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time is short—**WE MUST—
—DEPEND ON YOU.**

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1935

PEACE, GOOD WILL, AND COOPERATION

From now on until Christmas we will read a lot about "Peace on earth, good will toward man." Articles, features, wiretips, sermons and editorials will be based on this theme, for this is the beginning of the Christmas season. Those who have radios will hear Christmas music, Christmas sermons and all sorts of programs based on the theme: "Peace on earth, good will toward man."

But in the same papers will appear screaming headlines and breath-taking stories telling about the war in Ethiopia, telling of the modernly equipped Italian soldiers bombing Ethiopian cities and towns, killing men, women, children and hospital inmates. Some of these ghastly stories, of course, may be overdrawn for the purpose of keeping us in a mental condition which can be later developed into "righteous patriotic fury" at the will of the munitions makers. At any rate, the war stories mar the same pages that carry the good Christmas news of peace and good will.

Those who have radios can listen to a good Christmas program, then turn the dial slightly and hear war bulletins.

What does it all mean? Does it not mean that the world hasn't changed much? Doesn't it give us the idea that this would be a fine world to live in if it were not for war, dissension, strife, greed, thirst for wealth, thirst for power?

The goal which we as an organization of farmers have set out to reach is in the opposite direction from greed, unwarranted power of undeserving groups, war, and all other bad factors. We say we want equity, justice, and the application of the Golden Rule. We join together for those purposes. Of course, that means we have a fight on our hands at the very beginning—a fight against wrong and for the right.

Develop Good Things

We believe that the best way to carry on this fight against the wrong is to develop the good things. We strive to develop cooperation—and cooperation is the exact opposite of war and strife.

One of the most important features of the Farmers Union way of doing things is the development of our own marketing system. This system is based on fairness and justice to the producer, as well as to the consumer. True, it takes away the opportunity for many to continue their present practice of "hoarding in" and getting a profit out of both producer and consumer—but we believe we can do our best to withhold this opportunity from the profit-takers and still carry on with a true Christmas spirit.

Being Patriotic

We believe that the members of the Farmers Union are as patriotic and as loyal to their country as is

any other group or class. We are opposed to war, just as any real patriot would want to keep his country from those things.

Warfare at Home

We as members of the Farmers Union believe we have a warfare right in our own country that is more serious than war threats coming from other countries. We believe the war which resulted in freedom for slaves was justified—or at least inevitable. We believe we are faced with just that kind of a war again. We hope it can be fought without cannons, machine guns, gas and other war machinery. We know we have slavery in the United States, with the non-producing, money-controlling classes virtually owning the producers of real wealth, and preventing them from fully enjoying the pleasures of life. We know this is a fight we cannot evade. But we believe it can be won by organization and true cooperation.

When we hear and read of "peace and good will" at Christmas time, we know that we are hearing of something that is coming—but isn't here yet; at any rate, it isn't here as effectively and as completely as we expect it to be at some future time.

And when we hear and read of true cooperation, we realize that it, too, is something that is coming, but which will not be attained without the concerted effort of all of us. When true cooperation rules the world, we will have peace and good will. The terms are synonymous.

Too Remote to Fight for?

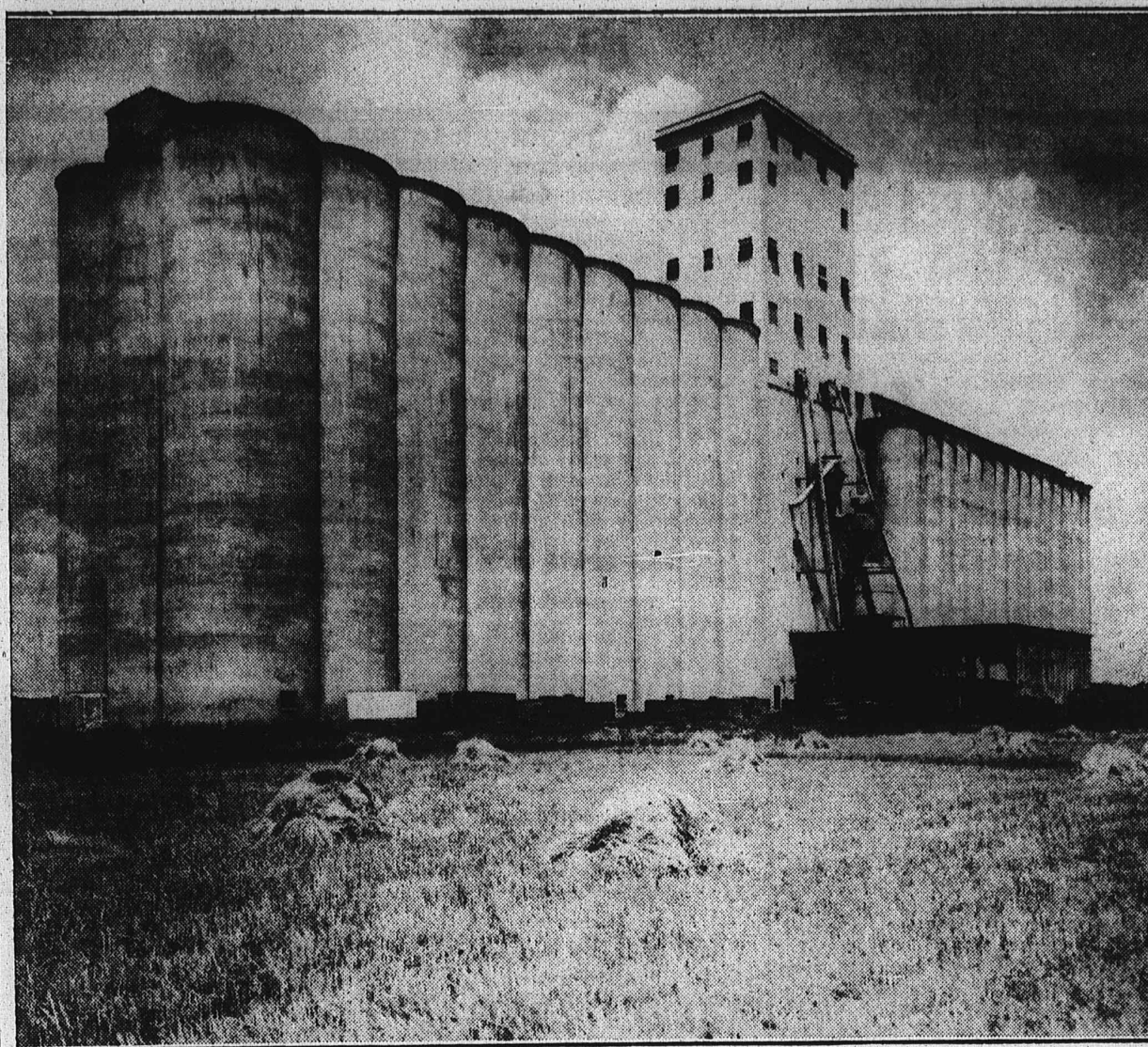
Sometimes, we may wonder if this ideal condition is too remote for us to strive for. When such an idea enters our minds, we should stop to consider what would have happened if men and women had given up completely back there when our present civilization was young—back there in the days of out and out serfdom. It has been natural for men and women of courage to fight their way forward. The tougher the fight, the more apparently hopeless the situation, the harder have good people fought for the right. If that were not so, there would be no America today.

If our fathers had not fought against popular public opinion, there would be no Farmers Union cooperatives today; there would be no Farmers Union fighting for the rights of men and women and children engaged in agriculture.

Not Much Glory

One thing should be borne in mind constantly, and that is the fact that this fight for right is not carried on in a blaze of glory. People do not stand and cheer us. We do not go to some other part of the world to carry on this campaign. We stay within our own communities. There is where we are the most effective. There is where our work commences. There is probably where our activities shall begin and end. But if we do our work well at home, among our

NATIONAL ADDS A MILLION BUSHELS TO ENID TERMINAL



A view of the terminal elevator at Enid, Okla., owned by Farmers National, after 1,000,000 bushels of storage had been added and opened for operation July 1, this year. The 2,000,000-bushel house is federally licensed; is well situated to serve growers and millers over a wide area and is equally well situated from a freight-rate standpoint. It was enlarged with an eye on the long-time

needs of grain producers in that territory, and it will compare favorably in construction and efficiency of operation with much larger facilities in the largest terminal markets. In many areas this year grain has been excessively damp; in others of extreme light weight, while others have produced grain carrying damages

from smut. To be able to process grain of whatever character to best advantage, and to claim those value-increasing processes for farmers, is the prime reason for houses like this one. And in what other way can grain growers gain title to such facilities, and the benefits that flow from terminal operations, excepting through cooperatives.

own neighbors, the collective results will be world-wide.

In other words, we work in our Farmers Union Locals. We further the cause of the Farmers Union and of cooperation and organization among our own neighbors. Thus we build the very foundations of the Farmers Union. We strengthen that which we must depend on to elevate our standard of living to an equality with those of other callings. We do it in our own Locals.

Each has an equal opportunity to do this work—and there never was a better time to begin—or to renew our efforts—than now.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE BY JOHN VESECKY

REPORT ON MEETINGS HELD

During the past week I have filled several speaking dates in Gove, Trego, Ellis and Ellsworth counties. On December 3, I spoke before the County Union meeting in Grinnell. Although there were not as many present as might be desired, they were all very much interested in the Farmers Union work and seemed to be determined to push organization work as much as possible during this winter.

I really believe the Gove County Farmers Union folks are going to fulfill their quota for the coming year; that is, double their membership. The county officers are all earnest, capable men with good understanding of the Farmers Union principles and a fine standing in their communities. I am sure that we will see a fine increase in membership around Grinnell during the next year.

In the evening I spoke to a small but very attentive audience at Grinnell. The Farmers Union folks around Grinnell have had their troubles during the past year or two but as is common with us farmer folks, troubles only make us determined to work so much harder and build so much better for the future. I was assured that the Grinnell Local would be revived and will again take its place among the real live Locals belonging to the Farmers Union in that part of the state.

That evening I went with W. E. Roesch to his home and spent that night and the next day with him and his good wife. I certainly appreciated their hospitality and will long remember the excellent cooking of Mrs. Roesch.

In the afternoon on December 4, I spoke to the high school pupils at Quinter. It was a pleasure to speak to such a fine group of young folks, all paying very close attention and showing fine interest in the work of the Union and the problems which the young folks of the present generation will be called upon to solve.

In the evening, I spoke to a large attentive audience in the auditorium of the Quinter grade school. The principals of both high school and

grade school, and the teacher in vocational agriculture, attended our meeting at Quinter. We had a very fine crowd at this meeting, composed of farmers and their wives and children, high school pupils, teachers, two preachers, an ex-banker, some business men, and one lawyer who showed sufficient interest in the Farmers Union to request to be placed on the mailing list for our paper.

I was very much pleased with the interest shown in the meetings and in the Farmers Union work by the good folks of Gove county. I feel much encouraged with the prospects for a large increase in membership and in Farmers Union business activities in that county.

In Trego County

On December 5, I spent part of the day visiting with the officials of the Farmers Union creamery at Wakeney and going through the plant. The Creamery plant is in excellent condition, all nice and clean, everybody busy and apparently satisfied. The officials, as you know, are efficient young folks under the leadership of N. A. Ormsby, everyone of them determined to do his best to build up the Farmers Union creamery business. I hope our folks in the trade territory of the Wakeney creamery will not forget to patronize their own business and help build its volume and make it the success which it deserves to be.

In the evening of the 5th, I rode with Mr. Ormsby and several more of the Creamery folks to a Farmers Union meeting at Big Creek, near Voda. The Farmers Union folks there are a lively, enthusiastic bunch of cooperators. It is a pleasure to meet with them and talk with them. Although the crowd was smaller than anticipated on account of the rainy, foggy weather, still we had probably 50 or 60 Farmers Union folks at the meeting. Later, when the dancing commenced, there were 100 or more present to take part in the dancing part of the program. They also promised to increase their membership.

Meeting at Ellis

On December 6, we had a large, well attended meeting in Ellis, Kansas. There must have been 150 to 200 present. Here, also, one could note the interest in Farmers Union business and in the State Union as a whole. This interest is revived and going stronger than it has been for the past few years. The Ellis folks always have been good cooperators, as is attested by their strong elevator association, and the younger but equally strong oil company. I certainly hope they will continue working hard to build up the Union in Ellis county to the strength which it originally had, and at least double the membership during the coming year.

On Saturday, December 7th, Mr. Lynn and I both spoke at the County Union meeting in Ellsworth. There were probably about 75 present at the meeting. At noon, lunch was served to all those present. After lunch Mr. Lynn and I made talks, and then

the county officers were elected. Here, as in the other meetings, it was evident that the Farmers Union folks are determined to push ahead and build stronger and better locals.

Push Junior Program

At every one of my meetings this week, I stressed the importance of organizing Junior locals and pushing the Junior program. I also stressed the necessity of supporting our cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations and the necessity for building up reserves so as to enable us to tide over bad years, and, in the good years, made the expansion in our business that we feel is necessary.

Building Cooperatives

Especially, I believe in building cooperatively owned and operated packing, houses and other processing plants as soon as we have built up sufficient cash reserves to permit us to start such enterprises. If the farmers of Kansas are to permanently get on a more sound basis, it will have to be done largely through the development of strong, well financed, well managed, cooperative marketing and processing organizations, owned and operated by farmers.

It can be done, because the farmers in several of the Scandinavian countries and also in our United States have proven that they not only can build good, sound cooperative business organizations, but also efficiently manage such organizations. All we lack is a little more capital and a considerable more cooperative education among our membership. We must realize that the dividends we may receive from our cooperative marketing associations are not the largest part of the service which they render us, but that the narrowing of the spread between the amount the consumer pays for our product and the amount our farmers receive for that product is the real measure of service which our cooperatives render us.

I certainly hope that the folks of Gove, Trego, Ellis and Ellsworth counties will carry their enthusiasm for the Farmers Union beyond the meeting, out to the cross roads, talk to their neighbors, to every one they know who should become a member of the Union; do everything in their power to increase the membership of the Union and increase the understanding of the membership of their various Locals as regards the aims and purposes of the Kansas Farmers Union.

I wish to express my appreciation to the officers and members of the different Locals and County Unions with whom I have come in contact during this trip, for their hearty cooperation and help they have given me. I hope by the time another year rolls by, we will be able to point to the results of this series of meetings with satisfaction.

It is a wise saying that we can not get something for nothing. Farmers cannot benefit through organization unless they support it.—The Cooperative Farmer.

Neighborhood Notes

MARSHALL COUNTY VOTES TO ASSIST IN MEMBER DRIVE

George Rombeck, Beattie, Elected County President; Dan Is Vice President and Pralle Secretary; Have Good Meeting

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at Bremen, Tuesday, December 3. The meeting was well attended, 43 delegates from 10 Locals being present. Also, many farmers from around Bremen attended, this being the first quarterly county meeting ever held there.

Election of officers was held, and the following were elected: president, George Rombeck; vice president, O. W. Dam; secretary, F. C. Pralle; conductor, Wm. Fincham; doorkeeper, Ben Kooser; lecturer, C. F. Teagarden; crop reporter, Richard Mackey, and executive committee, Fred Keller, D. O. Dexter, A. J. Wempe.

Ben Kooser was elected delegate to the annual meetings of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company; and A. N. Peterson as delegate to the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture.

A. J. Wempe, the county delegate to the state convention held at Iola, gave a very interesting report of that meeting. Mrs. Dobson of Riley county was present and talked on the Junior work.

A. P. Shinneman on the good of the order committee talked on the subject of sales taxes, and Fred Keller on the same committee talked on the AAA and other subjects.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Marysville, March 5. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting:

1. The president, secretary, county lecturer, and other county and Local officials are urged to put on a membership drive in cooperation with our State Farmers Union, and the County Union officers are authorized to spend up to \$60.00 of county funds as economically and efficiently as possible.

2. It is generally accepted that when business languishes in a depression, then it is the duty and the opportunity of the government to put on a construction program to relieve unemployment to the advantage of the public generally. Such is the situation now. Labor is much cheaper now than in prosperity. Money can now be borrowed by municipalities very cheaply. WPA funds are now granted free for about four-fifths of the cost of public projects. Roads are about the only practical projects for country construction. If the farmers do not go after WPA road projects now the funds will be allowed to lie idle. Labor must be given employment. Hence we strongly urge county and township officials to put on a program of farm to market roads to secure much needed and long desired farm to market roads at a cost to taxpayers far below cost at any other time.—Reported by O. W. Dam.

OTTAWA COUNTY ELECTS

The Ottawa County Farmers Union held their regular monthly meeting Friday evening, Dec. 6. A large crowd was in attendance. The meeting was opened by group singing. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Abe Pickering. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Marshall Harvey; vice president, G. G. Postlethwaite; secretary, Clyde Sample. There was a general discussion on the farm problems.

A play given by Grover Local and music by Miss Marie Boner were enjoyed by all.

A lunch of sandwiches, cake and coffee was served. After lunch all who cared to danced. The next meeting will be the first Friday night in January. Junior and Juveniles attending the meeting are as follows: Marion and Maurice Matson; Frances and Virginia Jones; Leola and Wayne Rotrock; Neita, Clifford and Dearthold Palmer; Dale Heikes; Betty, Ida and Floyd Santner; Mildred and Herby Crosson; Marie Boner and Zedie Maelzer. We extend a cordial welcome to these young folks and are very glad to have them represented.—Corresponding secretary.

PLEASANT RIDGE

The September and October meetings of Pleasant Ridge Local in Morris county were not largely attended on account of the bad weather, and because of other social functions. The main features of the September meeting were the negro quartette by the ladies and after the program the big watermelon feed.

A good crowd attended the November meeting. The Junior Farmers Union was the main discussion. We hope the work may be more successful next year. A visitor from California told us of the "raisin business" and its trials of cooperation. A committee was appointed to see the county agent to find out about getting 4-H work started in this community.

After the business meeting a program of readings and musical numbers were enjoyed. Refreshments of sandwiches and coffee were served. Next meeting December 28. Let's boost the Union.

Mrs. Roy A. Haag.

MCPHERSON COUNTY MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the McPherson County Farmers Union was held in the courthouse in McPherson on Monday, December 2, at 2:00 p. m. The delegate to the state convention gave a splendid report at this meeting. Officers for the coming year were elected. Richard Peterson was elected president, succeeding Jack Goodsheller of McPherson. Reuben Peterson was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

CENTER HILL ACTIVITIES

The Center Hill Local 1147 of Riley county had their regular monthly meeting at the Center Hill school house, December 3.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Emil Samuelson. A short program was given by Enoch and Everett Everson, and Mrs. Elmer Johnson. The minutes of the last meeting were read by E. G. Kaump, secretary.

There being no further business the election was taken up. Harry Toburen was elected president; Mrs. Elmer Fritz, vice president; E. G. Kaump, secretary-treasurer; Will Wahlbrink, conductor; and Elmer Johnson, doorkeeper.

The Program committee is Anna Mae Toburen, Ella Kaump and Enoch Everson. The Good of the Order Committee made a motion that they have reporters to the Farmers Union paper. Anna Mae Toburen and Verneal Anderson were appointed reporters.

The conductor then led to the front the new president and vice president which the retiring president installed. Rising votes of thanks were given to the retiring president, secretary-treasurer and conductor for their good work the past year.

The meeting was adjourned until the next meeting time, January seventh.

Refreshments consisting of sandwiches, cake and coffee were then served by the ladies.

Anna Mae Toburen, Verneal Anderson, Reporters.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY Riley Co.

Whereas Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from our community one of our members, Brother Ed. Potts

Be it therefore resolved that the members of the Center Hill Local 1147, extend its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; a copy to the Farmers Union paper; and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local.

A. N. Samuelson, E. G. Kaump, Victor E. Hawkinson, Resolutions Committee.

ELLIS COUNTY MEETING

Notice: Ellis County Folks and Delegates of the Farmers Union. We will have our regular quarterly meeting on Saturday, December 14, 1935, at 1 o'clock sharp. The meeting place is the court house at Hays. Arrange to be present to hear the report of our delegate to the State Convention. Also at this meeting we will elect officers for the coming year. Yours for a stronger Union, Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the Wabaunsee County Farmers Union will be held in the courthouse on Saturday, December 14, at 1:30 p. m. The delegate to the state convention will report at this meeting. Officers for the coming year will be elected, and such other business will be taken up as may properly come before the meeting. A good attendance is desired.

Arthur Allen, President, J. J. Richmond, Secretary.

CHANGE OF MEETING DATE

The date of the Mitchell County Farmers Union meeting had to be changed from December 18 to a later date on account of the Farm Bureau meeting at Beloit on the same day. Members will be notified of the later date. Election of officers for the next year will be held. Other features that we know of will be quite interesting. Basket dinner at the noon hour. Bring as many of your neighbors as you can, so they can help enjoy the program that is being planned.

Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Co. Sec.

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State Secretary

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Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

JOLLY JUVENILES NAME OF A CLUB IN OTTAWA COUNTY

Young Folks in Mt. Pleasant Local, Under Leadership of Miss Frieda Maelzer, Organizer and Elect Set of Officers

SEND IN REPORT

The Juniors and Juveniles in Ottawa county, under the leadership of Miss Frieda Maelzer, Delphos, are giving a good account of themselves. Real progress is being made, and the Juniors as well as the Juniors are getting well organized.

Miss Maelzer is Local Junior Leader for Mt. Pleasant Local No. 79, and she has been chosen to serve as County Junior Leader for Ottawa county. This active leader has sent in a letter as Local Junior Leader, in which she encloses a report of the secretary of the "Jolly Juniors" of Mt. Pleasant Local. This report, which is published in this issue, although written by an eight-year old, is well composed. It shows that with the training this juvenile will receive, she will develop into a real Farmers Union leader.

Miss Maelzer's letter, dated December 4, says, in part:

"Enclosed you will find a little news item sent in by the secretary of the Jolly Juniors, a club formed by the juveniles of Mt. Pleasant Local No. 79. After the holidays, they plan to meet twice a month and are inviting other children of the juvenile age in the community to attend their meetings and become social members if they care to. The activities of their club are to be mostly social, although they will have study lessons on cooperation mixed in with their fun."

"So far the charter members are regular little enthusiasts, the secretary being only eight years old, the vice president eleven, and the president nine."

"We are feeling proud of Vincent Larson's fine work at the National Convention. It was a fine essay, wasn't it?"

SPRING GLENN HAS GOOD JUNIOR-JUVENILE CLUB

The good people down in Wabaunsee county are not going to be left behind in the Junior and Juvenile work of the Farmers Union. Here is a fine report from Orville Schwanke, Junior Leader, who lived near Maple Hill. The report is dated December 9, and follows:

Just a few lines to let you know that the Juniors and Juveniles of Spring Glenn Local 1976 held their regular meeting Thursday evening, December 5. We had a fine representation of the young folks in our local

JOLLY JUVENILE MEETING

(This fine report is mentioned in the letter from Junior Leader Frieda Maelzer on this page.)

The Jolly Juveniles met at the Ben Jones home Tuesday evening. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: president, Bobby Darnell; vice president, Frances Jones; secretary-treasurer, Virginia Darnell.

The evening was spent playing games, after which a lunch of cake, fruit salad and cocoa was served by Mrs. Jones.

—Virginia Darnell, Sec.

and all took an active interest in the meeting. We began the meeting by singing two songs after which each member responded to roll call by giving the name of a great inventor.

A poem written by A. M. Kinney was read and then a discussion of the lesson on "Power and Machines" took place. We then had a snappy drill on Parliamentary Law.

A "Skunk Producer's Association" was organized. Maxine Holtwick was elected chairman and Leland Loewen secretary-treasurer. Many "strong" arguments took place before the meeting was adjourned.

Four members volunteered to give a four-minute speech at our next meeting which is to be held January 2, 1936.

After the meeting a few games were played.

—Orville Schwanke, Junior Leader.

OTTAWA COUNTY JUNIORS BEGIN ORGANIZATION

Seventeen Names in List Sent in by County Junior Leader, Frieda Maelzer; Expect List To Grow.

Our County Farmers Union met last night and I've made out this list to be put on record as a report of our County Junior Organization. Each month we hope to have a report that will show progress. We are just getting started so far, but with the help of Mrs. B. Matson of the Grover Local and Mrs. Zola Meyers of the Springhill Local, we are working out plans for our activities. I've conferred with officers and members of the different locals for the election of their Local Junior Leaders, so that the County Junior Program will soon be taking shape.

The news of the State Junior Program in this week's paper gives our Junior activities will be coming far to the front in the year of 1936.

Frieda Maelzer, the list as reported by Miss Maelzer shows seventeen members in good standing.

SHIPPS SAILS IN ON VERSE

J. E. Shipp of Belleville writes this poem for you. We hope you'll read it over, and remember its message, too.—State Junior Leader, Belleville, Kansas, Dec. 5, 1935.

Dear Juniors:

As I sit in the evening quiet

Thinking thoughts as best one can,

I am

Thinking of the morrow, and the

betterment

Of Man And as I wonder, I ponder,

O'er the pleasant, dreamy past

And look into the future, I am

Confronted with the problem, How

Long will this depression last?

Yes, you read in every paper that

We have seen the worst; and we look

And watch in vain, till our eyeballs

fairly

Burst. We find in this land of plenty,

Emptiness on every hand. We see,

And somehow tremble for the future of

our

Land. As I look into the distance

And can see no relief for many in

sight,

I am wondering of ever man will

Get into the fight.

These problems can be solved, and

solved

For common man;

But they must work together, if they

Accomplish all they can.

It seems we've had one lesson,

Have been shown it can be done;

But we've got to quit our guessing.

If we have got to work together as we

Have never done before;

If we fail to get this job done, then

the future I abhor.

This is not a new idea—it is many

centuries old.

The trouble seems to be, we fail to

take hold.

We want to see this job done, but

we've lost our manly art

Of helping others do it; we fail to do

our part.

We think of many methods; we've

tried so many things.

I know that we get discouraged in

what our effort brings.

We've started out to organize, have

built some enterprises,

In spite of kicks and knockers and

those who do displease us.

But one thing we neglected in our

haste to reach the top.

We forgot that the was a bottom, and

we almost made a flop.

We educated adults, only forgetting,

to our sorrow,

That the Youth must be considered

the men and women of tomorrow

So after 30 years of plodding, trying

to build as best we could,

We again started at the bottom and

did the thing we should.

We have said to wife and children,

"We find we're in distress:

Now won't you come and help us get

out of this dirty mess?"

Of course they all were eager, only

waiting for the chance.

And now we see where we needed

sharp spanking on the pants.

And as they come to join us in a

game that's going to save.

We can have a slight assurance that

they'll be nobody's slave.

We've equipped them with greater

knowledge than was yours or mine

to have.

And we know they'll get the facts

and not be satisfied with halves.

It will be easy to double our number

if we give those boys and girls a

show.

It won't take a lot of time; it won't

cost a lot of dough.

With that big problem settled, I think

that I can

in the not too distant future, agri-

culture free.

Free from exploitation which has got

us in the hole.

Which has broken many farmers, and

but some on the dole.

I hope we can own our homes and

our markets, if you please;

And will not have to go to Uncle Sam

on our bended knees.

And say, "Oh, please, Sammy, can't

you come to our rescue?"

We are all out of money; it's in the

hands of so darn few."

It will be a relief to Sammy, and will

reduce the tax.

Cost of production will do it, and it

will not break our backs.

It will put the farmer on his own;

he can cut out all his worry.

So let's stop and take the Youth

along. It's cheaper than to hurry.

So, boys and girls, I say good night;

I've finished my evening chores.

I hope you join, and stick to win-

along. May a Merry Christmas prosper

for each and all of you.

I'll be back to see you later.

Again I say Adieu.

J. E. Shipp.

vision, of course, is to be included in the new program for 1936-1937 and has nothing to do with payment under the contracts now in effect.

Q: If a signer of agricultural adjustment contract dies or becomes incompetent, who receives the adjustment payments?

A: Under the new wheat contract, of course, the contract signed can designate a beneficiary to receive the payments in the event of his own death or disappearance. Under the contracts in other programs now in effect, the following procedure is followed:

(1) If a payee died testate and nominated an executor, or if there is appointed an administrator, payment on the benefit check drawn in favor of the deceased will be made to the executor or administrator, as such.

(2) If a payee died intestate and there has been or will be administration upon his estate, payment on the check will be made to the administrator, as such.

(3) If a payee died intestate and the amount of the benefit check exceeds \$100, it will be necessary that letters of administration be applied for on his estate. Payment will then be made to the administrator in the usual manner.

(4) Payment on a benefit check drawn in favor of an incompetent payee may be made only to the legal guardian or committee of the incompetent's estate.

In every case, the check, together with a short certificate of letters of authority showing that the letters are still in full force and effect must be returned to Washington, D. C.

A SAFEGUARD FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR FARMS

"Not merely now, but for as much as a third of a century ahead, those who now are cooperating in farm mortgage financing through the Federal Land Bank may have an unprecedented long-time task."

The answer of Hugh L. Harrell, President of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, when asked today as to "the agricultural outlook."

Everyone who studies the business of farming," Mr. Harrell continued, "knows that among things which brought much grief in the past, were the violent changes in land prices, and the frequent uncertainty as to what farm land actually was worth. Since the Land Bank established the policy of appraising farms on the basis of their normal productive value, based on the records of a period of years, that hazard has been done away with. For not only are appraisals for Land Bank loans made on this basis, but all other important classes of farm mortgage institutions for their own protection, are studying this plan for appraising on a sound, long-time basis. This may suit land speculators but it is fine for the substantial farming class."

"The early day, wholly unadapted farm mortgage loan periods of five and seven years, began going out soon after the Land Bank entered the field. Many of the better private lending agencies now offer long time, amortized loans similar to the ones initiated by the Land Bank, so that serious sources of expense, worry and sacrifice have been removed."

"Then we have, as one of the benefits from building this greatest of cooperative financing systems, the all-time low in farm mortgage interest rates. Every cooperator getting a new loan, or having his old loan through his local National Farm Loan Association now gets the four percent interest rate written in his contract, and can be assured that, for a third of a century, he can enjoy that low rate by keeping up the moderate amortization payments with his interest. At the end of the period his loan is wiped out. The recurring questions of what interest would be charged on a new loan, how much commission must be paid, and whether, indeed, a new loan could be had at all, now can be answered at once for seven times the old loan period, by all who can qualify for Land Bank loans."

"And to many a cooperative borrower, along in years, will come this thought: 'I have helped to build something which will make my family's future more secure.'"

LIVESTOCK FIRM MAINTAINS HIGH TYPE OF SERVICE

(Continued from page 1) sas Farmers Union members have received patronage refunds in total amount of \$69,874.07. Our state organization has, during the same period, received \$22,463.29, their pro rata share of non-members business, prorated on basis of business furnished. The Kansas Farmers Union has furnished 16.21 per cent of the total membership business.

"I am proud to state to this convention that the largest individual refund check paid by our agency has been paid to a member of the Kansas Farmers Union, Leon McCauley, Leona, Kansas, President of Bellevue Local 1425. In 1934 his check was \$368.00; in 1935, \$323.08 and in 1936, \$236.07. Mr. McCauley is a real cooperator. We finance his feeding operations through our loan association, too."

"Our loan association was set up in October, 1924. During the time we have operated, we have loaned about 3 million dollars at interest rates from 5 to 6 per cent. Our live stock loans, as most of you know, are through the Intermediate Credit Bank at St. Louis. September 30, our loan association had outstanding loans and disbursements of \$144,397.58. Out of that amount \$52,284.22 is loaned in the state of Kansas."

THREE WATCH WORDS

"Education, cooperation and organization are the three watchwords of the Farmers Union," declared John Vesceky, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, in a talk before the Ellsworth County Union last Saturday afternoon.

At the recent conference in Washington, producer delegates recommended an adjustment payment of \$2.50 for each hog produced up to 50 per cent of each signer's base. The adjustment payment would be the same for a production ranging from 50 per cent to 100 per cent of the producer's base. For example, a contracting farmer whose base is 100 hogs and who raises 50 hogs, would receive an adjustment payment of \$125. If he raised more than 50 hogs, he would receive the same total payment—provided he did not exceed his base production. This pro-

There are great victories and struggles and noble acts of heroism done every day—in nooks and corners, and in little households, and in men's and women's hearts—any one of which might reconcile the sternest man to such a world, and fill him with belief and hope in it.—Dickens.

Of Interest to Women

SAUSAGE CROQUETTES

One-half pound summer sausage, One cup rice cooked, One cup thick white sauce, Two eggs, Bread crumbs, Salt and pepper.

Mix finely chopped summer sausage and cooked rice, and moisten with enough white sauce to make it the right consistency to handle. Season with salt and pepper and shape into balls. Dip in slightly beaten eggs, then roll in fine dry bread crumbs and fry until they are nicely browned in hot fat. Drain on brown paper. Serve on a hot platter garnished with bacon curls and creamed peas.

HONEY MUFFINS

Four tablespoons of honey, Two cups of milk, Four tablespoons of combination baking powder, One egg.

One teaspoon of salt, Four cups of graham flour, Mix honey, salt, egg and milk. Sift baking powder with flour and add to first mixture. Bake in well greased muffin tins in a quick oven.

SWISS STEAK CREOLE

Two pounds round steak, One-half cup flour, One teaspoon salt, One-fourth teaspoon paprika, One-fourth teaspoon fat, Three tablespoons chopped onions, 4 tablespoons chopped celery, 2 cups tomatoes.

Have steak cut two-thirds inch thick. Pound flour into both sides. Sprinkle with salt and paprika. Heat fat in frying pan. Add rest of ingredients. Cover, simmer two hours. Turn frequently to allow even cooking.

SOUR MILK BREAD PUDDING

One cup of sour milk, One cup of bread crumbs, One-fourth cup of butter, One cup of brown sugar, Two tablespoons of dark molasses, One teaspoon of soda, One-half teaspoon of cinnamon, One-fourth teaspoon of cloves, One-half cup of flour, One cup of raisins.

Cream shortening and sugar while the crumbs are soaking in milk. Mix all ingredients, adding raisins, well floured, last. Bake in a buttered pan for forty-five minutes. Serve with hard sauce.

DATE TORTE

(Figs, Prunes or Raisins Can be Used.)

One-third cup fat, One cup sugar, One teaspoon vanilla, One-fourth teaspoon salt, 1 egg, One cup warm water, One cup chopped dates, One-third cup broken nuts, Two cups flour, One teaspoon soda, Two teaspoons baking powder, One-half teaspoon cinnamon, Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of ingredients and beat well. Pour into two-layer cake pans which have been lined with waxed paper. Bake 20 minutes in moderately slow oven. Cool. Spread one layer with whipped cream, cover with other layer, sprinkle with confectioner's sugar and serve, cut in squares.

IRISH STEW

Boil Bacon cut in 1-pound pieces well covered with water in large, deep kettle for 3 hours. Add potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbage, onions, the last hour. A pound of bacon serves 8. Place bacon in center of a large platter and serve vegetables around it. Good for feeding a big crowd.

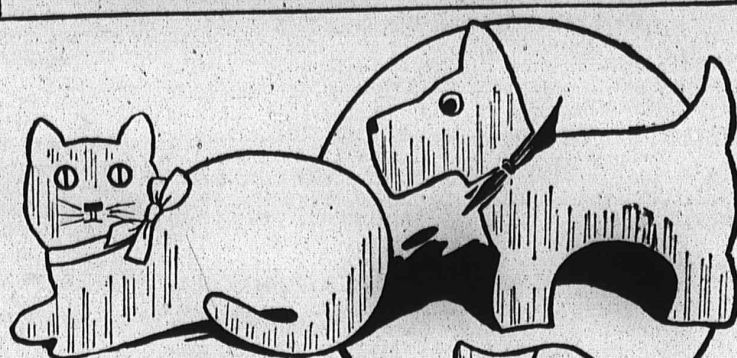
SOLVING PROBLEMS



8676. A Well Fitting Slip and Pantie Set. Designed in Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust. Size 16 requires 4 1-4 yards of 39 inch fabric with 3 3-4 yards of lace for slip, 2 yards of ribbon for shoulder straps for slip and brassiere, and 2 1-8 yds. of lace edging for panties. Price 15c. 7758: Toy Goose. Designed in One Size: 15 inches in length. It requires 5-8 yard of material 35 inches wide for the goose and a piece 1-2 yard long and seven inches wide for the bonnet. The strings of ribbon 1-2 yard. Price 15c. 8156: Stuffed Dog makes a nice Toy or Cushion. Designed in One Size only, which requires 3-4 yard of 35 inch fabric. Price 15c.

Send orders to Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Cuddley Home Made Toys



SHOWN above, are three designs for simple and easily made toys that will delight the hearts of the little ones.

The duck, the pussy cat and the solemn little dog can be put together with very little trouble by anyone who is able to sew. Fabrikoid is cut into shapes as indicated, the two sides stitched together, the animal stuffed with cotton, the features embroidered into the material with black or colored yarn and a snappy bow collar of contrasting material tied about puss' and the dog's necks.

It appears to be difficult to cut out the animals without an actual pattern, such patterns may be obtained from one of the leading pattern companies. Or experiments may be made in cutting the pattern out of wrapping paper first so as to be sure it will be successful before the material is cut.

One of the best features of toys of this sort is that they are moistureproof, can be washed with soap and warm water when they become soiled, and are made of a tough material that does not tear, or scuff, or mar easily. This, may be made in cutting the pattern out of wrapping paper first so as to be sure it will be successful before the material is cut.

These pretty playthings very popular.

LIVER CAKES

Mix together 1 pound ground liver, 1 slice bacon chopped, 1-2 cup dry bread crumbs, 1-4 cup evaporated milk, 1-2 teaspoon salt and 1-8 teaspoon pepper. Shape into flat cakes and wrap a slice of bacon around every cake. Fasten with toothpicks. Broil until well browned on both sides.

Cooperators need to keep up the fighting and crusading spirit. A zealous cooperator is a member builder.

GREENWOOD CO. MEETING

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Greenwood County Farmers Union will be held on the second Friday

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 December 6th, 1935

N. F. Thome—Douglas Co Ks—12 str 1036	11.75
Art Johnson—Harrison Co Mo—22 str 1325	10.75
Art Johnson—Harrison Co Mo—22 str 1218	10.75
Art Johnson—Harrison Co Mo—22 str 1260	10.50
Ernest Butel—Douglas Co Ks—22 str 1189	9.25
D. Cornwell—Miami Co Ks—12 str 1198	8.75
J. T. Smith—Jackson Co Mo—23 hfrs 802	8.25
Orville Cassaway—Davies Co Mo—5 hfrs 620	8.00
Robert Lawrence—Jackson Co Mo—10 str 273	7.50
F. C. Atwood—Linn Co Ks—6 str, hfrs 658	7.50
J. C. Hoffman—Osage Co Ks—7 str, hfrs 784	7.50
B. G. Westerman—Woodson Co Ks—6 str 471	7.25
Roland Reepke—Marshall Co Ks—11 str 662	7.00
J. Seymour—Leavenworth Co Ks—16 hfrs 594	6.65
S. E. Mentner—Jackson Co Mo—31 hfrs 702	6.50
Ed Bartholomew—Rooks Co Ks—8 str 647	6.50
Wayman Bros—Mercer Co Mo—10 hfrs 389	6.00
John Wallace—Marion Co Ks—11 str 708	6.00
W. S. Swart—Henry Co Mo—64 hfrs 581	5.60
G. W. Enquist—McPherson Co Ks—13 str 743	5.50
Wm. Sidelbottom—Osage Co Ks—6 hfrs 800	5.50
A. C. Scheve—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 cows 916	5.00
A. E. Sartin—Johnson Co Mo—10 cows 900	3.50
Emma Co-op Elev—Lafayette Co Mo—7 cows 788	3.50
A. F. Allen—Miami Co Ks—7 cows 892	3.50

SHEEP

A. C. West—Linn Co Ks—88	11.00
Louis Temple—Lafayette Co Mo—7 107	11.00
Chas. Garmes—Linn Co Ks—7 75	11.00
Wilbur Richards—Henry Co Mo—24 85	10.75
H. P. Reichert—Lafayette Co Mo—20 96	10.75
H. W. Way—Franklin Co Ks—20 90	10.75
Ray Sadtler—Henry Co Mo—13 85	10.75
Geo. McCain—Osage Co Ks—12 77	10.75
Robert Turner—Jefferson Co Ks—10 105	10.65
John Wehmeyer—Cass Co Mo—9 84	10.65
A. C. Kincaid—Grundy Co Mo—10 81	10.65
Lyons and Calvin—Osage Co Ks—13 83	10.65
J. R. Barnett—Franklin Co Ks—8	10.65
R. B. Moore—St. Clair Co Mo—15 75	10.25
W. L. Bratton—St. Clair Co Mo—15 75	10.25
John W. Smeed—Caldwell, Idaho—83 85	10.00
John Sherman—Pettis Co Mo—12 81	10.00
Wm. T. Mann—Jefferson Co Ks—33 75	9.00
J. F. Cunningham—Franklin Co Ks—7 72	9.00
John W. Smeed—Caldwell, Idaho—28 61	8.00
Geo. McCain—Osage Co Ks—6 63	8.00
R. H. Hodler—Mitchell Co Ks—9 66	7.85
J. E. Roweth—Grundy Co Mo—8 65	7.75
John W. Smeed—Caldwell, Idaho—24 115	7.50
H. J. Scott—Lafayette Co Mo—19 62	7.50
R. E. Moore—St. Clair Co Mo—6 65	7.00
Chas. Garmes—Linn Co Ks—5 66	7.00
John W. Smeed—Caldwell, Idaho—10 88	6.00
John W. Smeed—Caldwell, Idaho—126	5.50
A. L. Ingerson—Osage Co Ks—24 85	5.50
John W. Smeed—Caldwell, Idaho—12 152	5.25
N. C. West—Linn Co Ks—21 99	3.50
John W. Smeed—Caldwell, Idaho—14 102	2.50

HOGS

Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. and Averages Up	
Alex Rehberg—Ottawa Co Ks—17 253	9.65

1936 - 1937 CORN HOG CONTRACTS

Following is a skeletonized explanation of the new corn-hog contract: Duration of Contract: Two years—December 1, 1935, to November 30, 1937.

Bases: Establishment by appraisal by community committees. Review, to assure uniformity, by county allotment committees. Both appraisal and review to be in accordance with standards prescribed by Secretary.

Corn Adjustment in 1936: From 10 to 30 percent of corn base, with exact percentage at option of producer. Planting of not less than 25 percent of base acreage required.

Hog Adjustment in 1936: To receive maximum payment, producer shall raise not less than 50 percent and not more than 100 percent of his market hog base.

Corn Adjustment in 1937: Rate to be announced by November 30, 1936. Planting of more than 25 percent of his corn base or adjustment below 75 percent of that base not to be required.

Hog Adjustment in 1937: To secure maximum payment, producer will not be asked to raise more than 60 percent nor make a downward adjustment of more than 25 percent of his assigned market base.

Corn Payments: In 1936, two instalments, about August 1 and about December 31, at rate of 35 cents per bushel, times the appraised yield; times the adjusted corn base. The 1937 rate per bushel to be not less than 30 cents; announcement of rate by November 30, 1936.

Hog Payments: In one instalment as soon as possible after final compliance check at close of each year. The 1936 rate will be \$1.25 per head for each hog in the market base. The 1937 rate will not be less than the 1936 rate.

Local Administrative Expenses: Pro rata share to be deducted from payments.

Division of Corn Payments: Tenant and landlord share according to respective interests in assigned corn base and as the corn crops under the lease are divided on each separately owned tract. As an alternative method, subject to approval of allotment committee, tenant and landlord may make division according to number of adjusted corn acres on each separately owned tract.

Division of Hog Payments: Tenant and stock-share landlord divide payments as they divide hog base or proceeds from sales of hogs under the lease.

Use of Adjusted Acres: Planting of soil-improving or erosion-preventing crops required on the adjusted corn acres. Such plantings to be in addition to the area normally devoted to these purposes on the farm.

Termination of Contract: Contract to be in full force through November 30, 1937, unless Secretary (1) terminates all corn-hog contracts with respect to 1937 by an announcement not later than November 30, 1936, or (2) approves application made by contract signer not later than April 1, 1937, for termination of his original contract, or (3) terminate a contract because of non-compliance.

But a comparatively small surplus and possibly a shortage. Prices, however, have reached a point where the trade is watching conditions very closely. Therefore, any unfavorable news could easily result in pressure on such evidences are in sight at the present time.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET
Further advances have been recorded in the butter market during the week. Gains range from 1-2 c to 1c, the biggest advance being on 89 score quality. Extras closed at 33 1/2 c higher, Standards 32 1/2 c, 3/4 c higher, 80 score 32c, 1 1/2 c higher, and 88 score 31c, 3/4 c higher.

New York Butter Market
The New York market has also shown advances, the quotations showing 1c gain on all grades with Extras closing at 34c, and Firsts 32 1/2 c to 33 1/2 c.

The market has become more active again since the Thanksgiving holiday, which condition was expected. Many of the butter receivers and distributors who handle dressed poultry had, in view of the firmness of the butter market situation and the approaching of Thanksgiving, anticipated their butter needs ahead and purchased accordingly, thus enabling them to concentrate their efforts on poultry lines for the Thanksgiving trade which resulted in a pre-Thanksgiving lull in the butter trade. With the holiday over and supplies diminished, the butter trade has become more active in light of the continued firm statistical situation.

Supplies of fresh butter are coming on an under. Production figures of the week increases have not of basic in the terminal market. In spite of the fact that higher prices are being assumed, the movement continues to be age movement continues to be age and decidedly better year. At the current rate, the January 1st cold storage report will at most reflect

Geo. C. Hornberger—Miami Co Ks—7 235	9.60
Paul Albert—Miami Co Ks—6 255	9.60
Albert Potter—Platte Co Mo—11 256	9.55
S. H. Eling—Lafayette Co Mo—10 238	9.40
Chas. Wahl—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 232	9.40
Howard Reddick—Pottawatomie Co Ks—7 320	9.35
Thomas Farms—Linn Co Ks—8 246	9.10

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs. Averages

H. F. Riekhof—Lafayette Co Mo—28 223	9.65
Geo. McCain—Osage Co Ks—8 226	9.65
C. B. Karpis—Riley Co Ks—26 216	9.65
Claude Inloes—Henry Co Mo—24 202	9.60
Hafer Bros.—Franklin Co Ks—20 202	9.60
J. A. Liggett—Douglas Co Ks—35 190	9.60
W. S. Boehm—Johnson Co Ks—31 207	9.55
Earl Bower—Jefferson Co Ks—6 201	9.55
C. Canfield—Lafayette Co Mo—6 215	9.55
Herman Schmitt—Miami Co Ks—25 187	9.50
Alta Vista S. A.—Wabunsee Co Ks—56 215	9.50
Paul B. Hill—Henry Co Mo—8 217	9.50
John Minden—Miami Co Ks—10 215	9.50
Harrison Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—13 210	9.50
Albert Koch—Henry Co Mo—6 218	9.50
Cleveland Clark—Osage Co Ks—12 200	9.50
C. W. Nichols—Anderson Co Ks—13 176	9.50
Frank Leasmaster—Henry Co Mo—15 186	9.50
E. S. Nash—Nemaha Co Mo—14 213	9.50
Chas. H. Smith—Johnson Co Ks—6 208	9.50
F. G. Frederick—Leavenworth Co Ks—20 204	9.50
Joe F. Hickman—Franklin Co Ks—20 204	9.45
Joe Goetz—Lafayette Co Mo—22 188	9.45
Clinton S. A.—Henry Co Mo—24 204	9.45
Geo. McCabe—Miami Co Ks—10 194	9.45
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—20 201	9.45
Paul B. Wood—Chase Co Ks—7 220	9.45
J. E. Bibens—Anderson Co Ks—8 183	9.45
H. E. Salyers—Lafayette Co Mo—19 170	9.45
Guy Long—Cass Co Mo—14 170	9.45
Froeschle Bros.—Lafayette Co Mo—10 179	9.30

Light Lights and Pigs

J. E. Doll—Henry Co Mo—10 166	9.45
W. J. Wiseman—Miami Co Ks—6 166	9.45
Matt Knedlick—Washington Co Ks—12 160	9.45
Ross Palenske—Wabunsee Co Ks—52 150	9.40
T. W. Ricketts—Bates Co Mo—30 163	9.40
J. W. Morgan—Johnson Co Mo—20 141	9.35
C. B. Harding—Woodson Co Ks—9 146	9.35
Ray Axtell—Grundy Co Mo—8156	9.35
John Hanna—Nemaha Co Ks—20 130	9.30
C. O. Decker—Washington County, Ks 11 164	9.25
J. H. Luetjen—Lafayette Co Mo—6 113	9.20
J. C. Luetjen—Lafayette Co Mo—19 132	9.20
Clara Collins—Clair Co Mo—14 137	9.15
Earl Bower—Jefferson Co Ks—15 154	9.15
Carl Jones—Johnson Co Mo—6 130	9.15
L. M. Martz—Bates Co Mo—24 145	9.10
O. F. Majors—Cass Co Mo—20 105	9.10
O. F. Majors—Cass Co Mo—20 105	9.10
Franklin F. J.—Marshall Co Ks—7 105	9.00
Ed Wolfe—Linn Co Ks—14 111	9.00

SOWS

E. A. Campbell—Republic Co Ks—7 351	9.10
Lloyd Mukley—Riley Co Ks—6 275	9.00
Chas. Musil—Marshall Co Ks—4 350	9.00
Ross Palenske—Wabunsee Co Ks—3 313	8.85
Alta Vista S. A.—Wabunsee Co Ks—2 510	8.75

KENNEDY TALKS ON MONEY SYSTEM

(Continued from page 1)

Bank of Venice was simply a Government Bureau having charge of this fund, similar to our own Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency. It kept the record of the owners, and the transfers of the funds for the commercial business of the country.

The credit money of this bank was the most popular medium of exchange of the world. It was not a commodity, but a premium over gold. The value of the credit used was not restricted to the original, but was increased as the demand for funds increased. We may judge in what high esteem that this money was held, as history tells us that from its mint and trading coin was continually being deposited for bank credit, depositors knowing that the coin would never be returned to them.

During this time Venice became the great sea-board, shipping and trading center of Europe and instead of international debts and trading being handled in terms of gold that metal fell 80 percent in the ducent money, while their inflated fiat money stayed at 100 percent.

Thus for 626 years there existed a system of finance based on public credit with entire confidence on the part of the government. Converting the entire public debt into currency or a medium of exchange which in reality made the public debt a public blessing instead of a curse and produced a degree of prosperity never before or since attained by any people.

The Venetian money system continued until the latter part of the 17th Century. At that time the issue had reached a circulation of about \$80.00 per capita, which perhaps is the largest ratio of per capita currency to the population ever recorded before or since.

The Venetian money system came to an end when Napoleon conquered Venice. Napoleon believed that there was hoards of gold in the Venetian Treasury. He believed that the long and consistent prosperity of the Venetian Republic was because of the Treasury was filled with the gold and immediately Napoleon set about to conquer the Venetian Republic and confiscate their treasury. It is true that he conquered Venice but Napoleon did not find any gold ducent in the vaults of the Bank of Venice as he expected. He found that ages ago the original gold has been used in the arts and sciences. This is one story in the history of the world that the financial press of this country, for they could not use this kind of a money system to enslave the people of the United States. I have merely related this story for the information it gives.

The interest bearing public debt of our Federal Government now exceeds 32 billions of dollars. The Thomas amendment which was enacted in May 1933 gives the President of the United States the power to issue Government currency to measure the farm production government debts to the extent of three billion dollars.

The President so far has refused to exercise this power granted to him under this law. If this authority was granted to the President under this law was exercised by the President and a part of our public debt would be converted into a medium of exchange, we could make out of our public debt a public blessing instead of a curse, and the people of this nation could enjoy a medium of exchange to measure the farm production and muscle and brain energy of the whole nation. On the other hand we now have approximately 10 bil-

lion dollars of idle gold in the Treasury of the United States. A Government currency could be issued against this idle gold, made irredeemable as our present currency is issued and even the gold bugs could not honorably object to this procedure and the Government could thus provide the people of this nation with enough money to do the nation's money business, even under our present system.

The Government of the United States issued bonds to the extent of these boys that are payable in 1945. These are a special form of Government obligation. They are called Adjusted Service Certificates, but non-obligation of the Government. This debt could be converted into a medium of exchange by paying the Adjusted Service Certificates with full legal tender Government currency.

This is what the Patman Bill proposed to do. This is what the Patman Bill will do when enacted into law.

And still we have another method. The Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill which provides for the Government issuing three billion dollars of new currency to take up, liquidate and refinance all existing farm debts. In other words the effect of its passage would be to convert at least three billion of dollars of the existing farm debt into a medium of exchange, to provide the people of the nation with enough money.

We must remember that under our present system the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank enjoys the high privilege of converting Government Bonds into currency whenever they choose and whenever they please.

Private bankers can put up a bond with the Federal Government and compel the Federal Government to print brand new currency for them in an amount equal to the face value of the Government Bond they put up as collateral.

TRADE TREATIES

Under the new trade treaty law trade agreements have been entered into with seven countries, the last of which was with Canada. In truth all of these trade agreements, the policy of lowering tariffs on Agricultural products has been followed.

This has the effect of stimulating imports, particularly of commodities of which the Department of Agriculture maintains constantly our farmers produce a burdensome surplus of. After all, the imports of farm commodities and the foolish plan of destroying production in the United States, is the result of permitting the International Bankers and the Federal Reserve Bank to control the moneys and credits of this nation. A number of the foreign countries are maintaining a commodity price level of from 100 percent to 170 per cent above our price level in the United States.

These countries can sell to us but they cannot buy. For example, on July 27th of this year, the price of wheat in Germany was \$2.27, in France it was \$1.17, in Italy it was \$2.27 and in the United States it was 76c in terms of United States money.

The difference in the commodity prices is almost entirely a difference between the value of our dollar and theirs. Our dollar is still too high in value and our commodity price level is still too low. Our present reciprocal tariff or trade policy is the illegitimate offspring of a wrong money system. It will be next to impossible to solve our own Domestic economy, establish satisfactory trade relations with foreign countries, put the unemployed back to work or increase the farmers' income to where he can meet his obligations and buy the products of labor, until we shall have enacted the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill, the Patman Bill and given up the gold standard.

In conclusion I wish to impress on all those who believe in this program the necessity for immediate action to secure the assurance from members of Congress who have not signed the Frazier-Lemke petition to do so on January 3rd, the opening day of the Second Session of the 74th Congress.

Those of you who are listening in today, who believe in what we are doing and want to help us to do something about it, you may have copies of both these addresses today. You may have the same by writing to Edward E. Kennedy, Secretary of the National Farmers' Union, at Kankakee, Illinois.

Are you a Farmer? Are you a member of the Farmers Union? Are you an organized union farmer? Now, if you want to be and want to help us put this program over, I shall be glad to send you instructions on how you may organize a local union in your community and become a member of the Farmers Union.

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

ANDERSON COUNTY—Linn, 2054.
Weida, 2054.
Indian Creek 2050.
Emerald, 2137.

ATCHISON COUNTY—Madison, 1216.
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CHASE COUNTY—Sixty Six 1907.
Miller, 1929.

CHESTER COUNTY—Melrose 2059.
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COWLEY COUNTY—Science Valley 1946.
Tisdale Busy Bee, 1986.
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CLOUD COUNTY—Carmel, 1055.
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DICKINSON COUNTY—Navarre, 1853.
Herrington, 1063.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—Eight Mile, 1211.
Elis County—Pfeifer, 1777.
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FRANKLIN COUNTY—Pomona, 1742.

GEARY COUNTY—Moss Springs, 1901.

GRAHAM COUNTY—Morland Elevator 1822.

GOVE COUNTY—Hackberry 1392.

GREENWOOD COUNTY—Summit, 1574.
Lena Valley, 1538.
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JEWELL COUNTY—Rose Hill, 601.
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JOHNSON COUNTY—Sharon, 1744.
Pleasant View 1957.
Summitfield 1955.

LABETTE COUNTY—Parsons, 1304.

LINN COUNTY—Buckeye 2074.

LYON COUNTY—Allen, 1075.
Admiral 1255.

LOGAN COUNTY—Page 1286.

MITCHELL COUNTY—Plum Creek, 1600.

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