

# **ORGANIZATION**

# The Kansas Union Farmer



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1935

COOPERATION

# Organized Action Again ALMOST SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SIGNERS ON HOUSE PETITION Farmers Get \$1,200,000

New Freight Rate Schedule Went into Effect on Monday, July 1 Following Long Fight Carried on By Organized Farmers of Kansas

FARM ORGANIZATIONS DID IT

Farmers Union, Grange, Bureau, and Number of Marketing Groups Kept up Fight, with Clyde M. Reed Serving as Attorney

Kansas City:

rate 16 cents.

new rate 20 cents.

new rate 16 cents.

ew rate 17 cents.

new rate 18 cents.

new rate 22 cents.

rate 21 cents.

Goodland-Old rate 19

Wichita-old rate 18 cents; new

Dodge City-Old rate 20 1-2 cents;

Arkansas City-Old rate 18 cents;

Hutchinson-Old rate 19 cents;

Larned-Old rate 19 1-2 cents:

Colby-Old rate 20 1-2 cents; new

**NOW OVER MILLION** 

**COMPLETED CORN** 

Rental and Benefit Payments to

Farmers under 1935 Program Es-

timated to Be Approximately

START MIDDLE OF JULY

This Year's Total Contracts about

Ten Percent Less than 1934 To-

tal, although Coverage De-

crease Not so Great

farmers who wish to participate in the

1935 corn and hog production adjust-

applicants. This total is approximate-

y 10 per cent less than the 1,155,-

The decrease in number of contracts.

final approval, nearly 12 million ac-

res will be withheld from corn pro-

duction by farmers cooperating in the

1935 program. This represents slight-

ly more than 22 per cent of the sign.

ers' total annual corn acreage for the

yield for the acres shifted from corn

is estimated at 27.2 bushels. In 1934,

a total of 13,030,000 acres were held

program will total approximately

this year.

**HOG CONTRACTS** 

Again, centralized effort exerted by means of organization 100 pounds from points in Kansas to among Kansas farmers is bearing fruit to the tune of an estimated \$1,200,000 for this year, Salina-Old rate 18 cents; new rate with equal or greater returns as- 16 cents. sured in future years. This time it is in the form of lower freight rates from Kansas points to the terminal market at Kansas

As a result of a long fight made by the Farmers Union, Grange, Farm Bureau, Farmers Union Joboing Association, Equity Union, Farmers Cooperative Commission Company and others, a new schedule of freight rates became effective on July 1, in plenty of time to affect the entire movement of the new crop of wheat in Kansas.

The new rates were ordered in by the interstate commerce commission after an eight-year fight by Kansas farm organizations to obtain the reduction. The rates are from points in Kansas to Kansas City, and in many cases amount to a reduction of 2 cents a hundred pounds.

Will Save \$1,200,000 Annually Since Kansas wheat is sold on a basis of the Kansas City price, iess the freight to Kansas City, the reduction in rates means a saving in freight costs to Kansas farmers estimated by Clyde M. Reed, Parsons, Kansas, who led the fight on behalf of the farm organization, at \$1,200,000 annually during normal crop times.

At the Kansas City Board of frade it is estimated the total savings in freight on a normal crop would amount to 2 million dona. ..

Result of Long Fight The reduction in freight rates, and the resultant benefit to Kansas grain growers, is coming after a long fight which was carried to the supreme court of the United States. More than thirteen years ago, or on January 1, 1922, the present rate went into effect. Five years later, May, 1927, the Kansas farm organizations got together and decided to put up a fight against the rates which farmers knew to be too high. The action then of the farm organizations, as is still the case, represented action which was possble through organization. No effective action could be taken by farm. ers individually.

The farm organizations filed their application in May, 1927, for a reduction and hearings were started. After a four-year fight in which the organized farmers were vigorously opposed by the carrier interests, the application was granted. That was in 1931, and the reduction of rates under the new schedule was somewnat greater than the present reduction which took effect last Monday. Kansas farmers were allowed to move their 1931 crop under the new schedule, and their estimated aggregate out of corn, representing 23.6 per savings in freight charges for that cent of the signers' aggregate base cne crop movement reached a total of corn acreage.

Then, early in 1932, as the result of the fight carried on by the carriers, only 10 per cent as compared with 20 the supreme court set the lower per cent last year, cooperaing farmschedule aside, and the rates bound- ers are holding nearly the same ed up again to the old figure. The su- amount of corn out of production this preme court reached this decision on year because of the great decrease in the grounds that conditions cited in the hearings did not represent conditions prevailing during the depression.

The Farmers Union and the other ing the remainder of the growing Kansas farm organizations were not season are near normal, corn producthrough fighting, however. The fight tion this year is expected to be suffiwent on, and the interstate commerce cient to meet all needs of the present commission reopened the case. The final result was that on December 1 1934, the present reduction was grant- reserves depleted by the drouth. ed, to take effect July 1, 1935.

Examples of Rates Rates under the new schedule apply hogs. Each contract signer pledged to to coarse grain, such as corn, oats hold his 1935 market hog production and rye, as well as Kansas' principal 10 per cent under his 1932-1933 aver-

Advantages of the lower rates will ment under contract represents less not be as great, this year, since the production in tht United States in estimated wheat yield in Kansas is 1932 and 1933, as compared with near-60 to 70 million bushels, as compared ly 20 per cent last year when contractwith a normal yield of twice that ing farmers reduced their market hog amount. Rates from extreme Western production by 25 per cent. Kansas were increased in a few cases on the claim that previous rates had

Examples of old and new rates per

Week Ago Only Needed 12 More,

According to Press Reports, to Bring Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinance Bill to Open

#### A VOTE ON JULY 8

Lemke Believes Can Have Required Number to Satisfy Requirements of Gag Rule; Kansas Delegation Solidly for Bill

#### BULLETIN

At one time during the week just closed, the total number of signatures on the petition to force a vote on the Frazier-Lemke bill had reached 210. Enemies of the bill then became so active that five names were withdrawn. These withdrawals, added to three previously secured, reduced the total to 202. Friends of agriculture, or friends of the bill, are working hard to build up the total to the required number, in order that the measure's enemies may not succeed in keeping it from a vote. The action of the enemies would indicate that they know the bill will pass if allowed to come to a vote before the elected representatives of the peo-

Just an even dozen more signatures desk of the speaker of the house in Congress at Washington, to force the rules committee to bring the Lemke refinancing bill out on the floor for a vote. Perhaps even a smaller number may be needed now, but when the house adjourned Wednesday evening, June 26, the number of petition signatures lacked 12 of reaching the required 216. In other words, at that time 204 congressmen had signed the petition to bring the bill to a vote, ccording to press reports.

committee reported favorably on the ons do not jibe with what the adminbill several weeks ago. Both commit- istration's idea on the same subject tees recommended passage of the bill. have been. having been introduced in the House by Congressman Wm. Lemke of North Dakota, and by Senator Lynn Frazier of North Dakota in the Senate.

## Fought by Eastern Interests

In the last previous session of Congress, the bill was buried in committee during most of the session. The Farmers Union made a valliant fight More than a million contracts are to have it brought on the floor of the House for a vote. Finally a sufficient being completed for signature by number of Congressmen signed the petition to force the bill out of comment program. Reports from state mittee and onto the floor for a vote. statisticians in each of the 48 States That, however, was near the end of on June 10 indicate that 1,042,500 the session. Rules were invoked, contracts are in some stage of pristrings were pulled, and legislative paration for the final signature of tricks were played by those powerful enemies of western agriculture, who control votes in Congress, and the re-000 contracts signed in 1934, partly sult was that the Congress adjourned because some small operators have before the vote was taken. The specdropped out and partly because land ial interests including the internacovered by two or more contracts in tional bankers who have virtual con-1934 is being covered by one contract | trol of the money system of the United States, were fighting with their last ounce of strength against this however, has not materially affected bill which, they knew, would minimize their control of the wealth of the adjustment program. The 1932-1933 United States. They knew, apbase corn acreage covered by 1935 parently, that if the bill should come contracts will approximate 55.580,000 to a vote, it would carry by a decisive acres as compared with 55,310,000 last year. If all reported contracts receive majority.

When the present session of Congress convened, one of the first rules adopted was a "gag rule" which raised the number of necessary signatures on a petition to bring a bill out committee, and force a vote base years. The average appraised on it, and the necessary number was discrepancy has not been verified, but farmers shall receive for their labors | I want to mention, also the

AT OPENING OF NEW BRANCH OFFICE

The editor will likely be out of Salina when this issue of the Kansas Union Farmers goes to press, for he will be attending the opening of the new branch house of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Parsons, Kansas, and perhaps helping in some organization or membership work in that part of the state Miss Cowger of the state office will read the proofs and see that the finishing touches are put on where they belong.—The Editor.

the slight difference may not have much significance, anyhow.)

Snag in Rules Committee The agricultural committees of both houses this spring reported favorably on the bill without waiting for the petition to be signed by the required number. However, the bill struck a snag in the rules committee, which has the power to place bills on the calendar as it pleases. In this case, it pleased to place the Lemke bill so far down on the calendar that it would have no chance to come to a vote before the session ends. The petition, signed by a clear majority of all house members, is the only thing that will bring it to a vote.

Kansas Lined Up Right Kansas people are proud of the fact that the entire Kansas delegation in Congress has signed the petition. Kansas will vote solid for the mea-

ure if it comes to a vote. Congressman Lemke is predicting ccording to press reports, that the needed dozen extra signatures will be secured during a week's time, and that the bill will be permitted to come to a vote on July 8, the first day set aside for votes on such petitions. It is re needed to the petition, now on the interesting to note that Chairman O'Conner of the rules committee is quoted as saying that if the measure comes to a vote, it "will sweep hrough the House."

Oppose Inflation The bill is desperately opposed by the eastern money interests, because it would open the way for a currency inflation of \$3,000,000,000. That would, of course, cheapen their money; and at the same time, would tend to raise the prices to be paid to farmers for their products. The ad-Both the House committee on agri- ministration has been opposed to the culture and the Senate agricultural bill because its inflationary provisi-

It is ordinarily known as the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Refinance bill, fund, financed by \$3,000,000,000 in new money, with which to buy up existing farm mortgages, and reissue them on a 3 per cent a year, 47-year amortization basis. The 3 per cent mentioned would consist of 1 1-2 per cent interest and 1 1-2 per cent in

No New Indebtedness The bill strictly does not provide for creating any new indebtedness on the part of farmers but is designed to make it possible for them to pay off existing indebtedness, thus to for some time, at least, I feel a reregain their purchasing power. The Kansas Farmers Union, together with all other state Farmers Union organizations, as well as the National Farm ers Union, takes the position that the thing to use for a radio talk or propassage of the bill would be a long gram. It has been a real pleasure for step in leveling out the badly distributed wealth and control of wealth which now exists in the United States, and which is generally conceded to be the principal contributing factor to the much despised depression.

Union Asks for Support The Farmers Union has made this one of its outstanding policies, and this organization bids for the active support of all farmers who believe in putting up a vigorous, organized, fight for such farm measures. The Farmers Union asks for the member ship support of every farmer who has nerve enough to come out into the says the number needed is 216. This a position to say what American much benefit to our listeners.

# FARMERS UNION **DISCONTINUES ITS**

Talk by State Secretary Saturday Noon was 108th Consecutive Weekday Radio Program by Kansas Farmers Union

### WENT EIGHTEEN WEEKS

Actual Broadcasting Time of 27 Full Hours Represented; May Resume Program if Members or Listeners Desire It

On Saturday, June 29, the Kansas Farmers Union closed its series of noon broadcasts over radio station KFBI. Believing that the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer might be interested in knowing more about the series of programs just closed, and knowing that many do not have radios, the Kansas Union Farmer here publishes the radio talk given Saturday at 12:30 by Floyd Lynn, state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union. 108th Program

Today, you are listening to the one hundred and eighth daily radio pro-Union. Since Monday, February 25, pect. this year, this office has been on the In total of 27 hours.

ers Union; Mrs. Art Riley, state Junior leader; Miss Pauline Cowger, in charge of the office work in the state Farmers Union headquarters; G. E. Creitz, manager of the Farmers Union Royalty Company, Salina; Rex Lear, Kansas manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, Salina; Milo Reno, Des Moines, Iowa, president of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company; David Train and the Smoky Valley Instrumental Quarbing Association.

er a radio program each day. But, now that I am on our last program, luctance to quit. I really have come to enjoy this sort of work and I know I'll feel rather lost next week when I do not have to be thinking of someme to talk to you each day, and I know Mr. Ward and the others feel

#### the same way about it. Thanks to KFBI

Just at this time, I want to pay my respects to Mr. Crockett, manager of the Salina studio of KFBI, and to Mr. Elliott, announcer, and to the station, personnel in general: They have cooperated in every way with the Farmers Union in making these programs worth while, and the Farmers Union is indebted to them.

Union Firms Helped During most of the time the Kanopen and put up a real scrap against sas Farmers Union has been broadthe avowed enemies of agriculture- casting on this station, the Farmers against the enemies who, through Union Live Stock Commission Co. has their control of the money system of furnished a daily market comment, inthe United States, control the Ameri- cluding the reporting of some of their hiked to 218. (The press report now can citizenry, and keep themselves in sales, which we know has been of

#### that for some weeks, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has brought a daily message to the radio audience, telling of the service which that cooperative is prepared to give Kan-DAILY BROADCAST sas cooperators. That message has been helpful to our listeners, too, we sas cooperators. That message has

At this time, I want to thank those listeners who have been kind enough to tell us that our daily programs and meeting announcements have been of aid to them in swelling the crowds of Local and County meetings. want to thank those who have written to us relative to our programs. I must also thank my good friend, John Tommer of Waterville, Kansas, for the splendid address which he prepared some weeks ago and sent it for me to deliver over this station. Mr. Tom-ner is president of the Marshall County Farmers Union and is state con-

### Town Folks Listened

ductor of the Kansas Farmers Un-

We have been told that a great number of our listeners are folks who live in the towns and cities. We are especially glad of this, because one of the reasons for putting on this daily radio program was to bring us all a little closer together. A better understanding of each other's problems will always result in improved relationships between town folks and the people living out in the country. There is a certain interdependence gram offered by the Kansas Farmers which we should recognize and res-

In our very first program of this air every day at or near the noon hour—every day except Sunday. To-day completes the eighteenth week, or daily talks together would result in the one hundred and eighth day. Our our coming more closely together. We floods in the Mississippi valley have daily programs have been 15 minutes pointed out that we are in a period damaged crops in more than 123 in length, so during the eighteen of change-of transition-and that counties in five states. These five weeks, we have been on the air for a advances are being made. We are pro- states in which the damage is listed gressing from an old order to a new by counties are Missouri, Arkansas, It has been my pleasure to have order of things. We pointed out that Colorado, Illinois and Kansas. Flood prepared and delivered sixty-eight of in putting on these radio pro- reports also have been received from these programs. Others who have grams, and in keeping in touch with Oklahoma and Nebraska, but figures contributed to our programs are Cal our members and other listeners by counties were not received. The Ward, president of the Kansas Farm- through the medium of the radio, we Missouri flood area reported the high-

#### of the times. Original Purpose Stated

We told you in our first broadcast that we wanted our programs to be interesting, informative and, above all, educational. We have tried to stress the Word "Educational" in our name—the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union.

Permit me to repeat for you a part tette, Lindsborg; Frieda Maelzer, of our Farmers Union message which Delphos; Wilfrid Nelson, secretary of we gave to you over this radio sta-

tion, which is of, by and for farmers, I bring these facts out because is coming to you over this radio medwhen, a few days ago, we decided to ium, is the fact that we want to ex- tracts. discontinue these radio programs, for | tend and develop the educational part a while, at least, because of the fact of our program. Membership in the that this is the farmers' busiest sea- Kansas Farmers Union is representapayment applied to the principal each son when he does not have much time tive of thousands of the best farm producers of basic crops, even if all to listen to radio programs, and for homes and families in Kansas. Our other reasons, one of my first membership embraces, largely, the troyed by floods," he said. "In the thoughts was that it would be a re- progressive element of Kansas farm case of cotton, contract signers will lief not to have to prepare and deliv- life, and of the Kansas farm population. It's hoped that through the medium of the radio, we may bring about a better understanding of farm problems, not only by farmers, but by our folks in the towns and cities as tax exemption certificates. Thus the

> The Farmers Union of Kansas cortends that there is too wide a gulf between the folks in our cities and towns. After all, our interests are more nearly alike than is realized. I'he common folks of the country and the common folks in town are a whole lot alike. We have the same common enemies effectively we must have a good understanding of each other. Let as hope this radio broadcast each day will get us thoroughly acquainted. Naturally, the farmer wants the

righest ruice possible for his products. Naturally, too, the consumer wants to buy his necessities at the lowest higher price for those products than been 14.3 per cent. he is now paying. In fact, we believe if our cooperative program were put for the consumer to buy his goods cheaper than he now does. Therefore, attributed to floods. our common enemy is somewhere between us. Without doubt, there are a number

of farmers, as well as others, listening to this program who are not acquainted with the Kansas Farmers Union. We want you to get acquainted with us, and we want to become acquainted with you. We might like each other if we knew each other. Now, today, as we bring these radio programs to a close, we are hopeful that during these one hundred and eight times when we have come in contact wth you, we have made some progress toward accomplishing the things we set out to do. We know per cent, corn loss at 5 per cent. that your cooperation has meant ev-

We May Return Now, I want to say that we are State. eaving the air only temporarily. We hope that you folks who are listening, and who have been listening to our programs more or less regularly, will write us and tell us that you want us to start another series of radio damaged. Average crop loss in flood programs. We would be glad if you counties 5.4 per cent. would be quite frank and tell us how, if we resume radio broadcasting, we might improve our programs and

Throughout our series of programs, we have held largely to spoken mes-(contnuied on page 2)

## **CROP SURVEY SHOWS** FLOOD DAMAGE IN **OVER 123 COUNTIES**

But Flood Damage Doesn't Compare with Damage Wrought by Long Drouth of 1934, Says Government Report

### AAA BENEFITS REMAIN

Crop Loss in Kansas Counties Affected Is Average of 5.4 Per Cent; 32 Kansas Counties Listed as Damaged

When we read the disheartening reports of the terrible floods which have wrought damage to crops and property and whih have taken toll of human lives, we are likely to forget that, after all, the crop and property damage is confined to a comparative ly small total area. Of course, floods are bad, and we cannot minimize the tragedy of human suffering and loss of life resulting from these floods; but the awfulness of floods is likely to diminish somewhat in our minds when we look at the figures showing the total percentage of damage. Those who are hit by the floods certainly deserve the sympathy and the assistance of those who have not been victimized.

A preliminary and partial survey made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration recently, shows that were simply striving to keep abreast est percentage of crop loss-19 per cent of the wheat in those counties. and nine per cent of the corn crop.

In six of the seven States wheat or corn were the chief crops damaged. Reports from 28 counties in Arkansas show that 378,300 acres of crops have been flooded. Of these 157,250 were planted to cotton. Estimates for the whole State indicate that half a million acres have been destroyed, including 200,000 acres of cotton.

### Still Get AAA Benefits

Salina Production Credit Association; Simon Fishman with the "Triple A", and L. E. Church then with the Jobhim Association.

The very reason why this organization which is of by and for farmers to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, gives assurance that loss through floods to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, gives assurance that loss through floods to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, gives the Agricultural would cause no reduction in benefit payments to signers of AAA con-

> "Full rental and adjustment payments will be made to cooperating or part of such crops have been desreceive not only the usual rental payments and parity payments, but also their allotted quantity of Bankhead Act tax-exemption certificates. Nonsigners also, will get their quota of adjustment programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have crop insurance features which operate to compensate to some extent for any crop damage, whether flood, drouth or from any other cause."

#### Doesn't Compare with Drouth Although flood damage has been heavy in areas bordering on rivers, it cannot be compared in severity to 1934 losses from drouthe In Madison coun-

ty, Illinois, 1,000 acres of wheat were totally destroyed by high water, yet flood damage for the whole county is listed as only 10 per cent. Illinois has 108 counties. Twenty-five have been possible price. We contend there is no damaged by floods. In the flood couneason why the consumer should py ties the average damage to wheat has

No corn has been planted in most areas when high water came. But since into effect, it would then be easier planting was delayed and late corn has less chance of maturing, some unthan it is now, and he could buy determined damage to corn can be

In Missouri where damage in flood areas was 19 per cent to wheat and 9 per cent to corn, 90 counties out of 114 were not affected.

Flood damage for other States has been listed as follows: Nebraska-wheat loss negligible,

probably less than 1 per cent. Ten percent of corn acreage damaged. All of it will be replanted, but loss because of late planting is expected to reach about 20 per cent.

Colorado-fourteen out of sixtythree counties affected by floods. In counties wheat loss is estimated at 3.4

Oklahoma-damage to wheat neglierything in bringing about better con- gible. About 10 per cent of corn washditions through better understanding. ed out. All will be replanted. Drouth conditions also persist in parts of the

> In 81 of the State's 77 counties drouth damage to corn is estimated at 30 per cent and damage to wheat at 19 per cent.

Kansas-32 of State's 105 counties

The reports from the 1935 census of agriculture continue to show material ncreases in the number of farms. Complete reports have not been released for all of the states, but some sages, with a very few programs de- of the typical returns show increases voted to music. Perhaps, when and of 6 per cent in Montana, 17 per cent if we come back with another series in Ohio, and 11 per cent in Indiana, says W. E. Grimes,





Ross Palenske...... B. E. Winchester...

Henry Jamison.

## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address;

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

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### SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1935

well fixed."

drop to 50 cents or lower?"

trollers want us all to see them.

A Natural Conflict

rule. With these purposes in view,

this organization cannot escape a con-

flict with those special interests which

would perpetuate the inequities now

Cooperative Progress

through legislation, or in seeking so-

cial justice in the abstract sense of

But the point we wish to bring out

What of Posterity?

just the way things go."

erican people.

extent, the issue of that money.

Too Smooth for Us

"INDEPENDENCE DAY"

The Fourth of July is always an outstanding day in the year, for every good American. It is the day we celeas a nation. It is a day we have learn- that millions of their victims do not of the garbage cans of politics." ed to associate with those who have know what is wrong. Just recently we ored William Allen White. My room sacrificed that the United States were talking to a farmer—a good, mate in college thirty-three years might stand as a strong nation among honest farmer, too—who said. "I ago, a Stanford man from the Pacific,

Incidentally, the Fourth of July has taken on new significance to the members of the Farmers Union. At the last annual convention of the Nation-South Dakota, the fact was brought prices were high, we would have been al Farmers Union, held in Sioux Falls, out that July 4 is the birthday of our late president of the National Farmers Union, John A. Simpson. In recognition of Mr. Simpson's great contributions to the fight for agricultural liberty, a resolution was passed deignating July 4 as "John A. Simpson Day." Following is the resolution:

"Whereas, our late National President's birthday was the Fourth of July, therefore be it resolved that all observe this day in commemoration. not only of the birth of our Nation, but also the birthday of one of the greatest men in American history. John A. Simpson; to be designated as

John A. Simpson Day." What "The Fourth" Means

Of course, to the small boy, the Fourth of July means picnics, ice cream, fireworks, and a hilarious time in general. Many of us never get over being small boys in that respect. But to the most of us, as we grow older, the day takes on a serious mean ing, too. And well it should.

We think of the Fourth of July as the birth of our free nation-or as the birth of our independence. This day, then is a fitting day for us to pause and reflect on whether or not we have mantained that freedom, that

Something Happens to Liberty True, no foreign nation has ever the word. We are going to do much, strongly set up as a nation amour na- selling cooperatively, banding togeth-

tions that no other power even thinks | er in the pursuit of these activities in seriously of attempting to overcome such strength of numbers that our us. If such a thing were to be at- economic interests cannot be tramptempted, we know that our citizenry led upon. would rise up in such strength the we would not only successfully defend is the fact that the United Statesourselves, but we quite likely would the common people of the United inflict some severe punishment on States-have an enemy within our

gates which is undermining our indethe intruder. But let us face facts. Something pendence and threatening to destroy has happened to our liberty; some- the last vintage of our liberty. It is thing has happened to our independ- an enemy which could easily be routence. We as a nation of producers ed, because it has no principle of bow meekly to a few who certainly right to stand on. However, there is are not good American citizens, and only one way to rout that enemy, and allow them to say what our products that is through organization; through and final payment due under the 1935 of our labor shall be valued at. They organized strength within our own determine the value of our farm products in terms of money or exchange value simply because they have usurped the power to place the who fought to make this a free na- head in the hog adjustment and 20 value they desire on money. They tion. Let us do as much for our own control the money of the United posterity. Let us act in the common penses.

welfare of the great producing classes of American citizens, in such a way that our children and our children's children will be thankful for what we will have done.

In other words, let us, through nembership in a great farm organization, regain liberty for the great producing masses of American cit-

# The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

June 29, 1935

Carry this with you to Minn., Charie Sessions, I caught 16 big fish in the Chesapeake yesterday on 15 pulls.

The House doorkeeper removed the Tennessee farm woman with the nursing child from the gallery. Thefact is, when operating under a gag rule we Alma, Kansas look as childish as a nursing baby.

Stafford, Kansas Quinter, Kansas Quinter, Kansas Lincolnville, Kansas the from view. If the feet had been visible from the Floor they undoubtedly would have been removed too for Washington does stare at bare feet. Their minds are completely diverted

at such a sight. The woman said she had nursed her baby in church and she didn't suppose slightly larger than the recent 5-year the House Gallery was any bette, average. Should growers' early plantthan the church. The difference be-tween a church and the House is, the erage yields are obtained, the supply preacher prays for his congregation of vegetables for canning and manubut the chaplain, after looking at the facture will be the largest since members closes his eyes and prays 1930. More than an average crop of

I know that Peggy of the Flint Hills would agree with me that the nursing baby and mother should be placed in bronze on an iron horse in front of the Archives Building on Constitution Avenue as an appreciation from many thousands of new Secretary federal employees who found succon under the New Deal.

George Huddleston, of Birmingham, he little runty, dyspectic, fire-brand, apostle Paul, of the House, speaking the principal decrease this year is in yesterday on the holding companies the supply of protein foods, but this bill ended one of his paragraphs as shortage can be offset by proteins ob-States, and even control, to a large follows: "I find here on the front tained from wheat, beans, and other extent, the issue of that money.

States, and even control, to a large follows: "I find here on the front tained from wheat, beans, and other page, under a large heading, they have foods, says the bureau. The large printed a column written by a pair of prospective crops of fruit and vege-Washington back-stairs gossipers tables this year appear to provide who sneak through governmental all adequately for mineral and vitimin One of the worst aspects of the whole thing is the fact that these leys and collect for peddling to the money jugglers work so smoothly provincial press juicy morsels out

Kansas is proud that Harvard honcan't see that the international bank was very fond then of our leading ers or the Wall Street gang have had anything to do with our depression or anything to do with our depression or hard times. We just dign't know when only in his prime.

to buy and when to sell. Why, if we have bursted on Capitol Hill. If there a national compilation of county had sold more of our products wacn are any wounded it will be those who wheat association expenses which has have rushed up to withdraw their been completed by the Adjustment "But why," we asked, "should names under pressure from General Administration. The average cost of prices have dropped so much on our Farley. This Bill will do the farmers 1.42 cents per allotted bushel comand the country a lot of good. My col- pares with adjustment payments revarious products? Why should wheat

formed a miracle. John Simpson lives, cents per bushel. have been worth \$2 at one time, and then in a comparatively short time William E. Borah is seventy years "Oh, that's nobody's fault," said this man. "That's just the way things We may be wrong, but we believe Sumner, and Blaine. Greatness in that that man is seeing things just public service only comes from a deexactly like the powerful money consire and the ability to serve all.

During the campaign for my first As a nation of producers, we have been content to believe that "that's The Farmers Union is an organization of, by and for farmers, the purpose of which is to secure equity, ez week as we sat opposite each other a! for the year. These deductions made tablish justice and apply the golden

FARMERS UNION DISCONTINUES ITS DAILY PROGRAM

existing, which would defeat justice, (continued from page 1) and would take every advantage pos- of programs, you would rather have sible of the common masses of Am- more musical, or purely entertaining, each program to contain a few min-We as an organization are not going to accomplish all our objectives these matters.

At any rate, if you believe these sas Farmers Union to resume these been able to conquer us. We are so and have done much, by buying and radio broadcasts some time in the future, please write us and tell us

ORGANIZED ACTION AGAIN BEARS FRUIT WHEN KANSAS FARMERS GET \$1,200,000

(continued from page :) \$186,000,000, it is estimated. Nearly one-half will be paid farmers in the initial installment upon acceptance of the new contracts. The first 1935 payment, representing \$7.50 per head on the adjustment of 10 per cent in hog production and 15 cents per bushel on the production estimate for the acreage retired from corn production, will

amount to about \$84.850.000. Disbursement is expected to begin about the middle of July. The second contract, totalling approximately \$101,133,000, is to be sent to cooperating farmers as soon after January 1, 1936, as possible. This installment We are proud of our forefathers will cover the balance of \$7.50 per cents per bushel of corn, less the prorated share of local administrative ex-

FOOD SUPPLIES AMPLE FOR DOMESTIC NEEDS

This year's food supply will exceed average domestic consumption during recent years, according to estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It will be somewhat less than the average supply of the last five years, but will be about 5 per cent more than domestic disappearance in 1934 and about 9 per cent more than

The figures include prospective production plus the carryover at the beginning of the 1935 crop season. There will be less meat and possibly less of some other livestock products available for consumption this year but there will be adequate supplies of other foods to which dietary shifts can be made.

Meats available for consumption thus far this year have been about 27 per cent less than in the same period a year ago. The supply for the entire year, it is stated, is likely to be acout 25 per cent less than in 1934, and about 20 per cent less than the average of recent years.

Total milk production probably will be about the same as in 1934, says the bureau, or about 2 per cent less than the recent 5-year average. The supply of cereals may be 25 per cent less than the average of recent years, but probably more than ample for domestic requirements plus a normal carryover.

Present indications of production of friuts and vegetables point to a somewhat larger supply than during potatoes is in prospect.

The bureau has prepared estimates of the total prospective food supply in terms of calories. Reductions this year compared with last are shown for meats, poultry and eggs as a group; for mlk and milk products, for sugar, and for fats and oils excluding butter. Increases are shown for cereals, fruits, and vegetables.

Since meats are relatively short, requirements.

FIRST WHEAT PROGRAM OPERATED AT LOW COST

The average cost of cooperating farmers for the local administration mers allotments, the Agricultural Before these notes are read the Adjustment Administration announc-Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bonno will ed. The average costs are shown in leagues, Lemke and Burdick, have per ceived by farmers amounting to 29

The expenditures are those made old today. He has been in the Senate by farmers during the fiscal year continuously since January of 1907. 1933-34 in administering the wheat The oldest in point of service. To my program through their local county mind he is the most influential man wheat associations. These payments in the other body and he will take his have been made by the farmers place in history with Clay, Webster, through deductions from their ad-

justment payments. When the program was first offered to farmers, it was estimated that the program would cost approximate-Legislature in 1908, I held Borah's ly 2 cents a bushel, and the program overcoat and presented him to a was offered to farmers, and accepted street crowd from the bank steps in by them on that basis. The expenses Fairview. He was one of my announc- covered by the deduction cover the ened heros in my first campaign for tire local cost of organizating the Congress. On coming here I followed county wheat associations, the exhim closely but I never bothered him, penses of the first year's inspection meeting him for the first time this and the general operating expenses the conference table on the Labor to cover expenses of farmers in admire istering the local phases of their program totaled approximately -4,760,-426 for the 37 states in which the wheat program is in effect. They have been paid out of the first year's benefit payments, which totaled ap-

proximately \$98,000,000. Practically all of the expenditures in local administration of the wheat programs, Perhaps you would want associations have been within the counties themselves. In most counties utes of music. We would like you to the major item is salaries paid to write us and give us your opinion on county and community committeemen, all of whom are farmers within the county. Money paid to them has been programs have been helpful, and if in remuneration for the time which you think it advisable for the Kan- they have taken from their farm work.

HAS BREAK IN CATTLE MARKET RUN ITS COURSE?

The chances are good that the reak in the cattle market has about run its course, and that the person who can carry on into August or September with cattle on feed should b better off than the person who sells now. This is particularly true if the cattle are of good quality and not too heavy, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

The corn crop outlook is developing a not-more-than-normal aspect, which indicates that the summer rally fat cattle may come late—even in October. This seems especially true considering the abnormally large row crop acreage that is being planted in western Kansas. However, this coupled with an abnormally small supply of cattle, which is likely to ffset any reduction in the corn crop. In any event, the person who eeding is justified in purchasing eed "from hand to mouth." The lowering of feed costs, which should start with the harvesting of oats, will favor the feeder.

# This Is One of the Busy Seasons on the Average Kansas Farm

It is easy to fall into the habit of neglecting to attend the meetings of our Farmers Union Local. Let us guard against such an evil habit.

# Remember-

that without the Farmers Union, our farming operations would not be worth much. We need the Farmers Union to safeguard our interests as a class of citizens entitled to every advantage that is accorded any other class of people. What will it profit us if we produce and market without system—without cooperation—and thus give the results of our labor to some other, well organized, group?

Keep up your membership in the

Kansas Farmers Union

## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Commission investigation

shows that a farmer who raises

wheat in this machine age which has brought specialization, now gets 12

cents out of each dollar the consum-

er pays for bread. The 88 per cent

the farmer and the consumers.

ow goes to those who step between

In pre-machine times most people

were engaged in some kind of pro-

tion. Many of these people add nothing to the real value of the goods that passes through their hands, but

they exact pay from the producer or

the consumer, or both. For instance

when we buy goods we frequently pay

or an ounce of goods and a pound of

advertising, yet advertising adds nothing to real value of goods.

Farm Machines

Kansas Junior Leader

# July Junior Lesson

## Living Vith Power and Machines Basis of Thought

Chapter Four of Book by Mrs. O. H.

Olson, National Farmers Union
Junior Leader, Is Taken up
for This Month's Study

hogs and carted the meat to town to trade, perhaps for boots or other goods made by local craft workers.

Sometimes he drove his live pigs to for This Month's Study

(Junior Editor's Note: The lesson which the Kansas Farmers Union Juniors will study during July, and which they will discuss in their meetings, is one of intense interest.

By contrast, a recent Federal By contrast, a recent Federal Trade Commission investigation It is extremely timely, and a good grasp of the principles taught in this lesson will better prepare any student, whether old or young, for the fight that looms up ahead of farmers as a class. Study this lesson thoroughly, and discuss it with the older folks. Invite them to study it with you, for it contains great truths which every farmer, every farmer's wife, and every farm youth should know.)

#### Discussion

LIVING WITH POWER AND MACHINES CHAPTER 4

You will note that the machine age created an army of middle-men who came between the farmer and the consumers of his products. Two main effects are:
(1) Loss of bargaining power or
the chance to dicker when swapping farm products for

goods.
(2) Middlemen charges reduce
the share the farmer gets
out of each dollar spent by consumers for farm products.

Machinery used on farms: (1) Is costly to buy and operate, but increases city employ-

(2) Increases marketable supply

of products.
(3) Decreases farm population, increases city population, therefore should stimulate market demand for food, etc. Machinery in industry: (1) Affects wages and buying

power of farmer's customers.
(2) Results in monopolies which control government to the disadvantage of both farmers

and workers. The Farmers Union asks the government for square deal legislation setting the minimum price for farm products consumed n the United States, at Cost of Production.

natural reasons why man has progressed beyond the stage of the brute. These are:

frequently little or nothing left for duction or attempts at regimentation of 10,000,000 farmers.

Farmers have been too slow to commission on 1 cent hogs is just as

later machine-using activities.

(2) The ability to think, which includes curiosity, imagination, reason, and memory. All knowledge begins in wonder and proceeds through other later the civil war to organized despite the civil war to organize the civil war to o the combination of the work of head and hand has come man's mastery channels and can not be solved by have been the unorganized states.

over nature.

Proof of the tremendous development of the MEANS by which man has created the wherewith of a high fact that grain dealers and packers civilization is all about us. The USE and other exploiting rough or cropped over the state of the supplementation of the state of the supplementation. In spite of the fact that grain dealers and packers and other exploiting rough over the supplementation of the supplementation. The use of the supplementation is all about us. The USE and other exploiting rough over a supplementation of the supplementation is all about us. The USE and other exploiting rough over a supplementation of the supplementation is all about us. of these means for the good of the masses so that such a civilization can be, still has to be achieved.

"Here we see two men in the cab "Here we see two men in the cab "The conomic challenge still stands "Un-

of an engine pulling a heavier load ite for group action, or perish as a than all the horses, oxen, asses and class." The Farmers Union is one elephants in Hannibal's army. Here is answer to this challenge. a power loom doing the work of a thousand hand weavers. Here is turbine sending more power over a copper wire than all the horses on earth can develop. Ten tons of coal, the daily output of a single worker, can do the work of a thousand slaves. A boy on an oil driven tractor, pulling a combine can cut and thresh as much wheat in a ten-hour day as the family of his great-grandfather could cut and thresh in as many months, with a sight and flail (Ameringer).

with a sickle and flail. (Ameringer).
What is an Economic System For?
Is an economic system merely to PRODUCE mountains of rotting goods, enough to bury the needy masses who lack food, clothes, houzes, bath-tubs and the comforts and necessities of life? At the bottom of the human pyramid are the farmers and workers supporting the farmers and workers supporting the whole of civilization. Of these, millions of workers in cities, millions after families are living in want and fear of the future sume farm products freely, are employed in mines, steel mills, motor whole of civilization. Of these, six sistence basis. (April, 1931, one sev- ployed in mines, steel mills, motor enth of the farm population was on factories, oil fields, refineries, shops, federal relief. December 1934 nearly garages, oil stations and countless other activities built up around mation were on relief.)

garages, oil stations and countless other activities built up around mation were on relief.)

tion were on relief.)

The marvelous human thumb, no longer permitted to work with tools, is wig-wagged in bumming rides from one hopeless spot to another. Will the minds that go with these idle hands turn toward solving the problems that are jamming the gears of production and industry?

THESE PROBLEMS HAVE TO DO WITH GETTING GOODS WE CAN PRODUCE TO THE MASSES WHO WANT TO CONSUME PROBUCTION MUST ALWAYS BE its life on a constant increase of const tion were on relief.) DUCTION MUST ALWAYS BE its life on a constant increase of con-BALANCED BY CONSUMPTION sumption. There can be no mass OR PRODUCTION MUST STOP. production unless there is mass con-And when we stop production and leave people in want, we have failed When we

with the machine, so that abandoning the machine would mean a rapid de-scent to the hand-tool age and we do not know how to live with tools. Great city populations could not live without bottled milk, bakers bread, sewage systems, electric power and

In modern society, the interests of farmers and workers are bound together by bonds stronger than steel, for income which is the means to life itself, depends upon the functioning of our interdependent economic sys-

Deliberate Deflation of Farmers It is a well known fact that in 1920 the Federal Reserve system was used to deflate farm credit and farm used to deflate farm credit and farm prices. We often hear it stated that resulting hard times have now spread through our whole economic system. While actually this is true, it is something like saying that a man of 85 years fell and died as a result of his injuries. One would hardly presume that if a man of that age had not fallen, he would have lived hapnot fallen, he would have lived happily ever afterwards. Nor can we presume that if the Federal Reserve had not ordered the cruel farm deflation that all would have been well with farming, banking, labor and industry. We have reached a stage of CONCENTRATED WEALTH on one town. There were no transportation charges, no packers, no middlemen and no profit taking under the simhand and poverty of the masses on the other, with such enormous piles of public and private debt that a break-down was inevitable, at some vital ple transaction of barter. The farm-

point in our structure.

The Farmers Union Speaks Up However, up to this time, as a government, and a people, we have not faced facts and admitted that there is any vital weakness in capitalism. Be-lieving that if we can re-establish confidence-it was not lacking when the crash came in 1929—and constantly increase expansion, that all will be well, the N. R. A. was established and codes provided that industry must ductive work. As machines have taken over the jobs of making things, displaced workers have crowded into not sell goods at below cost of production. Members of the Farmers Union believe that sauce for the the marketing and distributing end of business. More people are now engaged in distribution than in producgoose should be sauce for the gander, and asked for a cost of produc tion plan, for controlled marketing of farm products and for a farm code. This was denied them, even though i must be known that no industry can sell goods below cost and stay sol-

freight, commission, brokerage or other charge out of the deal. We get a picture of a great wedge of nonother charge out of the deal. We get a picture of a great wedge of non-productive workers being driven between farmers and consumers of farm problems. Thorstein Veble states that capitalism has given us the most expensive and inefficient system of distribution that the mind the most expensive and inefficient system of distribution that the mind of man can devise.

The Farmer Carries the Load

Distribution is more profitable than production. For this reason, many producers of industrial goods, Henry Ford for instance, control the distribution and price of their products. Middlemen as a rule charge all the traffic will bear, but there is a price level above which consumers will not the mind of a disposition have I? I attended a Junior meeting at Walsburg last night and am going to our home Juvenile meeting to our home Juvenile meeti

level above which consumers will not ting farmers amounts each would be buy all available goods. Therefore, permitted to sell for domestic conwhen there is an abundance of pork sumption. Surplusses would have to Machines Hit the Farmer for instance, after the middlemen be stored or sold abroad. There would have taken out their charges, there is have been no direct control of pro-

(1) The advantage of having a thumb which permitted the use of the hand as the most wonderful grasping device in the world, and which has a diver farmers at various times that the complications of machine industry—

and the state of the light as the most wonderful grasping device in the world, and which has have grown up and now exert power
tommission of Teet hogs.

realize that as unorganized individuals they cannot cope with the special interests and monopolies that have grown up and now exert power
the state of the state of the light as the state of the light as the state of t thus become the basis of tool and since the Civil war to "organized des- ful influence on government to the

in wonder and proceeds through other lel the rise and growth of machine in-er stages of thought action. From dustry. Farmers have sensed that horizon is the rapid growth of the ton-litters, cow-testing, crop rotation, This is the law of the jungle

wolf.

And the strength of the wolf is the pack.



8485. Smart Fitting Lines. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 44 46 and 48. Size 20 requires 4 3-4 yards 35 grain and hay crops. inch material with 7-8 yard contrast-

ing. Price 15c. 8148. A Pretty Dress. leave people in want, we have failed to make intelligent use of science and invention.

We Go to Market

Great-grandfather butchered

When we begin to abandon matrasting material will requires 2-8 yards of cannot go back just a little way. The profit system, banker finance, and all of modern business are tied up 3-4 yard. Price 15c.

John Material. The capelet or content months are expected to be small.

Consumer expenditures for manufactured dairy products have been much larger this year than last, according to the Bureau.

## **GRANDPA GUS GETS** HIS FIRST LETTER FROM RUTH DOBSON

Also Gets Picture Drawn by Ruth which She Thinks might Look Like Him; and from What He Says, It Wasn't Very Complimentary

### WANTS MORE LETTERS

you wanted to.

a letter, but a picture, too! And, say, right. But that's all right. I said to be honest and not try to flatter me. In fact, I hope I get a lot more let- (400-425 degrees F.) 35 minutes. ters about how you think I lookwhether they are complimentary or otherwise.

I'm going to publish the letter this week, but I am saving the picture. Maybe I can put some of these pictures in the paper later on, along nuts, juice and grated rind of 2 le with my real picture, and you folks ons, 1½ cupful milk, and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of 4 eggs. In the mean time, let's have a lot of Pour into a buttered baking dish, set letters, too. When you write, be sure it in a pan of hot water, and bake in to play fair with me and tell me all a moderate oven, 375 degrees, for 50 about yourself, too—how old you are, to 60 minutes. When done, pudding when your birthday is, what you have will have crust on top and a jelly unbeen doing, what you are doing and derneath. Serve hot or cold, with or what you want to do, and anything without whipped cream. else you think of.

I'll be watching the mail box. -Grandpa Gus.

AN HONEST LETTER

Manhattan, Kan., June 22. Dear Grandpa Gus: I just read your letter asking that vent.

Through the years, when special favors have been granted freely to industry and finance, government has looked on with indifference, as if the second of the second Before a pig or an ounce of food gets to a consumer after leaving the producer of raw materials, the railroad, processor, banker, wholesaler, advertiser, salesman, exchange (grain, livestock, etc.) retailers and others want profit, pay for service, interest, freight, commission, brokerage or other charge out of the deal. We get

Yours truly,

HERE IS ANOTHER—

MY SECOND LETTER

Stafford, Kans., June 21, 1935 Dear Grandpa Gus: I am going to write you and tell you how I think you might look like.

and what you might be like. You don't have whiskers. You don't have very much hair. You are not so very fat. You are not an old cross patch. I think that you are good na tured. I don't think you wear "specks."

Yours truly, Barbara Slade.

And Here is.. Another-My.. Second Letter

You know I got all excited about my first letter, which came from Ruth Dobson, and I answered it and got the letter and the answer all set up in type for the paper. Then I got my second letter-and I was just as excited over it as I was the first one. The second letter is from Barbara Slade down at Stafford, Kansas, and her letter is printed just above this answer. These two girls live in different parts of the state, but they seem to have about the same guess as to how I liok. But they didn't agree on my disposition, or on what I might be like, Well, one guess is as good as another, until you find out which one is right.

I'm still not saying whether I'm good natured or an old crab, but I am glad, at least, that Barbara THINKS I'm good natured. Just so you young sters say what you think—for you'll find out when you get older that too many say what they don't think. Well, let's have some more letters -and more guesses. And don't forget the pictures.—Grandpa Gus.

MILK PRODUCTION ON JUNE 1 4 PER CENT GREATER,

THAN A YEAR AGO compared with the same date a year Ago, is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Although thicken with sufficient flour to make there were about 5 per cent fewer a medium thick sauce. This usually year ago, milk production per cow flour. Place the meat and vegetable

A sharp decline in prices of butter and cheese during the last two months is reported, and the margin between Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 foreign and domestic butter prices years. Size 12 requires 2 7-8 yards of now is less than the import tariff. Im-35 inch material. The capelet of con. ports of butter during the summer

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

CARAMEL CINNAMON BUNS

Three cups flour Six teaspoons baking powder Four tablespoons shortening Three-fourths cup cold water, or

One egg or two egg yolks Two-thirds cup currants or small

Grated maple or brown sugar Two tablespoons sugar One teaspoon salt Soft butter

sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon Now, here comes a letter from Roll up dough like jelly roll and cut Ruth Dobson at Manhattan. Not only off pieces two inches thick. Melt four tablespoons butter in a heavy she takes me down a notch or two, all skillet; add one-half cup maple karo.

> FLUFF PUDDING Cream together ½ cupful butter and 2 cupful sugar. Add 4 eggs which

SALT PORK WITH SAUERKRAUT AND CREAM GRAVY

Slice pork thin, cover with cold oughly. Mix dry ingredients and add water and bring to boiling. Drain, dip pieces in flour, and fry till crisp and brown. Remove to another pan a rather hot oven for twenty-five to keep hot. Turn off all but about minutes. two tablespoons fat, add two tablespoons flour, and stir till smooth. Add one and a half cups milk slowly, stirring till creamy. Heat a can of sauerkraut, and boil potatoes. Serve the hot sauerkraut piled in center of a large platter and surrounded by the crisp pork and the boiled potatoes. Pass gravy in a separate dish.

CREAMED EGGS (Serve for Any Meal)
4 hard cooked eggs, diced 3 tablespoons butter 4 tablespoons flour 1-4 teaspoon salt 1-4 teaspoon paprika 1-4 teaspoon celery salt 2 cups milk

4 pieces hot buttered toast Melt butter, add flour and season-

one and a half tablespoons sugar, a few grains pepper and one tablespoon minced onion, and pour into a buttered baking dish. Cut three slices buttered bread into half-inch cubes and lay on top, buttered side up. Bake thirty minutes in a moderately hot oven. Serves eight.

ONE EGG CAKE 1 heaping cup sugar, 1 egg, beaten together, % cup sweet cream, beaten in next; % cup milk, 2 cups flour, 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder, pinch salt, flavor. Sift flour, salt and baking powder, twice. Beat eggs, sugar and cream. Add milk and flour half at a time, beating well, flavor. Makes two layers.

FUDGE CAKE ½ cup butter

1½ cups sugar squares chocolate, melted 1 teaspoon vanilla 1 cup cold water 2 eggs

2½ cups flour 1 teaspoon soda 1 teaspoon baking powder Cream butter and sugar. Add rest of ingredients and beat well. Bake thirty minutes in moderate oven in shallow pan lined with waxed paper. Serve with whipped cream.

APPLE TURNOVERS

6 apples 1 cup sugar 1 cup water 2 tablespoons butter 1 teaspoon cinnamon

1-4 teaspoon vanilla Peel and core apples. Add water and boil 5 minutes. Add rest of ingredients and simmer until apples are very tender when tested with fork. Turn and baste apples several times to allow even cooking. Cool and place on dough squares.

Cut 2 pounds of lamb neck into medium sized pieces. Cover with water and simmer until meat is tender. Remove the bones and add the meat to An increase of about 4 per cent in milk production on June 1 this year compared with the same date a year carrots, and 1 teaspoonful salt. When milk cows on farms June 1 than a will require about 4 tablespoonfuls was up nearly 9 per cent.

Dairy production during the last half of 1935 probably will be larger than in the last half of 1934. Widespread rains in May improved pastures and the prospects for small grain and hay crops.

A sharp decline is recorded. ering time.

MUFFINS

1-3 cup melted butter 2 cups of sifted flour 4 teaspoons of phosphate baking powder

1 egg 1-4 cup of sugar to be stirred in mixture % cup of milk

# They Taste Like Outdoors



especially appealing during the summer time. So here is a recipe in which this kind of here. used which will store up enough energy for many swims, hikes and eighths cup milk slowly, stirring sets of tennis, to say nothing of numerous games of golf.

Here's Energy for You

Cheese Sauce and Bacon: Mash a slice of bacon. Serves four.

HERE is one kind of canned the contents of one can of beam beans, known as "bean-hole beans and add one teaspoon beans" because they are chopped onion, salt, pepper and beans, known as bean-note beans and state they are cooked in the same way as the Maine lumberjacks bury and cook them, which taste exactly like roll in fine crumbs, then in one these beans cooked outdoors. And slightly beaten egg, and again in here's something about food crumbs. Let stand at least fifteen minutes, then fry in deep fat

flour, and stir smooth. Add sevenuntil smooth and thick. Add onehalf cup grated cheese, salt, pepper and paprika, and cook until the cheese is melted. Serve over Boston Bean Croquettes with croquettes, garnishing each with

1-4 teaspoon of salt Cream sugar and melted butter to-gether, then add egg and beat thor-

HONEYCOMB PUDDING

½ cup of flour ½ cup of sugar ½ cup of molasses ½ cup of butter 1-4 cup of milk, heated 1½ teaspoons of cinnamon ½ teaspoon of allspice 1-4 teaspoon of salt

4 eggs teaspoon of soda

3 tablespoons of hot water Mix flour and sugar. Add molasses, then butter melted in the heated milk. Add spices and salt, beaten eggs, and, lastly, the soda, which has in 1933. W. E. Grimes of the Kansas been dissolved in hot water. Bake in a greased pan in a moderate oven for thirty minutes. Serve with a raisin sauce, made by mixing together one-half cup of sugar, two table-spoons of cornstarch, one-eighth teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of cinna- Who are we? Can't you guess? mon, one teaspoon of lemon juice J-U-N-I-O-R-S one one tablespoon butter. Add one cup of boiling water, stirring constantly to prevent lumping. Cook until thick and clear, add one-half cup of goodless region and shill large.

whipped cream.

HOMINY CASSEROLE

Some day, when your family seems tired of potatoes, serve this instead:

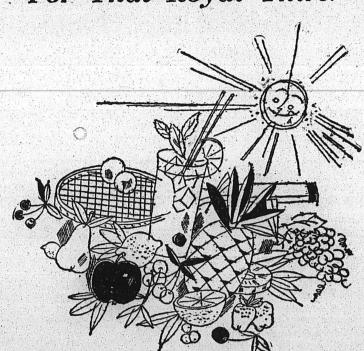
2 cups of cooked hominy 1 cup of strained, cooked tomatoes 2 tablespoons of flour Salt and pepper Buttered bread crumbs

Thicken tomatoes with flour rubbed smooth and butter, salt and pepper. Mix with cooked hominy and turn into a buttered baking dish. Cover the top with buttered bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until nicely browned.

The number of milk cows in this country was reduced by approximately one million during 1934, making in 1933. W. E. Grimes of the Kansas State College believes this indicates continued severe competition in the dairy industry.

seedless raisins, and chill. Just before serving, fold in one-half cup of BIGGER, BETTER, EVERYDAY, Farmers Union, Hip. Hurray!

## For That Royal Thirst



This world is so full of a number of things That I think we should all be as thirsty as kings! But we've lots of drinks—fizzes and rickeys and slings And cordials and punches to give our thirsts wings!

ROYAL thirst is the kind that | the red pitted cherries from a No. A ROYAL thirst is the kind that develops on a hot, dusty day after a long hike, a prolonged set of tennis, a ten-inning game of baseball, or something like that. On that principle many of us who are far from being royalists can develop many a royal thirst these towiid summer days.

Tomato and Cucumber Cordial:

Slice a medium cucumber thin

torrid summer days.

However, as the above parody points out, we have many more means of alleviating these thirsts

nowadays than even the mightiest monarchs of the past.

Fine Fizzes Four Fruit, Fizz: Have the juice from a No. 3 can of fresh prunes, one cup canned pineapple

water to make a syrup, add two cups tea, one cup orange juice and one-half cup lime juice. Press

Slice a medium cucumber thin with the peeling left on. Simmer together for thirty minutes, three cups strained tomato juice, two cups water, one clove garlic, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon sugar and a few grains of pepper. Strain and cool the juice. Serve ice cold in cocktail cups. Serves eight.

Summer Punches

prunes, one cup canned pineapple syrup, one cup orange juice, one-fourth cup lemon juice and two bottles charged water ice cold. Mix together and serve over cracked ice. This makes sixteen punch glasses.

Loganberry Fizz: Boil two and a half cups water and three-fourths cup sugar three minutes, cool and add one-half cup lemon juice and a cup of canned loganberries. Ice well, and, just before serving add one pint bottle ginger ale. Makes six glasses.

Cooling Cordials

Sour Cherry Cordial: Simmer one cup of sugar and one cup of water to make a syrup, and two cups water. Pour juice and two cups waters. Pour juice and two cups waters. Pour juice and two cups waters. In make twelve large glasses, or about twenty-four punch cups.

juice and two cups water. Pour over ice and serve in punch glasses. Makes ten glasses.

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 June 28, 1935 D W Evans—Coffey Co Ks—2 strs 1355 A R Larrick-Webster, Nebr-1 str 1170 Pete Bocquin—Lyon Co Ks—19 strs 962 E A Latzke-Geary Co Ks-6 yrlgs 731 A R Larrick-Webster Co Nebr-18 strs 788 ..... O F Dewey-Republic Co Ks-1 hfr 910 Lester Haynes—Grundy Co Mo-2 hfrs 765 Ralph Bell-Osage Co Ks-3 yrlgs 600 W C Cazier-Osage Co Ks-6 strs 926 Fred BrattonGrundy Co Mo—1 calf 190 Newman Whitt—Daviess Co Mo3 clvs 186 Harve Schoepflin-Osage Co Ks-2 hfrs 750 Wm Hubele-Saline Co Ks-1 calf 150 Harley Day-Anderson Co Ks-2 clvs 205 Walter Creagar-Crawford Co Ks-1 clf 140 .... Pat O'Day-Douglas Co Ks-1 calf 170 O E Harris-Wabaunsee Co Ks-2 hfrs 615 ...... Oliver Schutz-Douglas Co Ks-3 clvs 180 W F Russell—Greenwood Co Ks—3 yrlgs 550 John Burke-Greenwood Co Ks-12 strs 766 J S Huston-Johnson Co Ks-1 hfr 460 Ernest Geisler-Wabaunsee Co Ks-2 clvs 465 .... 7.00 A R Larrick-Webster Co Nebr-2 cows 1055 ... J B Price—DeKalb Co Mo—19 strs 915 Dan Hasler-Franklin Co Ks-6 strs 970 H G Wehmeyer—Cass Co Mo—2 clvs 150 Wm Heiman—Allen Co Ks—4 clvs 227 ... Ernest Geisler-Wabaunsee Co Ks-6 clvs 400 .... 6.25 D C Bettles—Johnson Co Ks—2 clvs 500 H H Hook—Lafayette Co Mo—1 hfr 500 R H Gepford-Bates Co Mo-4 cows 927 Randolph-S. A-Riley Co Ks-6 clvs 390 J L Lott-Anderson Co Ks-1 hfr 690 J R Wilson-Henry Co Mo-1 cow 1000 F A Miller-Osage Co Ks-2 cows 960 Chas Jones-Henry Co Mo-1 cow 1200 A C Starasta—Franklin Co Ks—8 strs 670 E E Dodds-Osage Co Ks-3 hfrs 660 Dan Gutterman, Jr-Miami Co Ks-1 calf 150 ...... 5.000 C W Martz—Bates Co Mo—5 cows 835 E H Griffin—Osage Co Ks—2 clys 385 J W Falk-Wabaunsee Co Ks-22 cows 1055. Walter Rose—Linn Co Ks—3 cows 780 M A Stites—Anderson Co Ks—1 cow 910 W H Pierce—Coffey Co Mo—1 cow 1000 D C Bettles-Johnson Co Ks-2 clvs 465 Jim Wilson-Washington Co Ks-1 cow 1100 . Frank Chamberlain—Osage Co Ks—5 hfrs 550 .... 4.25 J A Engle-Dickinson Co Ks-8 clvs 230 . Wilbur Anderson-Bourbon Co Ks-4 hfrs 730 .... 4.00 I J Vohs-Miami Co Ks-8 strs 625 E E Dodds-Osage Co Ks-4 hfrs 540 H H Adams—Linn Co Ks—2 cows 895 D C Bettles—Johnson Co Ks—2 cows 895 F A Miller—Osage Co Ks—1 cow 940 Ned Cluff—Osage Co Ks—1 cow 1040 J E Inman—Coffey Co Ks—1 cow 1150

Oliver Schutz-Douglas Co Ks-2 cows 760 ......

M A Stites-Anderson Co Ks-4 cows 912 .....

Vic Johnson-Osage Co Ks-1 cow 990

Carl Rieff—Saline Co Ks—1 cow 800

Clark Kinney-Osage Co Ks-39 78 Geo. M. Seeley-Bates Co Mo-7 87 . B F Dowling—Henry Co Mo—7 78 ... Ralph Hank—Johnson Co Mo—9 90 Skiles Ring—Johnson Co Mo—11 84 Max Flinner-Leavenworth Co Ks-30 79° Tom Swackhammer-Henry Co Mo-8 76. Wm Lockner-Anderson Co Ks-12 74 Leonard Brock-Linn Co Ks-8 71 L F Bowle-Crawford Co Ks-11 64 Hayden Cotterell—Barton Co Mo—5 62 O P McNees—Douglass Co Ks—9 77 T A Murphy—Bates Co Mo—13 77 Dickinson Co F U —Dickinson Co Ks—205 76 .... 8.50 L C Cleveland Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—15 78 ...... M F Martin-Washington Co Ks-6 78 ... Sloan Crissman-Stafford Co Ks-97 77 Brice Havorka—Washington Co Ks—20 71 ...... 8.25

M B Cate—Grundy Co Mo—6 76 Thorman, Son-Washington Co Ks-9 83 H T Williams—Grundy Co Mo—7 72 Ray Saddler-Henry Co Mo-6 68 N C West-Linn Co Ks-37 66 Henry Peppert—Douglas Co Ks—16 73 J E Stephens-Caldwell Co Mo-17 80 J A Reh—Franklin Co Ks—7 72 Lewis Smith-Lafayette Co Mo-8 80 W W Miller-Henry Co Mo-5 68 Warren Buckley—Barton Co Mo—31 74. 8.25 Walter Cushing-Anderson Co Ks-5 72 R L Converse—Anderson Co Ks—22 82 Godfrey Batschlett—Henry Co Mo—5 82 Frank Sholtz-Franklin Co Ks-11 81 ... W R Batschlett-Henry Co Mo-9 71 ... Loren Wade-Vernon Co Mo-8 77 .... Fred Scovill-Miami Co Ks-5 84 ... J W Herndon—Saline Co Mo—5 76. H N Webb-Henry Co Mo-8 75 B B Hughes-Henry Co Mo-8 83 John Anderson—Cass Co Mo—15 78 8.25 Emma Co-Op Elev.—Lafayette Co Mo—14 84 Mrs. Emma Schroeder—Dickinson Co Ks—11 74 .... 8.25 C J Freedley—Henry Co Mo—11 87 ..... H W Scott—Lafayette Co Mo—16 71 .... J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—113 83 J W Scott-Dickinson Co Ks-34 80 . L A Carson-Johnson Co Mo-14 70 ... Otto Hansen-Morris, Ks-8 67 ... H B Janke—Geary Co Ks—10 93 L B George-Woodson Co Ks-13 64 Denver Gilbert-Henry Co Mo-15 77 Ralph Latzke-Dickinson Co Ks-47 83 8.00 W D Smith-Henry Co Mo-8 68 C. A. Bishop-Lafayette Co. Mo-5 74 8.00 A J Shores-Lafayette Co Mo-22 75 J W Herndon-Saline Co Mo-5 82 Tone Durnell-Lafayette Co Mo-14 70 7.00 H H Hook-Lafayette Co Mo-7 68. M G Hook-Lafayette Co Mo-5 82 Dickinson Co F B-Dickinson Co Ks-73 12 .. 7.00 W A Bagby-Bates Co Mo-16 64 J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—10 66 Emma Co-Op Elev—Lafayette Co Mo—12 6. 6.00 T K Jones—Lafayette Co Mo—9 55 5.00 Dickinson Co F B-Dickinson Co Ks-27 58 5.00 3.00 Ralph Canning—Carroll Co Mo—5 98 Sloan Crissman-Stafford Co Ks-21 iio ...... Brice Havorka-Washington Co Ks-5 146 ..... 2.00 Leonard Brock-Linn Co Ks-17 91 Sloan Crissman—Stafford Co Ks—83 88 1.30

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs Avgs. Up H F Spreer—Clay Co Ks—18 246 Martin Breithaupt-Douglas Co Ks-8 231 A J Shores—Lafayette Co Mo-6 256 G M Miller—Chase Co Ks—6 246 Munson Bros-Geary Co Ks-7 250 9.05 Wm Kathman—Furnas Co Nebr—6 233 9.05 9.05 W H Paramore—Grundy Co Mo-6 236. Ben Feitz-Chariton Co Mo-11 230 . E W Wren-Anderson Co Ks-9 286 Ira Ash—Jackson Co Ks—25 301 Ed Nichols-Cass Co Mo-9 266 Dickens Bros-Allen Co Ks-16285 Joseph Schandler-Norton Co Ks-7 304 .. H M Sweet-Jewell Co Ks-6 246

H H Hook-Lafayette Co Mo-6 56.

Light Butchers-170 to 230 lb. Avgs. Martin Carmichael-Vernon Co Mo-20 202 J M Davis-Bourbon Co Ks-28 266 R A Boone-Woodson Co Ks-6 215 9.10 J W Falk-Wabaunsee Co Ks-9 226 H L Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—7 200 ... Wm Massenthin—Osage Co Ks—5 210 C W Cowan-Cedar Co Mo-8 191 . W M Cowan-Cedar Co Mo-9 183 J M Davis-Bourbon Co Ks-23 213 L C Cleveland Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—6 226 Land Bover-Clay Co Mo-15 215 Emma Co-Op Elev-Lafayette Co Mo-6 183 ...... 9.00 Godfrey Batschlett-Henry Co Mo-20 176 . V A Boone-Greenwood Co Ks-7 197 . Geo Sommer-Wabaunsee Co Ks-6 205 Geo Dittman-Wabaunsee Co Ks-10 190 F S Sweet—Jewell Co Ks—10 219 8.60 J M Davis-Bourbon Co Ks-5 182

## Neighborhood Notes

PLEASANT RIDGE MEETING

The regular meeting of Pleasant 24, was better attended than several of the previous meetings.

Jake Eisler, president, called the meeting to order and the regular routine of business followed. Mr. Peterson discussed the Man-

ager's meeting at Kansas City. Plans were made to secure Mr. Peak to give a general talk on insur-

A short program was given and refreshments were served. Committees for June entertainment: Mrs. Albert Cessnum, and Mrs.

Jake Eisler. Refreshments Frank Friend and Ed Bell.-Reporter.

WATERVILLE LOCAL Liberty Local 782 held their regular meeting June 21. A large crowd was present as usual. The house was called to order at 8:30. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. ing to billions monthly. Why this Frank Musil gave the report of the quarterly meeting gat Waterville. Our guest speaker failed to appear, which was a disappointment to all. Miss Musil presented us with the

following program. Song-H. B. McCord, Bill King. Jokes-Otilla Musil. Music-Accordian, Othella Musil;

guitar, H. B.McCord. Recitation-Catherine Tommer. Reading—H. B. McCord. Recitation—Nellie Argonbright. Recitation—Marjorie Map Sandwiches, cakes and coffee were

enjoyed by all after the meeting. Miss Dorothy Mapes has charge of the program for the next meeting. Arthur Mapes, refreshment commit-

Next meeting July 18. Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter

Perhaps no subject is of more interest at present than that relative to the power of government. Government means control, regulation, and if necessary, dictation—official colors. ment means control, regulation, and if necessary, dictation—official edict, over executive order. No government is efficient unless backed up by force if necessary. And seldom, if every in the history of our government, have we been free from some form of dictation.

Andrew Jackson exercised this power in establishing a bank con-

trolled by the U. S. government, even factory worker. All of these must be against the will of a strong opposi-tion. Today a very similar situation Ridge Local, Morris county, held May is apparent. The need is just as imperative now as then.

The money-changers are exerting

every available means to prevent such a calamity. The money-changers' business would be displaced. Beneath all government structures lies certain basic factors principles, if | ing kings. you please; which must be preserved if government succeeds.

f government succeeds.

make a raid on this "Citadel." Why
Principles are one thing; policies not? They neither toil or spin, yet are quite another. Principles never change. Policies are changed to suit rayed like unto these birds. This jest changing conditions. Policies are is not intended, to besmirch their as shifting as public opinion. This plumage but just to compare condishifting of public opinion forces a change in policy. Basic principles never change. When conditions get ent responsibility? They seem not to an emergency stage then dictation must needs follow; for law-making is too slow and cumbersome to meet the dictation assumed, yet not freely exigencies of the occasion. There granted. Dictation under duress. now comes in the element of "execu- This idea may savor of treason, but, tive order," or dictation of you

where our expenditures were mountexpenditure? Simply because of urgent need—starvation. Human life must be saved, and even if the last thin dime in the U. S. Treasury must be spent—so be it. Where this fund came from, more can be obtained, for all of the taxible wealth of the United States is, or should be, made to

pay its proportionate share.

Just here we must qualify this statement, for untold billions of wealth lie under the protection classified securities; Uncle Sam's notes, bearing interest, payable each six months. This invested wealth is today, like the sponge, absorbing a large share of industry's production and escapes every nickle of expense toward the upkeep of our national budget. Not a cent from this source finds its way into the National Led-ger, on the credit side of that book. Here seems to be a direct conflict THE MISSION OF GOVERNMENT

By Frank A. Chapin

tory, this very policy has been more or less made use of.

The real mission of government is the conservation, first, of human life.

Food conservation comes next, then of those who toil in the field of raw material production, followed by the conserved at any cost, else government would be impossible. There would be no civilization. So, we are vondering what would be the result f all people would do as the faultinding pessimists are doing. The outside politician, the place hunters, is ANDERSON COUNTY doing most of the wailing about big expenditure, backed by the bond hold-

The government seems inclined to

This idea may savor of treason, but, if so, truth has been so disguised as to become a stranger. So we are Just now, in a local paper, we read again asking the question: What is the mission of government? Every element of productive wealth ought to be made to pay its proportionate share of governmental expense—the bond-holder and stock investor, as well as the day laborer and producer.

We need not change a single basic principle of our constitution, but just

> THEY ARE READY!

The new 1935 edition of the CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

of the Kansas Farmers Union. Brought entirely up to date with all the amendments and

PER COPY Figure out how many your Local can use and send your order to "LOYD H. LYNN State Secretary Kansas Farmers Union (Single copies the same price)

put into use the long-unused, latent powers of our government. Lincoln made use of this power in more ways than one, but today such usurpation, or use, is "taboo," unjust. Unjust to whom? A band of sly financial schemers. The great common people, regardless of partisan preferences, here been condemning this parallelus. have been condemning this pernicious policy, while the nation has been plunging into debt; until today this mountain is beyond redemption.

No control seems to have been attempted. Isn't it about time when

we should shift the gears into our printing mill, and thus again save the nation? Note the fiat dollar, behind which is all of the taxable wealth of the U. S.—except the national bonded debt. Why let this faction escape? Fifteen per cent of the people control 85 per cent of the wealth. The dollar you earn, Mr. Laborer, you get the second of while Mr. Mogral gets only 15 cents of, while Mr. Mogul gets 85 cents.

During the Civil War, the colored folks of that section used tobacco lavishly. The colored boys carried a big plug of Old Navy in their pockets. So when the soldier boys of the north came to meet these fellows, they often begged a chew of this Old Washington 1680. Navy. The big plug was handed out, 8.00 and the soldier boy cut off a gener-ous chew, presumably for his own use; but, instead, he handed the generous chew back to the colored boy and pocketed the plug, and walked off. The colored boy could only look on and put on a broad grin and re-

7.25 mark to himself, "How come?" So today the money manipulators are using industry just that way. Taking the plug (85 cents) and leaving you, who produce, 15 cents What do you propose to do about it, John Farmer, Bill Coalminer, or Mary Stenographer, or clerk? It's up to you to line up with the element that is trying to shift our governmental gears, and just do our own bank man-agement, instead of letting a lot of "cheap Johns" do it for us. It's not a complicated question at all-unless you make it so by injecting the un-necessary into the discussion, thus muddying the water. The course is 1.50 so plain, just shift to a different policy, because an emergency exists, an edict is needed. A little dictation, if

you please; that's all. The wage system has been established and issued, and a code for reg-ulation has been made use of. It's working all right, except for the grafter in business. He isn't getting his usual rake-off. That's where the howl is coming from.

Honest men are not complaining about this mild form of regulation, and even Big Business is backing the president's restoration policy. Oh, these fault-finders. We wonder why something was not proposed by these croakers. Some of them are paid howlers; some just born that way; others-just all mouths and noise.

Possibly the writer is one of these; but our howl has a kick to it and aims at a definite objective. Just an objective of righteousness in business, in social and economic endeavor. When this one thing becomes basic in all worth-while effort, ad-9.00 justment will become easy, natural. 9.00 Which side are you fighting on—the 9.00 builders, or the destroyers? Turn to the right and let's go.

> 100 Per Cent Locals

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

Indian Creek 2050. ATCHISON COUNTY— Carson 1035.

Hillside 511. Olive Hill, 1120 COFFEY COUNTY-Independent 2145. CRAWFORD COUNTY-Slifer 431 Mommouth 1714 Ozark, 699

CHASE COUNTY-Sixty Six 1907 CHEROKEE COUNTY Melrose 2059. COWLEY COUNTY Science Valley 1946 CLOUD COUNTY— St. Joe 2182. ELLSWORTH COUNTY-

Little Wolf 1376. Franklin 1301. Pleasant Valley 984. GRAHAM COUNTY-Morland Elevator 1822. JOHNSON COUNTY— Pleasant View 1957. YON COUNTY-Admire 1255

Osage Valley 1683. Washington 1680. MARSHALL COUNTY— Bremen 2122. Fairview 964.

Midway 857.

Sunrise 1238 McPHERSON COUNTY Downey 1127. OSAGE COUNTY— Kinneyville 1522. OTTAWA COUNTY Mt. Pleasant, 79 PHILLIPS COUNTY-

Gretna 634. RILEY COUNTY Baldwin Creek 1308 Pleasant Hill, 1202. Crooked Creek, 1205 Fairview, 1207 RUSSELL COUNTY—

Center 766 Pioneer 250. Prairie Dale 370. Pleasant Valley 2208. Three Corners, 769
ROOKS COUNTY— Eureka 2207. RUSH COUNTY-

Lone Star 917. Illinois 794. SALINE COUNTY-Bavaria 1978. STAFFORD COUNTY— Corn Valley 2201. SCOTT COUNTY— SHAWNEE COUNTY-

Sunbeam 1815. WASHINGTON COUNTY— Emmons 783. Liberty 1142. WABAUNSEE COUNTY-

**Local Supplies** 

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to saxe expense in pastage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for ....5c Credential Blanks, 10 for .... 5c Demit Blanks, 15 for ....... 10c Local Sec. Receipt Book ... 25c Farmers Union Watch Fob .. 50c Farmers Union Button ...... 25c F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c Farmers Union Song Book 20c Business Manual 5c
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Secretary's Minute Book 50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney) 25c

Above, lots of 10 or more 20c Above, lots of 100, each 15c Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)

Write to FLOYD H. LYNN Secretary

Box 51, Salina, Kansas



The power of wild horses is as nothing to the power of American consumers joined together in the Cooperative Movement and acting collectively, peacefully, to build a better world.

Do your part by asking for

**CO-OP Products** 

GASOLINE KEROSENE DISTILLATE TRACTOR FUEL **LUBRICATING OILS &** GREASES

TIRES **BATTERIES AUTO ACCESSORIES** PAINTS **FARM LIGHT PLANTS** 

Built by consumers, for consumers. "Patronize Your Own Cooperative Business"

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE ASSN. North Kansas City, Mo.

Lone Cedar 1864. Pretty Creek 1652. Sunny Slope 1861. WOODSON COUNTY Piqua, 2151.

Many persons have the impression that chickens feather out all over the body. Such is not the case. Feather growth is restricted to some 10 different tracts. We are told that in a well-fleshed bird, considerable fat underlies each tract.

The high price of grain is forcing Kansas hog raisers to carry their spring pigs through the summer on pasture with as little grain as possible. But pigs must have enough grain to keep them growing. Their rate of gain should average at least 15 pounds a month. For this, approximately 2 pounds of grain per head should be fed daily, says F. W.

Many potato growers find that the early part of the digging season is the best time to select potatoes for display at county and state fairs. W are told that such samples should be wrapped individually in paper and placed either in cold storage or in a cool, well-ventilated cave or base-

If it were not for the bacterial disease, fire blight, Kansas could raise enough pears to supply the whole Great Plains region, it was said. All other conditions favor the production of this fruit in many sections of the state, but only those varieties which are resistant to fire blight can now be grown. They are of poor quality.

Cream that is yeasty or foamy has been declared by federal and state in-spectors to be unfit for human consumption. Every cream producer should avoid unnecessary losses by ange cane, germinate around 66 per preventing this defect. Essential steps in prevention include prompt cooling, low storage temperatures, sold.) Cedar Vale Co-op Co.., Ce and frequent deliveries, say dairymen. Vale, Kansas.

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> > DIABETICS

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RED TOP-SUMAC, and Yellow Or-

DIRECT SHIPPER

IT COSTS MONEY TO RUN A FARM-

GET THE MOST FOR YOUR PRODUCT-With feed crops short this year and production cut, it is very necessary that you get the most for your butterfat.

WE WANT MORE SHIPPERS. GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE YOU. We give prompt service on return of checks and empty cans REMEMBER—WE PAY TRANSPORTATION

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas

Wakeeney, Kansas

It's Important

to get the very last dime possible for your live stock when you go

That means it is important to consign your live stock to a firm which has YOUR interests at heart, and which is able to give you the very best of service. Naturally.

—YOUR OWN FIRM is the one which has the most interest in you as a farmer-pro-

That means it is important to consign your live stock—an animal or a car load or train load-to

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. (Read List of Sales this Issue; and Tune in on Daily Farmers Union Program, Noon, KFBI, for Market).

The Risk is Too Great

for you to carry it yourself on your property.

You can be careful, and cut down the probability of loss, but you don't know when disaster will come your way. However

You Can Insure Against Loss

Insure Mutually with us at a saving of 20 per cent, or more.—Join our 16,000 or more satisfied policy holders. Why not have the best.

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

Insurance protection against Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornade, Hail. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance

Managers and Directors Attention

Pool your purchases of Feed, Oyster Shell, Wire, Nails, Feno-

In this way you can buy cheaper and meet any and all competition. Car lot buying saves a handling charge—write us for prices. Our Field men will be glad to work with you on this car lot purchasing program. Many Cooperative Elevators are now pooling their buying power. WHY NOT YOU!

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

> Central and Water Streets Kansas City, Kansas