

Before I start my address, I want to announce the publication by M

er are represented by his permanent debts and his surrendered farm property. The money that has been loaned to the farmer was accumulated first from the farmers' "Losses," which were called "Profits" by the banker who received them. These "Profits" were allocated to be loaned back to the farmer at high rates of interest, to cover his "Losses" - written "Debts." Losses of the farmer become profits of the banker; the profits of the banker become the source of credit to the farmer; the farmer's losses create the source of credit and losses.

(continued on page 2)

purchasing cooperatives, now be handled primarily through the central bank for cooperatives in Washington and the 12 regional banks of cooperatives, aggregated \$41,000, during the year. These new cooperative banks, organized to provide supporting credit sources for farmers' marketing and purchasing

n- financed over 800 cooperatives during
r- 1934.

blade grader or with an eleva
grader and blade.

ways blind, but in this case it is blind, deaf and dumb, and will meet a jolt in the not distant future if it does not heed the danger signals along the line.

to issue sufficient currency to take up all of the outstanding bonds and to provide the people of this Nation with an elastic currency sufficient to do the Nation's business.

controlled by Wall Street, but there must be one director from each State in this Nation. It must have power to issue sufficient currency to take up all of the outstanding bonds and to provide the people of this Nation with an elastic currency sufficient to do the Nation's business.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1935

WHITE OR BROWN?

We want, in this editorial, to call particular attention to a paragraph or two of the radio talk delivered on the fourth Saturday in December by E. E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union. The talk is printed in part, in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

No statements ever carried more truth than these, which Mr. Kennedy made:

"If our American farmers were organized 100 per cent in their own economic class organization, the Farmers Union, all of you well know that you could and would secure the enactment of our legislative program very quickly. NO ONE KNOWS THIS BETTER THAN OUR ENEMIES. That is why they put in so much time and so much effort and spend money so lavishly to keep you disorganized.

"The most effective organizer to be found anywhere is a farmer who has his dues paid up and carries his Union card. The most powerful instrument with which to organize any rural community is a Farmers Union Local with an active membership that is 100 per cent paid up at the beginning of the year."

In these two paragraphs, the National secretary surely hit the nail on the head. If we were capable of writing a sermon on cooperation, we would choose to base it on the fundamental truths contained in these few sentences. In fact, we have tried repeatedly to put these facts into our writings for more than three years, or in the time we have been writing editorials on cooperation and organization for the Farmers Union readers.

If our farmers were organized 100 per cent—or even 75 per cent—our representatives at Washington would turn their attention to our demands, and would quit the Wall Street crowd cold. Congressmen and Senators, after all, are no more than human. They respond to power and influence just as all of us do. Congressmen and Senators, and others who have been given the almost sacred powers of legislation, of the judiciary, and of administration of our laws, are, in the main, just grown-up school boys—and girls, in a few instances. Men and women, we find, have always reacted in about the same way they do now to certain influences.

If four or five common citizens in a township want the township hall painted brown and a hundred people want it painted white, the trustees will listen to the voice of the greater number—and the hall will come out in a new coat of white paint. The same trustees would say, "Paint 'er brown," if the hundred citizens wished it that way and the four or five asked to have it painted white.

On the other hand, if the five citizens got together and made a united demand in favor of brown paint, and if the hundred citizens remained silent on the matter, refusing or neglecting to state a preference, brown paint it would be, even though the hundred, unknown to the trustees, may have wanted it white.

If all our farmers would demand through the Farmers Union—in which they would all be paid up members, and which, therefore, would represent them in a united and organized manner—that Congress pass the Frazier-Lemke refinance bill; and if, at the same time the numerically small group of International Bankers of Wall Street would demand that farmers be denied this just and equitable law, Congress would pass the bill "so quick it would make your head swim." Congressmen would react to the voice of the greater number, just as the trustees did in the matter of white and brown paint.

The sad truth is that as matters stand now—and we can blame no one but ourselves—the little handful of men are organized and make definite demands; while the great majority of citizens, through lack of organization, remain practically silent. The result is that Congress says "brown paint" if that is the color wanted by the organized handful.

"No one knows this better than our enemies." And our enemies have been active. They know that next to being organized themselves, it is most important that farmers remain unorganized. They seek, with too much success, to gag the majority—or, rather, to keep the gag of lack of organization effectively in place.

This gag will have to begin slipping out in the Locals. The enemy knows this, too. Organization begins in the communities, or in the Locals of the Farmers Union. When organization lags in the Local, when YOU fail to join your class organization, you are doing just exactly what your enemies want you to do. When YOU fail to try to get your neighbor to join his and your class organization, you bind the gag just that much more securely in place, and shut off the opportunity for farmers to make an effective demand on Congress. What more could our enemies want?

You, Mr. Member, with your 1935 membership card in your jeans, have the responsibility of organization on your shoulders. You are the one man who can do the job you know you should do. You should not hang back and expect your neighbor to do it for you. If you do your part, and if your neighbors do their parts, you will have a 100 per cent paid up Local to start out with. That Local will attract more neighbors, and you will grow to a 200 per cent Local. Now is the time to act. You are the one to act. Your Local and you can whip the enemies.

They know it.

KENNEDY CALLS ON FARMERS OF NATION TO FIGHT ENEMIES

(continued from page 1)
the need for loans; loans create mortgages; mortgages create interest. Neither mortgage nor interest can be paid by farmers who operate at a loss, and the inevitable results are, the farmer's farm, his home and his property must then be surrendered to satisfy the debt.

That is the system; that is the way the system is fed; that is the way the system grows and fattens.

To you farmers who are listening in today who do not belong to your own class organization, the Farmers Union, you can not escape the responsibility of giving aid and comfort to this damnable system that is destroying you and the Nation. If you are ready now to help change the policy of government that has brought this system into being, you can do so by becoming a member of the Farmers Union and by helping to organize a Farmers Union Local in your community. If you are ready to help in this battle, you can write to the secretary of the National Farmers Union at Kankakee, Illinois and I will send you instructions.

Chattel Slavery—Debt Slavery
The issues in this case stand out as clearly and the danger to the Nation is equally as great as during the time leading up to the Civil War. In those days, it was Lincoln who said: "This Nation cannot long endure, half slave and half free." In one section of these United States it was determined to maintain the institution of Chattel Slavery. In other sections, the United States people were equally determined to preserve the Union. It finally became apparent that they could not have both.

In our present day, we can not have the wealth and income of the Nation concentrated in the hands of a few and the great masses of the people living in poverty in the midst of plenty.

In those days, the profits of Labor were secured by the ownership of Labor itself. In our day the International bankers accomplish the same result by controlling wages and prices and owing the debts of the farmers, of Labor and the Government. They therefore also "secure the products of labor and give nothing in return."

In the repeated leading up to the Civil War, the people were made aware of the buying issues of that day by compromise. The effect of a compromise was only to change the degree. Everyone of them left unchanged the central policy, that it was one man's right to enslave another, with the owner having the legal right to enjoy the full products of the chattel slave's toil.

In our own day there have been a number of attempts made to solve the agricultural problem. All of them have been in the nature of a compromise. Everyone of them has left unchanged the central policy that the farmer must continue to sell his products at a loss—to benefit the bankers.

In 1820, we had our Missouri Compromise. It was not satisfactory to the North or to the South. It was a sop to both. It only postponed the day of reckoning.

In 1920, when the farmer was being deflated, we were all told to eat another slice of bread. In 1929 we had the Hoover Farm Board. It was a sop to the farmer and was a sop to his exploiters. It, like the Missouri compromise, was later repealed. It did not settle the agricultural problem. It only postponed the day of reckoning. In 1933, the AAA—this compromise recognizes and continues as the permanent policy of Government that the farmer must sell his products at less than the cost of production. The profits made out of these losses again accrue to the International bankers.

The same Government, at the same time through the Industrial Recovery Act assures Business and Industry a cost of production price plus a profit for their products, goods and services. These two policies of Government are diametrically opposite. The Government aids Business and Industry to get prices in excess of cost and by law requires the farmer to sell his products at less than the cost of production.

So you may understand fully the deadly parallel between chattel slavery of seventy-five years ago and debt slavery of today—A London banker by the name of Hazard came to America in 1802. He caused a secret circular to be sent to the bankers of this country, which stated: "Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the care of the Laborer—while the European plan led by England is for capitalists to control Labor by controlling the wages. This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt, the capitalists wish to see it to be made out of the War must be used as a means to control the volume of money. To accomplish this, Bonds must be used as the banking basis. We are now waiting for the Secretary of the Treasury to make the recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the 'Greenback' as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time as we can not control that."

The system as we have it today is not the result of accident or carelessness. The full grown issue of debt slavery today is actually a sequence to the settlement of chattel slavery. (To be Continued)

CENSUS WORKERS BEGIN ENUMERATION OF FARMS

Washington, D. C. Jan 2—Approximately 25,000 federal census employees today began the huge task of enumerating the more than six million farms and ranches of the United States in what is probably the most important agricultural census in the nation's history, according to a statement released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census Department of Commerce. Plans call for the completion of the canvass before the end of January.

The Fifteenth Decennial Census Act, approved June 18, 1929, direct-

ed that a mid-decennial Census of Agriculture be taken January 1, 1935, for the calendar year 1934. Director Austin said, "Because of the tremendous upheaval in the great basic industry of agriculture, due to the depression, drought and other factors new farm statistics are urgently needed in connection with the Government's vast recovery program."

"The earnest cooperation of the farmer is necessary to the success of this census, for it is one of the federal activities designed primarily for his benefit. However, the welfare of agriculture affects all other industries, directly or indirectly, and the public generally. The statistics are necessary not only for the ordinary transaction of governmental business, but also for allotment programs. These programs range from the allocations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the Federal Emergency Relief and Farm Credit Administrations. Indeed, the benefits expected to be derived from this census are incalculable and will have a profound influence on the future welfare of agriculture and the country as a whole. At the completion of the canvass every effort will be put forth to make preliminary tabulation reports available at the earliest possible moment."

"Due to the splendid cooperation of newspapers, farm publications, radio broadcasting stations, state and county farm agencies and organizations and educational institutions, those farmers, it was estimated, more than a million copies of the sample schedule have been distributed to farmers. Those who do not have sample schedules are urged to write, phone or call at the farm census headquarters in their district, procure a copy, study the questions and have their records ready when the enumerator calls."

Sworn to Secrecy

"The Bureau desires to call attention to the law which provides that the individual return made by each farmer is an absolutely confidential government report and to emphasize the fact that no individual figures will be used for taxation purposes nor given to any tax official. All enumerators, as well as all Census employees, are sworn to secrecy and are required to read the law and severe penalties established for any disclosure of information. Only sworn employees of the Census Bureau have access to the files. Section 9 of the Fifteenth Decennial Census Act provides penalties for failure to answer questions asked by enumerators or for giving false information."

Enumerators are legal residents of the districts which they canvass. Some, if not all, of the farmers residing in an enumeration district will know the enumerator personally and they will do well to see that an accurate report is returned for their district. With the program now being carried on by the Government to assist agriculture an inaccurate report might very readily react to the disadvantage of the farmers in that particular district.

The sample schedule is comprised of 100 questions covering practically every important ramification of the agricultural industry. Of course, very few farmers will be required to answer all of the questions, only the ones pertaining to their particular activity. With the number of questions will include farm tenure; farm population; farm acreage, which includes all crop land, pasture land and woodland; total value of the farm; acreage and yield of each of the principal crops and vegetables; number of trees and nuts; number and value of each class of livestock; and poultry and eggs."

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ROCHDALE CO-OPERATIVE IS CELEBRATED IN AMERICA

Building of Great Cooperative Business Centers is Way in Which Americans Show Appreciation To Rochdale Pioneers

The nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the first Consumers' Cooperative store in Rochdale, England, December 21, 1914, is being celebrated in the United States by the opening of a new grocery warehouse in Superior, Wisconsin, of the Central Cooperative Wholesale, by breaking ground for the construction of a new headquarters and oil compounding plant in St. Paul, Minnesota, of the Farmers Union Central Cooperative Exchange, and by beginning the construction of a \$100,000 headquarters at Omaha of the Nebraska Farmers Union Cooperative State Exchange. These organizations are part of the Consumers' Cooperative Movement in this country which now numbers approximately 1,500,000 consumer members. Total volume of consumers Cooperative purchasing in the U. S. is estimated by the Agricultural Administration at \$380,000,000 for 1933.

The building for the wholesale in Superior is a modern structure having a floor space of 122,000 square feet, and is equipped to handle efficiently the \$160,000 per month volume of mercantile business for 125 retail cooperative stores affiliated with the Central Cooperative Wholesale.

The new home of the Farmers Union Central Cooperative Exchange, St. Paul, will be three stories in height with ground dimensions 130 by 60 feet. Administrative offices will occupy the entire top floor. The new building is being built on a site which includes three blending tanks, vat storage for 215,000 gallons of basic stock and 70,000 gallons of finished products. The organization is now handling over a million gallons of lubricating oil annually. The new plant provides for expansion to three times the present volume.

The headquarters of the Nebraska Farmers Union Cooperative State Exchange in Omaha is being built entirely without the help of outside funds and will house the general offices, insurance department, petroleum products and other cooperative purchasing divisions.

During the time of severe depression in American history the Consumers' Cooperatives have showed trading gains of \$7,419,000 according to a report published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. While

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

NOTES OF LIEBENTHAL LOCAL 648

The Liebenthal Local held their regular business meeting on December 20.

After opening the meeting the president announced that Cal Ward would be with us in the evening of Dec. 27.

The Local then planned for the evening when the State President would be here. They finally decided to serve refreshments free. One of the brothers made a motion to have circulars printed and distributed announcing the meeting. The president instructed Jacob M. Herrman to take care of the printing and distribution of the circulars. It was then voted to hire a janitor to take care of our meeting hall.

Then we had election of local officers. After a lively election the following were elected: J. M. Herrman, president; Peter Rohr, vice-president; J. J. Enslinger, secretary; J. P. Enslinger, conductor; Aloysius N. Herrman, doorkeeper; Pius Moeder, lecturer.

The Moratorium Law was then discussed, and the result was that \$10 was donated to help in the test of that law.

Different members were then called on for speeches. Peter Rohr made it really plain why we should attend meetings. Jacob M. Herrman proved to us that Union sales and purchases saved money for us. Mr. Moeder explained the importance of stockholder meetings.

It was decided to have installation of officers at our next meeting. So all you who can, try to be there. This Local wishes to take this opportunity to wish all Farmers Unions, Locals and individuals a happy and prosperous 1935.

LIEBENTHAL RESOLUTIONS

December 20, 1934.

Cal Ward, Salina, Kansas.
Dear Sir:

On December 20th Local 648 of Liebenthal, Kansas, at their regular meeting a resolution was drawn up which carried unanimously. (There were 100 paid up members in the local.) We demand of you to use all your power and influence to support and help pass such bills as follows:

We demand that the Government of the United States stop issuing tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds.

Further we demand the passage of the Frazier-Lemke bill to refinance farm mortgages at 1-2 per cent interest and 1 1/2 per cent to be applied to the principal annually.

We further demand the passage of the Capper-Hoppe bill to regulate and control the direct buying of livestock in the country by the packers.

Signed,
Chairman Stephen Herrman,
Sec. Treas. Bernard Herrman

EUREKA LOCAL MEETING

Farmers Union Local No. 2207 met in special called meeting at the Eureka school house for the purpose of voting on the amendments. All amendments carried, most of them unanimously.

The following officers were elected for 1935: President, George Ondrasek; vice president, Thos. Ondrasek; secretary-treasurer, Emil Honomichel; doorkeeper, Clarence Bartos; conductor, Chas. Novotny.

It was voted to buy the candy for a treat at the Christmas program and Josie Honomichel and George Ann Ondrasek were appointed to look after that.

It was voted to wire the school for lights and Chas. Novotny was appointed foreman with George Ondrasek and C. W. Swalp as helpers. Charles Novotny is to buy the necessary supplies and present the district being all present, agreed to help pay the expense of the lights.

The meeting adjourned to meet December 21.

On December 21, 1934, the Eureka Local presented a Christmas program. There was a gift exchange. Every one seemed to enjoy the meeting.

There is lots of sickness in the neighborhood now epidemic of severe colds. The writer has been nearly out of the picture for three weeks. With our husband and sons, we spent the holidays at Holdrege, Nebraska. It was much colder and lots of snow. It was much colder and lots of snow. It was much colder and lots of snow.

At our meeting here it was voted to hold all regular meetings on Friday evening and to have them on Friday evening and to have them on Friday evening and to have them on Friday evening.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Healy Cooperative Elevator company will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Healy Wednesday, January 9th, 1935, at 10 a. m.

J. C. Bitner, President.

RESOLUTIONS FROM BRAZILTON

We, the Resolutions Committee for Fair Oak Local No. 450, present the following resolutions:

We are engaged in building a great organization; therefore:

We endorse the program of the National Farmers Union.

We favor a \$2,000.00 tax exemption on an actual home.

We favor taxation of all government bonds and securities.

We are opposed to shipping direct to packers of all live stock.

competitive business has suffered severely in the recent economic depression the Consumers' Cooperatives have ridden the flood like a modern Noah's Ark.

"My telephone finds the highest prices"



"People who just take a load of chickens to town have to be satisfied with what they get for them," says a farmer near Medford, Oklahoma. Instead, he uses the telephone to find out where he can sell to best advantage.

This is another of the innumerable instances where the value of the telephone can be measured in dollars and cents. But it has also a value that cannot be measured in money—that of keeping the family in constant touch with friends and relatives. And its service is priceless in time of emergency—when fire, theft, illness, accident come to your door or that of a neighbor.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

We favor a permanent license plate to be issued to a new car much the same as an engine number.

Henry Brunjes, president, I. N. McClelland, Sec. Treas.

CHASE COUNTY MEETING

The quarterly meeting of the Chase County Farmers Union will be held at Elmdale, Saturday, January 5. This will be an all day meeting with lunch, then a business session. We all enjoyed lunch after which we adjourned to meet again January 18. The program committee is Ludwig Musil; eats committee, F. K. Musil.

Mrs. Jno. Tommer, Reporter.

FIRST 1935 ZEPHYR MEETING

The first regular meeting in 1935 of the Zephyr local No. 1623, Conway Springs, Kansas, will be held Monday night, January 7, at the Spring Hill school house, 2 miles west and 1 mile south of town. The main topic for discussion will be "The Farmers Union Life Insurance Co." It is planned to have an outside and all Farmers Union members are urged to come.

John C. Orr.

NEW LOCAL ENJOYS GOOD ATTENDANCE AT MEETING

The Eureka Farmers Union Local No. 2199 met for their regular meeting Friday night, December 28, at the Eureka school house in Stafford Co., with a good attendance.

During the business meeting Mrs. Clarence Fritzbeger reported on the county meeting talk given by Mrs. Gladys Edwards of North Dakota, at Stafford, on the Junior Farmers Union, which she emphasized was a very important organization among the young people.

A very nice talk was given by our new president, Hollis Newell, who will begin his district at the next meeting, January 11, was voted to be omitted on account of revival meetings being held at the Eureka church at that time.

Hollis Newell was asked to represent the local at the next county meeting to be held at the Library Local, Tuesday, January 8.

During the program which followed the business meeting, Mr. Modschiedler of Asbury College, at Wilmore, Kentucky sang a couple of songs in American, then in German. He was accompanied at the piano by Miss Mildred Newell, also of Asbury college, who is home visiting relatives during the vacation.

After the program they were all invited to the basement to a delicious luncheon of cake and coffee and hot chocolate served by a committee composed of:

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fritzbeger, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Giltner, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. James Henry, J. C. Rossaker, Cor. Sec'y.

NOTICE OTTAWA COUNTY

The Ottawa County Farmers Union meeting will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall, Minneapolis, Friday evening, January 4, 1935. There will be installation of officers, and a program will be given. Other business will be transacted and a lunch will be served. Everybody come.

Abe Fickering, President, J. A. Myers, Secretary.

AGENDA OFFICERS

The list of officers for 1935 reported by Agenda Local No. 2302, in Rad. County, follows: president, A. M. Thompson; vice president, J. J. Anderson, and secretary-treasurer, Wesley Kolman. This is one of the new Locals in the state, and is making very good progress.

We enjoyed the following program

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

H R Falk—Wabunsee Co Ks—11 str 1090	8.60
Schoepf and Buttel—Osage Co Ks—17 str 1046	8.00
Wm Heideman—Wabunsee Co Ks—20 str 1024	8.00
Adel Peterson—McPherson Co Ks—10 str 1080	7.00
J G Pogue—Ottawa Co Ks—11 str 44	6.25
Adel Peterson—McPherson Co Ks—12 str 833	5.75
Charles Roach—Ness Co Ks—14 str 1045	5.50
Paul Poepelmeier—Lafayette Co Mo—5 clvs 154	5.50
Lawrence Watkins—Jackson Co Ks—39 str 952	5.50
Harold Dozier—Allen Co Ks—5 calves 138	5.50
V M Johnson—Osage Co Ks—15 str 791	5.25
M D Houtz—Wabunsee Co Ks—11 str 1054	5.00
Adel Peterson—McPherson Co Ks—10 hfr 741	5.00
Otto Godderz—Osage Co Ks—17 hfr 647	5.00
Chas Roach—Ness Co Ks—3 cows 910	4.50
H Nelson—Sedgwick Co Ks—11 hfr 472	4.35
Chas Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—10 calves 246	3.75
Chas Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—22 calves 341	3.50
Chas Roach—Ness Co Ks—3 cows 1146	3.50
Chas Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—8 clvs 286	3.45
R E James—Johnson Co Ks—19 cows 1041	3.40
Anton Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo—4 cows 1005	3.00
Adel Peterson—McPherson Co Ks—3 cows 925	2.50
R C Jones—Anderson Co Ks—16 hfr 670	2.50
Anton Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo—3 cows 806	2.50

SHEEP

A H Light—Woodson Co Ks—7 85	9.00
Leonard Brock—Linn Co Ks—20 76	9.00
Lyons and Colvin—Osage Co Ks—9 78	8.85
West Beine—Woodson Co Ks—16 89	8.50
S A McCracken—Osage Co Ks—26 81	8.50

WINTER, NINETY YEARS AGO

By J. P. Warbasse, President of The Cooperative League

How did it happen that twenty-eight poor weavers in Rochdale, England, with \$140 in 1844, started a movement which has expanded into all lands and which has now attained to an internationally organized membership in forty countries of over 100,000,000 families, in 100,000 cooperative societies, doing an annual business for themselves of twenty billions dollars?

The pioneers of Rochdale looked about them and saw struggling attempts at cooperation. From the methods here and there in practice they took the methods that seemed to them to offer hope of success. Here their wisdom is discovered. They recognized the essentials.

Then they did an extraordinary thing; they conceived a new principle in business. This was the principle of distributing at the current market price and accumulating a surplus saving which they returned in cash to the consumers to whom it belonged, after providing for expansion, education and welfare service.

By this use of the difference between the cost price and the selling price, they provided the means whereby what is commonly the profit in business is conducted into the pockets and the homes of the consumers. Thus they made profit disappear.

To these pioneers the world owes its homage for their discovery of a way to abolish the profit motive, by direct action in the economic field, and substitute service in its stead.

This has meant the exaltation of the home in the place of the shop. While these pioneers did not discover the consumer, they made it possible for the consumer to discover himself.

The birth of Cooperation on the 21st of December, 1844, in the little shop in Rochdale, is symbolic. That was the hour of the Winter Solstice, for ten thousand years. On that day, in December the dreaded night ceased to grow longer and light conquered the darkness.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service.

Q: Are steps being taken to present to the corn-hog producers of Kansas a 1935 corn-hog program?

A: Yes. Farm and Government leaders held a two-day conference at Kansas City, Missouri, December 17 and 18, to complete details of the program for the corn belt. Representatives were there from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas.

Q: What was the primary purpose of the meeting?

A: It was to acquaint the several groups of state corn-hog workers

with all of the details of the 1935 corn-hog program and the contract sign-up procedure. Soon after Christmas, these corn-hog leaders will hold meetings within their respective states for presenting the same details of the new program to district and county workers. The county workers in turn will pass the information on to community committees.

Q: When will the first meeting be held at which farmers will attend to have explained to them by local committees and county agents the various phases of the contract?

A: By the middle of January, according to present plans, it is expected that corn-hog committees in most states will be ready to call the first community meetings at which farmers themselves will attend.

Q: Why is the Agricultural Adjustment Administration presenting a new 1935 corn-hog program?

A: It will be remembered that last October an average of two out of three producers over the country endorsed the proposal to offer a new contract. In view of this endorsement and because the current economic outlook warrants such action, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has now gone ahead developing a new corn-hog program to be effective in 1935.

Q: What is the outlook for demand for corn and hogs?

A: There is not much prospect for materially increasing the United States sales of pork and lard to foreign customers above the present low level. And as for the prospective demand for pork and lard in this country, it seems evident that there will be no immediate increase in effective demand great enough to warrant a big expansion in the number of hogs on farms or the acreage planted to corn during 1935, at least.

Q: Will increasing employment and the resulting larger total consumer income necessarily mean demand for a larger volume of pork and lard?

A: More employment and a larger total income among our people will mean they can pay more for the pork and lard they buy, but we do not expect that the demand for volume will increase very much as a result.

BETTER GIVE SORGHUM SEED THOROUGH GERMINATION TEST

The report of November seed tests at the Kansas State Seed Laboratory shows that three-fourths of the sorghum seed samples tested germinated below 50 per cent. About one-third of the samples germinated below 30 per cent. According to the Kansas seed law, grain which germinates below 50 per cent is not salable for seed.

Because poor seed is one of the greatest risks in crop production, J.

W. Zahnley, director of the laboratory, has joined with Kansas State College extension service specialists in urging farmers to test the germination of their seed supplies before they plant. The testing laboratory at Manhattan is a cooperative project of the College and the State Board of Agriculture. Since the funds with which it operates are limited, the laboratory is usually over-supplied with samples to be tested. For that reason, farmers are urged to make simple germination tests at home. The man who wishes to sell his seed and wishes an official test may send samples to the state laboratory.

Detailed directions for home testing will be included in a radio talk to be given by Mr. Zahnley on Tuesday, January 8, at 12:30 p. m., during the Farm Hour program from KSAC.

Farmers interested in increasing the production of their dairy animals should not be satisfied with any bull except a pure bred dairy animal, say experienced dairymen. Pure bred bulls are more reasonable in price than ever before and more dairy bulls are available in Kansas than in fact, many breeders of pure bred dairy cattle are leasing bull calves for the feed required to raise them. The man who needs a pure bred dairy bull should see his nearest dairy cattle breeder.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

Below are listed the Farmers Union Locals in Kansas which have sent in paid-up 1934 memberships for all who were paid up in 1933, or more. Put your Local on the list by paying YOUR dues.

Allen County
Fairview 2154.
Silver Leaf 2156.
Fairlawn, 2158.

Anderson County
Emerald, 2137.
Indian Creek, 2050.

Barton County
Olin 233.

Brown County
Carson 1035.

Evergreen 1065.
Meadow Brook 1168.
Hiawatha, 1896.

Chase County
Bazaar 1926.

Cottonwood 1833.
Miller 1929.

Clay County
Broughton 2173.
Olive Hill, 1120.

Pleasant View 592.
Chester 1125.

Fact 566.
Ross 1124.

Swanson 1191.
Wheeler 1082.

Sherwood, 1158.

Cloud County
Carmel 1056.

Cottonwood 317.
Wilcox, 2203.
Buffalo Valley 507.

Crawford County
Monmouth 1714.

Oriskany 699.
Walnut Grove 1308.

Coffey County
Independent 2145.

O'Leary 2146.
Sunny Side 2144.

Wolf Creek 1878.

Cherokee County
Melrose 2059 (reorganized).

Stony 2066.

Cowley County
South Bend, 1561.

Tisdale Busy Bee 1986.

Douglas County
Pleasant Valley 652.

Worden 842.

Dickinson County
Herington 1063.

Ellsworth County
Burmeister 143.

Cass Ridge 1038.

Excelsior 975.
Franklin 1501.

Liberty 925.
Little Wolf 1376.

Shamel 974.
Summit 992.

Walnut Grove 973.

Ellis County
Excelsior 608.

Munior 881.
Pfeifer 1777.

Smoky Hill (reorganized) 890.
Stock Range 1057.

Sunny Knoll 2111.
Victoria 1584.

West Haycreek 571.

Franklin County
Columbia 1233.

Sand Creek 1220.

Williamsburg 2153.

Geary County
Goose Creek 1391.

Moss Springs 1901.

Gove County
Park, 909.

Graham County
Hill City 2174.

St. Peter 845.

Greenwood County
Hobo 1437.

Johnson County
Harmony 1830.

Summerfield 1955.

Jackson County
Cedar Valley 1656.

Jewell County
Rose Hill 601.

Lyon County
Allin, 1075.

Admire 1255.

Labette County
Parsons, 1304.

Oswego, 2133.

Lincoln County
Dew Drop 454.

Linn County
Goodrich 2090.

Buckeye, 2074.

Logan County
Oakley 1682.

Marshall County
Barrett 1071.

Fairview 964.

Marshall Center 1849 (reorganized).

Urias 1235.

Attoch 1121.

Lillis 951.

Herkimer 1002.

Irving 1288.

(Reorganized)

Midway 857.

Richland 968.

Sunflower 1051.

Miami County
Belly ew 1192.

Block 1768 (reorganized).

Jingo 1737.

Osage Valley 1683.

Washington, 1680.

McPherson County
Castle Hill 1344.

Groveland 1688.

Northside 1061.

Pioneer 656 (reorganized).

Smoky Valley 830.

South Diamond 1567.

Marion County
Harmony 196.

Lincolnville 404.

Prairie View 2105.

Mitchell County
Labon Creek 479.

Prairie Gem, 540.

Dist. No. 3, 777.

Hillside 492.

Lone Star 727.

Plum Creek 460.

Nemaha County
Downy 1127.

Hunt 1107.

Kelly 1253.

Summitt 2111.

Stringtown 2108 (new).

Triumph, 1027.

Liberty 883.

Prairie Grove, 899.

Norton County
Mt. Pleasant 955.

Square Deal 922.

Ness County
Nevada 1782 (reorganized).

Pride 1780.

Pawnee 2188 (Reorganized).

Osborne County
Corinth 261.

Portia 348.

Rose Valley 257.

Pleasant Vale 732.

Ottawa County
Grover 108.

Center 2132.

Lakeview 125.

Osage County
Plum Creek 1484.

Union, 1412.

Cook 1645.

Pottawatomie County
Arispie 2197 (new).

Lone Tree 2196 (new).

Pleasant View 1843 (reorganized).

Moodyville, 2204 (New).

Reno, 2205 (new).

Olmsburg 1254.

Phillips County
Gretna 634.

Townline 569.

Fairview 827.

Kirwin 481.

North Star 610.

Republic County
Agenda 2122 (new).

Highland 717.

Wayne 2200 (new).

Lovell 2206 (new).

Rice County
Pleasant Hill, 1387.

Russell County
Center 766.

Pioneer 250.

Prairie Dale 370.

Three Corners 769.

Pleasant Hill 728.

Rush County
Illinois 794.

La Crosse 795.

Lone Star 917.

Sunflower 1237.

Liebertal 648.

Riley County
Crooked Creek 1205.

Fairview, 1207.

Lee, 1549.

Myersdale 1164.

Pleasant Hill 1202.

Rock Island 1199.

Walsburg 1198.

Rooks County
Stone 792.

Sunny Slope, 532.

Mt. Vernon 489.

Salem, 789.

Eureka 2207 (new).

Saline County
Glendale 2171.

Rural Rest 2133.

Bavaria 1978.

Stafford County
Eureka 2191 (new).

Lanowest 1961 (reorganized).

Liberty 1988.

Corn Valley 2201 (new).

Scott County
Modoc 2006.

Smith County
Twelve Mile 2002 (reorganized).

Trego County
Dist 28, 753.

Happy 1006.

Prairie Glen 665.

Prairie Knoll 729.

Silver Lake 679.

Collyer, 941.

Adair 680.

Thomas County
Prairie Bell 1305.

Washington County
Blue Valley 574.

Herynk 1427.

Logan 582.

Liberty 1142.

Pleasant View 833.

Sunnyside 1100.

Guiding Star, 1225.

Kimeo 516.

Scrubby 1021.

Excelsior, 959.

Wabunsee County
Riverside 2026.