



# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1933

## Over Million Dollars Wheat Payments In

**Tremendous Increase in Purchasing Power Getting into Farmers' Hands Daily, as Checks Come from A A A in Washington**

### KANSAS GETS BIGGEST SHARE

**On December 1, 9,145 Kansas Farmers in Thirteen Counties Had Been Issued Checks Amounting to Sum of \$1,297,758; More Daily**

Kansas farmers had been issued wheat checks amounting to \$1,297,758 at the close of business on December 1, which was considerably more than any other state had received at that time.

A steady flow of wheat checks being mailed daily by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to farmers who are cooperating in its wheat adjustment program, has already added \$3,316,569 to the purchasing power of 51,909 farmers in 19 states, as shown by the report of the Administration effective up to midnight, December 1.

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and one of the men most responsible for the issuing of wheat checks to farmers who had little or no wheat this year, but who had a 3-year average production to use as a base, is one of the men on the committee in Washington having charge of approval of contracts calling for the wheat checks. He is doing everything possible to hurry the checks to their destinations.

The checks are for the first of two payments being made to farmers who agree to reduce their 1934 wheat acreage by 15 per cent. The first payment is at the rate of 20 cents a bushel on the allotment each farmer receives. The second payment of 8 cents a bushel, out of which the cost of administering the plan in each county will be deducted, will be made next spring after the planting season.

The first payments are estimated to total \$70,000,000 and total of both payments is estimated at \$102,000,000. Acreage equivalent to more than 80 per cent of the average national planted acreage was signed up in the wheat campaign. This acreage, reduced by 15 per cent for the 1934 crop, will result in more than 3,000,000 acres being removed from wheat production. The Administration seeks to reduce the burdensome surplus, to bring wheat production in the United States into closer relationship with actual consumption and to reduce the acreage under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement, and so to bring about better prices and higher incomes for wheat growers.

Payments have gone to farmers by States as follows: Colorado, \$3,219; Illinois, \$52,152; Indiana, \$464,875; Missouri, \$255,058; Iowa, \$101,939; Kansas, \$1,297,758; Kentucky, \$3,716; Maryland, \$271,061; Michigan, \$23,415; Minnesota, \$59,685; Nebraska, \$221,467; Nevada, \$6,595; New York, \$6,557; North Carolina, \$24,101; Ohio, \$207,836; South Dakota, \$24,769; Utah, \$5,336; Virginia, \$273,569; West Virginia, \$28,864.

At the close of business on December 1, the following counties in Kansas had been issued checks, as shown in this tabulation:

Bourbon—24	\$1,490.29
Johnson—192	251.40
Allen—80	3,666.00
Cyon—193	9,653.60
Wilson—181	12,388.40
Finney—1,763	262,729.00
Labette—459	22,572.00
Wyandotte—29	1,446.20
Cowley—475	40,099.20
Forney—2,918	523,494.91
Atchison—415	25,138.80
Crawford—475	23,203.00
Gray—1,940	362,539.60
Total—9,145	\$1,297,758.00

County No. Okla. Amount  
By the time this reaches the readers several additional counties will be on the list, and the totals will be much larger, than shown here.

### FREE CIRCULARS EXPLAIN FARM LOAN QUESTIONS

"Agricultural Financing Through the Farm Credit Administration" is the title of the Administration's new circular No. 5 explaining the federal agencies and functions dealing with agricultural credit.

Its table of contents lists these headings: Financing Agriculture; Federal Land Banks; Land Bank Commissioner's Loans; Intermediate Credit Banks; Central Bank for Cooperatives; Regional Bank for Cooperatives; Production Credit Corporations and Associations; Agricultural Credit Corporations; and Seed and Crop Production Loans.

Copies of this very complete and informative circular are available free from The Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kansas, as are also copies of circular No. 4 explaining Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner's loans in question and answer form.

## MARKET AGREEMENT IN FORCE ON MILK IN SEVERAL STATES

**13 Milk-Shed Marketing Agreements in 13 States, Have Been Approved, with Minimum Prices Established**

### HEARINGS IN KANSAS

**Four of Six Middle-West Marketing Agreements Called for Kansas This Week; Means Increased Incomes to Milk Producers**

Notices of public hearings on six regional milk marketing agreements for middle west area were signed on Wednesday, November 29, and are being held this week. Four of the six hearings are being held at Kansas points.

The hearings scheduled will be heard at the following places and on the dates mentioned: Sioux City, Iowa, December 5; Crete, Nebraska, December 6; Kansas City, Kansas, December 7; Leavenworth, Kansas, December 8; Fort Scott, Kansas, December 9, and Coffeyville, Kansas, on Monday, December 11.

A recent report brings information that a total of 13 milk-shed marketing agreements, covering in as many states have been approved and are in cities and including farmers in 28 force with licenses to distributors and established minimum prices to producers. Through these agreements fully 120,000 producers in 245 counties are expected to derive increased incomes. The agreements affect at least 10 per cent of all commercial milk sales from farmers in the United States.

In addition to the milk-shed agreements the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has approved two optional milk agreements, one for evaporated milk, and one for dry milk, and has accepted proposed amendments to the existing agreements for the Detroit, Chicago, Twin Cities, Philadelphia, and Baltimore areas. Tentative approval has been given to proposed agreements for San Francisco, Richmond, Louisville, Omaha, Council Bluffs, and Atlanta.

Fluid milk agreements for Florida, Shreveport, and Oklahoma City, and national agreements for ice cream and butter, have been considered at public hearings, and are under review for final form. Public hearings have been called on agreements for Tulsa, Okla., and seven other cities in that state.

Applications are on file and reviews and conferences are under way for other proposed milk-shed agreements including the following: (Continued on page 2)

### DON'T BE BASHFUL

Now is the time to begin building 1934 membership in the Kansas Farmers Union. Take your Kansas Union Farmer to your next local or county meeting and see that the program is discussed. Don't be bashful about asking your neighbor to join. Don't be bashful about asking him to pay his dues. You are simply asking him to make the best investment he could possibly make. Payment of dues is no hardship, compared to the hardships a farmer invites and endures by staying out of his own organization.

If you have a neighbor who is receiving wheat allotment money, it is only fair that you should remind him that the Farmers Union of this state is the main cause of his getting such a payment at this time. Invite him in—urge him to join—the organization which already has helped him.

If you think it will do some good, the suggestion is made that you loan your Farmers Union paper to some neighbor who should have some of these things called to his attention.

### ALLOTMENT MONEY

A mail order house has sent to the farmers assignment blanks for their wheat allotment money and has advised them over the radio to place a large order with the mail order house at once for the things they need and want, pay two days after the allotment money is received and thereby help us out of the depression by creating a demand for labor (east of the wheat belt). Some of these assignments have been sent to the wheat allotment committee of this country for their approval.

This is a false and pernicious philosophy. Each community should pull itself out of the depression first. Our duty and the wisest thing for us to do is to pay the debts of longest standing to our home creditors first, help the one who has helped us with credit so that he can buy the things we will need before we receive any more allotment money and before prices advance. We know the mail order house will not sell to us on credit, but for them to do so. Help yourself by helping your home community first. It is more important to start the wheels turning in our own town than in an eastern city—A Farmer.

The physical condition of heavy clay soils can be improved by the plowing of the land in the fall and leaving it rough over winter so it will be exposed to weathering agents.

## ALEXANDER LEGGE CLAIMED BY DEATH SUNDAY MORNING

**Heart Disease Suddenly Ends Remarkable Career of Man Who Had Borne Brunt of Farm Board Efforts under President Hoover**

### LINKED WITH FARM

**Born on Wisconsin Farm, He Started Out as Farm Hand in Nebraska; Was Outspoken in Beliefs, and Hard Fighter**

Alexander Legge died suddenly at his home in suburban Chicago on Sunday, December 3, a victim of heart disease. Mr. Legge was 67 years old and headed the great industrial firm known as the International Harvester Company. His death ended a career of outstanding achievements in farming, big business and governmental affairs.

Mr. Legge's health had seemed perfect. He had been doing chores around his estate until 10 o'clock Sunday morning. This was in accordance with his usual custom, since he had a hobby of doing much of the work himself. He complained of feeling ill, and others called a doctor. He died before the doctor arrived.

He had no near relatives, and his wife had died about 10 years ago. Two nephews, however, survive.

Well Known to Farmers  
Legge claimed to know more farmers than any other man in the United States. And he may have been correct in his assumption. A Wisconsin farm boy by birth he gained his first knowledge of farmers in ten years he worked as a farm hand in Nebraska.

Through the years of his dramatic rise to the head of the International Harvester Company he made it his business to know farmers in all parts of the country where his machinery was sold. He heard the farmers' problems as a business man and later used them as the background of his policies in the Hoover administration's attempt to meet the farm problem.

As chairman of the farm board Legge bore the brunt of the widespread attack on the ill-fated venture.

Foe of the Middlemen  
As the friend of farmers Mr. Legge turned the farm board attack against the middle men. He asserted many times there was too great a spread between the prices received by the farmer and the prices paid by the consumer. The attitude colored the whole direction of the farm board activities. He set up government agencies for handling farm products in direct competition with private business. The

### HOG PRODUCTION CONTROL IN MOST COUNTRIES NOW

Hog production measures are now in effect in most of the leading producing countries. In Europe there are indications that the bottom of the production cycle is being reached in most countries, whereas in the United States production has still to be reduced under the control program recently announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reporting currently on world hog and pork prospects.

The bureau says that both surplus and deficit hog producing countries in Europe are approaching self-sufficiency—the surplus countries due to rapidly shrinking export markets, the deficit countries because of their policy of encouraging domestic production and reducing imports. There are considerably fewer hogs in European countries now than in 1931.

Indications are for a reduction in total market supplies of hogs early in the 1933-34 marketing year in both the United States and Europe, says the bureau, adding that the export outlet for United States hogs probably will be curtailed because of the high import duty in Germany, and that the export outlet for cured pork—already greatly reduced—is subject to British efforts to protect and increase domestic production.

Prices for hogs have improved in European exporting countries; it is stated, as a result of production control measures and the higher prices prevailing for the limited volume of cured pork accepted in Great Britain. Protective measures have stimulated prices in Germany and Great Britain.

farm board required detailed accounting from private trading businesses with a view to holding their profits within reasonable limits. Through the farm board Chairman Legge encouraged with special privileges the growth of farm cooperatives.

Born a fighter, red-headed, 6 feet 3 inches tall and of fine physical proportions, he was a dominant figure throughout all his government activities. Unyielding in his policies and outspoken he was first page news. When the International Harvester Company in 1931 recalled him to the presidency he was known as a fighter, hard-boiled, hard-headed and astute.

The farm board market activities engaged him in sharp controversy with the private grain trade and his advocacy of diversification of crops and smaller wheat acreage encountered mingled opposition and cooperation of agriculture.

While stumbling through Kansas, he was met by Louis Levand, publisher of the Wichita Beacon, who demanded his resignation and asserted that he had insulted Kansas with the statement: "The biggest hog lies in a trough; Kansas is now in a trough," Legge, replying to their charge said he had been questioned "Is Kansas in a trough," and added: "You may tell Max and Louis to go to hell."

Gave Up a \$100,000 Job  
When Legge gave up the presidency of the International Harvester Company for the farm board post, he forewent a \$100,000 yearly salary for \$12,000 from the government.

"The farm board is now a going concern," he said after a year of deliberations that the agricultural problem should be attacked on the basis of cooperative action. After twenty months of effort along that line, I firmly believe congress was right."

Not His First Federal Post  
Legge was not new to governmental service at the time of his appointment to the head of the farm board. In the World War days he served as director of industrial mobilization and vice-chairman of the war industries board in charge of all munitions shipments. Suddenly he was brought from the relative obscurity of his own factory to international prominence. The man who called him into service was Bernard Baruch.

Among his jobs was that of chairman of the Allies' purchasing committee in which he struck at the war profiteers by abolishing the practice of requiring Allied countries and our own army and navy to bid against each other for supplies of foodstuffs.

It was said hundreds of millions of dollars by his efforts were saved from the grasping hands of the profiteers. After the armistice Legge served as President Wilson's economic expert at the Versailles peace conference.

The next youngest of four children Alexander Legge was born on a farm in Dane County, Wisconsin, January 13, 1866. With his formal schooling limited to a few months in a county seat school he went out into the world at an early age to start the dramatic rise of his career.

Started as a Collector  
Giving up the idea of a career as a farm leader he went to Omaha in 1891 to become a collector for the McCormick company. As a collector he continued to keep up his acquaintance with farmers as he rose to be assistant manager of domestic sales after the merger which created the International Harvester Company. In 1913 he was general sales manager and vice-president. In 1922 he succeeded Harold F. McCormick as president with a salary reputed to be \$100,000 a year.

Business associates of Legge said he apparently had been in good health lately. He had been working hard, international Harvester plant is on a code for his farm implement manufacturing industry. Although the International Harvester plant is on a 5-day basis and is idle Saturdays, Legge worked last Saturday at the general offices.

Legge lived alone, except for his servants.

## COOPERATION BY GOVT. IS REASON FOR THANKSGIVING

**In Radio Talk, Lynn Tells of Many Reasons Why Agriculture Can Be Thankful, in Spite of Many Discouraging Conditions**

### WHEAT CHECKS COME

**Frazier Bill, Nearer Enactment than Ever Before, Offers Encouragement to Farmers; Union Membership Needed to Pass It**

There is much to be thankful for, from a farmer's viewpoint, because of the fact that the work of the Farmers Union is bearing fruit and the Government is on record as doing all that can be done right now to put agriculture on a sound footing, as was pointed out in a radio talk given Thursday evening, Thanksgiving day, by Floyd Lynn, state Farmers Union secretary, over WIBW, Topeka radio station. The speaker called attention to the fact that this country is now a scene of varied conflicts and that for many it is a land of hope, but for others, "nevertheless," he said, "this is Thanksgiving day, and we are not without blessings for which we can give heartfelt thanks." He continued:

"We can be thankful that out of the darkness of a most gloomy situation, we are fighting our way to the light of a new day. We can take courage when we know that many of our citizens, many of our farmers, are turning from despair to bright hope, because of the fact that the Government of the United States has stepped into the breach and through a program of cooperation, is making it possible for these farmers to receive real returns for their days and months of toil and sacrifice.

Government Checks Are Blessing  
"Every day the daily press is carrying news stories about the huge totals of money, in the form of Government checks, going to Kansas Farmers in the various counties. These accounts also tell of similar checks going to farmers in other states. Within a very few days these checks coming from the Kansas farmers will amount to around twenty millions of dollars. Then these same farmers will receive smaller amounts next spring, which will swell the totals several millions more."

Legge said that the Farmers Union of Kansas, which is a farmers' class organization, has been directly responsible for the fact that real money is coming to many of these farmers this year. Had it not been for this militant class organization, thousands of farmers who had not been able to produce wheat last season, because of unfavorable and tragic weather conditions, would not be receiving one cent at this time except as charity. Through the efforts of Kansas Farmers Union leadership, exerted in Washington last winter and spring rulings were made whereby Kansas farmers willing to cooperate with the Government in this great program, would be paid an adjustment on the basis of their average production during a base period of three years, instead of holding strictly to the bushelage produced this year.

Cotton farmers in the South are also beneficiaries of a similar program of cooperation. Millions of dollars have been paid to the cotton farmers. The corn-hog program is being worked out right at this time, so that corn farmers and hog growers of the great corn belt will be greatly benefited. Dairy programs, poultry programs, programs affecting growers of beef and of other commodities, will be perfected in a comparatively short time.

Government Working in Their Relief  
The Government in its relief program is working to the benefit of the farmers, because the supplies of meat and other foodstuffs are being bought by the relief department from farmers, cutting down the crushing surplus and tending to help in the matter of prices.

Getting Closer to Frazier Bill  
"In addition to this, the Government has recognized the fact that farming as an industry is worthy of help along the line of satisfactory refinancing arrangements. Not much more than a start apparently has been made in this direction, but much more can be done, and indications are that the Government is worthy of the frame of mind to do this than ever before. We are nearer the enactment into law of the Frazier bill than ever before, and that is one thing that should make the outlook much brighter for Agriculture."

Another thing which is working out as organized Agriculture has demanded is the matter of a monetary change, whereby the dollar as a measure of value shall not continue to be so unreasonably large that it dwarfs the values of farm products and the production of labor. The President's gold policy, whether it accomplishes its purpose or not, is an indication that the President and the Administration are sincere when he says that purchasing power must be recaptured for Agriculture and for the common people. If the present policy fails, the President still has the power to invoke inflation in a controlled way, which will make it impossible for the dollar to buy so much of commodities, and which will, therefore, make commodities worth more.

"So as we stand at the threshold of a winter, we can take inventory and find many things to give thanks for. This is not by any means saying (Continued on page 4)

## Your WHEAT ALLOTMENT CHECK

which you have received, or which you will receive soon, is the tangible result of Organized Agriculture. This is the first time in history when actual cash has been paid to farmers by the Government in a deal of this kind.

That Wheat Allotment Check is yours because a militant farm organization stood up and fought for your right to get it.

As a matter of common sense and loyalty, you should pay dues, out of your check, to the organization which, more than any other thing in the United States, has contributed to your getting this check. And, after all, this is only one of the hundreds of advantages coming to you because of this organization.

The Kansas farm organization which has been directly responsible for millions of dollars coming to Kansas wheat farmers this year is the  
**KANSAS FARMERS UNION**

Your membership in your Local costs but \$2.75 per year. See your local secretary, or write to

**Kansas Farmers Union**

Salina, Kansas



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1933

### WE CALL FOR HELP FROM THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN HELPED

The Government wheat adjustment checks are arriving in Kansas. Over a million dollars already have been placed in the hands of our farmers during the past few days. Over twenty millions of dollars will follow soon. Then, in a comparatively short time, these checks will be supplemented with smaller checks which will swell the total some few millions more.

The money represented by these checks, in many cases, means the difference between pauperism and what it takes to make a good solid citizen. This money coming into Kansas is sorely needed. It is putting new confidence in the farmers receiving it; it is placing gladness and respect for Government in the hearts of the good farmers' children, and it is virtually making this old world over again for the good farm women.

This money is welcome for many reasons. It is a life-saver, of course. But it is more than that. It is assurance that all this talk about the Government being willing to cooperate with farmers in bringing about a program which will guarantee them parity prices is not just so much hot air. It shows up now as a real thing, something tangible, just the kind of thing we have been taught from childhood to expect from a Government which is of, by and for the people. It is assurance that this Government has not failed us, and that, after all, the Government, which is our own, really realizes that Agriculture must be elevated to a parity with those industries which do business above cost of production.

#### Every Cent to Do Good

Every cent of this wheat production adjustment money is money which will do good. That is true to an infinitely greater extent than has ever been the case, perhaps, of such a large amount of money. This money which is going into circulation from the bottom. It starts its service just where it is needed. It is not necessary to wait until a little trickles down from the top after countless other people and classes have had a grab at it. This money goes into circulation at the grass roots.

No doubt every farmer who has received his check, or who will receive it in the near future, has planned just exactly where every penny will be spent. Much of it has been spent beforehand for necessities, perhaps. Not one cent will go begging for a place to fit in.

#### Advice On Spending

Every farmer who receives a check will have plenty of advice about how and where to spend his money. Mercantile concerns are already sending letters to the farmers, advising them to spend the money with them, to take advantage of "bargains" and to do

this and that. This thing is mentioned in a communication received by this paper from a good Farmers Union member, and that communication is printed in this paper.

The member who sent this article brings out a good point when he urges the recipients of the checks to do their business at home, instead of sending the money out of the community to some city from whence it will never return.

It was a matter of good foresight when the Government made these checks out to the farmers themselves in every case, and informed those who were sitting on the side lines, ready to grab the money out of the farmers' hands, that this money would not be subject to such grabs. That, of course, does not prevent all interests from trying to talk the farmers out of their money for this thing and that thing.

The farmers will know what their honest obligations are, and they will know without being told how best to use this money. They have waited many years for the time when a Government would recognize the fact that farmers deserve and must have sufficient returns for their labors and investments to allow them to live on an equal plane with those in other industries.

#### Result of Organization

Among other things, farmers will realize that this thing did not "just happen." They realize that it has come about because of organized effort which has extended over a long period of years. The Farmers Union, their own fighting class organization, has been on hand at Topeka and at Washington, hammering away at our lawmakers, forcing them to see and recognize the justice of our demands. Farmers know that an organized voice has arisen from the cross roads, in the form of resolutions passed by Local and County Farmers Union organizations, and that this voice is being heard and heeded. They know that all this has had its part in placing a Government in the frame of mind to do what has been done for Agriculture. They know that the receipt of their Government wheat checks is the final result of all this organized effort, and that if it had not been for this organization, the checks would never have been written.

Concerted effort directed particularly to the wheat allotment plan has come about in recent months, and the leadership has come largely from the Kansas Farmers Union. However, it has been work which had its foundation on the years of work which has been constantly carried on by the Farmers Union in the interests of farmers.

#### A Pleasant Obligation

With all this in mind, Kansas farmers surely will want to set apart the amount of their dues in this organization (\$2.75) whether they have

previously supported the Kansas Farmers Union or not. This is a pretty small investment in an organization which has made it possible for them to get this money.

There is no way, of course, whereby a farmer could be forced to support his own organization. This is not necessary. It is not part of the Farmers Union plan, although some industrial organizations do force membership. The Farmers Union believes that a member who has been forced in is a poor member and no credit to his organization. Every member of the Farmers Union is a member because he believes in the principles of his organization, and because he knows he should be a member.

The Kansas Farmers Union pleads with all Kansas farmers to come into its ranks. It has justified its existence over and over. Through cooperative marketing channels it has saved millions of dollars for farmers over a period of years, and will continue to do so with increasing effectiveness. Through legislation which it has influenced, it has saved millions of dollars in Kansas in the matter of eliminating extra taxes on gasoline used on farms. Its influence is reflected in existing moratoriums on farm foreclosures. It has fought for lower freight rates, which has meant millions saved. We could go on enumerating savings which the Farmers Union has brought to Kansas farmers.

#### Help Carry This Message

Now we have reached the time of year when we must again pay our annual dues in this great organization. We soon start into a new year. We must have membership. We not only need all who have been members to continue to belong to and support the Farmers Union, but we have a drastic need for thousands of new members.

This message will be read by those who have been members—who are now supporting the Farmers Union. It is up to you readers to carry this message—to this appeal for new support—to your neighbors who will hear this appeal from no other source. The farmers who should be reached by an appeal for needed and deserved support in the form of membership will not be in your local and county meetings; but they will be in their own homes—and that is where they will have to receive and hear your request that they help in this great work and in this great farm organization.

With mercantile concerns going into the homes of the farmers who have been benefitted as a result of Farmers Union effort, and asking for a share of the new money which has thus come into the possession of these farmers, there should be no hesitancy in Farmers Union workers asking that the small sum of \$2.75 should go to pay for membership in the Farmers Union.

The work can continue and be effective only with membership strength and support. It is up to you.

### PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

#### A WASHINGTON VIEWPOINT

The writer has been quite busy this last week in Washington. It is my purpose to return to Kansas within a few days. I wish to announce to our members and readers that it has been impossible for me to give definite attention to all the requests that have reached me while here relative to various problems. With a little additional time I expect to acknowledge all correspondence and as nearly as possible give our friends their desired information.

As our readers know, I have spent considerable time with the Wheat Division of the A. A. A. I am sure the wheat farmers of Kansas have been wondering when they will get their checks. I wish to say that up to date the committee of twelve of which I am a member, have passed 455 counties. The work of this committee has been somewhat retarded because of insufficient information, adjustment of figures and inadequate reports. However, at this time, the committee's work is being expedited and we are putting these counties through at the rate of 30 or 40 a day.

We have passed more than 40 counties for Kansas representing a sum of some 8 millions of dollars. These checks are going out every day and it is my hope that our Kansas wheat farmers will have their money by Christmas.

Our readers will remember that this whole matter has been a gigantic task, inasmuch as the Department is new and had to be organized from the top to the bottom. A few days back here would convince anyone of the vast amount of work to be done. Of course, we regret that our farmers have not received their money sooner. But we feel sure that you will not condemn the Program because of the fact that the benefit

payments have been somewhat delayed.

Your first payment, of course, will be 20c per bushel and you will receive an additional cash benefit some time next spring. The good part about it all will be that under the provisions of the contract you have signed, you will receive other benefits as well.

#### Other Commodity Programs

In Kansas, not all farmers are wheat farmers. We have dairy and poultry farmers as well as farmers who produce a lot of livestock. The thing I am trying to say is, that this new Agricultural Program will benefit all our people. The writer spent several hours with those in charge of the corn and hog program, and it won't be long until our farmers will be definitely informed as to the details of this Program; and in this connection, arrangements are being made whereby the corn and hog producer will receive cash benefits upon completion of his willingness to cooperate with his neighbors and the Government in controlling production.

I might spend a lot of time in discussing the faults of these various experiments, but it is only fair to say that I believe the whole Program will work and eventually put our farmers in better condition so that they may receive at least a fair price for their commodities. Another six months should see this Program pretty well stabilized and then the unrest on the part of our farmers should at least be minimized.

#### Roosevelt for Inflation

Our readers, of course, have been following the papers and press reports. We have observed that President Roosevelt apparently is standing "frightened." Under the law passed at the last Congress, the President is empowered to lessen the amount of gold back of the dollar down to 50 percent. This is gradually being done, even though strong financial interests are protesting such action to the limit. It is my opinion that we are going to have real inflation before it is over and that the Government will issue money based upon this new dollar and throw it into circulation. If this plan works, it will certainly make it easier for the multiplied thousands who are in debt.

The Farmers Union, of course, has been for the Frazier Bill. We are of the opinion that the Frazier Bill, which means considerable inflation and refinancing farm mortgages at a cheap rate of interest, would perhaps do as much good for Agriculture as anything. We will work for the passage of this Bill in the next Congress. In the meantime, the Farm Credit Administration informs me that farmers are being refinanced at a quite rapid rate at present. It seems this Department of the Government is becoming better organized every day, and it is believed they are more liberal in their policies. Nothing but a Program of refinancing which will reach the distressed farmer will suffice.

The Kansas Farmers Union has advocated for a considerable time that the above referred to measures properly worked out, would do more to correct our difficulties than anything else. We will cooperate and do our best in the working out and the application of these measures. The writer has spent considerable time in Washington and I have been contacting various Departments and leaders of Departments each day. I am convinced that for once, the powers that be have in mind the benefitting of the masses of our people. To bring this about means many changes in the administration of our Government. And I have confidence and faith that President Roosevelt will not forsake the forgotten man. We did not get into this mess in a day, neither will we get out of it immediately. But we are headed right, and it will take time.

In the meantime, of course, there will be much suffering while adjustments are being made. It is the contention of farmers, and has been from the start, that our Government has not recognized the important relationship of Agriculture to general business recovery and prosperity. Now it would seem that definite recognition is being given to Agriculture and that, by the cooperation of farmers through their organization, we may expect better times.

#### Should Double Membership

To bring this about, of course there is needed more members in our own organization. We will receive benefits comparable to the strength of organized Agriculture. We need to double our membership in the Farmers Union in all the states, and then we may expect to be more effective in all our Program, including cooperative marketing and state and national legislation.

It is a sound investment for any farmer to pay a few dollars and join the Farmers Union. Even in these hard times, no farmer can afford to remain out of the Farmers Union.

The Kansas Farmers Union does not have adequate funds to carry on a state-wide organization program. In fact, this is not necessary if the farmers of every community will pay their dues voluntarily and ask their neighbors to pay theirs. We ask you at

### MARKET AGREEMENT IN FORCE ON MILK IN SEVERAL STATES

(Continued from page 1)  
States: Kansas, 8; Michigan, 11; North Carolina, 8; Texas, 7; Colorado, 7; Iowa, 7; California, 6; Virginia, 6; New Mexico, 5; Maine, 4; Mississippi, 4; Minnesota, 4; Pennsylvania, 3; Carolina, 3; Illinois, West Virginia, Missouri and Nevada, each 2; and one agreement each from Idaho, New Hampshire, Oregon, Kentucky, Nebraska, and New York—the latter being the Greater New York and New Jersey market, and the largest in the country. Milk produced for the District of Columbia is also included in a proposed agreement not yet scheduled for hearing.

### PROCESSING TAX ON CORN REMAINS 5 CENTS A BUSHEL

(Continued from page 1)

processing of field corn, as of December 1, 1933, shall be five (5) cents per bushel of fifty-six (56) pounds, which said rate will prevent the accumulation of surplus stocks and depression in the farm price of field corn.

Today the President also approved a supplement to the field corn regulations which has the effect of exempting certain producers of field corn from making affidavits that the corn is being processed for their own use and that of their own households, as required under present regulations. The exemption applies to producers who have their own corn processed at the rate of not more than one bushel a week, for their own use. The supplement to the regulations authorizes millers who process the corn to make, at the end of each month, a sworn statement that they have not knowingly processed more than one bushel of corn in any one week, for the use of a single producer himself or his household.

The request for such an amendment came from Southern localities where it is the custom for producers to take their corn to community grist mills and have it ground, in lots of a bushel a week or less, for their own consumption.

Corn processed for the consumption of the producer or his household has been exempt from the payment of any processing tax, but heretofore it has been necessary for the producer to make affidavit, on each occasion when he had corn processed, that it was for his own home consumption.

### TWO NEW FARM CREDIT AGENCIES AT WICHITA

Two new agricultural credit agencies to serve farmers in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma will be established at Wichita, December 15, according to information received from Wm. L. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington.

The Production Credit Corporation of Wichita with a capital of \$7,500,000 subscribed by the Farm Credit Administration, will provide the initial capital for production credit associations to be formed throughout the ninth federal land bank district. Ten farmer borrowers or individuals eligible to become borrowers may apply to the corporation for a local association charter.

Loans made by the local associations will be discounted through the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita. They may be made for periods of from 1 to 12 months for the purchasing and refinancing of livestock, for the growing and harvesting of crops, and for general agricultural purposes.

The Wichita Bank for Cooperatives will be capitalized in such amount as the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration determines is required to meet the credit needs of eligible borrowers. Credit may be extended by the bank to local and regional cooperative associations to assist in effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products, and the financing of their operations, and to finance the purchase or lease of necessary buildings and equipment.

Establishment of these two new farm credit agencies along with the federal land and intermediate credit banks will complete the Farm Credit Administration's organization in this district as provided in the Farm Credit Act of 1933.

Since the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act was passed May 12, 1933, the 17-year-old Federal Land Bank of Wichita has advanced loan totaling nearly \$5,000,000 to 22,056 farmers in its four-state district.

As an indication of how the bank's lending is now being rushed, 913 of these loans for over \$2,000,000 were closed during November. The bank's officers also point out that the bank is responsible for the reduction in the rate of old prevailing mortgage interest rates of 6 to 10 percent down to 5 1/2 and at present 4 1/2 percent.

All turnips, carrots, beets, and other root crops which are in home storage bins should be carefully inspected. All rotted, diseased, or bruised roots should be taken out of the storage and used at once. Even though the roots need not be taken out now, the turning over and the admission of fresh air to all parts of the contents of the storage bin will have been beneficial and will lengthen the time that the roots will keep.

This time of the season to hold meetings, build membership and collect dues for the Farmers Union.

Paying dues in the Farmers Union is supporting an organization with more than a quarter of a century of experience. History has proven that it has always been best to stick by these organizations which have been tried in the fire. The Farmers Union has gone through all these experiences and today rates as the leading and most militant farm organization of the land. Will you not become one of us? It is your challenge; it is your responsibility.

### SCIENCE AND RAINFALL

based on scientific observations and study.

The farmers should plant drought resistant crops such as sorghums during this dry period.  
C. E. Hanson, Marquette, Ka.

Thirty years ago the astronomers became convinced that the heat radiated from the sun varies in strength and that these variations have a great effect on the weather. To study this subject observatories were set up at Montezuma in Chili, Table Rock Mountain in the Mojave Desert in Arizona and Gebil Zebir in Egypt, because of their high altitude and clear skies.

The astronomers discovered that the heat radiated by the sun increases as the sun spots increase, that it decreases as the sun spots decrease and that these fluctuations in heat come periodically in cycles of about eleven years.

We are now at the end of one of these cycles, as the sun spots are now the smallest in number in a decade. The less heat the earth receives from the sun, the less evaporation from the sea and therefore the less rainfall the world over. This is why the rainfall has decreased the past five years. From now until 1938 the earth should receive more heat from the sun, therefore more evaporation from the sea and a gradual increase in rainfall.

However the crops may be poorer in 1934 than they were in 1933 because subsoil will not have had time to regain the necessary amount of moisture. The hottest part of the day comes after noon and the hottest part of the summer after midsummer. We call this lag. In the same way the crop yield will lag behind the rainfall, so we may have the poorest crops in 1934 and the best crops about 1939.

There will be localities, even parts of states that will be exceptions, but taking the world as a whole these predictions should come true as they are

### Wallace Sounds a Warning

The money question also claimed the attention of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in his recent address at Des Moines, Ia., when he warned that "there is danger of laying too much emphasis on dollars and cents and not enough on the problem we face."

"As a result of the Administration's monetary action," said the secretary, "prices will undoubtedly rise. . . . The trouble with most inflations is that they delude you into believing that there is a brand new market for your products, but when you have produced the stuff the market has vanished. In large part that was the tragedy of the war-time inflation. It brought at least 40 million additional acres under the plow in this country. Ever since we have been striving desperately to produce for that foreign market which really existed only during the war period. . . .

"Controlled inflation is absolutely necessary if we are to shoulder our present burden of debt, but don't fool yourselves into believing it is everything. I am for it, as I always have been, but I insist upon preparing for its consequences. By wise planning, by realistic weighing of the dangers as well as the benefits of inflation, farmers can minimize the dangers and profit by the benefits. . . . By wise planning I mean the adjustment of production to the market that actually exists, here and now. That is the way to raise prices and to keep them up. There is no other permanent way."

## The Cold Hard Facts of Direct Selling

It reduces competition at the central markets where bargaining prices are established.

It gives the buying side the advantage in the entire trade structure.

It depresses prices.

It is more favorable for the buyer than the seller.

It gives the buyer the advantage of sort, grade and lack of fill.

It never originates an advance, but it is a constant price depressing factor.

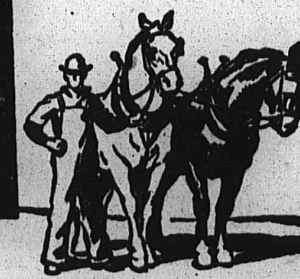
It makes choice hogs available to the buyer at levels quoted for ordinary kinds.

It is responsible for hogs selling relatively lower than any other class of live stock.

It does not save or even reduce marketing expenses.

IN SHORT—  
DIRECT SELLING TAKES AN IMMENSE TOLL FROM PRODUCERS AND RETURNS—  
NOTHING

Kansas needs CONCRETE ROADS



Now is the Time to Build Them

Concrete roads will help Kansas to recovery. They mean more jobs now for men and teams. They mean more money in circulation now. They mean new trade for merchants, new revenue for business.

Every dollar spent now on concrete roads will earn a big return in the lower cost of driving. Concrete saves money for every motorist. You'll burn less gas—your tires will last longer—your car upkeep will be lower.

For recovery today—for economy tomorrow, get behind the movement for concrete roads in Kansas.

FOR FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE ECONOMY OF THE CONCRETE HIGHWAY, WRITE TODAY TO THE CEMENT SERVICE BUREAU, CARE OF PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION  
Cleveland, Ohio

85% to 90% of the money spent on Concrete Construction goes to Labor!





## Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

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

Dear Junior Cooperators:  
I am going to copy for you this week a little article which appears in this month's "Junior Junior", of North Dakota, and which was written by Gladys Talbot Edwards, who is Director of Junior Work for that state. Its subject is Mrs. David Lovinger, of South Dakota, who was, as many of you will remember, the first National Junior Leader. At one of our National Conventions, I had the pleasure of meeting and knowing Mrs. Lovinger. She is one of the pioneers, who first felt the vital necessity and value of Junior work and I want you all to read this short sketch carefully, clip it and keep it in your notebooks. Those of our new members who haven't notebooks—be sure to keep your Junior club material in some safe place, until you can have a notebook of your own, for it.

### THE FIRST NATIONAL JUNIOR LEADER

Mrs. David Lovinger

This name is not as familiar to many of you as it should be. There were not many Juniors in North Dakota during the time that Mrs. Lovinger was National Leader. I wish more of you could have known her. She would have been the inspiration to you that she was to me, I know.

She is a tall, motherly looking woman with gray hair, and fine gray eyes. She has a deep resonant voice and she has been active in Farmers Union work since 1914 when the Union first came to South Dakota.

It was her influence which brought before the National Union the need of a Junior committee and of a leader. It was her vision which made possible the interest which has been aroused in the vital topics chosen for study by the National Union.

Mrs. Lovinger is no longer active in the Junior work. She has been very ill for months. Her presence will be sadly missed at the National Convention this year, and the hearts of all of those who are interested in Junior work will go out to her as she lies almost helpless from a paralytic stroke in her home at Ethan, South Dakota.

A grand woman, Mrs. David Lovinger. One to whom I personally owe a great deal for the new ideals which she gave me in Junior education. Helpless though she is, her influence lives on. No greater accomplishment can be desired by any of us.

Gladys Talbot Edwards.

### JUNIOR LETTERS

Dighton, Kan., October 17, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I received the paper with the lesson in it, so I thought I would send mine in now while it is still fresh in my mind. My birthday is October 27. I will be fifteen. I write to one of the club members. Her name is Gladys Root. She answers all of my letters. We are threshing now. It is a little early, but we have to get it over with. I am enclosing my lesson. I don't think they are very good. I would prefer the forget-me-not for a club flower. I will close for now.

Your niece,  
Lucille Mumma.



8076. School Frock  
Desired in Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 made as in the large view requires 1 1/2 yard of 64 inch material, together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material for collar, sleeves and without bertha, it requires 2 1/4 yards of 35 inch material in monotone. Price 15c.

7093. Ladies' Apron  
Designed in Sizes: Small 34-36, Medium 38-40, Large 42-44, and Extra Large 46-48 inches bust measure. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material for a Medium size. To finish with bias binding requires 7/8 yard 1 1/4 inch wide. Price 15c.

BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND WINTER 1933-34. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 230 designs of Misses' and Children's Patterns; also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Lucille:

I'm sorry to be so late in answering your letter and I was glad to get your lesson so promptly. I think it's fine that you and Gladys write often. The "forget-me-not" has more votes than the "sunflower," now. So if it still has the most on January 1st, it will be our club flower.—Aunt Patience.

Conway, Kans. Oct. 30, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I suppose you think I have forgotten you by this time. I started to write to you several times but never finished my letter. I haven't found my twin yet, so I'll tell you my age and the date of my birthday. I am 13 years old and my birthday is August 26. I wish some of the boys or girls would write to me. I will try to answer their letters. I have a little brother, five years old. His name is Bertie, and a little sister four. Her name is Ellen. I would like to have their names on the Cradle Roll. I like the forget-me-not for a club flower. Well as I have some studying to do I must close.

Your niece,  
Mary K. Wickstrom.

P. S.—Whose picture is that in the column where the Junior letters are?

Dear Mary:

I had just about decided that you had forgotten me and you can't imagine how glad I was to get your letter. We'll look for your twin and in the meantime, you can write to any Junior—preferably a "new" one—and I'm sure you'll get an answer. I was glad to get your little brother's and sister's names for the Cradle Roll. Bertie is a Junior next year. Some of the Juniors think that is a picture of myself, and others are sure that it isn't—what do you think—Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kan., October 27, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

You may think I didn't want to write any more but I'll try now.

How are you? I am fine and hope you are the very same. I am 12 years old and I am in the seventh grade. My birthday is December 8, 1933.

I am sending in my October lesson. I would like the sunflower for the club flower.

With lots of love,  
Justina Meier.

Dear Justina:

I was glad to get your letter and lesson—I had been wondering why we weren't hearing from you. Have you found your twin? I hope you'll be able to write again soon and I've added your vote to those for the sunflower.—Aunt Patience.

Catherine, Kan., Nov. 1, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

Will you please send me a pin? I will try to answer the questions. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I am in the eighth grade. I am 12 years old. My birthday is October 18. Will you please send me a pin?

Well I guess I have to close my letter. With love,  
Catherine Schmeidler.

Dear Catherine:

I will send your pin at once and I am very glad that you are to be a Junior. We have a great many October birthdays so I'm sure that we can find your "twin" very soon. We'll expect to hear from you again so don't disappoint us.—Aunt Patience.

Leavenworth, Kas., November 15, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 12 years old and in the 8th grade. My birthday is April 1. My teacher's name is Mr. Wm. McNamee Jr. I go to Faulkner grade school. I give my vote to the forget-me-not as a club flower. I would like a pin as I see you don't send pin and notebook both anymore.

I have been watching for my twin, but I have not found it yet. I see many whose birthday's are in April, but not on the same day as mine. I do not quite understand about the lesson. Would you please explain it to me.

I have a golden cat that I call Goldy she is a house cat and I have a dog that is brown and white. His name is Dubs. He is very playful. I have a brother 10 years old and in the sixth grade. He has the same teacher as I have and goes to the same school. We have a guinea. We set 6 eggs; but only 3 hatched. Then we lost two of them, so we only have one left, but it is lots of fun. I have 2 sisters and 3 brothers. My father is a member of the Farmers Union.

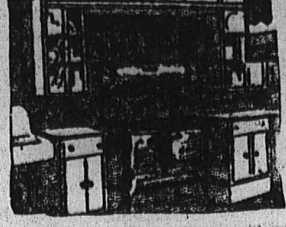
Yours truly,  
Idabelle New.

Dear Idabelle:

We are all glad that you are to be a new member of our Club, and your pin will be sent right away. The lessons are published in the paper, on the Junior page, and our last one appeared in October. They are to be studied, the questions answered and the completed lessons mailed to me, just as you would do any work at school. They're not difficult and I'm sure you'll understand when you see the next one. Perhaps your brother would like to be a member also. If you ask him and he wishes to join, you will win a star, which is placed after your name on the Membership Roll.—Aunt Patience.



## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN



### APPLE PUDDING

2 cups sliced apples  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1 tablespoon flour  
2-3 cup sugar  
4 tablespoons butter  
1 cup water  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
Blend apples, sugar, cinnamon and flour. Add rest of ingredients and pour into buttered shallow pan. Cover with dough.

**Dough**  
1 cup flour  
1 teaspoon baking powder  
1-4 teaspoon salt  
4 tablespoons fat  
1-3 cup milk  
Mix flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in the fat with knife. Mixing with knife, add milk. When soft dough forms, pat out and fit over apples. Make four holes in top and bake twenty-five minutes in moderately slow oven. Serve warm or cold with cream.

### PENNSYLVANIA PUMPKIN PIE

1 unbaked pie shell  
1 1/2 cups cooked mashed pumpkin  
2 egg yolks  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg  
1/2 teaspoon ginger  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
2-3 cup sugar  
1 1/2 cups milk  
2 egg whites, beaten  
Mix pumpkin yolks, spices, salt, sugar and milk. Fold in egg whites and pour into pie crust. Bake 10 minutes in moderately hot oven. Lower fire and bake 30 minutes in slow oven.

### DRIED APRICOT PRUNE CONSERVE

1 cup chopped soaked prunes  
4 cups chopped soaked apricots  
2 cups diced pineapple  
1/2 cup orange juice  
1-4 cup lemon juice  
6 cups sugar  
Mix ingredients. Let stand one hour. Cook slowly and stir frequently until conserve thickens. Pour into sterilized jars; when cool, seal with melted paraffin.

### MERRIE ENGLAND CAKE

1 3-4 cups butter  
2-3 cups brown sugar  
9 eggs, separated.  
1 teaspoon each of nutmeg, cinnamon, mace, allspice, ginger, mixed and sifted together.  
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder  
4 cups sifted general purpose flour  
1/2 cup orange juice  
1/2 cup white grape juice  
1 1/2 pounds seeded Muscatel raisins

1-1-4 pounds currants (washed and dried)  
1/2 pound candied orange peel shredded  
1 3-4 cups blanched shredded almonds  
Cream butter. Add sugar and well beaten yolks. Mix fruit and nuts with about one-third sifted dry ingredients. Add beaten egg whites to butter and sugar mixture and beat. Add one-third of the flour. Then add orange juice. Then add another one-third of flour. Add grape juice. Then add fruit. Put in buttered tube pan 8x4 or loaf pan 8x4 and steam 2 hours, then bake 2 hours in oven 250 F.

### ORANGE GINGER BREAD

1/2 cup butter  
1 cup molasses (If strong use 1/2 cup white syrup and 1/4 cup molasses)  
1 egg  
1 large orange—juice and grated rind  
1/2 cup boiling water  
2 teaspoons soda  
2 cups flour  
1/2 teaspoon ginger  
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon  
This is a very thin mixture. Bake slowly in a moderate oven. Serve warm with whipped cream or hard sauce.

### BAKED ORANGES

This is a pretty garnish for the main dish of dinner around the turkey. Slightly grate skin of six to eight medium size, clean-skinned oranges. Boil 30 minutes. Cool. This is to make the skin tender. Cut slice off blossom end of each orange. Remove core. Place in covered baking dish. Cover with syrup made of two parts water and one part sugar. Bake closely covered from 1 1/2 to 3 hours in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) Longer baking gives darker fruit, more like a preserve, with thicker syrup. If oranges are not completely covered by the syrup, baste frequently. Serve hot or cold with roast fowl or other meat. Garnish with candied cranberries.

### SQUASH AND PUMPKIN

Both squash and pumpkin furnish good foundation materials for preserves and spiced pickles. Pumpkin chips are perhaps best known among this type of preserves and you will find that either pumpkin or squash can be spiced just as you prepare melon rind. Another interesting use to which squash is sometimes put is in the preparation of delicious yeast biscuits or rolls.

My favorite way of cooking squash as a vegetable is to bake it. Cut it in pieces about three inches square, arrange it in a baking dish, sprinkle use small bit of bacon instead of butter, cover and bake it forty to fifty minutes in a moderate oven, 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The latter part of the time remove the cover. Extra butter may be put on just before it is served. For a variation you may use small bit of soft bacon instead of butter to go with the squash. Have you seen the tiny yellow-green squash which can be baked and will furnish just two portions?

### CARAMEL FROSTING WITH NUTS

1 cup dark brown sugar  
1 cup sugar  
2 tablespoons butter  
2-3 cup water  
1-8 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
1/2 cup nuts.

Mix sugars, butter, water and salt. Boil gently, stirring frequently, until soft ball forms when portion of frosting is slowly poured into cup of cold water. Remove frosting from stove and set aside twenty minutes. Add vanilla and beat until soft and creamy. Add nuts and frost cake. If frosting stiffens quickly and does not spread smoothly add a little cream and it can then be spread evenly upon cake.

### LIQUID TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

Checks Colds first day. Headaches or Neuralgia in 30 minutes. Malaria in 3 days.

FINE LAXATIVE AND TONIC  
Most Speedy Remedies Known

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Liquid, Tablets, Salve, Nose Drops

Checks Colds first day. Headaches or Neuralgia in 30 minutes. Malaria in 3 days.

FINE LAXATIVE AND TONIC

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## PAGE FOUR

## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of sales of live stock marketed between week of Nov. 30 to Dec. 6 1933 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

## CATTLE

C. C. Speck—Grundy Co Mo—5 steers 840	6.00
H. O. Warkul—Douglas Co Mo—24 steers 1075	5.50
Harold King—Coffey Co Mo—20 steers 1228	5.25
Chris Walker—Orange Co Mo—20 steers 1060	5.25
Alva Stryker—Marshall Co Mo—10 steers 898	5.25
C. C. Caldwell—Lyon Co Mo—38 heifers 772	5.00
W. P. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Mo—25 steers 1100	5.00
Pete Bockun—Lyon Co Mo—23 steers 1047	5.00
Earl Bullock—Pottawatomie Co Mo—9 steers 878	4.75
Mark Evans—Osage Co Mo—50 steers 878	4.75
Alva Stryker—Marshall Co Mo—32 steers 1262	4.75
Fred Sundberg—McPherson Co Mo—8 heifers 915	4.50
Carl Sundberg—McPherson Co Mo—8 heifers 915	4.50
C. R. Bradley—Osborne Co Mo—8 heifers 882	4.50
C. C. Caldwell—Lyon Co Mo—38 heifers 759	4.25
Harry Wayman—Lyon Co Mo—18 steers 1068	4.25
J. P. Peterson—Ottawa Co Mo—27 heifers 806	4.00
R. M. Collins and Son—Wabunsee Co Mo—19 steers 1084	4.00
P. P. Peterson—Ottawa Co Mo—27 heifers 806	4.00
C. P. Clark—McPherson Co Mo—11 steers 928	4.00
Hende and Deaver—Butler Co Mo—8 calves	3.75
Geo Baker—Wabunsee Co Mo—7 steers 498	3.75
J. E. Bowlin—Lafayette Co Mo—7 steers 498	3.75
Joe Barker—Washington Co Mo—8 heifers 446	3.50
Geo Barker—Wabunsee Co Mo—8 heifers 407	3.25
Fred Barnes—Washington Co Mo—8 heifers 407	3.25
Hende and Deaver—Butler Co Mo—8 calves	3.25
A. L. Rock—Lafayette Co Mo—11 cows 1148	3.00
Harold King—Coffey Co Mo—20 steers 1228	3.00
Solomon Mail—Trego Co Mo—18 steers 750	2.50
A. L. Rock—Lafayette Co Mo—10 steers 644	2.15
C. H. Carpenter—Osage Co Mo—38 cows 846	1.65

## HOGS

Ed Stoll—Lafayette Co Mo—55 184	3.55
Frank Zimmerman—Linn Co Mo—17 254	3.30
P. P. Peterson—Ottawa Co Mo—27 213	3.30
London S. A. Osage Co Mo—16 195	3.25
A. E. Metker—Douglas Co Mo—16 195	3.25
C. C. Caldwell—Lyon Co Mo—38 772	3.25
John J. Anderson—Coffey Co Mo—29 191	3.25
J. A. Caldwell—Sullivan Co Mo—60 195	3.25
Chas. Austin—Osage Co Mo—11 189	3.25
R. H. Richter—Jefferson Co Mo—32 202	3.25
John H. Sanders—Rooks Co Mo—27 218	3.25
Kenneth Brothers—Lafayette Co Mo—32 202	3.25
D. P. Dyer—Lafayette Co Mo—11 197	3.25
R. W. Latham—Lafayette Co Mo—11 197	3.25
Fred Lorenz—Lafayette Co Mo—11 197	3.25
H. Mueller—Lafayette Co Mo—9 218	3.25
Conard Chitwood—Miami Co Mo—14 226	3.25
W. L. McKee—Lafayette Co Mo—9 218	3.25
W. L. Lindsey—Linn Co Mo—10 194	3.25
H. Swager—Cedar Co Mo—14 190	3.25
Wayne E. Rhoads—Sullivan Co Mo—14 190	3.25
Clyde Riley—Lafayette Co Mo—8 203	3.25
Chas. K. Green—Linn Co Mo—10 180	3.25
W. G. Wood—Linn Co Mo—10 217	3.25
G. E. Buscher—Norton Co Mo—10 179	3.25
Geo. Sloan—Miami Co Mo—10 175	3.25
H. F. Gooch—Henry Co Mo—19 217	3.25
H. G. Hildebrand—Lafayette Co Mo—16 239	3.25
P. F. Fauerborn—Anderson Co Mo—16 239	3.25
John Alpers—Lafayette Co Mo—10 239	3.25
W. P. Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—10 239	3.25
Wm. Wendert—Wabunsee Co Mo—10 239	3.25
W. L. Bradley—Wabunsee Co Mo—10 239	3.25
Ray Bates—Franklin Co Mo—16 196	3.25
M. O. Robbins—Johnson Co Mo—15 239	3.25
Chas. Trombhauser—Grundy Co Mo—15 239	3.25
Howell Lusk—Coffey Co Mo—19 192	3.25
C. S. Catlin—Johnson Co Mo—10 246	3.25
A. J. Sanford—Bates Co Mo—10 246	3.25
B. Wimmer—Carroll Co Mo—10 246	3.25
W. R. Wurde—Coffey Co Mo—10 246	3.25
P. J. Martin—Washington Co Mo—14 265	3.25
W. H. Tipton—Sullivan Co Mo—7 277	3.25
C. C. Smith—Osage Co Mo—10 198	3.25
Ken Dunlap—Allen Co Mo—17 184	3.25
Reb Brown—Livingston Co Mo—11 176	3.25
J. McCaughn—Allen Co Mo—8 269	3.25
W. L. Thompson—Jewell Co Mo—17 241	3.25
Clyde Adams—Lafayette Co Mo—24 253	3.25
E. D. Bishop—Lafayette Co Mo—24 253	3.25
E. D. Bishop—Lafayette Co Mo—24 253	3.25
Kenneth Bros.—Lafayette Co Mo—6 246	3.25

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

## 450 RABBITS BIG-HELP TO FARMERS UNION LOCAL

Four hundred fifty Kansas rabbits "kicked in" and their part to help the Farmers' Union last week, reports Edward Slade, secretary of Lamoreux Local No. 1961, near Stafford, Kansas. The rabbits, of course, did not know what it was all about, but that did not change the final result.

To be explicit, and to tell the story, we will begin at the beginning. Lamoreux Local needed funds, just as many locals do. The members got together and organized a big rabbit hunt. These men had been hunting for new Farmers Union members, and so had become good hunters. Rabbits were easier to "get" than new members. These hunters are good shots, and the rabbits did not have a chance. When the hunt was over, 450 rabbits were in the bag for the Union. The rabbits were sold at 8 cents each, and the money put in the Local treasury.

Mr. Slade also reports that several members have joined lately, and that the dues will be sent in to the state office for quite a number in the very near future. More power to Lamoreux.

## LINN CO. FARMERS UNION MEETING

The Linn Co. Farmers Union meeting will be held on the second Saturday in December, which is December 9, at Goodrich. An all day meeting will be held with a basket dinner at noon. All are invited to attend as it will be time for election of officers.

## OSAGE COUNTY TO HOLD BIG MEETING DEC. 14

The Osage County Farmers Union will hold its fourth quarterly meeting at Overbrook on December 14. The vicinity is planning a dinner at noon, after which a program is arranged to be given. Election of officers will also take place. Any other business that should properly come before the meeting will be transacted.—J. L. Nicolay, Secretary.

## ELLIS CO. ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Ellis County Farmers Union will be held at Hays, on Saturday, December 9. The meeting will be called at 1:30 o'clock.—Leo Rajewski, Secretary.

## MIAMI CO. MEETING AND ELECTION ON DEC 15th

The Miami County Farmers Union No. 59 held its last monthly meeting

Production credit associations are to be organized under the program of the Farm Credit Administration. These local associations will be for the purpose of making crop and live stock production loans to farmers. The local associations will rediscuss the notes of farmer members with the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. This is a new type of credit

with Indianapolis Local on November 17. We had a good program of musical numbers and a play put on by Plum Creek Farm Bureau ladies, entitled "The Sweet Family."

Mr. Harry Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, gave one of his excellent talks. Mr. E. F. Schiefelbusch of Oswatimie also spoke on farmers' problems and of the good farmers could do by organization.

Our next meeting is called for December 15 at 8 o'clock p. m. with Osage Valley Local. The location is due east of Oswatimie or south of Paola. At this meeting we will elect the county officers for 1934, and would like a good representation of members from all locals.

After the business meeting, we will have a sack lunch, consisting of two sandwiches, pie or cake, some fruit or pickles, and some kind of drinks. We hope to make a start on our next year's work in Miami County at Osage Valley. Now our success depends on our support of our county, state and national officers; so come out and boost. Our future depends on our efforts we put forth. It is our own success or failure.

S. J. Lohr, Co. President.

## NEW OFFICERS ELECTED IN WASHINGTON CO. F. U.

Washington County Farmers Union held its quarterly meeting today, December 6, at the court room at Washington, Kansas. A fair representation was present. The following officers were elected for 1934:

President, Albert C. Hansen. Vice president, Fred Stolzer. Secy-Treas., Dan H. Combow. Conductor, John Mueller. Doorkeeper, Henry Wasser. Executive Committee: A. H. Hein, Carl Wilson, B. F. Bollinger.

Albert C. Hansen was elected delegate to attend meetings of statewide business associations, with John Wood as alternate.

After transacting other important business, we adjourned until our next quarterly meeting which will be held at Brantford. The date will be set later.

—Dan H. Combow, Secy-Treas.

## FAIRVIEW WILL ELECT

Fairview Local No. 1897, near Chapman, is called to meet on December 11 for election of officers and to attend to any other matters of business which may come before the meeting. A full attendance is requested.

Art Moyer, Secretary.

agency for agriculture. It is expected that this part of the Farm Credit Administration's set-up will be functioning within the next few months. Farm machines that are put in good adjustment and repair this winter will give a good service in the field next season.

## COOPERATION BY GOVT. IS REASON FOR THANKSGIVING

(Continued from page 1)

But we do mean to say that progress is being made in the right direction.

## More On Frazier Bill

"I mentioned the Frazier bill a minute ago, and I want to say a little more about it. The Frazier bill involves legislation which will do more than anything else, perhaps, to untangle the snarl of the present country-wide economic conditions. It is farm legislation, but of such nature that it would be helpful—much more than merely helpful—to nearly all legitimate business in the United States.

The Frazier bill, if enacted into law, would refinance from indebtedness at one and one-half per cent interest per annum, with a payment of one and one-half per cent required each year on the principal. Loans could be made on normal average values. The money which would go to pay off present indebtedness would be issued by the Government, and would not require that the Government issue interest-bearing bonds, which, of course, to enrich the international bankers, the Treasury would have to supply the money for paying off the indebtedness now crushing Agriculture would not be secured by bonds held by the financial pirates who have the power to control our government. Instead, these treasury notes, which would be just as good as any money you ever saw in your own pocket or in any bank, would be found in the United States—first mortgages on the farms of this country.

## Would Be Effective

"The issue of these treasury notes would be a form of inflation of the currency. It certainly would inflate the buying power of the farmer. It would inflate their chances to pay off their indebtedness and to retain their homes. It would inflate the volume of business in all lines, because it would enable the farmers, who do not buy anything but other class of people, to begin buying the paint, the machinery, the lumber, the repairs, the clothing, the furniture, the transportation, entertainment and, in fact, all the hundreds of things which they have had to deny themselves and their families since their purchasing power has been taken away from them.

"This inflation of the currency would not be uncontrolled. It would be retired as the mortgages, held by the Government itself, would be retired at the rate of one and one-half per cent per year.

"The powerful money changers of Wall Street, who have told the United States citizenry what to think in financial matters for so long that they believe themselves the only ones qualified to do any thinking, are telling us right now just how badly frightened we should be at the thought of inflation. They point to Germany and the plight of that country when the German mark went down to nearly nothing, worth little more than the paper it was printed upon. They affect a pitiful quivering in their voices and sob, 'Would you drive the United States to such a condition?' Such an inference or such a

comparison is a poisonous insult to the United States. The international bankers of Wall Street know it is, but little do they care. Their job is to poison the minds of the people of this country to such an extent that they can continue to control the money system, and continue to hold the wealth of this country in their power through their hideous and heinous system of usury.

"Then, inconsistently, the forces of Wall Street turn right around and declare that we already have inflation. They tell us there is more currency printed now than there has been for many years. That may be true, but it never has been contended that the mere printing of currency will help matters in the least—if that printed currency is not put into the hands of the people who have to furnish the buying power to make the wheels of trade go around. Currency that is printed, placed in the vaults of Federal Reserve banks or other banks, and which is costing the United States plenty of interest, but which cannot get into the hands of the millions of plain, producing people who need it, cannot be called inflation of the medium of exchange. There is no exchange to it. The only thing that might be called exchange is the transfer of Government funds, as interest payments, from Uncle Sam's pockets to the hands of the international bankers.

"Why is it impossible for this money to get into the hands of the farmers and the other common people who need it? The big banks and banking systems have it in their vaults—to LEND on good security. Farmers are not now good security, neither are the farmer and the money lies dormant. Factories are not now good security. Merchandising houses are not making ends meet, and are refused loans. In fact, about the only sure investment in Government bonds—so this so-called inflation is going around in circles.

"To try to get new money and new purchasing power into the hands of Agriculture and into the hands of the honest laboring and producing classes, representing all but about 85 or 90 per cent of the buying power of the nation, through the banking system, is nothing more nor less than trying to force wealth on one man by giving it to another. It is the old story of pouring it in at the top with the hope that it will trickle through to the little fellow at the bottom.

"When we are told by the international bankers that we already have inflation, the condition I have just described is what they mean. But we are not supposed to think about that. There is a Difference.

Now, let us consider what a little inflation would do if it were handled so we, the common folks, the farmers and other laborers and producers, could get our hands on our share of it. Undoubtedly, such a thing would be a hard blow to the international bankers; but is their welfare more to be considered than that of the millions of substantial farmers and other citizens?

"Money in the form of newly printed Treasury notes, not involving the issue of interest-bearing obligations or bonds on the part of the Government, would, under the provisions of

the Frazier Bill, be issued by the United States Government for the purpose of taking up the crushing farm indebtedness. Its first service, then, would be performed for the farmers. It would put Agriculture on a solid footing. Wealth would be represented and invested in producing farm lands, which would form the basis of security for the issue of the Treasury notes. This is a much healthier condition than that of having bonds—pieces of paper—the basis of security for these pieces of paper, especially when these pieces of paper obligate our Government—the taxpayers—to pay interest to the international bankers.

"Inflation through the Frazier Bill route would inflate the currency—the medium of exchange—which is actually in use. People could get their hands on it. It would pay debts. It would start factories. It would eliminate the great disparity now existing between production costs and production rewards. It would move merchandise down from the shelves in the stores and from warehouses. It would cause the great army of ten or twelve millions of unemployed to be demobilized, with jobs replacing soup lines. It would transfer the center of prosperity from its present roosting place on Wall Street, and place it where it belongs—at the grass roots and at the cross roads of this great country.

"Have you noticed where the great objection to a change from 'sound money' comes from? The Wall Street crowd, the money centers of the east, furnish all the chattering which is designed to scare us all back to unquestioned support of the 'gold standard' and 'sound money'.

## Need Union Membership

The Farmers Union is the one organization which is fighting and fighting for the Frazier Bill, and for other inflationary measures which would be rough on Wall Street but good medicine for Agriculture. It has fought for these principles for years. It has seen principles adopted. Now we need the solid support of our farmers and professions. We are all common people together. Agriculture is the basic industry of all. Agriculture must be put on its feet before recovery can come to this country.

"Farmers, we can do this job together if you will join the Farmers Union and give it the membership strength it needs. If you want to help the international bankers, stay out of this organization. If you want to help your own class, join with your comrades in the Farmers Union. You are needed now more than ever before."

The new regional banks for cooperatives of the Farm Credit Administration are to take over the lending of funds to cooperative associations. This type of loan was made by the Federal Reserve Board during its existence. The Regional Bank for cooperatives that will serve Kansas will be located at Wichita with the Federal Land Bank. It is expected that this new credit agency will be functioning soon after the New Year.



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## 100 Per Cent Locals

Below are printed the names of the locals, together with the counties in which they are located, with membership paid up 100 per cent for 1933. Watch the list grow—and HELP THE LIST GROW.

Local	County
Fairview—2154	Allen county
Allen Center—2155	Allen county
Fairview—2156	Allen county
Silver Leaf—2156	Allen county
Cummings—1837	Atchison county
Welda—2054	Anderson county
Liztown—2064	Anderson county
Bellview—2042	Anderson county
Centennial—2096	Anderson county
Glennwood—2127	Anderson county
Indian Creek—2050	Anderson county
Odin—233	Barton county
Hamlin—1820	Brown county
Carson—1035	Brown county
Claytonville—2137	Brown county
Lone Star—942	Brown county
Bazaar—1926	Chase county
Miller—1929	Chase county
Stony—2066	Cherokee county

Sharpe—1895	Coffey county
Wolf Creek—1878	Coffey county
Weigand—2121	Coffey county
Center—2143	Crawford county
Fairview—1663	Crawford county
Maple Leaf—426	Crawford county
Prairie Dale—435	Crawford county
Slifer—431	Crawford county
Salem—487	Crawford county
Walnut Grove—1308	Crawford county
Fair Oaks—450	Crawford county
Monmouth—1714	Crawford county
Bethel—1969	Cowley county
South Bend—1561	Cowley county
Silverdale—2051	Cowley county
Tisdale Busy Bee—1986	Clay county
Ross—1124	Clay county
Morganville—1778	Clay county
Sherwood—1158	Clay county
Pleasant View—592	Clay county
Oliver Hill—1120	Clay county
Swanson—1191	Clay county
Four Mile—1128	Cloud county
Cottonwood—317	Cloud county
St. Joe—2182	Cloud county
Fairview—1897	Dickinson county
Herington—1063	Dickinson county
Woodbine—1980	Douglas county
Pleasant Valley—652	Douglas county
Seig—1699	Douglas county
Worden—842	Douglas county
Franklin—1532	Douglas county
Vesperette—1817	Douglas county
Trivoli—1001	Ellsworth county
Cass Ridge—1038	Ellsworth county
Ridgely—1000	Ellsworth county
Advance—1889	Ellsworth county
Little Wolf—1376	Ellsworth county
Summit—992	Ellsworth county
Franklin—1301	Ellis county
Sunnydeal—2131	Ellis county
Minor—851	Ellis county
Excelsior—606	Ellis county
Stock Range—1057	Ellis county
Pleasant Valley—1819	Franklin county
Williamsburg—2153	Franklin county
Goose Creek—1391	Geary county
So. Verdigris—1498	Greenwood county
Hobo—1497	Greenwood county
Lena Valley—1538	Greenwood county
Husters—691	Gove county
St. Peter—845	Graham county
Morland Elevator—1822	Graham county
Holley—862	Jackson county
Brightside—1655	Jewell county
Collins—636	Johnson county
Harmony—1830	Johnson county
Stanley—1770	Johnson county
Osage—2168	Labette county
Labette—2165	Labette county
Brown—1372	Leavenworth county
Dew Drop—454	Lincoln county
Admiral—1255	Linn county
Goodrich—2090	McPherson county
Johnston—749	McPherson county
Castle Hill—1344	McPherson county
Groveland—1688	McPherson county
No. 8—471	McPherson county
North Union—716	McPherson county
Northside—1061	McPherson county
Osage Valley—1683	Miami county
Spring Valley—1725	Miami county
Union Valley—1679	Miami county
Block—1768	Miami county
Washington—1680	Miami county
Indianapolis—1677	Miami county
Sunrise—1238	Marshall county
Honewell—809	Marshall county
Antioch—1121	Marshall county
Barrett—1071	Marshall county
Fairmont—967	Marshall county
Richland—968	Marshall county
Bremen—2122	Marshall county
Cottage Hill—801	Marshall county
Herkimer—1002	Marshall county
Lincoln—780	Marshall county
Axtell—1792	Marion county
Harmony—196	Marion county
Lincolnville—404	Marion county
Lost Springs—385	Marion county
Custer—366	Mitchell county
Bunker Hill—468	Mitchell county
Dist. No. 4—777	Mitchell county
Hillsdale—482	Mitchell county
Labor Creek—479	Mitchell county
Turkey Creek—469	Mitchell county
Pleasant Ridge—1902	Morris county
Beman—1903	Morris county
Sunny Knoll—1377	Nemaha county
Kelly—1263	Nemaha county
Pleasant Hill—1175	Nemaha county
Liberty—883	Nemaha county
Obendorf—1275	Nemaha county
Boardman—922	Nemaha county
Eagle Star—928	Nemaha county
Hilt—920	Nemaha county
Korber—914	Nemaha county
Pleasant Hill—955	Nemaha county
Triumph—1027	Nemaha county
Mt. Pleasant—956	Norton county
Square Deal—923	Norton county
Sand Creek—462	Ottawa county
Mt. Pleasant—79	Ottawa county
Grover—108	Osage county
Plum Creek—1484	Osage county
Vassar—1779	Osage county
Champion Hill—705	Phillips county
Agra—1294	Phillips county
Kirwin—481	Pottawatomie county
Cottonwood Grove—1604	Pottawatomie county
Elbow—1786	Pottawatomie county
Lone Tree—2196	Pottawatomie county
Stone—792	Rooks county
Prairie Dale—370	Russell county
Three Corners—769	Rush county
Sand Creek—304	Riley county
Crooked Creek—1205	Riley county
Walsburg—1198	Riley county
Lone Star—917	Riley county
Oak Grove—1801	Riley county
Pleasant Hill—810	Rush county