

port forecast the lowest corn yields in fifty years and rains in some sections in the meantime have worsened the situation somewhat. Continued hot, dry weather continues to prevail in other parts of the belt states.

The report will be presented to NBC listeners almost immediately after it is released in Washington.



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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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.

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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T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1936

### EDITORIAL

This week we received at the Kansas Union Farmer office a package containing a series of full page advertisements from the National Industrial Council. This set of advertisements is being mailed to every weekly newspaper in the United States. The publishers of the papers are urged to get all the local merchants and manufacturers to sponsor the ad and pay for it. The full page propaganda advertisements are cleverly written and are intended to show the readers that the present system of doing business is the best in the world and brings our people all and even more blessings than they are entitled to. The following is a representative sample of the whole series: "Today Eighty five percent of all our national income goes to those who work for a living. Cars, radios, a thousand comforts and luxuries are in most families. Amusements are plentiful and there is time to enjoy them. A housewife can have time to better plan her children's education . . . shop, play bridge, visit a beauty parlor, read—and enjoy countless other pleasures." This advertising campaign is but a small part of a well planned drive by some of the monopolistic industries to halt the growth of the cooperative idea in the United States.

This war between the old system based on monopolistic control and profits as opposed to the newer cooperative system based on human rights and production for use is not confined to the United States. It is world wide. Even in Sweden, and in England, as strongly as consumers are entrenched in those countries, there is now going on a mighty struggle for supremacy between the two systems, Fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany are but examples of what we may expect to happen in this country if we listen to the siren songs telling of prosperity to be enjoyed under the benevolent overlordship of our captains of industry. The same captains of industry who were in control of our country during the post war years when our farmers were being deliberately deflated compelling them to produce cheaper and ever cheaper food and fiber for the factory laborer; so that these same captains of industry could lower the wages of the laborers and reap bigger and ever bigger profits for themselves.

The war is on. On what side are you brother farmer and manager of our cooperative enterprises. Are you with those who deliberately set the price on our wheat during the war while they were permitted to charge all that the traffic would bear. Are you with those who claim that our present industrial system which gives the producers 40 cents of the consumer's dollar for his whole year's work while the middlemen take 60 cents as their share for passing the product

pay for what we buy. You managers give the Jobbing Association the first chance at all your business. If they cannot get the brand that you are used to, they will very likely have another brand that is just as good and that you can sell to your trade. If you stand solidly behind your own wholesale you will put it in a position where it can demand and will receive fair and equitable treatment from all interests and where all the manufacturers will be anxious to sell to it because of the volume of business that your united buying power represents. As individual farmers or farmers retail establishments we are nothing in a national way but combined into one union we are a power and invincible.

### NATIONAL PRESIDENT BROADCASTS TO COOPERATIVES

(continued from page 1)  
itself. Certainly these bonds are purchased readily by the banks, for they are tax-exempt, draw interest, can be and are monetized by the Federal Reserve Banks, through the United States Treasury, if and when they desire to do so to secure Federal Reserve Notes for them.

Of course the Treasury does not have the money to loan; but they will accept these bonds as security and order Federal Reserve Notes printed for these banks for which the banks pay the actual cost of printing and the Banks still draw the interest on the bonds and receive tax-exemptions on them. As I understand it, they are permitted to receive Federal Reserve notes in this manner to the extent of 95 per cent of the amount of the bonds. And this is what we are told is a sound currency to be maintained at all hazards.

However, if this privilege were granted the Federal Land Banks (the farmers' own Banking system) as provided in the Frazier-Lemke Bill on the same basis, except limited in amount of this currency to the extent of 3 billions of dollars. We are told that would be inflation. That would be "printing press" money. That would be "debasing the currency."

And so we continue on with the present system, debasing the manhood and womanhood of America, debasing the value of the homes and property, debasing the incomes and the standard of living of our people—yes, debasing the credit stability of the nation in order to make it possible for a privileged few to inflate and deflate the money and credit of the nation for their own private gain.

"How It Should Be."  
Now, under the Frazier-Lemke Bill a farmer would mortgage the farm for a loan and the amount of the loan he could receive is limited to the fair appraised value of the land, which as I have shown you according to the table furnished by the Farm Credit Administration is approximately 120 per cent of the value of the land. The amount of the loan is further limited to the existing farm mortgage indebtedness, which in most cases would be nowhere near the fair appraised value of the land now and at a time when these values are at their lowest. Object to this, you say, but in a decade.

Yet this would enable most farmers to refinance their existing indebtedness and at 1-2 per cent interest on their farm mortgages and 3 per cent on their credit mortgages. Objection is made in the statement prepared by the Farm Credit Administration and furnished by members of Congress, after a majority of the members of Congress, who are the Directors of the Corporation that we call the United States of America, has signed a petition to bring the Frazier-Lemke Bill before the House for discussion and debate, that these bonds could not be sold for 1-2 per cent interest.

Well, in that case the Frazier-Lemke Bill provides they could be monetized through the Treasury, same as the Federal Reserve Banks do and the Government of the United States would receive the interest instead of paying two, three and four per cent to the Federal Reserve Banks. Surely it seems to me the Governor of our Farm Credit Banks who is supposed to be our hired man ought not to object to our Federal Land Banks having the same privileges as the Federal Reserve Banks have and surely no patriotic citizen should object to this interest going to the Government of the United States to be used to reduce our taxes, instead of going to these private banks to be used to further deflate our industry for their private profit.

This same statement by the Farm Credit Administration said that the benefits of the Frazier-Lemke Bill would accrue to less than 15 per cent of the farmers and that 85 per cent of the farmers would be hurt rather than helped. Well now, it will be mighty difficult for Mr. Myers or any one else to convince the majority of farmers who have their farm mortgaged that they would be injured by moving 2-3 of the interest load from their banks and certainly it will be difficult to convince those who have no mortgage debt that they would be injured by having the value of their property which has been destroyed since 1920 by the deflation policies of the Federal Reserve and Federal Land Banks.

"Farmers True Condition"  
In this same statement the Farm Credit Administration seeks to prove that it requires less bushels of corn, less bales of cotton, pounds of pork, etc., than it did formerly to pay a loan. He neglected to tell us however the program that we have very much less corn, wheat, cotton, pork and every other farm product, with which to pay mortgaged debt and taxes, nor did he tell up that about 6 hundred million dollars of our American Farm Market has been given to foreign countries through our government trade agreements. In fact, the farmer buying and debt-paying power is at the lowest point it has been for forty years. The farmers produce and debt-paying power is decreasing by the amount of farm products in pounds, bushels and bales, multiplied by the price per pound,

per bushel or bale—By his income, if you please, as related to obligations which he is required to meet.

This entire statement furnished by the Farm Credit Administration to congress members of congress against the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Bill is so misleading and deceiving that it might well have been prepared by the international Bankers, instead of by the Farm Credit Administration.

Now, let us take up the farmers income as related to the obligations which he is required to meet. A great deal is being said about the so-called benefit payments to farmers, but these benefit payments were derived from processing taxes levied on both producers and consumers. A tax on buying power, which was already so low as to actually threaten the collapse of our social and economic order. Government bonds, interest-bearing and tax-exempt to the extent of several billions of dollars were issued to secure funds to carry out all kinds of government projects, not because these projects were so greatly needed, but rather to supply buying-power to the people. Billions of dollars in bonds were issued in the very worst kind of inflation; because they require two or three dollars to repay each one dollar of expenditure when we consider the interest and tax-exemption, that goes along with them. I ask you, what is the security for these bonds? Just the credit of the Government of the United States, which is being repaired at an alarming rate.

"Sound System Needed"  
Most of the projects for which this money is being spent are not productive in the sense that they will produce a return on the investment and it is for that reason, I believe, the credit of the government is being so greatly impaired. Contrast security back of these bonds with the mortgages of the farmers. The mortgages are low value, together with the productive capacity of these farms, and guaranteed both as to interest and principal. Which would you rather have? And yet, the Banks can monetize these bonds, issued for these non-productive projects, through the Treasury to secure money to carry out these projects. Mighty strange, isn't it, that our dear old Uncle Sam can not make money for himself; but he can make it for the banks at the actual cost of printing, and then borrow it back from the banks by getting a credit on the books of the banks. This, Ladies and Gentlemen, is what are told is a SOUND MONEY SYSTEM; but for some reason, I cannot comprehend where the soundness comes in either from it, when the obligation is doubled through the adding of interest and tax-exemption nor can I comprehend how the value of the property can be maintained so long multiplied upon it. All these public debts must necessarily constitute an added burden upon the farmers and producers of new wealth who are not being granted a sufficient income to enable them to carry the load.

So when we weigh up these benefit payments, a large part of which was paid by the farmer on the one side and the nine or ten billion dollars of interest-bearing bonds, together with the tax-exemption for these non-productive projects, and the added burden of new wealth production which comes largely from our farms and this entire burden largely passed on to our children, we will readily see we have been advancing backward at a rapid rate.  
(to be continued)

### JOHN FROST GIVES VIEWS ON TAXATION ONLY ONE TEST

(continued from page 1)  
tax of Kansas . . . 37-4 per cent. In 1935, the average tax on received Agriculture paid 7 times the rate levied on other industries—and Agriculture did not get the paved streets, sewer systems, electric lights, water systems, and fancy school systems of the cities of Kansas.

The whole property tax system of Kansas should be replaced with an income tax system. Never mind the rich boob, and his hibernals and parrots, that say it is our duty. It's the wish and greed being father of the thought. Yes, there are some ghost arguments that it will not work. The Federal Government 6 to 10 years ago raised more than 2 billion dollars yearly and better than 2 billion dollars yearly in the form of income tax. So Kansas can raise at least the 3 million dollars needed for the Social Security Program, and the 5 million dollars needed to aid weak school districts, and reduce the property tax—by an increase in the income tax, the fairest tax ever devised by man.—John Frost.

### WIDE SUPPORT FOR NON-INTERVENTION MOVEMENT EVIDENT

(continued from page one)  
lishment of permanent squadron of naval vessels in the Mediterranean. The President has so far given Admiral Stanley little satisfaction in answer to his plea, which has been branded by many as not only unnecessary but dangerous, tending to invoke us 1 Europe's neofits. It is amusing to examine the viewpoint of our big navy advocates, who while urging isolation on the diplomatic front are ready to be in the spot in military and naval situations abroad. Consistency should dictate that our naval policy would be one of removing home ready to protect our shores in the event of invasion rather than that of protecting American interests in all parts of the world.

Philippine Defense System  
Major-General Douglas MacArthur, military advisor to the Philippine Islands and former Chief of Staff of the American army, in his first report as field marshal of the Philippines, has revealed the true picture behind the current militarization of the Philippine Islands. The MacArthur program is predicted upon the necessity for anti-Japanese expansion in eastern Asia. The old story of independence with a string attached is the basic philosophy behind MacArthur's activities. The Is-

lands, a costly experiment in colonial enterprise by the United States during the past 30-odd years, is viewed as the pathway toward American economic expansion in China. The open door is to be supported even if this can be accomplished only by force of arms. The only way to insure American interests in China under this theory is to have a militarized government in the Philippines. Even though such a program is economically disastrous to the new-born government, it is noteworthy that the MacArthur program will take by far the largest single share of the Philippine revenues during the coming year. Many observers are prone to predict ultimate bankruptcy for the islands if the present program is continued.

Such a fiscal program, costing \$80,000,000 during the next ten years, if continued would undoubtedly result in economic collapse and make the return of the islands to the United States a dangerous possibility. What is needed is a clear expression by the Administration and the American people that the United States is not interested in fighting a costly military and naval war to defend the Philippine Islands. The MacArthur program should be disavowed by our government and relegated to the scrap heap. In its place should be placed a more satisfactory economic adjustment between the Philippines and the United States during the early years of the new Commonwealth. An economically satisfied Philippine nation would be much more helpful to world peace than a bankrupt group of islands bristling with war-provoking armaments.

Inter-American Peace Conference  
The Inter-American Peace Conference, which will gather at Buenos Aires, Argentina, on December 1 will probably become one of the most important gatherings of its kind ever held in the western hemisphere. It is expected that a collective peace system for the western hemisphere will be brought about as a result of the Conference deliberations.

A survey of opinion in the United States and Latin America reveals a hope that the conference will achieve the following: (1) A system of American security which will prevent wars in this quarter of the globe. (2) Continental solidarity with regard to possible aggression from outside. (3) A common neutrality policy to be followed in the event of another European war. (4) An understanding facilitating trade or commercial exchange between the Americas, should the rest of the world again be engaged in armed conflict.

The Administration is placing great hopes of success in Buenos Aires. The conduct of our Latin American relations by the present Administration has been far more satisfactory than in the past, and while it still leaves room for improvement, it offers a standard for relations between the United States and its neighbors which could be extended to Europe and the Far East as well.

### TENMARQ WHEAT IS PROVING SUCCESSFUL

(continued from page 1)  
40 acres for 1935. But '35 was a terrible black rust year and it literally ate up 240 acres of Turkey wheat I had. The Turkey made only 3 or 4 bushels to the acre, but the Tenmarq wheat made 30 bushels. There was little black rust on it and the quality was a good; plump berry. The next year I planted Tenmarq and Blackhull. The Blackhull made about 20 bushels while the Tenmarq made 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. Sixty acres made over 40 bushels of the finest quality wheat I have ever seen. Tenmarq has a short stiff straw which is fine for combining," he continued. It stands up better than any other wheat I've ever seen. It's as good as any other. But for the best results here Tenmarq should be planted early."

Gillum was also well pleased with the results of Tenmarq. "If I had planted it as close to the ground as possible and it did not winter kill at all," he reported. "It has a very good straw which stands up well and makes it easy to combine." He had a yield of 30 bushels per acre, while the Turkey for old wheat made 22 bushels. I intend to plant around 100 acres of Tenmarq this year. If it does as well as last year I will put all my wheat land in Tenmarq."

"I like Tenmarq well enough that I do not grow any other variety," he reported. "It did not winter kill any this year. It makes growth in the fall to make good pasture. This year one field was on new land that had been flooded in 1935. It stood up well and made a yield of 35 bushels an acre. It was three or four days earlier than Turkey."

"In 1935," he concluded, "flood waters came up to the heads of Tenmarq, Blackhull and a soft winter wheat. When the floods receded the Tenmarq was the only variety left standing."

Tenmarq was released for commercial planting in 1932, after 15 years of testing at the experiment station. The new variety resulted from a cross made in 1917 between Marquis, well-known and high quality hard red spring wheat, with Pedigree No. 1066, a Turkey type hard red winter wheat selection.

Outstanding characteristics of Tenmarq are: High yields.—In the breeding nursery at Manhattan for the 15-year period 1922-36 it produced an average of 38.2 bushels an acre, as compared to 35.1 for Blackhull, 32.4 for Kanred, and 30.2 for Turkey. In the field trials at the agronomy farm, Kansas State College, for the nine-year period, 1928-36, Tenmarq averaged 37.9 bushels an acre as compared to 36.1 for Blackhull, 34.6 for Kanred, and 34.6 for Turkey. Under active variety tests on 384 farms throughout Kansas for the period 1929-36, the following yields were recorded as compared to other prominent varieties:

Region, Eastern; No Farms 35; Variety, Tenmarq, Blackhull; Average Yield 26.9, 25.3. Southcentral No Farms, 157; Variety, Tenmarq, Turkey, Blackhull, Kanred; Average Yield 22.8, 21.1, 20.9, 20.6. Northcentral, No Farms 61; Vari-

## Neighborhood Notes

### CENTER HILL ELECTS DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION

Waterville, Kans., Sept. 2, 1936.  
Secretary Farmers Union,  
Dear Madam:

The Center Hill local 1147 held their regular meeting at the school house, September 1.  
The following program was given: Recitation—Donald Toburn  
Recitation—Marilyn Dettmer  
The meeting was then called to order by the president. He announced the following families to furnish the program, Will Toburn, E. Everson, and E. G. Kaump.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by secretary which were approved as read.  
The resolutions committee reported the following resolution which was adopted.

We commend our president, John Vesecky, on the splendid address which he delivered at the Farmers Union picnic at Randolph, August 28.  
Mrs. Dobson introduced several men, a Mr. Thompson who gave an interesting talk.

Mr. Hove gave a chalk talk which was very good and interesting.  
Mr. Arnette gave a talk about mining, explaining their work and their life.

Mrs. Dobson then gave a short talk.  
Mr. E. G. Kaump was elected delegate to the McPherson convention and Merle Isaacson as alternate.

The meeting was then adjourned after which a delicious lunch was served by the ladies.

Our next meeting time is October 6. Anyone interested in Farmers Union work is invited to attend.  
Vernae Anderson,  
Reporter.

### OSAGE COUNTY MEETS

The Osage County Farmers Union will meet at Michigan Valley, September 10 in the evening.  
It will be necessary to choose a delegate to the state convention which will convene the latter part of

city, Tenmarq, Turkey, Blackhull, Kanred; Average Yield, 22.4, 20.8, 21.6, 21.0.

### IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE IS BUT TEMPORARY

(continued from page 1)  
tally different for export and agricultural countries and for importing industrial states, or rather for the exportation and for the importation of agricultural products. Many countries, in fact, import certain agricultural products and export others, and therefore often happens that one and the same country will apply diametrically opposed principles in coming to the assistance of the various branches of its agriculture. There are also fundamental differences between those countries which have recourse to such a policy only as an emergency and those where agricultural planning forms part of the whole national policy aiming at radical changes in the general economic structure of the country.

"The framework of the various measures to combat agricultural depression has already been in existence for some time, and no essential changes took place in the course of the year under survey. Where, for former reasons, legislation had to be repealed, it was replaced by other steps having the same practical effect. There are no signs at all of an abandonment of the policy at present followed. In many cases the measures applied have undergone modifications, but these are often provoked by the very fact of the prolonged depression and the tendency of certain emergency measures to become permanent. In practice the results have often been an extension of the scope of the regulations in force; for it is in the nature of agriculture that in the long run some of its branches cannot be subjected to a more or less definite form of planned economy while others remain unsheltered and open to free competition, at least on the national market."

Discussing the difficulties of economic planning in agriculture, The Year Book says that these difficulties are recognized by everyone. But the fact that such planning is undertaken nevertheless, the Year Book asserts, is a sign of the seriousness of the situation. It continues:

"A thorough examination of the steps taken shows that the difficulties are due not only to the particular

### HUFF SPEAKS AT MITCHELL COUNTY MEETING

The Mitchell County Farmers Union quarterly meeting will be held at Cawker City, Wednesday, September 16. There will be the usual pot luck dinner and programs.

Mr. C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, will be the speaker of the day. Everyone welcome.  
Mrs. Louis Neff,  
County Secretary.

### STAFFORD COUNTY FARMERS UNION

The County Farmers Union met at the Cour Valley Local Tuesday, September 1. Members of the union discussed the tax exemption on gasoline and transport trucking. A report of the Outlook meeting at Larned was given by several members. Mr. O'Connor announced that on Tuesday at the State Fair will be Farm Organizations day. Farmers Union members are urged to go. Stafford County is planning to have a booth at the State Fair again. If anyone has anything that can be used in the booth please let Mr. Veach or Mr. Batchman know about it.  
The literary program was as follows: music, Clarence and Hulda Hildebrand; two readings, Mrs. Chester Bower; vocal solo, Wilma Jeanne Vice; vocal solo, Mrs. Chester Bower; and vocal solo, Joan Ogile.

The next county meeting will be at the Zenor Local, October 13. Because of the Stafford County Fair it had to be postponed.  
Refreshments of sandwiches and coffee will be served.  
Members are urged to have something for discussion at the next meeting.  
Aletha Vice,

economic and technical conditions prevailing in this industry, but also to the special social structure of agriculture, with its millions and millions of small family holdings. A smallholder and his family derive their living above all from their own labor applied on the farm, and only to a minor extent from the return on the capital invested in the holding which frequently is not even their own on which they have to meet interest and other debt charges. Restriction of production, which is often an essential feature of planning of agriculture nowadays, is therefore a heavy burden on the small-holder, who is unable to benefit from it by economizing on labor costs, as is possible on large estates. Further, the administrative difficulties and the cost involved in applying planned economy to small-holdings are frequently out of proportion to the quantities of products reaching the market from this class of farms. For this reason, the legislative measures adopted to re-establish more normal conditions in agriculture, often make special provision for small-holders. They are exempted from the obligation to reduce their livestock to the same extent as large farmers; and the limitations of crop production often apply only when the area cultivated on each farm exceeds a certain minimum. Cases could even be mentioned in which the system of production control has been used as a means of paying higher prices for the products from small-holdings than for those from large farms."

### We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association  
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery  
Office Equipment Printing  
The CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co.  
SALINA, KANSAS

### ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Date .....

Post Office .....

Kansas Union Farmer  
Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Enclosed find remittance of ..... Please have the following advertisement (.....words) at 3c per word run..... times.

Copy of ad. ....

SIGNED.....







## FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week Ending September 4th, 1936	
N. F. Thome—Douglas Co Ks—14 heifers	760
Gus Stuewe—Wabunsee Co Ks—21 sters	1247
M. J. Watson—Clay Co Ks—11 sters	935
M. J. Watson—Clay Co Ks—12 sters	970
A. M. Rundel—Osage Co Ks—28 sters	966
G. F. Jones—Marshall Co Ks—16 hfrs	490
C. J. Schniepp—Ness Co Ks—13 sters	687
Gaughan Bros—Lyon Co Ks—15 hfrs	1201
Geo. Turner—Lyon Co Ks—18 cow	621
Ross and Son—Clay Co Ks—22 calves	262
Ralph Shaver—Russell Co Ks—20 sters	811
Harry Price—Ray Co Mo—17 sters	692
A. J. Jones—Osage Co Ks—11 sters	622
Ross and Son—Clay Co Ks—14 hfrs	1210
W. T. Rice—Johnson Co Ks—10 sters	628
Jess Bartley—Washington Co Ks—14 sters	691
W. W. Thompson—Platte Co Mo—15 sters	886
L. S. Franklin—Ray Co Mo—17 cow	1107
Ross and Son—Clay Co Mo—21 cow	400
Harry Price—Ray Co Mo—17 hfrs	580
W. T. Rice—Johnson Co Ks—10 sters	1100
Peter Henschel—Ellis Co Ks—9 heifers	713
Ralph Shaver—Russell Co Ks—11 heifers	550
Frank Price—Johnson Co Ks—16 cow	99
A. J. Jones—Osage Co Ks—29 cow	804
E. L. Harris—Phillips Co Ks—11 cow	807
Ross and Son—Clay Co Mo—29 cow	618
A. L. Oveson—Osage Co Ks—13 cow	618

## MANY FARMERS NOW MARKET COOPERATIVELY

Higher livestock price levels were primarily responsible for a \$75,000,000 increase in business of farmers' cooperative livestock marketing associations during the 1935-36 marketing season compared to the 1934-35 season according to a statement released today (September 3) by the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration.

Six hundred thousand farmers and stockmen marketed livestock through cooperative associations during the recent season valued at \$250,000,000 compared to \$175,000,000 in the 1934-35 season.

The largest of the cooperative terminal-market sales agencies handled more than one million animals for its farmer patrons during 1935 and another agency handled more than 900,000 animals. The association handling more than a million animals reported gross sales in excess of \$26,000,000.

More than one-half of the farmers marketing their livestock through cooperatives are in the five States of Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Ohio.

From a dollar-and-cents standpoint Illinois made the best showing of all the States. Its 110 associations with 100,000 patrons sold animals valued at \$60,000,000. Much of the credit for this business is due to seven large-scale cooperatives located within the State. Many of the animals handled by terminal-market cooperatives came from points without the State.

Minnesota's 235 local associations with 110,000 patrons reported sales amounting to \$28,000,000.

Most of the large-scale associations are cooperative sales agencies located at the larger livestock terminal markets such as Chicago, East St. Louis, South St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Sioux City, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Jersey City. Several of the large associations are State-wide organizations that help their farmer-members market or purchase animals for feeding purposes. A California association has been conducting auctions for the sale of hogs for the past 17 years. About 200 auctions are held each year and approximately 700,000 hogs have been sold during the 17 years.

Another of the large-scale associations operates as a packing house and markets its livestock as dressed meat and by-products.

## PLANT BARLEY FOR EMERGENCY PASTURE

Winter barley is recommended for fall and early winter pasture by R. I. Throckmorton, head of the department of agronomy, and L. L. Compton, extension agronomist, at Kansas State College, Manhattan.

This recommendation is made in view of the shortage of forage this season.

While not generally a grain crop because of the danger of winterkilling, fall-sown barley is a practical crop in eastern and central Kansas because of its value for pasture, says Mr. Throckmorton.

Fall-sown barley grows rapidly under favorable weather conditions and is highly palatable. It is generally considered superior to wheat and rye for fall and early winter pasture. Barley that does not winterkill will furnish a large amount of nutritious pasture in the spring. If not pastured too long nor too heavily in the spring such a stand will produce a grain crop. If it does winterkill, the land may be put in condition for a spring crop at little expense.

Fall-sown barley, like spring barley, is highly susceptible to chinch bug injury, but may escape some of the injury because it opens earlier than spring barley. However, it will serve as a place for the bugs to harbor and multiply.

The best seeding dates for winter barley in central Kansas are September 15 to 25. Two bushels of seed to the acre should be planted on land prepared in the same way as for winter wheat. If the feed shortage is severe, a small acreage of barley might be sown in late August or early September for earlier grazing.

## NEW ZEALAND GUARANTEES BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES

The Government of New Zealand, since August 1, has been guaranteeing producers of butter and cheese a minimum price whether the products are sold in New Zealand or exported. This action is authorized by the recently enacted Primary Products Act, under which the Government becomes the owner of all butter and cheese produced in New Zealand, and will dispose of these commodities in British and other foreign markets.

According to reports received by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, any profits made over and above the guaranteed price will go to the dairying industry and any losses by reason of differences between the guaranteed price and the price realized will be borne by the State.

A recent cable to the Bureau from American Consul General Bucklin at Wellington states that the guaranteed prices for butter have been fixed for the year August 1, 1936, to September 30, 1937, at 17s.3d a cwt. (21.2 cents a lb.) for first grade creamery butter and at 10s.11d. a cwt. (19.5 cents a lb.) for whey butter.

New Zealand is the second largest butter exporting country, being exceeded only by Denmark. It is the world's leading exporter of cheese. Large quantities of casein, milk powder and condensed milk also are shipped out.

The program seeks to stop speculation in New Zealand butter and cheese in British markets and to preserve the identity of New Zealand products. It contemplates also the regulation of shipments to British ports so as to avoid excessive concentration in any one market.

## 100 PER CENT LOCALS

ALLEN COUNTY—	
Fairview	2154
BROWN COUNTY—	
Claytonville	1052
Lone Star	942
CHASE COUNTY—	
Cottonwood Valley	1833
Middle Creek	1905
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	
Dumb Bell	581
Shifer	431
Salmon	487
CLAY COUNTY—	
Ross	1124
Wheeler	1082
Olive Hill	1120
COWLEY COUNTY—	
Science Valley	1946
DOUGLAS COUNTY—	
Cary	2136
ELLSWORTH COUNTY—	
Franklin	1301
Ellis County—	
Sunny Knoll	2131
FRANKLIN COUNTY—	
Columbia	1233
JACKSON COUNTY—	
Cedar Valley	1656
LYON COUNTY—	
Allen	1075
Admiral	1255
LABETTE COUNTY—	
Labette	2165
LOGAN COUNTY—	
Oakley	1662
MCPHERSON COUNTY—	
Groveland	1688
Northside	1061
Smoky Hill	1882
Diamond	1567
MITCHELL COUNTY—	
Hillside	492
MIAMI COUNTY—	
Highland	1669
Washington	1680
MARSHALL COUNTY—	
Murdock	972
NEMAH COUNTY—	
Downey	1127
Kelley	1253
Sunny Knoll	1377
NORTON COUNTY—	
Square Deal	923

NEOSHO COUNTY—	
South Mound	619
OSBORNE COUNTY—	
Alton	1375
Corinth	261
Covert	316
Eagle	800
Mayflower	287
Osborne	298
Portis	348
Rosedale	1014
OTTAWA COUNTY—	
Culver	2170
Grover	108
Mt. Pleasant	79
OSAGE COUNTY—	
Kinneville	1522
Union	1412
Vassar	1779
RUSSELL COUNTY—	
Center	766
Pioneer	250
Prairie Dale	370
RUSH COUNTY—	
Pleasant Hill	917
RICE COUNTY—	
Pleasant Hill	1387
ROOKS COUNTY—	
West Corning	438
STAFFORD COUNTY—	
Trim	1983
SHAWNEE COUNTY—	
Elevation	1016
SEDGWICK COUNTY—	
Valley Center	1695
SCOTT COUNTY—	
WABANSEE COUNTY—	
Pretty Creek	1652
Templin	1891
WASHINGTON COUNTY—	
Logan	582
Liberty	1142

## RESETTLEMENT FUND DISTRIBUTED

A total of \$3,377,646 in Resettlement Administration funds has been distributed in Kansas from the time the RA began activities a year ago up to the end of July, a report from the Regional RA Director Cal. A. Ward to the field staff revealed today.

The summary showed that the largest amount of money had gone out as advances on budgeted farm loans.

A total of \$2,503,186 was loaned in 13,548 transactions. Ward explained, however, that the number of transactions did not reflect the number of borrowers since some farmers got supplemental loans after their original amounts were advanced.

Although the drought aid program was just getting under way in July, the Resettlement Administration advanced \$7,541 to 518 Kansas drought victims during the latter part of the month.

Emergency seed loans advanced last fall, winter and spring totalled \$44,445 for 604 applications the report said.

"Extending the drought aid program will be the major emphasis at present," Regional Director Ward explained. "That means the emergency drought grants, emergency feed loans and emergency seed loans will increase rapidly during the next few months."

"But next spring we will return to our long-range rehabilitation program through the budgeted farm loans, and as soon as the immediate emergency needs are taken care of efforts will be made to work out a long-time approach to the problems of land use which this drought brings to the fore."

The following table shows the state's Resettlement Administration

## LA FOLLETTE'S "The Progressive"

Great National Weekly Newspaper  
Regular Price \$1.50 Per Year  
Startling facts suppressed by other papers are being exposed now. Political corruption, advertised sales which poison and plunder the consumers, how the public is dumbed by propaganda in newspapers. These are some of the sensational revelations appearing in the next 10 issues. Special offer 10 weeks for 20c. Open to New Readers Only. Send 20 cents today for the next 10 sensational issues. The Progressive, Dept. 2, Madison, Wis.

## KILL WEEDS WITH

New Weed Burner kills all weeds—stalks, roots and seeds. 80,000 sq. ft. in use. Write for literature. AEROL BURNER CO., West New York, N.J., 13 No. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill., 400 Bryant St., San Francisco, Calif.

## WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices? WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives.

## THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

## YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

to patronize your own cooperative live stock marketing company. Your own firm has contributed more than any old-line firm in the favorable development of a farmers' market for Kansas live stock.

Best attention and service possible given to all consignments, whether one animal or several car loads.

## THE FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

G. W. Hobbs, General Manager

Kansas City Wichita Parsons

## PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER REMEDIES SUPPLIED BY THE FARMERS SERUM &amp; SUPPLY COMPANY

## CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. 53c

Money back guarantee, per dose 75c

Blackleg Bacterin—Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose 75c

Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose 75c

Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose 75c

Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses 1.00

Cal Scours Bacterin, 10 doses 1.00

Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron 1.00

Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter 1.00

De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. 50¢

Wound Pain—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon 3.00

Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00

Two Needles 2Ex. supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for .50

## HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs .75

Virus, 100 ccs 1.65

Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu" swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose .08

Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments 3.50

Creosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon 1.00

## HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses 1.25

Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses 1.25

Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box 1.00

Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box. 1.00

Baling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only 2.00

## POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00) 4.25

Poultry Antiseptic Tablets, 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box \$1.00

Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box \$1.50

Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose 1 1/2c

We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want. Direct Orders, with remittance, to

Kansas Farmers Union Box 51 SALINA, KANSAS. Phone 974.

## STATE BOARD OF KANSAS FARMERS UNION HOLDS MEETING

(continued from page 1)

which they expect to have the committees consider so as to have them ready for the committee as soon as it meets. Thursday, October 29th day meeting will be a closed session. All those desiring admission must show membership cards or be vouchered for and members families must

come in with the member or be vouchered for by some member in good standing. It is the desire of the state board and state officials to give plenty of time to the discussion of all the committee reports and all questions of interest to the Farmers Union of Kansas. Thursday was made a closed session so as to keep out all outside interests and allow for free discussion on all questions concerning the welfare of the Union.

The Board decided to again have a booth at the State Fair in Hutchinson, Kansas the week of September 21. Director John Fengel is to have charge of the booth, with such help as may be found necessary.

## FLASH A Blanket Scoop FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS

STOCK UP AND SAVE ON THESE SENSATIONALLY PRICED REGULARLY \$10.00 to \$12.00 VALUES

Through a special arrangement with the famous CENTURY MILLS we are offering our readers these remarkable blanket values for a LIMITED TIME. It will pay you to buy at least two or three of these fluffy 100% PURE VIRGIN WOOL—all purpose blankets for your own needs or gifts. Buy now—don't postpone.

EIGHT POPULAR COLORS: Blue, Maroon, Rose, Green, Beige, Brown, Grey, White. Guaranteed to Weigh 4 1/2 Pounds (Size 44" x 64"). Highly Priced on Both Sides. Served in Attractive Colors. Match to Match.

Each blanket is guaranteed to meet with your complete satisfaction by the Century Mills or your money will be promptly refunded. Guaranteed 100% Pure Virgin Wool.

## HOW TO ORDER

Detach coupon—print your name and address—check blankets desired. Do not send money with order; pay postman \$6.95 per blanket plus small C.O.D. charges. Do not delay, take advantage of this unusual special offer today. (If you want blankets delivered at a later date please specify on order).

Kansas Farmers Union Box 51 Salina, Kansas

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

STREET \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

YOU MAY SHIP BLANKETS ON (Date) \_\_\_\_\_

CHECK COLORS DESIRED

☐ Maroon ☐ Rose ☐ Green ☐ Beige ☐ Brown ☐ Grey ☐ White

Guaranteed 100% Pure Virgin Wool

Guaranteed 100% Pure Virgin Wool

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