



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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Organized Action Again Bears Fruit When Kans. 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

Again, centralized effort exerted by means of organization among Kansas farmers is bearing fruit to the tune of an estimated \$1,200,000 for this year, with equal or greater returns assured in future years. This time it is in the form of lower freight rates from Kansas points to the terminal market at Kansas City.

As a result of a long fight made by the Farmers Union, Grange, Farm Bureau, Farmers Union Jobbing 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, less 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 Trade it is estimated that the savings in freight on a normal crop would amount to 2 million dollars.

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, 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 possible through organization. No effective action could be taken by farmers 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 somewhat 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 savings in freight charges for that one crop movement reached a total of \$2,000,000.

Then, early in 1932, as the result of the fight carried on by the carriers, the supreme court set the lower schedule aside, and the rates bounded up again to the old figure. The supreme court reached this decision on the grounds that conditions cited in the hearings did not represent conditions prevailing during the depression.

The Farmers Union and the other Kansas farm organizations were not through fighting, however. The fight went on, and the interstate commerce commission reopened the case. The final result was that on December 1, 1934, the present reduction was granted, to take effect July 1, 1935.

Examples of Rates

Rates under the new schedule apply to coarse grain, such as corn, and rye, as well as Kansas' principal crop, wheat.

Advantages of the lower rates will not be as great, this year, since the estimated wheat yield in Kansas is 60 to 70 million bushels, as compared with a normal yield of twice that amount. Rates from extreme Western Kansas were increased in a few cases on the claim that previous rates had been too low.

Examples of old and new rates per

ALMOST SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SIGNERS ON HOUSE PETITION

A Week Ago Only Needed 12 More. According to Press Reports, to Bring Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinance Bill to Open Vote

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 people.

Just an even dozen more signatures are needed to the petition, now on the desk of the speaker of the house in Congress at Washington, to force the rules committee to bring the bill before the house. Both committees recommended passage of the bill. Lemke Farm Mortgage Refinance bill, 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 valiant fight to have it brought on the floor of the House for a vote. Finally a sufficient number of Congressmen signed the petition to force the bill out of committee and onto the floor for a vote. That, however, was near the end of the session. Rules were invoked, strings were pulled, and legislative tricks were played by those powerful enemies of western agriculture, who control votes in Congress, and the result was that the Congress adjourned before the vote was taken. The special interests including the international bankers who have virtual control of the money system of the United States, were fighting with their last ounce of strength against this bill which, they knew, would minimize their control of the wealth of the United States. They knew, apparently, that if the bill should come to a vote, it would carry by a decisive 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 of committee, and force a vote on it, and the necessary number was hiked to 216. (The press report now says the number needed is 216. This discrepancy has not been verified, but

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.)

The agricultural committee 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 people are proud of the fact that the entire Kansas delegation in Congress has signed the petition. Kansas will vote solid for the measure if it comes to a vote.

Congressman Lemke is predicting according 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 interesting to note that Chairman O'Connor of the rules committee is quoted as saying that if the measure comes to a vote, it "will sweep through 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 administration has been opposed to the bill because its inflationary provisions do not jibe with what the administration's idea on the same subject have been.

The bill would create a revolving 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 payment applied to the principal each year.

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 regain their purchasing power. The Kansas Farmers Union, together with all other state Farmers Union organizations, as well as the National Farmers Union, takes the position that the passage of the bill would be a long 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 membership support of every farmer who has nerve enough to come out into the open and put up a real scrap against the avowed enemies of agriculture—against the enemies who, through their control of the money system of the United States, control the American citizenry, and keep themselves in a position to say what American farmers shall receive for their labors

FARMERS UNION DISCONTINUES ITS DAILY BROADCAST

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 program offered by the Kansas Farmers Union. Since Monday, February 25, this year, this office has been on the air every day at or near the noon hour—every day except Sunday. Today completes the eighteenth week, or the one hundred and eighth day. Our daily programs have been 15 minutes in length, so during the eighteen weeks, we have been on the air for a total of 27 hours.

It has been my pleasure to have prepared and delivered sixty-eight of these programs. Others who have contributed to our programs are Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers 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 Quartette, Lindsborg; Frieda Meisler, Delphos; Wilfrid Nelson, secretary of Salina Production Credit Association; Simon Fishman with the "Triple A," and L. E. Church then with the Jobbing Association.

I bring these facts out because when, a few days ago, we decided to discontinue these radio programs, for a while, at least, because of the fact that this is the farmers' busiest season when he does not have much time to listen to radio programs, and for other reasons, one of my first thoughts was that it would be a relief not to have to prepare and deliver a radio program each day. But, now that I am on our last program, for some time, at least, I feel a reluctance 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 something to use for a radio talk or program. It has been a real pleasure for me 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 Kansas Farmers Union has been broadcasting on this station, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. has furnished a daily market comment, including the reporting of some of their sales, which we know has been of much benefit to our listeners.

I want to mention, also the fact

that for some weeks, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has brought a daily message to the radio audience, telling of the service which cooperative is prepared to give Kansas cooperators. That message has been helpful to our listeners, too, we are sure.

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. I 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. Tommer is president of the Marshall County Farmers Union and is state conductor of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Town Folks Listened

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 which we should recognize and respect.

In our very first program of this series which we are closing today, we stated it was our hope that these daily talks together would result in our coming more closely together. We pointed out that we are in a period of change—of transition—and that advances are being made. We are progressing from an old order to a new order of things. We pointed out that in putting on these radio programs, and in keeping in touch with our members and other listeners through the medium of the radio, we were simply striving to keep abreast 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 of our Farmers Union message which we gave to you over this radio station on our first program, February 25, this year:

The very reason why this organization, which is of, by and for farmers, is coming to you over this radio medium, is the fact that we want to extend and develop the educational part of our program. Membership in the Kansas Farmers Union is representative of thousands of the best farm homes and families in Kansas. Our membership embraces, largely, the progressive element of Kansas farm life, and of the Kansas farm population. It is 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 well.

The Farmers Union of Kansas contends that there is too wide a gulf between the folks in the cities and towns. After all, our interests are more nearly alike than is realized. The 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 us hope this radio broadcast each day will get us thoroughly acquainted.

Naturally, the farmer wants the highest price possible for his products. Naturally, too, the consumer wants to buy his necessities at the lowest possible price. We contend there is no reason why the consumer should pay a higher price for those products than he is now paying. In fact, we believe if our cooperative programs were put into effect, it would then be easier for the consumer to buy his goods than it is now, and he could buy cheaper than he now does. Therefore, 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 with you, we have made some progress toward accomplishing the things we set out to do. We know that your cooperation has meant everything in bringing about better conditions through better understanding.

We May Return

Now, I want to say that we are leaving 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 programs. We would be glad if you would be quite frank and tell us how, if we resume radio broadcasting, we might improve our programs and their effectiveness.

Throughout our series of programs, we have held largely to spoken messages, with a very few programs devoted to music. Perhaps, when and if we come back with another series

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 which have taken toll of human lives, we are likely to forget that, after all, the crop and property damage is confined to a comparatively 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 floods in the Mississippi valley have damaged crops in more than 123 counties in five states. These five states in which the damage is listed by counties are Missouri, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois and Kansas. Flood reports also have been received from Oklahoma and Nebraska, but figures by counties were not received. The Missouri flood area reported the highest 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

Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, gives assurance that loss through floods would cause no reduction in benefit payments to signers of AAA contracts.

"Full rental and adjustment payments will be made to cooperating producers of basic crops, even if all or part of such crops have been destroyed by floods," he said. "In the case of cotton, contract signers will receive not only the usual rental payments and parity payments, but also their allotted quantity of Bankhead Act tax-exemption certificates. Non-signers also, will get their quota of tax exemption certificates. Thus the 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 is not so bad as the drouth of 1934. In Missouri, 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 damaged by floods. In the flood counties the average damage to wheat has been 14.3 per cent.

No corn has been planted in most areas when high water came. But since planting was delayed and late corn has less chance of maturing, some undetermined damage to corn can be attributed to floods.

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 per cent 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 sixty-three counties affected by floods. In counties wheat loss is estimated at 3.4 per cent, corn loss at 5 per cent.

Oklahoma—damage to wheat negligible. About 10 per cent of corn washed out. All will be replanted. Drouth conditions also persist in parts of the State.

In 31 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 damaged. Average crop loss in flood counties 5.4 per cent.

The reports from the 1935 census of agriculture continue to show material increases in the number of farms. Complete reports have not been released for all of the states, but some of the typical returns show increases of 6 per cent in Montana, 17 per cent in Ohio, and 11 per cent in Indiana, says W. E. Grimes.



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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1935

"INDEPENDENCE DAY"

The Fourth of July is always an outstanding day in the year, for every good American. It is the day we celebrate our liberty, our independence, as a nation. It is a day we have learned to associate with those who have sacrificed that the United States might stand as a strong nation among nations.

Incidentally, the Fourth of July has taken on new significance to the members of the Farmers Union. At the last annual convention of the National Farmers Union, held in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the fact was brought 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 designating 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 meaning, 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 maintained that freedom, that independence.

Something Happens to Liberty
True, no foreign nation has ever been able to conquer us. We are so strongly set up as a nation among nations that no other power ever thinks seriously of attempting to overcome us. If such a thing were to be attempted, we know that our citizenry would rise up in such strength that we would not only successfully defend ourselves, but we quite likely would inflict some severe punishment on the intruder.

But let us face facts. Something has happened to our liberty; something has happened to our independence. We as a nation of producers how meekly to a few who certainly are not good American citizens, and allow them to say what our products of our labor shall be valued at. They determine the value of our farm products in terms of money or exchange value simply because they have usurped the power to place the value they desire on money. They control the money of the United

States, and even control, to a large extent, the issue of that money.

Too Smooth for Us
One of the worst aspects of the whole thing is the fact that these money jugglers work so smoothly that millions of their victims do not know what is wrong. Just recently we were talking to a farmer—a good, honest farmer, too—who said, "I can't see that the international bankers or the Wall Street gang have had anything to do with our depression or hard times. We just didn't know when to buy and when to sell. Why, if we had sold more of our products when prices were high, we would have been well fixed."

"But why," we asked, "should prices have dropped so much on our various products? Why should wheat have been worth \$2 at one time, and then in a comparatively short time drop to 50 cents or lower?"

"Oh, that's nobody's fault," said this man. "That's just the way things go."

We may be wrong, but we believe that that man is seeing things just exactly like the powerful money controllers want us all to see them. As a nation of producers, we have been content to believe that "that's just the way things go."

A Natural Conflict

The Farmers Union is an organization of, by and for farmers, the purpose of which is to secure equity, establish justice and apply the golden rule. With these purposes in view, this organization cannot escape a conflict with those special interests which would perpetuate the inequities now existing, which would defeat justice, and would take every advantage possible of the common masses of American people.

Cooperative Progress
We as an organization are not going to accomplish all our objectives through legislation, or in seeking social justice in the abstract sense of the word. We are going to do much, and have done much, by buying and selling cooperatively, banding together in the pursuit of these activities in such strength of numbers that our economic interests cannot be trampled upon.

But the point we wish to bring out is the fact that the United States—the common people of the United States—have an enemy within our gates which is undermining our independence and threatening to destroy the last vestige of our liberty. It is an enemy which could easily be routed, because it has no principle of right to stand on. However, there is only one way to rout that enemy, and that is, through organization; through organized strength within our own class.

What of Posterity?
We are proud of our forefathers who fought to make this a free nation. Let us do as much for our own posterity. Let us act in the common

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 membership in a great farm organization, regain liberty for the great producing masses of American citizenry.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

June 29, 1935

Carry this with you to Minn., Charlie 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. The fact is, when operating under a gag rule we look as childish as a nursing baby. The three little boys of the family were barefooted but the banister hid them 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 the House Gallery was any better than the church. The difference between a church and the House is, the preacher prays for his congregation, but the chaplain, after looking at the members closes his eyes and prays for the country.

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 federal employees who found succor under the New Deal.

George Huddleston, of Birmingham, the little runt, dyspeptic, fire-brand, apostle Paul, of the House, speaking yesterday on the holding company bill ended one of his paragraphs as follows: "I find here on the front page, under a large heading, they have printed a column written by a pair of Washington back-stairs gossipers, who sneak through governmental alleys and collect for peddling to the provincial press juicy morsels out of the garbage cans of politics."

Kansas is proud that Harvard honored William Allen White. My room mate in college thirty-three years ago, a Stanford man from the Pacific, was very fond then of our leading author. White has not only held up through all these years, but he has gone on and on and today he looks only in his prime.

Before these notes are read the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill will have burst on Capitol Hill. If there are any wounded it will be those who have rushed up to withdraw their names under pressure from General Farley. This Bill will do the farmers and the country a lot of good. My colleagues, Lemke and Burdick, have performed a miracle. John Simpson lives. William E. Borah is seventy years old today. He has been in the Senate continuously since January of 1907. The oldest in point of service. To my mind he is the most influential man in the other body and he will take his place in history with Clay, Webster, Sumner, and Blaine. Greatness in public service only comes from a desire and the ability to serve all.

During the campaign for my first Legislature in 1908, I held Borah's overcoat and presented him to a street crowd from the bank steps in Fairview. He was one of my announced heroes in my first campaign for Congress. On coming here I followed him closely but I never bothered him, meeting him for the first time this week as we sat opposite each other at the conference table on the Labor Bill.

FARMERS UNION DISCONTINUES ITS DAILY PROGRAM

(continued from page 1)
of programs, you would rather have more musical, or purely entertaining, programs. Perhaps you would want each program to contain a few minutes of music. We would like you to write us and give us your opinion on these matters.

At any rate, if you believe these programs have been helpful, and if you think it advisable for the Kansas Farmers Union to resume these radio broadcasts some time in the future, please write us and tell us about it.

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

(continued from page 1)
\$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 and final payment due under the 1935 contract, totaling approximately \$101,133,000, is to be sent to cooperating farmers as soon after January 1, 1936, as possible. This installment will cover the balance of \$7.50 per head in the hog adjustment and 20 cents per bushel of corn, less the prorated share of local administrative expenses.

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 in 1933.

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 about 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 fruits and vegetables point to a somewhat larger supply than during the last two years, and a supply slightly larger than the recent 5-year average. Should growers' early planting intentions be carried out and average yields are obtained, the supply of vegetables for canning and manufacture will be the largest since 1930. More than an average crop of 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 milk 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, the principal decrease this year is in the supply of protein foods, but this shortage can be offset by proteins obtained from wheat, beans, and other foods, says the bureau. The large prospective crops of fruit and vegetables this year appear to provide adequately for mineral and vitamin requirements.

FIRST WHEAT PROGRAM OPERATED AT LOW COST

The average cost of cooperating farmers for the local administration of the wheat adjustment program during the first year of its operation was 1.42 cents per bushel of the farmers' allotments, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced. The average cost of county wheat association expenses which has been completed by the Adjustment Administration. The average cost of 1.42 cents per bushel compared with the average cost of 2.9 cents per bushel for the first year of its operation.

The expenditures are those made by farmers during the fiscal year 1933-34 in administering the wheat program through their local county wheat associations. These payments have been made by the farmers through deductions from their adjustment payments.

When the program was first offered to farmers, it was estimated that the program would cost approximately 2 cents a bushel, and the program was offered to farmers, and accepted by them on that basis. The expenses covered by the deduction cover the entire local cost of organizing the county wheat associations, the expenses of the first year's inspection and the general operating expenses for the year. These deductions made to cover expenses of farmers in administering 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 approximately \$98,000,000.

Practically all of the expenditures in local administration of the wheat associations have been within the counties themselves. In most counties the major item is salaries paid to county and community committeemen, all of whom are farmers within the county. Money paid to them has been in remuneration for the time which they have taken from their farm work.

HAS BREAK IN CATTLE MARKET RUN ITS COURSE?

The chances are good that the break 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 be 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 on 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 is coupled with an abnormally small supply of cattle, which is likely to offset any reduction in the corn crop. In any event, the person who is feeding is justified in purchasing feed "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

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 str 1355	10.65
A R Larrick—Webster, Nebr—1 str 1170	10.25
Pete Boquin—Lyon Co Ks—19 str 962	10.15
E A Latzke—Geary Co Ks—6 yrlgs 731	9.90
A R Larrick—Webster Co Nebr—18 str 788	9.75
O F Dewey—Repub Co Ks—1 hfr 910	9.00
Lester Haynes—Grundy Co Mo—2 hfrs 765	8.50
Ralph Bell—Osage Co Ks—3 str 920	8.50
F C Cazier—Osage Co Ks—3 yrlgs 600	8.25
Frederick Bratton—Grundy Co Mo—1 calf 190	8.00
Newman Whit—Davies Co Mo3 clvs 186	8.00
Harve Schoepflin—Osage Co Ks—2 hfrs 750	8.00
Wm Hubele—Saline Co Ks—1 calf 150	7.50
Harley Day—Anderson Co Ks—2 clvs 205	7.50
Walter Creagar—Crawford Co Ks—1 clf 140	7.50
Pat O'Day—Douglas Co Ks—1 calf 170	7.50
O E Harris—Wabunsee Co Ks—2 hfrs 615	7.50
Oliver Schutz—Douglas Co Ks—3 clvs 180	7.50
W Russell—Greenwood Co Ks—3 yrlgs 550	7.50
John Burke—Greenwood Co Ks—12 str 766	7.35
J S Huston—Johnson Co Ks—1 hfr 460	7.00
Ernest Geisler—Wabunsee Co Ks—2 clvs 465	7.00
A R Larrick—Webster Co Nebr—2 cows 1055	7.00
J B Price—DeKalb Co Mo—19 str 915	6.90
Dan Hasler—Franklin Co Ks—6 str 970	6.85
H G Wehmeyer—Cass Co Mo—2 cows 150	6.50
Wm Heiman—Allen Co Ks—4 clvs 227	6.50
Ernest Geisler—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 clvs 400	6.25
D C Bettles—Johnson Co Ks—2 clvs 500	6.00
H H Hook—Lafayette Co Mo—1 hfr 500	5.75
R H Genford—Bates Co Mo—4 cows 927	5.50
Randolph—S. A. Riley Co Ks—6 cows 390	5.50
Oliver Schutz—Douglas Co Ks—1 cow 910	5.50
Howard Stetler—Wabunsee Co Ks—2 hfrs 555	5.50
J L Lott—Anderson Co Ks—1 hfr 690	5.55
J R Wilson—Henry Co Mo—1 cow 1000	5.50
F A Miller—Osage Co Ks—2 cows 960	5.25
Chas Jones—Henry Co Mo—1 cow 1200	5.00
A C Starasta—Franklin Co Ks—3 str 670	5.00
E E Dadds—Osage Co Ks—3 hfrs 690	5.00
Dan Guterman, Jr.—Miami Co Ks—1 calf 150	5.00
C W Martz—Bates Co Mo—5 cows 835	5.00
E H Griffin—Osage Co Ks—2 clvs 385	5.00
J W Falk—Wabunsee Co Ks—22 cows 1055	4.85
Walter Rose—Linn Co Ks—3 cows 780	4.50
M A Stites—Anderson Co Ks—1 cow 910	4.50
W H Pierce—Coffey Co Mo—1 cow 1000	4.50
D C Bettles—Johnson Co Ks—2 clvs 465	4.50
Jim Wilson—Washington Co Ks—1 cow 1100	4.25
Frank Chamberlain—Osage Co Ks—5 hfrs 550	4.25
J A Engle—Dickinson Co Ks—8 str 230	4.00
Wilbur Anderson—Bourbon Co Ks—4 hfrs 730	4.00
I J Vohs—Miami Co Ks—8 str 625	4.00
E E Dadds—Osage Co Ks—4 hfrs 540	4.00
H H Adams—Linn Co Ks—2 cows 895	4.00
D C Bettles—Johnson Co Ks—2 cows 895	4.00
F A Miller—Osage Co Ks—1 cow 940	4.00
Ned Cluff—Osage Co Ks—1 cow 1040	3.50
J E Inman—Coffey Co Ks—1 cow 1150	3.50
Oliver Schutz—Douglas Co Ks—2 cows 760	3.25
Vie Johnson—Osage Co Ks—1 cow 990	3.25
M A Stites—Anderson Co Ks—4 cows 912	3.25
Carl Rieff—Saline Co Ks—1 cow 800	3.00

SHEEP

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

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

PLEASANT RIDGE MEETING

The regular meeting of Pleasant Ridge Local, Morris county, held May 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 Manager's meeting at Kansas City.

Plans were made to secure Mr. Peak to give a general talk on insurance.

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.

Frank Musil gave the report of the quarterly meeting at 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—Otilia 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 committee.

Next meeting July 18. Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

THE MISSION OF GOVERNMENT

By Frank A. Chapin.

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 edict, over executive order. No government is efficient unless backed up by force if necessary. And backed up by force the history of our government, have we been free from some form of dictation.

Andrew Jackson exercised this power in establishing a bank con-

M B Cate—Grundy Co Mo—6 76	8.25
Thorman, Son—Washington Co Ks—9 83	8.25
H T Williams—Grundy Co Mo—7 72	8.25
Ray Saddle—Henry Co Mo—6 68	8.25
N C West—Linn Co Ks—37 66	8.25
Henry Peppert—Douglas Co Ks—16 73	8.25
J E Stephens—Caldwell Co Mo—17 80	8.25
J A Reh—Franklin Co Ks—7 72	8.25
Lewis Smith—Lafayette Co Mo—8 80	8.25
W W Miller—Henry Co Mo—5 65	8.25
Warren Buckley—Barton Co Mo—31 74	8.25
Walter Cushing—Anderson Co Ks—5 72	8.25
R L Converse—Anderson Co Ks—22 82	8.25
Godfrey Batschlett—Henry Co Mo—5 82	8.25
Frank Sholtz—Franklin Co Ks—11 81	8.25
W R Batschlett—Henry Co Mo—9 71	8.25
Loren Wade—Vernon Co Mo—8 77	8.25
Fred Scovill—Miami Co Ks—5 84	8.25
B B Hughes—Saline Co Mo—5 76	8.25
H N Webb—Henry Co Mo—8 75	8.25
John Anderson—Cass Co Mo—15 78	8.25
Emma Co-Op Elev—Lafayette Co Mo—14 84	8.25
Mrs. Emma Schroeder—Dickinson Co Ks—11 74	8.25
C J Freedley—Henry Co Mo—11 87	8.25
H W Scott—Lafayette Co Mo—16 71	8.25
J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—113 83	8.15
W Scott—Dickinson Co Ks—34 80	8.15
L A Carson—Johnson Co Mo—14 70	8.00
Otto Hansen—Morris, Ks—8 67	8.00
H B Janke—Geary Co Ks—10 93	8.00
L B Gede—Woodson Co Ks—13 64	8.00
Denver Gilbert—Henry Co Mo—15 77	8.00
Ralph Latzke—Dickinson Co Ks—47 83	8.00
W D Smith—Henry Co Mo—8 68	8.00
C A Bishop—Lafayette Co Mo—5 74	8.00
A J Shores—Lafayette Co Mo—22 75	7.85
J W Herndon—Saline Co Mo—5 82	7.25
Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—14 70	7.00
H H Hook—Lafayette Co Mo—7 68	7.00
M G Hook—Lafayette Co Mo—8 82	7.00
Dickinson Co F B—Dickinson Co Ks—73 72	7.00
W A Bagly—Bates Co Mo—16 64	7.00
J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—10 66	6.50
Emma Co-Op Elev—Lafayette Co Mo—12 64	6.00
T K Jones—Lafayette Co Mo—9 55	5.00
Dickinson Co F B—Dickinson Co Ks—27 58	5.00
Ralph Canning—Carroll Co Mo—5 98	3.00
Sloan Crissman—Stafford Co Ks—21 16	2.50
Brice Havorka—Washington Co Ks—5 146	2.25
Leonard Brock—Linn Co Ks—17 91	2.00
Sloan Crissman—Stafford Co Ks—83 88	1.30
H H Hook—Lafayette Co Mo—6 56	1.50

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Aves. Up	
H F Spreer—Clay Co Ks—18 246	9.15
Martin Breithaupt—Douglas Co Ks—8 231	9.10
A J Shores—Lafayette Co Mo—6 256	9.10
G M Miller—Chase Co Ks—6 246	9.05
Munson Bros—Geary Co Ks—7 252	9.05
Wm Kathman—Franklin Co Mo—6 233	9.05
W H Parmore—Grundy Co Mo—6 236	9.05
Ben Feitz—Chariton Co Mo—11 230	9.00
E W Wren—Anderson Co Ks—9 286	9.00
Ira Ash—Jackson Co Ks—25 301	9.00
Ed Nichols—Cass Co Mo—9 266	8.95
Dickens Bros—Allen Co Ks—16285	8.90
Joseph Schandler—Norton Co Ks—7 304	8.75
H M Sweet—Jewell Co Ks—6 246	8.50

Light Butchers—170 to 230 lb. Aves.

Martin Carmichael—Vernon Co Mo—20 202	9.25
J M Davis—Bourbon Co Ks—23 266	9.10
R A Boone—Woodson Co Ks—6 215	9.10
J W Falk—Wabunsee Co Ks—9 226	9.10
H L Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—7 200	9.05
Wm Massenthin—Osage Co Ks—5 210	9.05
C W Cowan—Cedar Co Mo—8 191	9.00
W M Cowan—Cedar Co Mo—9 183	9.00
J M Davis—Bourbon Co Ks—23 213	9.00
L C Cleveland Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—6 226	9.00
Land Boyer—Clay Co Mo—15 215	9.00
Emma Co-Op Elev—Lafayette Co Mo—6 183	9.00
Godfrey Batschlett—Henry Co Mo—20 176	9.00
V A Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—7 197	8.90
Geo Sommer—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 205	8.80
Geo Dittman—Wabunsee Co Ks—10 190	8.85
F S Sweet—Jewell Co Ks—10 219	8.60
J M Davis—Bourbon Co Ks—5 182	8.25

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, 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 that 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 fact escape? Fifteen per cent of the people control 85 per cent of the wealth. The dollar you earn, Mr. Laborer, you get 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 which begged a chew of this Old Navy. The big plug was handed out, and the soldier boy cut off a generous 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 remark 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, 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 unnecessary into the discussion, thus muddling the water. The course is 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 regulation 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, adjustment will become easy, natural. Which side are you fighting on—the 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 for 1934. Watch the List Grow—and HELP IT GROW. See that your own Local gets on this list as soon as possible.

ANDERSON COUNTY— Indian Creek 2050.	
ATCHISON COUNTY— Cummins 1837.	
BROWN COUNTY— Carson 1035.	
Lone Star 942.	
CLAY COUNTY— Hillside 511.	
Ross 1124.	
Oliver Hill, 1120.	

POWER

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.

COFFEY COUNTY—

Independent 2145.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—
Slifer 431.

Mommouth 1714
Osark, 699

CHASE COUNTY—
Sixty Six 1907.

CHESTER COUNTY
Melrose 2059.

COWLEY COUNTY
Science Valley 1946

CLOUD COUNTY—
St. Joe 2182.

ELLISWORTH COUNTY—
Little Wolf 1876.

Franklin 1301.
Pleasant Valley 984.

Trivoli 1001.

GRAHAM COUNTY—
Moland Elevator 1822.

JOHNSON COUNTY—
Pleasant View 1957.

Summerfield 1955.

LYON COUNTY—
Admiral 1255.

LOGAN COUNTY—
Page 1286.

MIAMI COUNTY—
Osage Valley 1683.

Bellevue 1192.
Waverly 1680.

MARSHALL COUNTY—
Bremen 2122.

Fairview 964.
Midway 857.

MCPHERSON COUNTY
South Diamond, 1567

NEMAH COUNTY—
Downey 1127.

OSAGE COUNTY—
Kinseyville 1522.

Union 1412.

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 2203.
Three Corners, 769.

ROCKS COUNTY—
Eureka 2207.

Elm Creek 432.

RUSH COUNTY—
Lone Star 917.

Illinois 794.

SALINE COUNTY—
Bavaria 1978.

STAFFORD COUNTY—
Corn Valley 2201.

SCOTT COUNTY—
Mudock 206.

SEAWAY COUNTY—
Sunbeam 1815.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—
Emmons 783.

Liberty 1142.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY—

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. Bell.

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. We 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 basement.

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 inspectors to be unfit for human consumption. Every cream producer should avoid unnecessary losses by preventing this defect. Essential steps in prevention include prompt cooling, low storage temperatures, and frequent deliveries, say dairymen.

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