou in the distant past. His edict produced instant results. He was not arrested or His motions questioned, so today He is a shinihg example of a just judge, an efficient executor of law. So let us be fair and give credit where due.

The above "side glances" have seemed queer to me, that in some instances a thing could be absolutely right yet in other cases eternally wrong. President Everson in his recent speech hits a sensitive chord, relative to our present financial evils, so this aroused these thoughts in our mind.

1900 years ago a man came into acton who found a band of thieves in his Father's House and proceeded to charge them with theft and also execute the charge by overturning their tables of money and driving them from the place. We are not told what became of these, but since that time others have been engaged in the same like manner. There is a little difference in the plan but a widespread practice followed, until the present day; and, if possible, it has been intensified.

When one man or firm can "crack the whip" over an entire nation, this situation becomes unbearable. Today the whole industrial structure calls for reform and nothing will suffice but a just rearrangement of the whole structure. Not alone does big business call for this, but every factor in our entire industrial structure waits for this readjustment.

An element in our legislative body stands out against any remedial measure to relieve the financial stress or lack of circulating medium. This is the lifeblood of our nation. To restore this as Lincoln remedied a like situation only lacks an order to do the job. and like Christ, proceed to operate. The machinery is all set; only turn on the juice and it will immediately revive the dormant pulse of the whole nation. What if some sensitive nerves be set tingling? No great good has ever been accomplished but what some precious interest has been disturbed. Yes, some overgrown structure has been removed so the masses could only live.

History furnishes quite enough object-lesson to justify our position. We are only one out of many millions who are calling, yes,—demanding this relief. Ere long the entire nation will again speak with no uncertain tones and a Congress will do well to listen. So let us go peacefully on our chosen way, guarding our every step so there shall be no judicial backwash. We shall tip the jar and "spill our beans." We do not assume to dictate, but just to jog our memories. Our boyhood school days are long since passed. As to what has been done; object lessons are now common mile-pasts along the 75 or more time-miles sufficient to satisfy the most credulous; so why hesitate? Let us resume and go ahead.

GOOD OTTAWA COUNTY MEET

The Ottawa County Farmers Union held its monthly meeting, Friday evening, November 8. This was a very good meeting and a large crowd was in attendance.

A program consisting of a play by "The Progressive Farm Unit" and violin music by Miss Frieda Maelzer, was enjoyed by all.

We were fortunate in having several speakers from the State office in Salina with us. Our State Farmers Union President, Mr. John Vesecky, told some of the things he wishes to accomplish for the Farmers Union during the next year.

Mr. Floyd Lynn, our state secretary, explained the work of the Junior program and the progress it has made in the past year.

Miss Frieda Maelzer was elected Junior Leader of this county, and it is expected to have this country, and it organized by our next meeting.

Mr. Bob Flory, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Co., of Salina ,made a few remarks as to the progress of that organization.

A report of the State convention at Iola was given by Mr. Abe Pickering and Mr. Ira Sewell.

Lunch was served after the business meeting.

Our next meeting will be the first Friday evening in December. A good program is being planned and everyone is invited to attend.—Cor. Secy.

SHIPPS' LETTER

Belleville, Kans., 11-3-35.

Dear Cooperators:

Well, if you read this, you will likewise have read the convention reports, election results, and no doubt some of the best resolutions I have seen passed in a long time. Lack of Junior members present was the only real disappointment I had. But the interest shown in a Junior program, by members present, was most encouraging. The behavior of the entire group was far above par, and to my knowledge no ill feeling of consequence existed.

It first seemed every member there, was there for good, and to use his influence in the right direction. In several instances I saw, as many others did, some real red-blooded sportsmanship, and real old-fashioned cooperation displayed.

Our retiring President, Mr. Ward, handled the convention very nicely, gave plenty of time for important discussions, and exhibited a feeling he could not surpress, as I know he cannot help but love the Farmers Union program. And, Mr. Ward, I for one appreciate your attitude on several vital questions which arose during the convention, dealing with the future well-being of our organization. In your last statements relative to the interlocking directorships, wherein you took your full share of the blame and publicly admitted same, saying you believed the present system in our state wrong, that we should be more closely bound together as to present organization and state-wide activities. In these statements and admissions I wish to compliment you. It is one of the best signs of bigness and honesty I know of in man.

May 1935 and 1936 show a remarkable growth. May we work out a cooperative program, wherein we prove we are cooperators or admit we are not. May our Junior program to be the predominating thought And may our good Kansas farm women be rewarded in the knowledge something is being done for those who love and cherish their boys and girls; ever remembering that with the present economic system, we can leave our children no greater heritage than a well grounded knowledge of cooperation.

Cooperatively,
J. E. Shipps.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

By the authority of the constitution and by-laws and the approval of the national board, I hereby call the regular annual convention of the "NATIONAL UNION" Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, beginning at 9 A. M., Tuesday, November 19th, 1935, in the city of Kankakee, Illinois.

The purpose of this meeting is to elect officers, formulate plans and policies for the coming year and transact such other business as may become before the convention. It will remain in session until all business is completed.

E. H. EVERSON, President

Attest:
Edward E. Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer
Dated September. 26th, 1935.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Ellis County)

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst a member Husband and Father, William Johnson, Sr.;

Be it therefore resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, a copy to the Farmers Union paper and one be spread on the minutes of our Local.

'Tis hard to break the tender cord
When love has bound the heart.
'Tis hard, so hard, to speak the words,
We must forever part.
Dearest loved one, we must lay thee
In the peaceful grave's embrace;
But thy memory will be cherished
Till we see thy heavenly face.

Resolution Committee:
Mrs. Rossie M. Stackhouse
Ray A. Schmidt
Robt. B. Jay.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Mitchell County)

Whereas, our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst one of our members, Brother F. A. Kiser;

Be it therefore resolved, that the members of Carr Creek Local 302 extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it therefore resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, a copy to the Farmers Union paper and a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local.

A precious one from us has gone;
A voice we loved is stilled. A place
is vacant in our home, which never
can be filled. God in His wisdom has
recalled the boon his love has given,
and though his body slumbers there,
his soul is safe in Heaven."

Resolution Committee:
Joseph Hollerich,
Fred Boehner,
Henry Brummer.

LINN COUNTY

The Linn Co. Farmers Union meeting will be held at Goodrich Saturday, November 16.

This will be the meeting for election of officers for the coming year. We will also have the report of the State convention that was held at Iola.

Every one is invited to attend this meeting. Basket dinner at noon.

INCREASE IN MEAT ANIMALS LIKELY IN NEXT FEW YEARS

With increased feed crop production this year an upward trend in numbers of meat animals—especially hogs—in the next few years is expected, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Annual Outlook Report. These increases in numbers, however, will not be reflected in increased slaughter before 1937.

There will be a considerable increase in slaughter of hogs the last half of the year, but this may be offset at least in part by the smaller slaughter of cattle. Lamb slaughter the first half of the year is likely to be much smaller than in the corresponding period of 1935.

The general level of livestock prices is likely to be at least as high next year as this in view of continued improved consumer demand for meats and continuing small slaughter of livestock.

Some decline in prices of better grades of slaughter cattle is likely in the first half of the year, in view of the probable increased supplies of these kind of cattle, but prices of the lower grades may be strengthened by a strong replacement demand.

Supply of meat animals on farms in terms of total live weight cattle, hogs, and lambs at the beginning of 1936 will not have changed much from the beginning of 1935, when the aggregate supply was estimated to be the smallest in more than thirty years. Increases will not occur until late in 1936.

The 1934 drought wiped out most of the increase in number of meat animals which had occurred from 1928 to the beginning of 1934. There was further decrease in 1935. But over the next four years a marked expansion in livestock numbers and meat production is in prospect with the largest increases in hogs.

However, government actions of one kind or another may considerably affect the trend in livestock numbers. For instance, should the number of hogs be limited by a control program for hogs and feed grains, the increase in cattle and sheep raising in the Corn Belt probably would be greater than if no program were adopted.

The cotton and tobacco-acreage reduction programs will tend to increase pasture and forage-crop acreage in the Cotton Belt and to increase livestock production in the South.

The net results of these different factors influencing livestock production probably will be to perpetuate a situation caused temporarily by the 1934 drought; that is, to decrease somewhat the proportion of livestock production in the Great Plains and westward, and to increase the proportion east of the Mississippi River.

Successful live stock raisers take an inventory in the fall to decide which animals to keep over winter and which to send to market. Breeding herds must be culled to maintain improvement, and the stock which is not up to standard should go to market. Wise culling and careful selection make the difference between profit and loss.

A $3.00 Local Library of Pamphlets

FARMERS UNION MATERIAL
We Live With Power and Machines, 48p, 15c, Elsie Olson, National Junior Chairman, Bijou Hills, S. D.
Money, Banking and Credit, 70p, 25c, Elsie Olson.
Junior Manual, mimeographed, 10c, Elsie Olson or National Office.
Book of Plays, six, 25c, Gladys T. Edwards, Jamestown, N. D.
Farmers Union Poems, 25c, A. M. Kinney, Farmers Union, Salina, Kans.

COOPERATION
Cooperation Here and Abroad, 44p, 10c, Hugh J. Hughes.
Story of Toad Lane, 5c, Stuart Chase.
Both from Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bdg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Economic Foundation of World Peace, 25c, Kagawa (Japanese). Address, Friends of Jesus, 75 Kobinata Daimachi 3 Chrome Koishiwaka, Tokyo, Japan.

AMERICAN PROBLEMS (Recommended for Juniors, adults, in order listed)
Where the Tall Corn Grows, 10c, E. H. H. Holman.
Machinery and Social Progress, 25c, E. H. H. Holman.
Both from Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Waste and Machine Age, 62p, 15c, Stuart Chase.
Poor Old Competition, 35p, 10c, Stuart Chase.
How Ameica Lives, 62p, 15c, Harry Laidler.
The above from League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th St., New York City.
Myth of Rugged Individualism, 27p, 25c, Chas. A. Beard.
John Day Co., 386 4th ave., New York City.
Know America, 88p, 25c, Paul Douglas, Buti Lami Press, Chicago.
Recent Econemic Changes and Their Meaning, 23p, 15c, Harold Clark.
Plenty, Can We Have It Without Sharing It? 25p, 15c, Harper Leech.
Both from American Education Press, 40 S. 3rd St., Columbus, Ohio.

VOICE OF AGRICULTURE, by John A. Simpson, 75c. May be ordered from Oklahoma Farmers Union, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, or the national F. E. and C. U. of A. at Kankakee, Ill. Every local should have a copy.

WHERE TO GET MATERIAL
A Hand Book for Workers, Hilda Smith and Jean Carter.
(Every leader should have a copy.) Write to: Helen Herman, Administrative Assistant Workers Education, Walker Johnson Bldg., 1734 New York ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
American Education Press, 40 South 3rd st., Columbus, Ohio.
Affiliated Schools for Workers, 302 E. 35th st., New York City.
Forum Kits, W. M. C. A., 347 Madison ave., New York City, $5.00 per year.
Federal Council of Churches, 105 E. 22nd st., New York City, weekly service. $2 per year.
John Day Pamphlets, 25c, John Day Co., 386 4th ave., New York City.
League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th st., New York City.
National Crisis Series, 25c, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.
National Catholic Welfare Conference Pamphlets, 1312 Massachusetts ave., Washington, D. C.
Public Policy Pamphlets, 25c. University Press of Chicago.
Publications of Brookings Institute, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 167 W. 12th st., New York City.
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kankakee, Ill.

Junior and Juvenile Department

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

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

Farmers Union Students Can Learn From The Past

This Week's Installment of "Living with Power and Machines Is Eighth and Last Chapter of Mrs. Olson's Book

DECENTRALIZED WEALTH IS THEME

Explains Farmers Union National Legislative Program and Permanent Policy of Farmers Union; Cooperative Commonwealth

Here is the eighth and last chapter in the book by Mrs. Elsie Olson, "Living with Power and Machines," which has appeared once a month, a chapter at a time, on the Junior page of the Kansas Union Farmer. This book has served as the basis for Junior study in various states, and has been informative and inspirational to the older folks as well as to the younger members and workers.

It is strongly recommended that each Junior study this lesson thoroughly, then discuss it, with the older members, in one of your regular meetings of the Farmers Union Local, or in county Union meetings.

Your state Junior leader would like to have letters from Juniors and leaders telling what they think of these lessons, whether they have studied and discussed them or not, and telling what progress is being made in the various communities.

The lesson follows:

Living with Power and Machines
DISCUSSION:

Discuss the distribution of wealth in the United States.

Interest and profit taking, exploitation and racketeering in many firms resulted in this maldistribution of wealth.

What effect did concentration of wealth have on past civilization? Do machines and machine industry speed up the production and concentration of wealth? Do unemployed people in an industrial age present a bigger problem than did the poor in an agricultural age? Must we expect more rapid collapse if we fail to correct evil in our economic system?

What is generally agreed to be the first and most important step towards relieving poverty, distress and business paralysis in the United States?

Be sure you can discuss intelligently all of the proposed reform and recovery measures advocated by the National Farmers Union. Is this a selfish pogram for farmers only? Or is it for the good of all the people?

Do we lack any of the natural things needed by a people or nation? Whose fault will it be if we continue on the road of suffering and disaster?

Does the statement of Thomas Jefferson, "A people who expect to remain both free and ignorant, expect that which never was and never will be," have any special meeting for us today?

What do you, Juniors, as citizens of today and tomorrow, plan to do as your part in this great time of change?

Thunder and Dawn

"Let us imagine an island on which a hundred people live," said Senator Bob LaFollette recently. "Suppose the wealth on the island amounted to $100 in value. Each person would be entitled to $1.00 as a just share. But," he continued, "if the wealth there were divided as it is in the United States, one person would have $59.00 of the $100. Another would have $9.00 There would be 22 people with $1.26 each and the other 76 would have less than 7 c each."

That means that 76 per cent of the people in the U. S. would have less than 5 1-2 per cent of the wealth while 1 per cent have 59 per cent of the wealth. Such poverty on one hand and concentration of wealth on the other, did not come entirely from profit or interest taking in ordinary business. For one thing, in this nation which has a large part of the world's available resources in minerals, water power, timber and lands we have permitted the people to be robbed of their common right to this natural wealth.

Learning from the Past

The machine age with great corporate industries for producing things had brought possible benefits and great injustice to society. We have learned how to product goods in abundance; goods in wealth. But we have not learned how to spread this wealth justly among all thepeople. Big manufacturing plants which are idle are no good to their owners or to the workers who need jobs or to to others who need goods. Many plants stand today because the people have been exploited until they have become so poor they cannot buy the things the factories can turn out.

All civilizations of the past, which fell as the result of centralized wealth, created their wealth and centralized it much more slowly than we have in the United States by the aid of machines. The poor in past civilizations lived closer to the land and took their frugal livings from the soil. No other civilization has such a problem to face as 10,000,000 unemployed who lived on pavement and could gather nothing from the earth to supply their food, fuel and clothing needs. This means we must make rapid adjustment to our problems or we will meet with rapid collapse.

The early Jews tried to solve the problem of centralized wealth by condemning usury, and holding a Jubilee every 50 years, when property was redistributed to a considerable extent. Solon of Greece devalued money and restored the land to farmers; several hundred years later another Silon was needed, but he did not appear. Rome resorted to free tables in the streets, fixed prices and wages, established guilds or craft unions, bound the people to the land to keep them from moving to cities, and in general experimented on a large scale with a planned society under a New Deal. She failed to get back to a sound distribution of wealth and opportunity. Political corruption and social and economic decay were reflected in loss of military strength. Rome measured in years and centuries, we in the rapid moving machine age must measure in months and years. This we know; Desolation awaits every nation when it forgets righteousness.

Decentralize Wealth

"Wealth must be decentralized" says the President but no action is being taken to "Restore the stolen property to the people" beyond maintaining them on a subsistence level.

"Wealth must be decentralized," agree all thinking people. "Three possible roads of economic destiny stretch before us," says Glen Frank, President of Wisconsin University, who continues:

(1) "Business leadership may redistribute wealth by wal of administering wages, hours, profits, etc. (This we know will not happen.)

(2) Political leadership may seek to effect wider distribution of wealth by taxing incomes and inheritance drastically.

(3) In case both of these fail or refuse to effect a wider distribution of wealth, social leadership will seek to effect a revolutionary over throw."

The Farmers Union National Legislative Program

(1) Of three possible ways listed by Mr. Frank, the Farmers Union has consistently advocated the middle way, redistribution of wealth through taxation, under constitutional government.

Political Democracy cannot live with economic Despotism for those who control the productive wealth of a nation control the government of that nation. If we do not decentralize wealth, we must soon accept a capitaistic dictatorship. If we would preserve a democratic government we must act swiftly to decentralize wealth and power. Bills drafted by Senator Long of Louisana and Nye of North Dakota which would use the taxing power of the government to take away huge fortunes and incomes from the few and return this wealth to the people, did not receive favorable consideration from the past session of Congress.

The Long plan would limit one person to having more than $100,000,000; income per year would be limited to not more than $1,000,000 and inheritance or gifts would be limited to not more than $5,000,000 per person. How much more could anybody want, you may ask. Yet because of this bill, Senator Long has been held up to ridicule and persecution! This plan, which is much less drastic than the Nye bill would provide, would yield the government $15,000,000,000 dollars the first year in operation, and 2 to 3 billions each succeeding year after that for some years to come. Our present statesmen prefer to protect the rich in their greed and crime, and borrow funds to feed the helpless and beggared of the nation. Public opinion must and will demand a change.

(2) The major cause of concentrated wealth must be removed. The Farmers Union advocates that the government regain for itself its constitutional powers to issue all money and credit. The issuing of government bonds must be replaced by the direct issue of currency and credit based on the resources, property and taxing power of the government. The Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing bill would provide a great quantity of sound currency, based on the land and the solvency of government, and its power to tax.

(3) If democracy is to survive, private ownership of lands and homes must be made available to the people. The Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill if made into law, would make it possible for every family to own the land it occupies and uses. No single piece of legislation would do more to establish national stability than this proposed Farmers Union act. Hopeless tenancy and poverty in farms would be abolished and a foundation laid for a sound rural culture.

(4) During this trying period of adjustment, we advocate the Thomas-Swank marketing bill to give farmers cost of production for that part of their crops consumed in the United States. No industry can survive, selling its products at below cost of production, and no civilization has survived the destruction of the agricultural source of its greatness. The need for cost of production of the need for cost of production legislation was discussed at length in a previous chapter.

(5) The Farmers Union is opposed to "commercial wars" and advocates conscription of wealth as well as of soldiers in times of war. Many of our members believe that a government monopoly of munition plants would help insure world peace, since owners of such plants are guilty of spreading war propaganda for the sake of possible profits. Modern warfare is terrible beyond belief because of the achines of destruction. At the same time the machinne production of surplus goods, breeds competition and war between nations. Only decentralization of wealth which would increase the buying power of the masses can remove the economic pressure which results in wars.

Permanent Policy of the Farmers Union

If you carefully consider the name of the Farmers Union, which is officially "The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union," you arrive at an understanding of the permanent aim of the organization. The word "farmers" limits this to being a class organization. "Educational" indicates that in our meetings we intend to unite on a program of self education to build a common understanding of current problems and conditions, so that we maye have a unified and intelligent program of action. The word "Cooperative" indicates that our final objective as a class organization with a definite program of education is to build toward a cooperative society where service and use are the motives of business rather than business for profit.

Very few people really understand the truly deep significance of cooperation as a way of doing business and as a way of life. Sociologists and economists who are neither reformers or radicals but who think deeply into human relations, arrive finally at the conclusion that modern society must progress into some kind of cooperative commonwealth if we are to continue using machines and other developments of science and invention.

It is unthinkable that we abandon the progress that has come through these modern developments. It has been said that "Cooperation is the greatest of all social inventions." As a system of business it has proven that it can be made to work in any field of endeavor; as a social system it is the only one under which we can use our mechanical power to produce abundance and distribute it among all of the people, on the basis of merit and with freedom from exploitation.

Cooperative Commonwealth

In 1844 the first successful cooperative, a retail store, was founded Toad Lane, England. Out of this has grown the greatest single enterprise in the world, built on the principles of people joining together to do for themselves collectively any necessary buying, selling, manufacturing or servicing. These people voluntarily joined together in running their own stores, their own wholesales, and finally their own factories, farms and steamships. All of their business was run for mutual service and use; all profit was eliminated. They did not have too many of their own stores competing for their business, nor too many wholesales. Their factories were built to supply a known demand for goods. There was no idle productive capacity, overcapitalization or stockmarket speculation.

Because these people were making goods for theirown use, every article was made as good as possible. Speculation, advertising, unnecessary handling and other wastes which are essential parts of the profit system were eliminated. It is significant that the Rochdale cooperators can buy wheat from the United States and make their own bread for less than half what we must pay for bread here.

What is even more important is the fact that every civilized community in the world now has some enterprise patterned on the Rochdale principles, the purposes of which are to render service at cost and keep wealth spread among the masses, by abolishing all exploitation. These principles of group activity have been applied to every phase of life from the cradle to the grave; literally, cooperative groups employ doctors to bring babies into the world and keep them well through life; through cooperatives they have secured food, clothes homes and finally have buried their dead. Particularly has cooperation had an important part in all countries in northern and western Europe.

The life of Denmark has been remade through farm marketing and credit cooperatives. Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Sweden and Finland have made better use of their limited resources and found higher standards of living, better citizenship and wiser distribution of wealth and opportunity because of their cooperative societies set up voluntarily by their people. In Russia practically all of the retail trade is now carried on democratically by the people who own their own stores cooperatively. In Japan, Kagawa, the great Christian leader has made the teaching of Chrsittianity a workable human relationship through the building of cooperatives, thus wiping out the paradox teaching the brotherhood of man on Sunday to men who, because of a faulty economic system, must live by exploiting their fellows the rest of the week.

Great practical results have been achieved from cooperation. Yet the greatest service of cooperatives is, that now when capitalism is crashing because of its own contradictions, the understanding of a possible system built on motives of service and use has been sown widespread throughout the earth.

The struggle bordering on violent revolution, now in progress in every capitalist nation, must result in a new understanding of the relation of people and business. The question before the whole world is, shall business built on machine economy be run to supply human needs and desires, or shall human beings exist merely to help create wealth to be turned into profits and interest for the few?

We will have to choose between some form of cooperation, (collectivism) in the interests of the people and Fascism (capitalism and militarism) in the interests of business. A new order is being born; science and invention are the parents and you and I are the attendants. We may be responsible for the life or death of what we are pleased to call modern civilization. If we dare to think things through and then act intelligetly, civilization will live. Peace, security and abundance can be made possible, under a better order than feudalism, slavery or capitalism gave the world. Civilization is on the march; we did not choose to march, but march we must!

MARSHALL CO. JUNIOR LEADER WRITES AN ENTHUSIASTIC LETTER

Joseph V. Holly of Irving Local Says We Must Keep up with Start Already Gained; Wants 2,500 Kansas Juniors in Year

IT CAN BE DONE

Joseph Holly, Secretary of Irving Local in Marshall county and one of the Kansas Farmers Union's proven Junior leaders, sees a big year ahead for the Junior movement in Kansas. Your acting state Junior Leader hopes every Junior, and every member and official, will read this letter, which follows:

Irving, Kansas, Nov. 8, 1935.

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Lynn:

Occasionally I pick up my pen and force it to write some remarks or thoughts which I might have in mind. This time I will write about my pet, "The Junior Farmers Union."

Since the Junior program gained such an impetus at the Iola convention we must not forget to keep the idea before the membership rather constantly, so that the intense eagerness for the program will continue throughout the entire year and years to come.

Quite frequently a few of the leaders are given all or most of the credit for certain great progress, but it must not be forgotten that if it weren't for the people within the Locals who untiringly cooperate with the leaders, the leaders would not then be considered so great. Credit indeed must be given to leaders for their individual efforts. Too many times as in a football game the fellow who carries the ball is the acclaimed hero, when after all more credit should actually be given to those who made it possible to carry the ball across the goal line. So it should be in our own Union, more credit given to those making it possible for us to become leaders, and I believe that we would get yet more cooperation.

Now for the organizing of the Junior Unions; if it were up to me to say what to do I would ask that in every active Local where there are Juniors, to elect or appoint a Junior leader and then be prepared to meet with either the State Leader or organizer or district leader or organizer, and then when this person comes the work will be progressed to the extent that less time will be taken in actual organization; and, too, the people will be more in the frame of mind to become members without hesitancy.

An active, workable program should be made up by which all Juniors could reasonably well abide. There should be uniformity in this work as much as possible since there is a definite goal to be attained in the Farmers Union.

The Junior program will do much toward building strong leadership and membership. Since the work is educational as well as cooperative, it will be well to bear in mind that this work will do much to supplement work not given in schools or which was not acquired due to the inability to attend school to the higher plane. It is certain that the Junior program will bring to the Juniors and adults as well an education in practical economics as compared to the theoretical that is taught in our schools. I do not wish in any way to discredit our school system, but I want to emphasize the fact that in our Farmers Union program, the practical along with the theoretical will be given in the economics of our daily life.

Economics itself is a rather dry topic. It is uninteresting to most people, but as long as we eat and live we will have to deal with economics regardless of what name is given to it. Under the Junior program the topic will be made juicier and more interesting.

Not all of the Junior work should be economics, however. Many other phases of work should be touched upon, one especially, that of making merry, because "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

In my humble way I would like to ask the cooperation of each and every member of the Kansas Farmers Union in helping to promote further the Junior program to help increase our membership of adult members to at least 12,000 for 1936 and to get the Junior membership to at least 2500 before our next State convention.

I hope that some of my thoughts were not in vain and I remains, yours

For more Cooperation,
Joseph V. Holly,
Irving, Marshall Co.

TRIBBEY-YADON

A marriage of interest to younger members of the Kansas Farmers Union took place at the home of the bride's parents east of Winfield September 8, when Merle Tribbey and Letha Yadon were married. They are at home in Douglas, Kansas, where Mr. Tribbey is engaged in the insurance business.

ROBERT CHAPMAN MARRIED

Friends of Robert Chapman will be interested to learn of his marriage to Miss Rosa Isaacson which occurred October 2 at Fredonia.

Mr. Chapman attended both sessions of the Workers Institute and formed many friendships among the members. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are at home at Fredonia.

Slowly, employment is increasing. One indication of the extent of employment is in the factories' employment figures. For the nine-month period of January to August, in 1933, employment in factories was 64.7 per cent of the 1923-1925 average. For the same period in 1934, the percentage was 79.5, and in 1935, 80.8 per cent, says W. E. Grimes, agricultural economist, Manhattan.

GRANDPA GUS LETTERS

Seneca, Kansas, November 2, 1935.
Dear Grandpa Gus:

How are you? My teacher's name is Miss Ruth. I like to go to school. It is raining here. I am going to send my picture. We had a street fair in Seneca. I had my picture taken. I have a bad cold. Why don't you put your picture in the paper?

Marjorie Hecht.

Dear Marjorie:

Hurrah for you. I certainly thank you for sending me your picture along with your good letter. You are very good looking, and if I were anywhere near that good looking, I'd have my picture in the paper and you wouldn't have to be asked why I don't print my picture. I'm putting your picture in my collection and I wouldn't trade that collection of Juveniles' pictures for anything. I'm glad you like to go to school, but sorry you had a cold. Perhaps it is well by now. Write again, for I like to hear from you.

—Grandpa Gus.

Allen, Kansas, November 3, 1935.
Dear Grandpa Gus:

How asre you? I am feeling good. It has been raining about a week and everything is covered with mud. I have a new clarinet. I got it the middle of September. I forgot to tell you about it. It cost $29.75. I can play the scale and I am on lesson 12 in my book. I think I will go up to my friend's house at noon. His name is Jack Lowe. When are you going to have our lesson in the paper? And when are you going to have your picture in so we may see what you really look like? I sure think those pictures of you were funny to look at!

Your member,
Edward Frederiksen.

(Continued on Page Four)

THE WORLD WITH A FENCE AROUND IT

R.F.D. . . . anywhere in America! *A house in among the trees . . . A barn . . . Kind-eyed cows grazing unhurriedly through green pastures . . . The clatter of dishes and the smell of frying meat coming from the kitchen . . . A dog crawling under the porch . . . Bees climbing in and out of honeysuckle . . . Hens ruffling their feathers in the dirt under the rose bushes . . . A cat mewing to be let in . . . And, behind it all, the broad fields and promise of the abundant harvest.*

THIS is the story of a man and a woman.

Years ago, they were just a couple of children, living on adjoining farms. He carried her McGuffey's reader and her Ray's arithmetic and her tin dinner bucket to and from the little white schoolhouse. They waded the same snowdrifts, swung on the same grapevines and dreamed the same dreams.

The first years of their married life were uneventful. The same old battle of taxes, mortgage and family cares. Now and then old Doc Plunkett would drive up in his buggy, hitch his horse to a tree . . . and, next day, the whole countryside would buzz with news of another baby.

Time marches on!

One by one the young robins fluttered from the nest. But heartstrings hold longer than apron strings and . . . *they all come back.* Whether for a day or a week, always the rafters ring with laughter and the old place takes on new life. Mother seems younger and, every trip, father is more and more satisfied with the way they are getting along.

John and Mary are happy. Hand in hand they are walking into the sunset . . . the West is glorious beyond words! With the help of their neighbors, they have pushed through the good-roads program, and the highway in front of the house now leads to everywhere. They have learned the priceless lesson of thrift and, like millions upon millions of other shrewd buyers, have long looked to Sears-Roebuck to give them the highest quality possible at the lowest possible cost.

When it comes to knowing what things are worth, nobody pulls the wool over John's and Mary's eyes. For there is a radio in the house to tell them the daily market quotations, and a Sears catalog on the front room table to give them their gauge of values.

* * *

Give a man his health, a few acres of land, a wife to stand by him through flood and drought, a few good neighbors to share his joys and sorrows, and *the habit of saving at Sears* . . . give him *just that,* plus the things that this country alone can offer, and you have given him THE WORLD WITH A FENCE AROUND IT.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

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Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

CATTLE

S. D. Linton and Son,—Liv. Mo 22 strs 940 ..... 11.00
S. O. Linton, Son—Liv., Mo—22 strs 940 ..... 11.00
Lwis Olson—Osage Co Ks—24 strs 946 ..... 9.50
J. A. Brown—St. Clair Co Mo—7 clvs 131 ..... 8.50
Schoepflin, Butell—Osage Co Ks—9 strs 1104 .... 8.25
W. H. Mills—Osage Co Ks—8 strs 945 ..... 8.00
D. Schlobohm—Lynn Co Ks—28 strs 826 ..... 7.90
Oberle Bros.—Osage Co Ks—15 hfrs 756 ..... 7.50
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Melvin Nelson—Dickinson Co Ks—9 hfrs 651 ..... 7.50
Robt. Hall—Rooks Co Ks—79 strs 893 ..... 7.35
Lee C. Barker—Cherokee Co Ks—58 strs 880 .... 7.25
L. F. Floersch—Pottawatome Co Ks—8 clvs 348 7.00
Robt. Hall—Rooks Co Ks—29 strs 825 ..... 7.00
V. M. Johnson—Osage Co Ks—20 strs 1014 ..... 6.75
Frank Hall—Rooks Co Ks—7 strs 794 ..... 6.25
Nafziger and Mackey—Johnson Co Ks—21 sts 587 6.10
Lee C. Barker—Cherokee Co Ks—29 hfrs 590..... 6.00
John Evans—Coffey Co Ks—9 strs 762 ..... 6.00
J. E. Younkin—Geary Co Ks—21 strs 810 ..... 5.75
Luke Walsh—Linn Co Mo—21 strs 840 ..... 5.75
Dave Axtell—Anderson Co Ks—7 hfrs 412 ..... 5.75
L. O. Gardner—Miami Co Ks—5 strs 794 ..... 5.65
L. F. Floersch—Pott. Co Ks—5 hfrs 520 ..... 5.50
J. E. Hannah and Son—Laf. Co Mo—4 cows 1360 5.50
V. A. Kear—Thomas Co Ks—7 clvs 258 ..... 5.00
Ths. Keen—Nemaha Co Ks—4 hfrs 652 ..... 5.00
C. E. Gates—Jewell Co Ks—8 hfrs 665 ..... 4.75
C. E. Gates—Jewell Co Ks—6 hfrs 311 ..... 4.00
Frank Chamberlain—Osage Co Ks—3 cows 1056 3.50
Hilbert Holmes—Allen Co Ks—3 cows 952 ..... 3.50

SHEEP

A. Moreland—Anderson Co Ks—5 82 ..... 9.75
John E. Stephens—Caldwell Co Mo—23 77 ..... 9.50
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—15 75 ..... 9.50
Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—13 84 ..... 9.50
C. L. Bearley—Linn Co Ks—18 72 ..... 9.50
H. J. Scott—Lafayette Co Mo—16 74 ..... 9.50
Champ Graham—Franklin Co Ks—7 70 ..... 9.50
John W. Smead—Idaho—4 86 ..... 9.50
Conley Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—7 85 ..... 9.50
Ooto Meinig—Miami Co Ks—17 78 ..... 9.50
W. R. Mochamer—Osage Co Ks—7 81 ..... 9.25
Brice Hovorka—Wash. Co Ks—11 92 ..... 9.25
Dave Axtell—Anderson Co Ks—5 70 ..... 9.25
W. N. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—18 72 ..... 9.25
W. T. Hammond—Osborne Co Ks—8 73 ..... 9.25
J. D. Green—Osage Co Ks—15 74 ..... 8.85
Moke Peters—Sullivan Ci Mo—13 63 ..... 8.75
Emma Co-op Elev. Co—Lafayette Co Mo—15 72 8.50
J. H. Driskill—Linn Co Ks—16 73 ..... 8.50
John W. Smead—Idaho—72 69 ..... 8.35
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George Young—Franklin Co Ks—7 70 ..... 7.00
Otto Meinig—Miami Co Ks—5 66 ..... 7.00
Albert Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—8 75 ..... 7.00
John E. Stephens—Caldwell Co Mo—5 60 ..... 6.50
Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co Mo—5 60 ..... 6.50
Clyde Adamson—Lafayette Co Mo—5 64 ..... 6.50
C. L. Bearley—Linn Co Ks—5 67 ..... 6.50
Conley Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—5 70 ..... 6.50
John W. Smead—Idaho—20 125 ..... 5.00
John W. Smead—Idaho—76 110 ..... 5.00
John W. Smead—Idaho—33 120 ..... 4.50
John W. Smead—Idaho—13 104 ..... 3.50
Emma Co-op Elev—Lafayette Co Mo—5 54 ..... 3.00

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R. Lieurance—Wyandotte Co Ks—15 197 ..... 9.10
Eugene Fisher—Coffey Co Ks—10 191 ..... 9.05
Owen L Shoemaker—Henry Co Mo—25 188 ..... 9.00
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H. F. Riekhof—Lafayette Co Mo—28 221 ..... 9.00
E. E. Kennedy—Vernon Co Mo—19 176 ..... 9.00
Paul Bermann—Vernon Co Mo—6 226 ..... 9.00
Heery Johnson—Wabaunsee Co Ks—12 198 ..... 8.90
P. H. Ringo—Bates Co Mo—5 220 ..... 8.90
Lee Colson—Henry Co Mo—5 208 ..... 8.90
W. W. Gerstenberger—Douglass Co Ks—15 193 .... 8.90
F. H. Kunkel—Woodson Co Ks—7 208 ..... 8.90
Bill Roehrs—Lafayette Co Mo—21 186 ..... 8.90
Geo. W. Steincross—Vernon Co Mo—5 200 ..... 8.90
Calvin Haverland—Henry Co Mo—7 204 ..... 8.90
L. C. Cleveland Mgh—St. Clair Co Mo—10 227 .... 8.90
W. M. Cowan—Cedar Co Mo—20 215 ..... 8.90
Vye Lewis—Linn Co Ks—12 231 ..... 8.90
Wm. J. Walker—Lafayette Co Mo—7 234 ..... 8.90
Herman T. Bischoff—Lafayette Co Mo—9 236 .... 8.90
Harold E. Clark—Allen Co Ks—14 202 ..... 8.85
Frankfort Farmers U. S. A. Marshall Co Ks 15 174 8.85
C. W. Miller—Marshall Co Ks—30 187 ..... 8.85
J. F. Staadt—Franklin Co Ks—19 177 ..... 8.85
C. D. Hull—Henry Co Mo—24 185 ..... 8.85
Wm. Tubbesing—Henry Co Mo—13 184 ..... 8.85
Louis Drewell—Lafayette Co Mo—24 195 ..... 8.80
L. E. Weber—Lafayette Co Mo—20 220 ..... 8.80
L. W. Young—Linn Co Ks—8 192 ..... 8.80
Wm. Snodgrass—Marshall Co Ks—8 177 ..... 8.75
Addison Mimeman—Ottawa Co Ks—7 217 ..... 8.75
J. P. DeMoss—Lafayette Co Mo—8 182 ..... 8.75
Frank Sobotka—Harrison Co Mo—16 186 ..... 8.75
L. C. Cleveland Mgr—St. Clair Ci Mo—7 205 ..... 8.60
M. G. Hook—Lafayette Co Mo—7 184 ..... 8.60
Buford Witten—Grundy Co Mo—10 174 ..... 8.50
Jesse L. Campbell—Lafayette Co Mo—5 200 ..... 8.50
R. Saunders—Lyon Co Ks—5 220 ..... 8.80

Butchers 170 Lbs Avg and Up

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Rudolph Carlson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 165 .... 8.85
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—9 155 ..... 8.65
B. May—Vernon Co Mo—11 139 ..... 8.65
Gilbert Holmes—Allen Co Ks—9 157 ..... 8.65
Carl Carlson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—25 144 ..... 8.60
Harris McGinnis—Lafayette Co Mo—20 141 ..... 8.50
R. M. Stephens—Franklin Co Ks—9 164 ..... 8.50
I. T. Butcher—Mercer Co Mo—23 147 ..... 8.50
L. C. Cleveland Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo 8 133 ..... 8.50
R. A. O'Bannion—Coffey Co Ks—8 125 ..... 8.50
Henry Dancaster—Miami Co Ks—12 146 ..... 8.50
T. A. Murphy—Bates Co Mo—19 151 ..... 8.50
J. H. Ray—St Cair Co Mo—12 129 ..... 8.40
A. Johnson—Linn Co Ks—7 137 ..... 8.35
Sam Terry—Linn Co Ks—14 107 ..... 8.25
O. B. Chappelear—Cedar Co Moi—22 87 ..... 8.25
H. H. Chappelear—Cedar Co Mo—22 87 ..... 8.25
R. A. O'Bannion—Coffey Co Ks—8 105 ..... 8.25
H. H. Neff—Linn Co Ks—15 65 ..... 7.50
Burt Gordon—Cedar Co Mo—14 68 ..... 7.00
Clyde McWilliams—Cedar Co Mo—13 69 ..... 7.00

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—
Liztown, 2064.
Welda, 2054.
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.
Hillside 511.
Ross 1124.
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.
South Bend 1561.

CLOUD COUNTY—
Carmel, 1056.
St. Joe 2182.

DICKINSON COUNTY—
Navarre, 1853.
Herington, 1063.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—
Eight Mile, 1211

ELLIS COUNTY—
Pfeifer, 1777.
Stockrange, 1031.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY—
Excelsior, 975.
Shamel, 974.
Little Wolf 1376.
Franklin 1301.
Pleasant Valley 984.
Trivoli 1001.
Radcliffe, 1,000

GOVE COUNTY—
Park, 909

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—
Rose Hill, 601.
Star, 624.

JOHNSON COUNTY—
Sharon, 1744.
Pleasant View 1957.
Summerfield 1955

LABETTE COUNTY
Parsons 1304.

LINN COUNTY
Buckeye 2074.

LYON COUNTY—
Allen, 1075.
Admire 1255.

LOGAN COUNTY—
Page 1286.

MITCHELL COUNTY—
Plumb Creek, 460

MITCHELL COUNTY—
Prairie Gem, 540.
District No. Three, 777.
Mulberry 1060
Hillside, 492.

MARION COUNTY
Harmony, 196.
Lost Springs, 385.

MIAMI 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 1238.

McPHERSON COUNTY
Johnstown, 749,
South Diamond, 1567
Castle Hill, 1344
Smoky Valley, 830

NEMAHA COUNTY—
Eureka, 911.
Korber, 914.
Pleasant Hill, 1175.
Downey 1127.
Summitt, 2111.
Trumph, 1027

NEOSHO COUNTY—
Erie 562.
Brogan, 226.

OSAGE COUNTY—
Plum Creek, 1484.
Kinneyville 1522.
Union 1412.

OTTAWA COUNTY
Mt. Pleasant, 79.
Grover, 108.
Lakeview, 125.
Summerfield, 1402.

OSBORNE COUNTY—
Rose Valley, 257.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY—
Olsburg, 1254.

PHILLIPS COUNTY—
Gretna 634.

REPUBLIC COUNTY
District 99, 681.
Lovewell, 2206.

RILEY COUNTY
Arbor, 1196.
Grandview, 1214.
Baldwin Creek 1380
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.

MONEY MONOPOLY PAVED WAY FOR THE DEPRESSION

(Continued From Page One)

nothing manufactured in that transaction"; but let us see—did the banker loan depositors' funds? No he did not. He made a deposit of $500.00 out of a loan of $500.00; so he—the banker, manufactured a new deposit out of the new loan. He did not make a loan from funds on deposit. Then if the banker did not have the wherewithal out of which to make the loan how was it made. I will tell you. The farmer brought the security and the credit with him to the band—the banker manufactured the loan out of the borrower's credit, and the banker manufactured $500.00 worth of check-book money. This is the way check-book money is created—thus the legalized system of counterfeiting the nation's medium of exchange goes on.

GRANDPA GUS LETTERS

(Continued From Page Three)

Dear Ed:

I am glad to know you are going in for music in a big way. I used to play a big bass horn in a band, but I was always afraid to tackle a clarinet. All those gadgets on there scared me out. Now, you practice a lot, and by the time we have our next state convention, you come and play us some pieces. Phillip Rice, one of your Juvenile buddies from Conway Springs, did that very thing this year at Iola; only he sang and played the guitar. We want to get started on a real Juvenile and Junior program just as soon as we can. Then we'll have the lessons and you can get busy. About my picture—there is always something wrong with my pictures. They look too much like me; that's it. I want to keep on hearing from you often.

—Grandpa Gus.

Frankfort, Kansas, October 27, 1935

Dear Grandpa Gus:

How are you? I am fine. My teacher is sick with mumps. We have 14 days vacation. I like my teacher fine. I became a member of your club August 1st. I never received my pin. Will you please send me one.

Yours truly,
Edith Suther

Dear Edith:

You surely have your pin this time, for I sent you one soon after I got your letter. I don't know what happened to the other one, but whatever it was, I want you to have one and wear it. Too bad about your teacher. I suppose the mumps are all gone now, and that your school is going again. Write me again and tell me how you like the pin.

Grandpa Gus.

Manhattan, Kansas, Nov. 3, 1935

Dear Grandpa Gus:

I have just heard that you were on the platform at the state convention and you can imagine how disappointed I am that I wasn't there to see you. And, grandpa, I'm so worried about that cold of yours. Do try goose grease on a piece of red flannel on your chest. I'm told that will cure a cold every time, and I believe you should take about one-half cup of onion syrup with a little turpentine in it for the cough.

I am glad you could attend the convention, only the way the weather turned I'm afraid it wasn't good for you.

They tell me Phil Rice and Esther Ekbald did splendidly. Well, Iola was a long way from home but McPherson isn't far, so I am looking forward to going there to see you next year. I don't care a bit that I will have to miss school to go.

Yours truly,
Ruth Dobson.

Dear Ruth:

I'm mighty glad to hear from you just how to cure my cold. I'll try to remember all those things, so when I get another cold, I'll know what to do. The cold I had in Iola is all cured now, and was before I got your letter. I soaked my feet in hot mustard water and took some vinegar stew, which seemed to work pretty well.

Yes, Phil and Esther both did mighty well on the program, and so did a lot of the Junior leaders. Your mother gave a mighty good report, and if you had been there, I would have thought you told her some of the things to say. You are exactly right about not caring if you do miss school in order to get to go and take part in the Farmers Union Junior program at McPherson. Now is a good time to start planning on it. Let me hear from you often.

—Grandpa Gus.

WHEAT SUPPLY ADEQUATE BUT MUCH OF LOW TEST WEIGHT

Total wheat supplies in the United States for the 1935-36 season are larger than necessary for usual domestic requirements but the quantity of hard wheats of good milling value is short, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in its annual outlook report.

The drought curtailed the acreage and reduced the yields of hard winter wheats and, in spite of the relaxation of planting restrictions upon spring wheats under Agricultural Adjustment Administration contracts, the rust resulted in such low yields and such low test weight of the spring wheat produced that it is necessary to import some good hard milling wheat for domestic flour production.

Ordinarily, domestic utilization is about 625,000,000 bushels, but 650,000,000 bushels have been allowed this year in the bureau's calculations. This increase in probable utilization is partly ascribed to the fact that more light-weight wheat is required to produce a barrel of flour, but largely because a considerable percentage is of such low value for milling that a large quantity will be fed.

Average yields on the prospective United States acreage to be harvested in 1936 the bureau says, would result in a surplus and would tend to reduce domestic prices relative to foreign prices, to make exports possible. Largely as a result of small crops in each of the last 3 years, domestic wheat prices have been 20 to 30 cents above a level at which any significant volume could be exported.

It is probable, however, that any volume of wheat that might be available for export would not result in depressing domestic prices as low as those in 1931 and 1932 when this country was last on an export basis. World business conditions are expected to be materially improved over those existing at that time and prospective supplies both in the United States and abroad promise to be materially lower.

For the long-time outlook, the bureau says that wheat prices in the United States probably will be on an export basis unless there should be a substantial reduction in acreage or a series of unfavorable harvests.

The recent rise in world wheat prices, it is stated, reflects prospects of short crops in the Southern Hemisphere, unsettled political situation in Europe, and improvement in the world business situation. Total world wheat supplies have been greatly reduced from a record high as a result of short crops in North America during the past 2 years.

The bureau says it is too early to forecast 1936 world wheat production, but that with average yields production would be larger than during the current season and might result in somewhat lower world prices.

European importing countries have greatly expanded wheat production in recent years, but the bureau believes there will be little or no further acreage increases. Furthermore, the upward trend in yields, having reached or exceeded pre-war levels, is showing a tendency to flatten out, it is stated.

Any significant increase henceforth in Eurepean production, says the bureau, is likely to be the result of unusually favorable growing conditions.

SOILS ON ALL FARMS MARION COUNTY MAPPED

All the soils on all the farms in Marion County, Kansas, are mapped and described in the Soil Survey Report of that county, just issued by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farmers of this county and other interested persons may now learn the names and locations of the different soils on any farm in the county by reading the report and studying the map accompanying it. Twenty-nine different soils and phases are named in the report and identified on the map by colors and symbols.

The report gives the color, texture, and thickness of the surface soil and underlying layers, also the character of the subsoid—whether it is favorable to downward drainage and upward movement of soil moisture or an impenetrable material retarding root growth and the movement of moisture.

The Idana soils comprise the most extensive group of soils in the county, and their combined area is more than one-half of the area of the county. These soils are suited to all the crops commonly grown, but corn and wheat are the dominant crops. Idana silty clay is not only the most extensive but is also the most important member of this group.

The Lancaster group includes soils with friable or moderately friable subsoils. These soils are generally well drained, easy to cultivate, and moderately fertile. They are, however, more susceptible to erosion, drifting and leaching than soils of the Idana group. The Lancaster soils are suited to corn and various fruits. The Verdigris and associated soils are favorable for the production of a variety of crops including corn, alfalfa, small grains, orchard fruits, berries, and truck crops. They are, however, subject to occasional overflows.

This soil survey will be of value to any farmer who would like to have a better idea of the difference existing within the soil types on his farm. After determining (by consulting the soil map) which soils he owns, he can compare his judgment of the soils with what soil experts of the State Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture have to say. The average farmer or landowner knows his soil to plow depth, but the soil surveyors know it to a depth of as much as 6 feet in many places. They know it so minutely as to tell why some soils are droughty and unproductive in dry seasons and why others hold sufficient water for crops, even in the driest years. The report advises as to cultural methods, fertilizer treatments, and suitable crops for the various soils.

A copy of the report may be obtained free from either the U. S. Senators from Kansas, or from Congressman Randolph Carpenter, Marion, Kansas.

SHORT SUPPLY MARKET POULTRY BUT PLENTY EGGS IN PROSPECT

Relativitly short supplies and high prices for poultry are in prospect the remainder of this year and the first half of next, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its annual outlook report.

Eggs, however, will increase in supply and decline in price during this period. There will be an increased hatch of young chicks in the spring of 1936. Prices of both poultry and eggs will decline in the latter half of the year.

There are more young chickens in farm flocks now than a year ago, but poultry receipts are not likely to reflect fully this increase until late next spring, says the bureau, because of a tendency to save a larger than usual proportion of pullets for layers.

There are also more laying birds in farm blocks now than a year ago; there will be still more by January 1, 1936. This means an increase in egg production.

The bureau says that on the basis of volume of output, the hatchery industry in 1935 had the best year since 1930. Fairly sharp increases were reported from all sections of the country.

The higher egg prices this year are causing an expansion in commercial egg producing areas of the Pacific Coast, and larger supplies of eggs from that section can be expected at Eastern markets during 1936, says the bureau.

Consumer demand for eggs next year, it is stated, will depend upon consumer income and upon the price of eggs in relation to that of competitive foods. The bureau believes that consumer demand for eggs will increase.

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WARBLES RESIST SALT

Some stockmen have long believed that salt treatments—either dry salt or brine—are effective in killing grubs or warbles in the backs of cattle. But a scientific test of salt applications showed that they were virtually if not entirely ineffective.

J. Stotchik, of the United States Department of Agriculture, tested a strong brine rubbed over the hair of several animals and found that it did not kill grubs. He injected brine into the holes in the hide and the grubs survived. And he rubbed brine repeatedly over the lumps in the back of a steer from which the hair had been clipped. His conclusion was that the frequent brushings were more effecting in killing grubs than the brine was. As a result the Bureau of Animal Industry is not recommending the simple salt "cure" for grubs. It is simple enough, but it does not cure.

City constable (to man that had been knocked down by a passing motorist): You didn't see the number but you could swear to the man—

Villager: I did swear at him but it didn't do any good.

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