



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



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EXPECT BIG ATTENDANCE AT DISTRICT MEETINGS

Membership in All Five Kansas Farmers Union Districts Making Plans for Rousing Meetings at which Junior Program and Other Important Matters are to be Discussed

C. C. Talbott and Mrs. Edwards

North Dakota Leaders in Farmers Union Work are Coming for the Week; President Ward also to be in Each Meeting; Directors and Members Working Hard Getting Ready

The five big district meetings planned for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, December 17 to 21 inclusive, will mark a new and distinctly forward step for the Kansas Farmers Union. The meetings are called primarily for the purpose of launching a real Junior Farmers Union program in this state, which will lead to the development of a strong department designed to provide the proper interest for our young men and women on our farms.

The district meetings, however, will be more than Junior meetings. They will be meetings in which all the members will have a keen interest. Programs will be provided for the enjoyment of all who attend. The principal speaker at each meeting will be C. C. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union. Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, daughter of Mr. Talbott, and one of the foremost Junior Farmers Union workers in the entire country, will also speak, and will be the guiding spirit in all the meetings.

These meetings will also offer a wonderful opportunity for the members to get together and become better acquainted, not only with each other, but with the work that is being done in adjoining or neighboring counties. A number of different interesting subjects will be discussed at these meetings. Each meeting will be as important to its district as the annual state meeting is to the state Union. It is extremely important that each Local send as many members to these meetings as possible. There are no official delegates. Each member will be a delegate.

Ottawa on Monday
The first meeting will be in the Masonic Hall at Ottawa. This is in the First Farmers Union district. Fred Gerstenberger of Blue Mound is the director of that district. Tom Ramsey, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Co. in Ottawa, made the arrangements to get the building for the meeting. Mrs. Ramsey is the county secretary in Franklin county, and she is working hard to see that the meeting in Ottawa shall be a big success. B. R. Carpenter is president of the county organization. All the officers, county and Local, and the membership as well, not only of Franklin county, but all over the district, are determined that this shall be one of the outstanding meetings of the week. This will be an all-day meeting, with a basket dinner at noon.

Tuesday at Blue Rapids
The Tuesday meeting is scheduled to be held in Blue Rapids, Kansas, in the First Farmers Union district. The people in the second district are enthusiastic about this meeting, and Farmers Union members from many counties are expected to be present.

Norgaard Gives Report

James C. Norgaard, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creameries in Nebraska, with his own headquarters at the Superior, Nebraska, creamery, reported to the Kansas Farmers Union convention in Ellis. At the time when the cooperative creameries were called on to report, the Kansas Farmers Union creamery board and managers had been called into conference at Topeka on some business, so the time was given over to Mr. Norgaard.

President Cal Ward, in introducing Mr. Norgaard, told of having attended the stockholders' meeting of the Nebraska creameries at Aurora, where thousands of the cooperative stockholders had assembled. The reports given at that meeting, said Mr. Ward, were extremely gratifying. Many Kansas Farmers Union members, he said, who live in the northern counties of Kansas, patronize the Nebraska Union creameries.

Mr. Norgaard said he was glad to report at the Kansas convention, because it is only right that the Nebraska set-up, which is really a part of the Kansas Farmers Union activity insofar as Kansas members furnish a large part of the volume, should be discussed and reported in the Kansas convention. He advanced the thought that farmers live longer than other classes because they eat

lots of butter and other dairy products.

Mr. Norgaard reviewed the history of the Nebraska Farmers Union creameries. He told of having been with the Farmers Union in Nebraska since 1918, when they started their creameries. The Farmers Union saw the need, said Mr. Norgaard, and they started in business. "You people furnish us with half the cream we churn," he said, "and we pay you three-fourths of the dividends. Prices in Kansas are lower than they are in Nebraska. We pay Nebraska higher prices, but you get all back in dividends at the end of the year. Those fellows who get low prices during the year get greater dividends. If you get higher prices during the year you would get lower dividends. "You know, the other day our bank called us and told us we had too much money in the bank, and we had to take some of it out. We had more than their surplus. We have more than \$100,000.00 in reserve. We do not take a back seat with any of them. "We made, last year, a little more than 15 per cent of all the butter made in Nebraska. "I hope you will continue to send us your business, where it isn't handy to send it to your own Kansas creameries."

Stafford Thursday
The Thursday meeting will be in Stafford, Kansas, in the Neva Theatre Building, for the fifth district. B. E. Winchester, director of the fifth district, is laying plans for the meeting, and he has the hearty cooperation of the many Locals in his district. "This is going to be the banner meeting of all," advises Mr. Winchester. He is just like all the rest, in that he figures his district is going to have it all over all the rest. Anyhow, Bert says the Stafford County Union, cooperating with the other counties in the district, are going to furnish a good show. They are also going to have a few program numbers. "We really believe in the Junior program in the Fifth District, and we are going to put it over in good shape. We'll give the rest of the state something to do if they try to keep up with us," declares Mr. Winchester.

Friday at McPherson
The last meeting of the series will be held in the spacious Community Building at McPherson. This is in the fourth district, and John Fengel of Lincolnville is the director from that district. Mr. Fengel has lots of help, for the folks in McPherson county are really bragging about what a fine meeting they are going to have. (continued on page 3)

LEMKE APPEALS TO KANSAS MEMBERS TO AID IN THE FIGHT

Albert McConnell of Edgerton was First Kansas Member to Send Contribution to Help in Establishing Validity of Moratorium Act

HELP NEEDED NOW

National Secretary Adds His Appeal to Members to Contribute: Some Kansas County Unions Have Acted, and Many Others Expected to Aid

A personal appeal, which Congressman Wm. Lemke of North Dakota declares is a "O S" call, has been received by the Kansas Farmers Union from North Dakota Congressman, calling for immediate help from Kansas farmers in the matter of defending the constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke or Bankruptcy Act. This Act is to be tested soon—quite soon—in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Previous to Congressman Lemke's S O S, the Kansas Farmers Union had, through the columns of this paper, urged Farmers Union members, business organizations, Locals and County Unions, to send in contributions to help carry on this fight. The response has not been as spontaneous as state officials had been led to expect, since it is known that virtually all Kansas Farmers Union members are in active sympathy with this Act. However, several members have contributed. Thousands of other members should be heard from in the very near future, either through Farmers Union groups or personally, it is believed.

Albert McConnell First
The first contribution to reach the state office of the Kansas Union came from Albert McConnell of Edgerton, Kansas. Mr. McConnell must have had his mind already made up on the matter, as he sent his contribution immediately upon receiving Mr. Lemke's paper. He sent a dollar bill, and said, "Will send more if necessary."

The general sentiment expressed in the Frazier-Lemke alone cannot win this fight which the Kansas and National Farmers Union organizations are backing, but with the support of men like Mr. McConnell, who responded so readily the fight can be won easily.

The first county Farmers Union to be heard from was the Wabaunsee County Union, with a contribution of \$5. Ellsworth County was next heard from with a pledge of \$10.

Kennedy Urges Support
National Farmers Union secretary, E. E. Kennedy, acting in conformity with the stand the National Union is taking in the matter is urging each member to pay in a certain definite amount. He suggests that if each member would send 7 cents for himself and the same amount for his wife, another 7 cents for each person interested in the farm, he may be able to contact 7 cents from his merchants, 7 cents from his banker, the fight could be carried on. Mr. Kennedy suggests that one cent out of each contribution might be kept in the Local Farmers Union treasury in order to defray handling charges, and that the balance of the contribution should be sent to the state secretary, who will keep account of all such receipts.

Members, of course, will be the best judges of how they wish to handle these contributions. The 7 cents Locals could determine what amount they should contribute.

Chance to Prove Support

A blank is again furnished in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer for the convenience of those who may want to help out in this great defense movement which has its objective in the saving of farmers' homes. This is an opportunity for each member to show that he or she is actually behind this fight, not only in words, but with actual assistance.

It should be remembered that this fight not only is concerned with the absolute establishment of the validity and constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke amendment to the bankruptcy law, but it also paves the way for the certain passage of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Act which will give farmers a low rate of interest, replacing Wall Street money with United States money. It is generally conceded that with the moratorium act firmly in force, the refinancing act will have a decidedly better chance to become a law in the next session of Congress.

Wheat which has made an unusually rapid, large growth may be pastured to a limited extent without a resulting reduction in the yield of grain. Pasturing of small wheat in the grain crop, and close grazing of any wheat will reduce the yield. The main idea in pasturing wheat is to remove only the leaves that are not needed to develop normal plants having the maximum capacity to produce grain. The crop should not be pastured when the field is wet, because tramping will injure the plants, and the stock should be taken off the field in the spring before the wheat begins to joint.

YOU SHOULD HEAR WARD ON WIBW ON THURSDAY

Tune in on WIBW, Topeka radio station, at 7 o'clock Thursday evening and hear a fifteen-minute talk by Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Ward is going to discuss some very pertinent things, and every one is urged to hear what he will have to say.

AUDITING ASSN. HAS IMPORTANT PLACE TO FILL

Interesting Program and Report Given at State Convention at Ellis under Direction of Thos. B. Dunn, the Secretary-Manager

OTHERS SPOKE, TOO

Witham, President of Board, Heidecker of Paola, and Anton Peterson, Told of Progress being Made, and of Place Filled by Association

The Farmers Union Auditing Association, under the direction of the secretary-manager, T. B. Dunn, made its report at the annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union in Ellis on Thursday, November 15. This report was most interesting to many of the delegates and visitors, because hundreds of Farmers Union people are using the services of this cooperative firm directly or indirectly. It is one of the most important departments of the Kansas Farmers Union set-up, and is one of the best known auditing firms in the state. Mr. Dunn, after some introductory statements, said:

"We audit a large portion of the Farmers Union institutions over the state of Kansas. We are 16 years old and I have been connected with it for 14 years and Manager for 11 years, and during those 11 years we have never gone in the red."

"Auditing is Insurance. If you do not have your records audited it is just so much insurance you are missing. "There was reference made yesterday by a speaker, about the rates we charge. I just want to say our rates are reasonable and we don't charge too much. There are three grades of Auditors, just as there are three grades of gasoline. The first grade charges \$55 a day. They have a big name. That is the high grade. Then, the standard grade, which represents the Farmers Union Auditing Association. Then, there is the low grade, which is represented by a company called 'The Audit'. They have no office, or permanent address, or telephone number, or anything. If you hire that kind of a man to do your work, you get just what you are paying for."

H. E. Witham, President of the Auditing Association board, told of the work of the association, and of its organization, and the place it is filling. It is keeping the different business associations over the state checked, and going along without losses, where, in many instances, they are not. Regular auditors, large losses would have accumulated before the manager or the board knew where the trouble was, said Mr. Witham.

Mr. Pete Heidecker of Paola, member of the board spoke briefly: "If you have a business and want to be sure you are getting the most out of it, get it audited by the Auditing Association to do it. I do not make any speeches. I lived on the farm all my life, but I know these business associations need their records audited."

Mr. Anton Peterson, one of the oldest Farmers Union members on the Auditing Association board, spoke, Mr. Peterson lives at Greenleaf, Washington county. He said:

"We should have doctors for our business the same as we people do when we get sick. Well, we do have a business doctor that is second to none. We ought to call Mr. Dunn, Doctor Dunn. He shows us where we make mistakes and there is no danger of your losing much in your association of you have him audit your books, and take his advice."

Following the talks by various men connected with the Association, Mr. Dunn brought the program to a close with these words:

"This brings the Auditing Association meeting to a close. When you go back home, if your elevator or stove or other business association does not have the services of the Auditing Association, see why they do not. We offer them the best."

Adobe wall construction is being used in some sections of the state, particularly in western Kansas. This type of construction offers advantages similar to those of the adobe walls used extensively by the pioneers. From the standpoint of insulation, sod and adobe walls are superior to most other types of construction in common use.

Both the flavor and creaming ability of milk may be affected if it is allowed to freeze. It is recommended that milk producers use an insulated milk cooling tank to afford adequate protection against freezing temperatures.

NEW GRAIN RATE BENEFIT KANSAS WHEAT SHIPPERS

Interstate Commerce Commission Orders a Slash in Present Rates which Affect Kansas Wheat Growers and Many Others

SAVE 6 OR 8 MILLION

Former Order Slashed off 20 Million, but Was Set Aside by Supreme Court; Closes Long Fight for Kansas Farmers

A substantial reduction in freight rates as they apply to grain is to result from the grain rate decision handed down December 5 from the interstate commerce commission. Kansas farmers and business interests will benefit more from this decision than those of any other state, it is believed.

The decision comes as a climax to a long fight in which the Kansas Farmers Union has had an important part. The commission made a former decision which slashed approximately 20 million dollars from grain shipper charges, but this decision was set aside by the United States Supreme Court because the commission, it was charged, failed to consider economic changes following the depression. The rate reduction ordered in the December 1934 report, does not equal the former reduction. The rate reductions are ordered in Kansas and generally in the Southwest.

The new report follows the general plan of the original reduction, and it is estimated that it will save grain shippers from six to eight million dollars or about one-third the amount saved by the original reduction order.

Chairman Hoch Statement
Chairman Hoch of the Kansas state corporation commission, recently issued the following statement, which is enlightening:

"Kansas wheat producers, grain markets and mills have reason to be pleased by the order just handed down by the interstate commerce commission in the western grain case. This case, the largest ever handled by the interstate commerce commission, covers all rates on grain and grain products in the whole territory between Chicago and the Pacific coast. The benefits to Kansas will be considerably greater than in any other state. This is due to no favoritism, but to the more favorable transportation conditions and other facts which the Kansas commission and Kansas interest were able to establish in the hearings. In some states freight rates on grain were substantially increased—particularly in North Dakota, where rates to principal markets were increased in some cases as much as 4 cents per hundred. Reductions in wheat rates from Kansas origins to Kansas City range from 1-2 cent to 2 cents per hundred, all points in central and eastern Kansas being reduced 2 or 3 cents. A few points along the Kansas-Colorado border and in the extreme southwest of the state will take small increases which the commission said was necessary in order to grade the rates into the higher level of rates in Oklahoma, Texas and other Southwestern and Western regions."

"The total reductions will not be as great as were provided in the original order of the commission which went into effect in July, 1931, and were set aside on February 20, 1932, through a decision of the supreme court of the United States. The court did not pass on the merits of the rates, but held that the case should be opened for further hearing on account of changed economic conditions. The first order had been based on a record which closed before the crash of 1929."

Modifies Old Order
"The new order modified the old one principally on account of the financial condition of many of the railroads and, particularly, because the commission found that it had cut rates too much in the southwestern territory of the United States. The practical necessity of grading Kansas rates gradually into the rates in the Southwest prevented Kansas from getting still another benefit under the new order. However, we estimate that Kansas wheat producers will benefit by these reductions about \$1,225,000 a year. This estimate is based on the average annual production of wheat in Kansas during the last five years and is figured on wheat shipping costs to Kansas City, Missouri, the market which generally determines the Kansas wheat price."

"Other things in the order of major interest to Kansas may be mentioned:

(1) The rates on flour were made the same as on wheat. Certain interests strongly urged a higher rate on flour but Kansas vigorously opposed it. Kansas now ranks first among the states of the union in the milling industry. A rate on flour higher than that on wheat would tend to move the milling away from Kansas and nearer the great consuming centers. (2) The order affirms the "rate break" plan prescribed in the original order. Without going into this matter from a technical standpoint it may be said that this plan estimates from the grain rate structure a billing practice very objectionable to Kansas whereby competing markets were often able to get lower rates than those accorded interior Kansas points. This decision of the interstate commerce commission again vindicates the position taken by many of

us at the start of his whole matter eight or 10 years ago that grain and farm products generally were bearing an unfair share of the total freight burden."

"This inequality has resulted largely from the series of flat horizontal increases in all freight rates during and soon after the period of federal control of railroads. These flat percentage increases, which amounted in some cases to as much as 35 per cent, bore most heavily on bulky commodities where the freight rate was such a large part of the selling price. That unscientific method of increasing freight revenues was the thing which largely led to the constitutional mandate to the commission to bring about a more equitable distribution of the freight burden. After the most elaborate freight study ever made the commission found in 1930 that grain and grain products were bearing an unfair freight burden and the new order again upholds that position."

WELLS HOLDS DISTRICT MEETING FOR AGENTS OF FARMERS UNION LIFE CO.

Tom Wells, who has charge of seven central Kansas counties for the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, held a meeting for agents in his district, at Emporia, in the Hotel Broadview last Friday, December 7.

Even though busy with this meeting Tom took time over the noon hour to help John Schell, the local agent write a \$2,000 20-payment Life Policy to a young farmer near Emporia.

The Farmers Union Life Insurance Company is planning to launch an expansion program. Many of the new states represented for the first time at our recent National Farmers Union Convention are asking for our services; especially Ohio and Michigan with over 20,000 new Farmers Union members.

The agents in all states in which the Farmers Union Life is now writing are making a special effort during the week of December 10th to 15th. The goal is a half million dollars of new business written during the week. Each Kansas agent is trying for at least three applications. It's get three applications or "bust a home string." Three Apps, if it takes 100 hours work—Three Apps, if they have to let the milk cows go dry—Three Apps, if they have to divorce their wives and let the baby's diapers go uncleaned—Three Apps, in spite of all Hell and high water.

Many people ask if the Farmers Union Life issue a Christmas Policy. Sure they do. Settlement options can be arranged so that payments over a period of years will be made annually at Christmas time. To persons needing a large amount of protection but who at present can afford only small payments, the Farmers Union agents are showing the New Year's Renewal Term Policy.

At the Emporia meeting each agent was reminded of the responsibility he has to the community he serves. If there is anyone in an agent's community who now needs and could secure protection, and if the agent neglects to urge him to do so, in case that person should die before another Christmas time, the agent will stand condemned, in his own eyes at least, for not rendering the service and living up to his responsibilities as a Representative of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company.

Rex Lear, Kansas Manager.

REFERENDUM IS IN HANDS OF LOCALS FOR EARLY ACTION

List of Thirteen Amendments to Kansas Farmers Union Constitution, as Adopted at Ellis, Submitted for Approval or Rejection

SPEED IS URGED

New Booklets Containing Constitution and By-Laws will be Printed as Soon as All Locals are Heard from

The referendum ballots containing the changes in the Kansas Farmers Union constitution and by-laws, as adopted by the annual convention at Ellis this fall, are being sent to the various Local secretaries over the state. The list of changes is quite long, and thirteen questions are submitted for the approval of the Locals. No radical changes were proposed at the Convention, most of them being merely changes in the printed constitution to conform with practices which have been followed for some years.

As soon as the ballots are returned and checked over, a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws will be rewritten to conform with the changes accepted, and new books containing the Constitution and By-Laws will be printed. This will conform with a motion made and adopted at the state convention.

At the present time, the state secretary's office has a number of requests for copies of our constitution. The last supply printed was published in 1929. That supply was exhausted early in 1934, but it was deemed advisable not to have a new supply of the old books printed, since many changes had become necessary because of previous referendum votes.

Locals are asked to vote on the amendments submitted, as early as possible. Follow instructions given on the ballots, and return the ballots with the results of the votes on each question tabulated in the spaces provided. The sooner the ballots are returned, the sooner the state office can prepare the new books and have them ready for distribution.

In order that the membership may be fully informed, a copy of the ballot is published in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. The suggestion is made that members study these changes, and thus be prepared to vote on them at the earliest possible moment.

A few changes were mentioned at the Ellis meeting which are not included in the questions or amendments submitted. This is because of the fact that the amendments involved are those which have already been submitted to the membership and adopted by referendum in previous years, including the matter of elimination of initiation fees and qualification for membership.

The Kansas Union Farmer will welcome letters from members discussing the proposed changes in our constitution and by-laws.

National President's Annual Report

By E. H. Everson, Nov. 20, 1934
(This is the last half of Mr. Everson's report, the first half having been reported last week.)

The sealing of farmers' corn in their cribs was a constructive measure to conserve farm resources and build up farmers' bargaining power. I can see no valid reason why the same practice should not be applied to other farm commodities. To say that we must adjust production to consumption is no simply because "flirting with starvation" because of the many limiting factors in crop production such as drought and grasshoppers and other elements over which we have no control. There ought to always be a surplus and the place for the farm surplus until we can secure cost of production is right out on the farms in the farmers' own bins and granaries. I find in my travels over the country that most of our farmers' bins are empty, that they do not even have feed or seed to produce another crop and I say to you, my friends, that a surplus of feed and seed right in the farmers' own bins and granaries is the best insurance on earth against drought and famine. This is just plain common sense. One does not even need to be an economist to have that much sense. Had we applied the allotment to the marketing of our products as regulated on an average cost of production basis, we would have received more money for one-half of our production than we have been receiving for all of it and could easily have retained the other half on the farm to tide us over a period of drought such as we are having. I want to repeat what I have often said before that what is needed in this United States today is to adjust the earning and purchasing power of our people to the consumptive needs of the people. A reduction in production under our present system automatically creates an increase in unemployment and every increase in unemployment automatically reduces pur-

chasing power and every reduction in purchasing power will create a demand for a further curtailment of production and we will have a vicious circle leading to destruction. If it was the policy of this government to reduce agricultural production in this country to a domestic market basis, then why may I ask was it also the policy of this government at the same time to permit the importation of hundreds of millions of bushels of grain and millions of pounds of beef meat at duty free? Just how can these policies be reconciled?

As your National President I have received innumerable plans of action of the honest and sincere designed to solve this problem. Other plans have been proposed by the opposition, for the purpose if possible of trying to create confusion and get us off of our program, but this I positively would not do, because I felt that if our program was to be modified in any way since our organization is democratic, it was up to our membership and their chosen representatives to do the modifying.

I believe that in our organization we have the ablest and best qualified farmers in America from the standpoint of actual and practical experience in dealing with the solution of our problem. I am firmly convinced too, that in order to secure the enactment of legislation to help the farmer, it must have the unqualified support of a strong and militant strictly farm organization, the Farmers Union. As we have already reported to you, the passage of our Frazier-Lemke Bill was defeated by political trickery and parliamentary intrigue on the part of the Rules Committee of the House. The cost of Production Amendment was passed by the Senate through the influence of John Simpson, and the help of representative Farmers Union Leaders from our several states after being deserted by the other farm organizations, whose leaders had agreed with him previous to that time that nothing less than cost of production would (continued on page 2)

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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, DECEMBER 13, 1934

DEVELOPING A PUNCH

There never has been a time when the Farmers Union did not have a real fight on its hands. That is one reason why the organization, which is of and by farmers alone, has developed such militancy.

Usually, several fights are carried on at the same time. Some times the same fight is being waged on several different fronts. We have always had a wide selection of enemies, but we have always been absolutely sure just who our enemies were or are. The conflict is definite—always has been and always will be.

Among our common enemies are the speculators in farm products, the manipulators of the wealth produced on the farms, the money powers who seek to retain control of the country and government, the high interest sharks, and—ourselves. There are others, but we have named enough to keep us busy.

The last named group of our enemies, ourselves, are enemies only because of negligence or lack of correct information. We are subject to influences which originate with the other common enemies. Our minds are often poisoned by misstatements which are carefully made for that very purpose. Our outside enemies do their most effective work by spreading dissension among our own ranks.

The main strength of the outside enemies lies in their perfected organization. One of our greatest weaknesses lies in our lack of organization. Our enemies know these facts too well. They do everything in their power—and they have lots of power—to prevent us from organizing. They applaud the farmer who refuses or neglects to join with his neighbors in the Farmers Union. The time may come when farmers will regard such applause in its true light, as an insult to their intelligence.

Laughing At Us

No doubt our common enemies laugh derisively at our efforts to build a real organization. "Look at these rubes," we can imagine them saying. "They have a few thousand in the Kansas Farmers Union and think they are organized. Let 'em think it, for it would be too bad for us if they ever become really well organized."

Mr. Farmer, just stop and consider this: Every farmer who remains out of his own class organization is playing into the hands of these enemies, and, more than that, he is helping deliver all farmers—the whole agricultural class—into the power of these enemies.

Need Immediate Strength

This is a condition which exists now. Therefore, action must be had now. We cannot wait. Now is the time to build up our membership for 1935. If we were organized as we should be, we could start in the new

year with a fully paid up membership strength. We must come as close to doing that as possible. The work will have to be done in the Locals.

Get things started in your very next Local meeting. Impress on each other by means of free and open discussions, the need of starting out with a strong membership in 1935. Pay dues now. It is as easy now as any time, and your support at the very beginning of the year is most important.

Let's meet the enemy with a strong organization, and let's have lots of steam in our very first 1935 punch.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

GETTING ACTION STARTED

I am just in receipt of a letter from Congressman Wm. Lemke stating that the Louisville, Kentucky, case is to come up on the 14th day of December before the Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati.

The Kansas Farmers Union is joining the National Farmers Union in getting back of this case to test the constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke Bankruptcy Moratorium Law. It is considered quite likely that the case will reach the United States Supreme Court some time in January and we should get quick action on the constitutionality of the Law. We are again calling your attention to the notice which appears in our paper asking for financial assistance in this matter.

A Long Fight Won

The recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission's report, and order in the grain rate case, is another compliment to the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations and the Farmers Union. For more than ten years this fight has been going on. A lot of credit is due former Governor Clyde M. Reed. At the close of the World War, when the railroads reduced salaries and wages amounting to millions of dollars, it was then that Clyde Reed represented the farm organizations of Kansas in a fight for reduced freight rates on grain. The recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission will mean millions of dollars in savings to the Kansas wheat growers. With the exception of possibly the western tier of counties, thousands of our wheat farmers will be direct recipients of these reduced rates. All of this has been made possible by the farm organizations of Kansas working together and keeping constantly on the job.

Challenge to Organization

I have just returned from a four-day trip in eastern Kansas. I spoke

in a few counties to Farmers Union groups. Most farmers are hard-hit if not insolvent; but they are demonstrating a fine fighting spirit. Farmers, of course, are going to have a hard time getting through the winter. Most farmers are trying to keep as much of their stock as possible in the hope of higher prices next year, looking forward to the time when they can get on their feet again. Their feed supply for the winter is short and whatever they have to buy is extremely high. Many farmers have no money and the banks will not give them credit.

It now becomes the challenge of the Farmers Union to study this problem carefully. We must ask the Government to be more liberal in their financing program through the next 6 or 8 months. If farmers can get through the winter without piling up too much additional debt we believe that prices received for commodities next year will be quite remunerative. This brief statement should encourage, rather than discourage, our farmers to pay their dues and build membership. A few dollars in payment of dues on the part of a lot of people will help your organization materially in bringing about greater benefits to our farmers.

Radical Adjustments Needed

Our Government is certainly in a period of economic adjustment. Farm commodity prices can only go to a certain price level comparable to the buying power of the consuming public. Millions are still out of jobs and are on emergency relief rolls. Private capital and industry seem to be slow in opening up factories and developing resources.

President Roosevelt has indicated, and we are in full agreement, that processors, manufacturers, jobbers and retailers in altogether too many instances are taking unfair margins of profit. Even late press reports carry the information that officials and executives of corporations and business institutions are receiving increased salaries while millions walk the streets looking for jobs. The consuming public is justified in raising their voices in protest at the prices they pay when they know that the raw material is selling in many instances far below cost of production. Our Government by legislative action must force more regulation and control over processors, manufacturers, utilities and corporations.

If private and independent business doesn't cooperate in a national program to relieve the masses of our people, then why not the Government take over many of these utilities and business institutions which, in reality, they already own because of large loans which have been made and are not being liquidated?

Revamp Relief Program

These distressing times have caused the Government to come to our people through the Federal Emergency Relief program. It is directed from Washington, by Harry Hopkins, National Administrator and from Kansas by John Stutz. I have no desire to criticize the administration of this program, but one cannot keep from becoming wrought up when we go about and observe the impractical way in which Relief is being distributed. The rules and regulations of administration in some instances are too silly to even think about. In the first place, I am of the opinion that if a man is going to receive relief he ought to have a chance, and be required, to give value received if he is able bodied.

Hundreds of thousands of men are out on the highways and other places simply killing time. The fault is not with the dependents; rather, the fault lies in the fact that there is no well defined constructive program. Some of our state and federal engineers and supervisors should be replaced with men who exercise common horse-sense.

Labor has been successful in forcing a wage scale for the workers on relief which, in my judgment, is not fair or for the best interests of all concerned. The dependent who is on the relief rolls should work for less per hour and put in more hours per week, than are now required. He has nothing to do in idle hours and he sooner or later comes to the conclusion that the Government should take care of him. If there is anything we must guard against, it is developing an attitude on the part of society that people will expect a Government dole.

It is one thing to develop a national program that will more or less level out our whole economic situation and give each man a chance. It is altogether another thing to sponsor a program which brings large groups of society to the attitude of expecting our Government to be a Santa Claus.

The Farmers Union must be eternally on the job through this transition period. We can only be most effective by having the support of our class in large numbers.

NATIONAL PRESIDENTS ANNUAL REPORT

(continued from page 1)

solve the farm problem. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture requested the National Conference Committee to strike out the Cost of Production amendment.

Our Farmers Union, however, did secure the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Amendment to the Bankruptcy Act, which is designated to stop the ruthless deflation and liquidation of farm property on the part of farmers' creditors. I shall not go into this matter at this time except to emphasize to you this fact, that 90 per cent of the success of any law enacted depends upon an honest, efficient and sympathetic administration of that law and in order to secure an honest and efficient administration of that law there must be an organized intelligent and crystallized public opinion everlastingly insisting upon it. Therefore, if farmers are to receive the benefits and protection of this law they must be thoroughly informed of their rights under the law and well organized to secure them.

At this time I wish to quote the following statements taken from the National Democratic Platform of 1932:

"We believe that a party platform is a covenant with the people to be faithfully kept by the party when entrusted with power, and that the people are entitled to know the words of the terms of the contract to which they are asked to subscribe."

"We favor the restoration of agriculture, the nation's basic industry better financing of farm mortgages through recognized farm bank agencies at low rates of interest on an amortization plan, giving preference to credits for the redemption of farms and homes sold under foreclosures."

"The enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmers to receive for their basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost. In President Roosevelt's acceptance speech in discussing our agricultural problem, he stated the following:

"And as to the actual wording of a bill, I believe that the Democratic Party stands ready to be guided by whatever the responsible farm groups themselves agree on. That is a principle that is sound; and again I ask for action."

The foregoing are some of the promises to agriculture which they assured us to be a covenant with the people to be faithfully kept by the party when entrusted with power. Our Farmers Union has been honestly trying to help this administration fulfill these platform promises. Political party platform should be made to stand on and not merely to get in on. The rapid growth and development of our organization in the service of new states together with the increase in strength and efficiency of our organization in the existing organized states can and no doubt will help the Congress and the administration to redeem these promises. Surely the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Act can no more be accredited if it could be called a credit for the unusual increase in prices of feed, grain and seed caused by drought and pestilence than they could be blamed for the drought. Had farmers received a fair price for their last year's grain crop, they would have been compelled to sell themselves short of feed and seed to produce another crop. Every farmer who produces a crop a year can bear witness to this fact. It is also true, that if these farmers had been permitted to retain on their farms the so-called surplus feeds they would not now have been compelled to sacrifice their foundation stock at these ruinous prices. This is just plain common sense farm philosophy that most any intelligent, practical farmer can understand, but of course, it would be too much to expect our so-called agricultural experts and capitalists of high finance to understand this simple farm philosophy. They are determined to pursue their course of seeking prosperity through creating scarcity, which course can only result in temporary prosperity for the few who are able to buy the necessities of these necessities of life while the many, because of the lack of purchasing and earning power suffer from hunger and cold. It would be much more realistic to charge that we have a surplus of automobiles, because we can scarcely find parking space in the city and demand that a certain percentage of them be destroyed and that no more automobiles be produced until this surplus is disposed of. Then it is to ask for a reduction and destruction of food and clothing commodities. But you have not heard any of the so-called "brain trusters" making any such proposal have you? Neither have you heard of these automobiles selling at such ruinously low prices as to bankrupt the producers, have you? Do these producers get cost of production? Oh, yes, and you can either pay the price or walk or pay someone who has a car or bus to transport you. You never heard of these men putting their products on the market and allowing their customers or a group of gamblers to fix the price of their products, have you? No, indeed! That would not be considered a sound business policy for manufacturers, then I contend it is not a sound business policy for corn, oats, wheat, barley, hogs, cattle, poultry or any other farm product and I contend further that there is not a single fundamental business principle that applies to these industries that does not apply to agriculture, our basic industry.

Farmers Union Cooperative Enterprises
Our Farmers Union Cooperative enterprises are coming through this economic storm in very good shape. They are handling a proportionately increasing volume of the business and affecting increased savings to be returned to the membership. We believe our Farmers Union Cooperative enterprises are the most successful, because they are backed by our general farm organization that is ever increasing our bargaining power, developing the cooperative spirit and teaching the true cooperative principles. I wish to remind the membership, however, that in times of stress it is even

more necessary to increase our volume and thereby reduce costs of operation than in normal times. I also wish to remind you that the very life of every cooperative depends primarily in restoring and stabilizing the bargaining power of the individual farmers, who are the component parts of these cooperatives. Every time a farmer is dispossessed and set out in the road to join the army of unemployed, another of the component units of the cooperative has been destroyed. The cooperative methods of distribution, of goods and services have proven to be the soundest, most equitable and economical yet discovered and the need for cooperation is greater now than it has been for many, many years in order to reduce the high cost of distribution. Our Farmers Union has been a pioneer in cooperative enterprises and has a record of achievement unsurpassed by any cooperative group. We should strengthen and protect these agencies in every possible way. In carrying on the Farmers Union work of organization as your National President, I have visited many states, speaking at picnics and large meetings and over the radio to many hundreds of thousands of people. In promoting our program I have tried to share my time in the various states as fairly as I could.

I am truly grateful for the splendid cooperation of the officers and members in the various states as

well as to the National officers and friends who have contributed in the promotion of this work. I shall always cherish in happy memories the many friends both old and new that I have met at these meetings. I have courageously defended our noble principles and purposes and our program of education, organization and cooperation against any attack made upon it, and it is my honest opinion and belief that these principles and purposes are today being reflected in the minds and hearts of our people as never before, in striking contrast to the principles of exploitation, which principles are so largely responsible for this depression with all of its suffering and misery and want. I say to you, my friends, that these principles of justice and equality are altogether too sacred to be sacrificed in order to satisfy either the personal or political ambitions of anyone or group of individuals regardless of who they may be. At this convention I shall return this banner bearing these noble purposes and principles to you, not as a trophy, unsullied by a single spot or speck. I have given you the best service I knew how. I may have made mistakes, but if so I assure you they have been mistakes of the head and not of the heart. I have always had an abiding faith in these noble principles and purposes and in the justice of our cause. It has indeed been an honor and a pleasure to serve

you as President of the greatest farm organization in America. I firmly believe that the future of American agriculture will depend very largely upon our fidelity to the noble purposes and principles of our organization, so clearly set out by the founders and our courage to defend them. I appeal to you at this time to be tolerant with one another in your deliberations in working out your program for the coming year and sincerely trust that when you leave this convention that you will do so with a determination in your hearts and minds, that you will never cease promoting our Farmers Union program until we have the farmers of this nation so thoroughly organized that the farmers shall have their rightful place in the economic life of this nation.

With our hearts and minds united to promote the common good

With our eyes on opportunities for to foster brotherhood; With our ears alert and listening to the cries of the distressed, We shall bring them joy and comfort and by so doing be blessed; When our numbers have been multiplied 'till we're several million strong Then justice will be sanctified, condemned will be the wrong; With the courage and the power born of knowledge, saved by grace, We shall meet our foes and conquer, we shall meet them face to face.

REFERENDUM BALLOT

(As submitted to the Locals for Adoption or Rejection)

The following proposed amendments to the constitution of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division, were adopted by the delegates at the state convention in Ellis, Kansas, November 2, 1934, and are now submitted to the Locals for ratification or rejection. Ballots, showing number of votes FOR and AGAINST each proposed amendment, must be taken in time to permit the returns to be in the hands of State Secretary Floyd H. Lynn, Box 51, Salina, Kansas, not later than March 1, 1935. Mark NUMBER OF VOTES in squares. Do NOT fill in ballot by placing cross mark in square.

AMENDMENT NO. 1

Division B, Article 1, Section 1 (f): Amend as follows: Change "Provided further that all individual dues from date same are paid after remaining in the State Treasury five years shall revert to the general fund of the State Secretary-Treasurer." to read: "Provided further that all individual dues, after remaining in the State Treasury one year after date same are paid, shall revert to the general fund of the Union."

No. Votes

For

Against

AMENDMENT NO. 2

Division B, Article 1, Sec. 2: Amend as follows: Change "... shall be entitled to one delegate to the State Convention, who shall be elected each year at the first regular meeting held in September by the organization entitled to representation," by striking out all of sentence following word "year" and substituting "prior to the annual State Convention."

No. Votes

For

Against

AMENDMENT NO. 3

Division B, Article 1, Section 2: Amend: "... who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the association eligible to representation at least twenty days before the annual meeting of the State Union," by striking out all of sentence following word "representation."

No. Votes

For

Against

AMENDMENT NO. 4

Division B, Article 1, Section 2, Page 7, line 15: Amend by striking out balance of Section after word "represented," and inserting in lieu thereof: "All delegates' credentials must be mailed to the State Secretary-Treasurer, or filed with the Credentials Committee serving at the Annual State Convention. Provided that all credentials must be filed with the Credentials Committee prior to six o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the day preceding election of State Union officers. Provided further that each regularly elected or appointed delegate shall present a valid Kansas Farmers Union membership card to the convention before being permitted to participate in the proceedings of the State Union. Alternates for each delegate shall be elected or appointed at the same time and in the same manner as the delegates are elected or appointed."

No. Votes

For

Against

AMENDMENT NO. 5

Division B, Article 2, Section 11: Amend: "Lecturers may be employed by the Board of Directors, and shall be paid an amount to be determined by the Board of Directors, together with their necessary traveling expenses, including transportation and not to exceed \$3 per day for subsistence," by striking out all after the word "Directors," beginning with word "together."

No. Votes

For

Against

AMENDMENT NO. 6

Division B, Article 2, Section 12: Amend by inserting after the word "shall" and before the word "inspect," the words, "When the President so orders, making the sentence read: "The doorkeeper shall, when the President so orders, inspect the membership cards. . . ."

No. Votes

For

Against

AMENDMENT NO. 7

Division B, Article 3, Section 7: Amend by striking out "traveling" after word "necessary" and striking out, after word "expenses" the words "including transportation and not to exceed \$3 per day for subsistence," making the Section read: "Each member of the Board of Directors shall receive for his services while in charge of his official duties the sum of \$5 per day, and all necessary expenses."

No. Votes

For

Against

AMENDMENT NO. 8

Division B, Article 4, Section 4: Amend by inserting, after the first sentence, the words, "The delegates to the National Union shall be nominated and elected by ballot at the Convention at the same time and in the same manner as the state Union officers are elected."

No. Votes

For

Against

AMENDMENT NO. 9

Division B, Article 4, Section 4: Change to read as follows, after word "interest," "It shall be the duty of this committee to report in writing to the Secretary of the State Union, and a summary of this report shall be published in the Kansas Union Farmer, following the National Convention."

No. Votes

For

Against

AMENDMENT NO. 10

Division B, Article 5, Section 7: Amend by omitting entire section entitled "Building Fund," and renumbering Section 8 as Section 7.

No. Votes

For

Against

AMENDMENT NO. 11

Division C, Article 1, Section 2: Amend by striking out the word "thirty" and substitution of the word "five," making the section read: "A charter shall be granted to five or more dues-paying members upon the payment of a charter fee of five dollars (\$5)."

No. Votes

For

Against

AMENDMENT NO. 12

Division C, Article 1, Section 15: Amend by striking out words, "as often as twice a month," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "regularly," making the section read: "Local Unions shall be required to meet regularly and shall have as many extra meetings as the business of the Union may demand."

No. Votes

For

Against

AMENDMENT NO. 13

Division C, Article 4, Section 3: Amend by striking out entire section entitled "Life Membership."

No. Votes

For

Against

The above is the correct return of the vote of.....

Local, No..... in..... County, Kansas, on the

proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws as shown above.

Local Secretary

Local President



JUNIOR COOPERATORS
Conducted by
AUNT PATIENCE

Dear Junior Cooperators: You remember that this week I promised to tell you about some things which you can make for Christmas, very inexpensively. One of the easiest and most effective of these requires the following materials: one apple, raisins, four pecan halves, one marshmallow, three stick cloves, some cotton, five tooth-picks and a little glue, or paste.

Run each toothpick through enough raisins to cover it and place on the end of each toothpick, one pecan half. Stick a toothpick through the marshmallow and fasten it to the apple for a head, first making eyes and mouth out of the cloves. Then paste the cotton to lower half of apple, up middle of front and around the neck, for a collar. Use the raisin-covered toothpicks for legs and arms—the pecan halves on ends of arms forming the hands, and on the legs, the feet. If you have a little crepe or tinsel paper you can make a little peaked cap for the head and you can add a little dab of cotton at the cap's peak. You will be surprised what a jolly, fat Santa Claus is the result of your efforts—and the best part of him is, that he is entirely edible, from toe to head!

In order that he may stand, one more toothpick may be inserted at the back of the apple, so that there will be three for support. The third toothpick should be plain, of course, without the covering of raisins and it will be invisible when Santa Claus is standing upright.

The list of animals one can make out of gumdrops and tooth picks, is almost endless. A very attractive bird can be made out of a large prune for the body, toothpicks (this time just half a toothpick) strung with raisins for legs with a pecan half for the foot—a marshmallow head with a stick made of a long red gumdrop. The tail can be made of another gumdrop. These gumdrops should not be the round variety, but the long, slim kind.

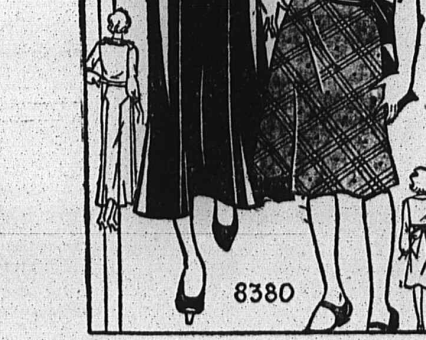
On aeroplane made of cellophane wrapped peppermint stick, with a stick of tinfoil wrapped gum fastened to the candy by means of a rubber and wheels of green mints, is also very attractive. The stick of gum forms the wings of the plane and by snipping the end of the cellophane wrapping on the stick of candy, one can make the propellers. These look very attractive hanging on a Christmas tree.

For Christmas tree decorations—we would have to look far and wide to find anything prettier than popcorn and cranberries strung on strings, and looped about the tree. These are very pretty, with cranberries and popcorn strung alternately, too. Popcorn balls wrapped in cellophane and tied on the tree with tinsel are just as pretty as the fragile kind you buy—and they can be eaten, too!

A jolly clown can be made from a big red apple, with raisins for eyes and nose, a mouth formed of cotton and glued in place, candy red dots stuck in place at right angles to the head to form ears and a bright peaked paper hat.

Chocolate, tinfoil-wrapped candy bars wrapped in cellophane also are most attractive tree decorations—the tinfoil shining through the cellophane is very pretty, you'll find.

Ordinary smooth, white spring clothespins may be painted and decorated, for use as napkin holders. Each clothespin should be given two coats of enamel and if several are to be given to one family, the decoration on each one should be different, so



BIG & LITTLE SISTER
8363. Youthfully Chic. Designed in Sizes: 16, 18, 20, 22, 34, 36, 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 5 1/2 yards of 35 inch material plus 3/4 yard contrasting. Price 15c.
8380. Adorable Bolero Frock. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 3 yards of 39 inch fabric plus 7-8 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

NOW READY—
THE SMART MATRON, second in the series of specialized pattern books for specific groups of your readers. Offering a complete assortment of flattering designs in the 36 to 52 size range.
Nothing of the sort has ever been offered before. Make full use of its promotional possibilities as an exclusive feature for your readers.
First, THE COED. Now, THE SMART MATRON. More to follow.
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Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas.

that the owner may know his own. These are just a few ideas—I know that when you begin making these things, you'll be able to think of many more. Use your ingenuity this Christmas—your little partner and figures, with a little practice. When you write, let me know how many you made, and tell me about any new ones that you were able to discover for yourselves.
Aunt Patience.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

PEANUT DAINTIES

2 level tablespoonfuls Gelatine
1/2 cup cold water
2 cups light brown sugar
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
2 cups chopped peanuts
1/2 cup boiling water
Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Heat sugar and boiling water to boiling point and add softened gelatine. Boil slowly for 15 minutes. Remove from fire and add chopped peanuts and lemon juice. Turn into pan which has been rinsed in cold water. Allow to cool for at least twelve hours in a cold place (not a refrigerator). With a wet sharp knife loosen about edges of pan and turn out. Cut in cubes and roll in either chopped peanuts or powdered sugar.
Recipe makes about 100 pieces of candy which weighs about two pounds and costs about 37c.

TAFFIES

It was fun to rediscover the almost lost art of pulling taffy. You do not use the whole hand; the fingers and thumbs do all the work. These are not greased, but it is well to dip their tips in cornstarch if the candy tends to stick. The rope of taffy is stretched out on a greased platter when pulled. It is never twisted, for twisting, like pulling with the one tire hand, excludes the air and it is the air that makes for a porous light candy. When cold cut the taffy in pieces with the kitchen shears. If taffy is to be kept any length of time, roll in powdered sugar or wrap in waxed paper.

PEANUT BUTTER CREAMS

Thoroughly blend together one cup peanut butter, 1/2 cup sweetened condensed milk, 1 cup confectioner's sugar and 1 cup coarsely chopped nut meats. Shape into patties. Chill 2 hours or until firm. Makes about 2 1/2 dozen patties.

ENGLISH CARAMEL TOFFEE

Boil 1 can sweetened condensed milk in unopened can for 2 hours, being careful to keep the can covered with water. Open can and blend the milk with 1/2 pound butter, 1 cup sugar and 2 cups corn syrup. Boil slowly for 15 to 20 minutes in a heavy saucepan or skillet, stirring constantly until the mixture reaches 212 degrees. F. or makes a firm ball when tested in cold water. Pour into a flat buttered pan. Chill thoroughly and cut in square.

CHOCOLATE MALTED MILK TAFFY

Cook 1 1/2 cups (1 can) sweetened condensed milk and 1/2 cup chocolate malted milk together in a heavy pan. Stir over low heat until a hard ball forms when tested in cold water. Cool in a buttered pan. Pull until firm, stretch into a long rope and cut in pieces when cool.

MOLASSES PUFFED RICE

1 cup molasses
1 tablespoon butter
1/2 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon vinegar
1 cup puffed rice
Cook molasses, vinegar and butter till it makes a hard ball when dropped in cold water. Add the soda and remove from stove. Beat lightly and pour over the puffed rice, placed in a buttered pan. When cool cut into strips.

SEA FOAM

1 1/2 cups light brown sugar.
1 cup cold water
1/2 cup chopped nuts
1 tablespoon vinegar
2 egg whites
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
Boil sugar, water and vinegar to soft ball stage (236 degrees Fahrenheit). Remove from fire. Beat egg whites and salt until stiff, and when syrup has stopped bubbling pour gradually into egg whites and beat well. When it begins to stiffen add vanilla and nuts. Drop by tablespoonfuls on wax paper. Store in tightly covered tin box. Two dozen candies.

CHRISTMAS FUDGE

2 level tablespoonfuls Gelatine.
1-2-3 cups milk
1 1/2 square unsweetened chocolate
2 1/2 cups sugar
1 cup chopped nut meats, preferably English walnuts or pecans
1 teaspoonful vanilla
Soak gelatine in two-thirds cup cold milk ten minutes. Bring sugar and remaining milk to boiling point. Add melted chocolate and soaked gelatine, and let boil fifteen minutes. Remove from range, stir until it thickens, add nut meats and vanilla. Turn into pan, first dipped in cold water, let stand until cool, cut in squares and roll in powdered sugar.
NOTE—Chopped candied cherries or chopped seeded raisins may also be added if desired.
Recipe makes about 60 pieces,

weighs about 2 lbs. and costs about 40c.

MALLOW SQUARES

Roll 3 dozen graham crackers fine and reserve 1/2 cup. Chop 1/2 pound (1 cup, sliced) dates and 1/2 pound (30) marshmallows. Combine with 1 cup chopped nuts and the cracker crumbs (all but the 1/2 cup). Add 1 cup evaporated milk and mix well. Spread the reserved 1/2 cup crumbs in a shallow square cake pan. Roll the mixture in the crumbs. Press to fit the pan. Chill and cut the candy in squares.

PLUFFY RUFFLE CANDY

2 cups granulated sugar
3/4 cup water
1 cup nut meats
1/2 cup white corn syrup
Whites of two eggs
1 teaspoon flavoring
Cook water, sugar and corn syrup together until it makes a firm ball (nearly 240 degrees). Drop in cold water. Pour very slowly onto the stiffly-beaten egg whites, stirring steadily and then beat until stiffened but still of a consistency to pour. Add any flavor desired (orange, lemon or vanilla) with the nuts and pour into square, greased pans, about half an inch thick. Cut in squares when cold.

THE PIONEER'S SWEETHEART OF YESTERDAY IS STILL THE FARMER'S BEST "SWEETIE"

In the busy hum of today, let us close our eyes for just a moment and visualize the pioneers of old-plodding slowly along in an endless chain of covered wagons, seeking new hopes, new comforts and new homes, in the direction of the setting sun.

Tired, heavy-eyed and faintly moaning, yet faithfully following her master "cold bossy" and her family.

In the evolution of human progress on the American prairie, I can think of nothing which was more important to the pioneer and contributed more to his success than the cow.

And so, dear friends, the "Pioneer of His Sweetheart" went west and built a mighty empire, far beyond the civilized boundaries of the east, and there they hoisted the flag of civilization so that you and I, and millions of later comers, could enjoy the benefits of their struggles.

So much for yesterday! How about today? Who's "babe" is "old bossy" anyway? Did you ever know a "dame" that you could invite out for a small feast and present her with a Menu Card reading like this:

Russian Thistles!
Rag Weeds!
Sage Brush!
Dry Sunflowers!

And have that "Dame" still go through with her part of the program, as per schedule?

Well, she does! Yes, she even goes you one better.

When the humble meal is over, she even asks for, and insists on paying the bill herself.

She is not even particular about what kind of a bill she pays—be it taxes, groceries, gas or what have you.

I claim she is some "Sweetie." A real "Mama".

The kind of a girl to have.

Q. O. Hanson
Farmers Equity Co.-Op. Cream. Assn.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: Will producers be required to mark contracted corn acreage under the 1935 contract?

A: No. Under the terms of the 1935 corn-hog contract, there will be no contracted acres. The cooperator will only be required to move at least 10 per cent of his base period corn acreage from production in 1935.

Q: How will the estimated yield be determined on the land taken out of corn production?

A: The yield to be used as the basis for corn payments will be determined by the community committee as the average corn yield of ALL LAND which has been in corn at least once during the past 5 years.

Q: Why must the land have been in corn at least once during the past 5 years?

A: On almost every farm in Kansas, there is some land entirely unsuited to the production of corn. To include such land when making estimates of average yield would be to lower the producer's yield figures. This would be unfair to the producer.

Q: Is the corn loan plan a part of the 1935 corn-hog adjustment program?

A: No. The administration of the corn-hog adjustment plan is entirely separate from that of the corn loan plan.

Q: Will a producer who has not signed a 1935 corn-hog adjustment contract be able to secure a corn loan?

A: Unless technical regulations have prevented the producer from signing an adjustment contract, he will not be eligible to secure a corn loan unless he has cooperated with the adjustment plan.

Q: Why is continued production adjustment necessary to prevent an excessive corn acreage in 1934?

A: The feed shortages, caused by this year's drought, will tempt farmers to plant a larger than average acreage to corn next spring. With many acres of pasture and hay crops

ruined, additional acreage will be available for planting to corn. Comparatively high feed and live-stock prices will also serve as a temptation to expand corn acreage.

Q: Is there any assurance that corn yields will be high next year?

A: Given normal weather, there is a strong possibility that yields may be higher than average next year. Due to the 1934 drought, the soil has had an opportunity to build up its soil food content. Add that possibility to a larger than usual acreage and we have an excellent chance for a large corn crop in 1935.

Q: Would a re-expansion in hog production be liable to force hog prices downward?

A: Yes. Existing conditions do not warrant a substantial re-expansion in hog production. Pork exports from the United States increased slightly in 1934, but the increase was offset by reduced exports of American lard. Both Germany and England, formerly our leading pork and lard customers, are limiting shipments by means of volume and value restrictions.

Q: Won't improving business conditions increase the domestic demand for pork?

A: While the amount of money spent in this country for pork products may show an upward trend as business improves, there is little possibility that the volume of consumption will increase. There has been little change from the high volume of consumption which has existed since before the depression.

Q: Why is there no provision for the person who buys and sells feeder pigs to sign a contract and derive benefits from the program?

A: The person who buys and sells feeder pigs derives his benefits from the adjustment program in the form of higher prices on the hog market. It is true that the feeder pig man is deprived under present regulations, of benefit payments. However, benefit payments are made in return for the producer's definite agreement to reduce production of corn and hogs, and cannot be made.

It is hoped that a future program may be devised so as to offer the feeder pig man an equitable contract. However, in the case of all adjustment programs, the producer and the cooperator cooperate because of technicalities will receive his benefits through higher market prices for his products.

EXPECT BIG ATTENDANCE AT DISTRICT MEETINGS

(continued from page 1)
to have Reuben Peterson, McPherson county president of the Farmers Union, joins Mr. Fengel in declaring that this meeting will be the best of all. It will be an all-day meeting, and folks are invited to bring their baskets filled with what it takes to feed hungry farmers and their families. Mrs. A. T. Riley, the "Aunt Patience" of the Junior page in the Kansas Union for some time, will attend this meeting and possibly will attend some of the others.

Five "Best" Meetings
It looks as though there are going to be five "best meetings." Whether to one or more meetings, no remains to be seen, but it is a sure thing that there will be five mighty good meetings.

Many outlying Locals have already arranged to send delegates, on members to one or more meetings. While the meetings are held in the different districts, district boundaries do not mean a thing; because members are invited to attend the meeting to which they have easiest access. They are also invited to attend more than one meeting if they want to.

This series of meetings bids fair to stir up more interest than anything that has happened within the Farmers Union for some time. President Cal Ward expects to attend each meeting. Other state officials will be present at some of the meetings. The different business organizations also have indicated that they will be represented.

Pick out one or two meetings in the list, load up the whole family, and enjoy the companionship of your brothers and sisters in the Farmers Union.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

ELLSWORTH COUNTY UNION HELD ROUSING MEETING

The Ellsworth County Farmers Union held its annual meeting December 8, at the Odd Fellows hall in Ellsworth. The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m. by our president, W. Reed, is over which the business for the afternoon followed.

It was decided at this meeting to contribute ten dollars for the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium Law which is facing a serious fight in the Supreme Court.

The Junior program of the Farmers Union, which is receiving considerable attention at present in Kansas was discussed to some extent, and it was decided to send three adult and three minor delegates to one of the various meetings held over the state that are being conducted by Mrs. Edwards of North Dakota.

Officers for the coming year were elected. Sam Radcliff was elected to be our president. W. L. Reed was chosen as vice president; Chester A. Chapman as secretary-treasurer; H. E. Reed, is over which the business for the afternoon followed.

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organizer, and Elmer Stroede as door-keeper.

Mr. A. M. Kinney, vice president of the state union, was present and gave a very interesting talk to an appreciative audience. Mr. Kinney gave us some of the high lights of the national convention and a good explanation of the Farmers Union program that will be brought before the next session of congress.

After Mr. Kinney's talk the meeting adjourned until 6 p. m. when about two hundred Farmers Union folks partook of a basket supper. After supper the crowd went into the main hall to enjoy dancing, where the crowd swelled to about four hundred people.

After about an hour of dancing the crowd was called to order by Chester A. Chapman, chairman of the entertainment committee, who then introduced Rex Lear, state manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co., as the speaker. Mr. Lear pictured to the audience the progress that has been made within this country in the last decade, the progress of this country as was revealed in the recent Century of Progress, and the progress that the future holds for this country. He then went on to picture us the shortcomings and drawbacks in this country in so far as this country is being turned from an agricultural nation into an industrial nation by the controlling interests of this country and driving the farmer to relief agencies and farm youth into CCC camps.

Mr. Lear's talk was well received and many complimentary remarks were heard in the audience during the evening in regard to his ability as an educator in our Farmers Union.

After Mr. Lear's talk, the dance proceeded till the midnight hour, when the crowd went home looking forward to the recurrence of the event in 1935—Elmer Stroede, Corresponding Secretary.

FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE WAS NEED STRESSED BY TWO STATE SPEAKERS

Undaunted by the cold blizzard last Thursday evening, Dec. 6, farm folks and townspeople alike gathered in Memorial Hall, Oswatimie, to listen to the program sponsored by the Farmers Cooperative Union of Miami County.

A short business session was held, at which time election of officers for the ensuing year returned the same persons to office. Mr. S. J. Lohr, of Wellsville, was elected president, for the sixth consecutive year; Mr. P. H. Heidecker of Paola, re-elected vice-president; and Miss Nell Callahan, of Oswatimie, will again serve as secretary-treasurer.

Mr. C. H. Prothe, Mr. G. Knispel, and Mr. E. F. Schellbach were elected doorkeeper, doorman and lecturer respectively. The new executive committee is Mr. Harvey Verdier, Mr. Geo. Vohs, and Mr. Whetstone Slyter. Miss Nell Callahan was also elected to attend the State Board of Agriculture meeting in Topeka, in January, as official delegate of the County Farmers Union.

Mr. D. C. Doten, of Paola, newly-elected representative, was the guest speaker of the evening. Mr. Doten made his campaign on a Farmer-Labor platform. His talk was based on his hopes and ambitions of achievement, and on suggestions whereby the farmer, following the ideals of the Farmers Cooperative and Educational Union, may make his voice heard in the halls of the Legislature and ultimately achieve that which is due.

"I have always been interested in politics, or rather in political science," said Mr. Doten. "But I am vastly more interested in the practical side. It is not a time for partisan politics or personal prejudice.

"Your national and state legislatures will soon be in session. Will your representatives be loyal to their trust? They have convinced their constituents through their campaign talks that they would look after their interests. If these representatives put their words into action they deserve election—if they don't, they need to be removed under the next election, regardless of party affiliation.

Mr. Doten reminded his audience that through his work he has been brought into close contact with farm problems, but he does not pose to be an authority whatsoever, and shall be only too glad to receive suggestions and talk over the agricultural problems with farm folks.

"There is not a single group or class in our country," the speaker continued, "that has had as few legislative favors thrown its way as has the farm group. All large industrialists, magnates, bankers, packers, etc., have been organized with powerful lobbies at all legislative sessions, and have spent into the millions getting legislation favorable to them. It is now high time that the farmers organize as nearly one hundred percent as the large interests are; and that they retain lobbyists to see that there is just consideration given to the farm interests.

"Every farmer of Miami County and in the state of Kansas should get into a real farm organization. With a united front you can be kept informed as to whether or not your interests are being protected, and legislation will be bound to take a different turn."

Mr. Doten closed his address by enumerating several important measures, upon which he stands solidly, for the real and not visionary relief of agriculture.

Mr. Cal Ward, state president of the Farmers Union, drove from Salina to be a guest at this meeting, and to discuss some of the outstanding projects which the Farmers Union is furthering at this time.

Mr. Ward stated emphatically that the red tape must be taken out of farm relief measures if it is to function to any profitable degree to the benefit of the burdened farmer. "I am asking the same relief for every farmer," he asserted, "and I wish to say that it is my belief that prices really are going up. And if we have good crops another year prices will grow better." Literally and figuratively, Mr. Ward keeps his ear to the ground and listens attentively to the rhythm or suffle of the marching millions of farmers.

"The Nightingales," a colored musical trio, furnished several enjoyable numbers. At the close of the program hot coffee and sandwiches were served by the ladies of the organization.

Mr. George Frank, and Mrs. Frank, of Bison, Montana, and Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey, of Ottawa, Franklin County, were welcome guests. They brought greetings from their respective locals.

Nelle G. Callahan, Secretary-treasurer, Miami Co. F. U.

CLASSIFIED ADS

WE BUY LINCOLN HEAD PENNIES. Will pay up to \$2.00 each if over ten years old. Indian Head Pennies worth up to \$5.00 each. Send 10c for BUYING CATALOG. CONTINENTAL COIN CO., INCORPORATED, WC-111 W. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

100 TONS CORN SILAGE; 15 acres of Sargo and Hegari; 6 tons of baled prairie hay.—J. B. Barrett, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. 12-20p

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credentialed blanks 10 for 5c
Demit blanks 15 for 10c
Local Secy's Receipt Books 25c
F. U. Watch Fobs 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, doz. 10c
F. U. Song Books 20c
Business Manuals, each 5c
Delinquency Notices 100 for 25c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN Box 51, Salina, Kansas

HAD OTTAWA CO. MEETING

The Ottawa County Farmers Union met Friday, Dec. 7, in the I. O. O. F. hall. Some time was given to the discussion of farm problems. Officers for the coming year were elected. Mr. Abe Pickering was re-elected president; I. E. Sewell, vice-president; John Myers, secretary-treasurer; Pete Larson, conductor, and Gilbert Postlethwaite, doorkeeper. A short musical program was given. A lunch and a social time was enjoyed after the business meeting. Our next meeting will be in January.
Bessie Sewell, Reporter.

WASHINGTON CO. MEETING

Anton Peterson of Greenleaf has written a letter to the editor of this paper in which he reports the annual meeting of the Washington County Farmers Union. Mr. Peterson says, in part:

"We met Hanover last Tuesday as advertised. The day was fine and the crowd was good. We had with us our senator from Washington county, Thale P. Scovgaard. He made a wonderful address on "Taxation vs. Confiscation." Our state vice president, A. M. Kinney, being in the county, was prevailed upon to be with us. He made one of his fascinating talks on cooperation and the money question.

"After that we had a short but snappy business session. First in order was the report of our county delegate to the state meeting, A. C. Hanson. He also reported on the work he had done as president of the Washington County Farmers Union the past year. County secretary-treasurer Dan Combow reported. Till try to have Dan send in his report.

"Next was election of officers. J. T. Martin moved to elect all the present officers for the ensuing year, and this was done.

"The last thing they did was to elect me county correspondent and (continued on page 4)

Coal! Coal! Coal!

RED GLOW, KEYSTONE, BEAR RIVER, KANSAS DEEP SHAFT AND SHOVEL, JAYHAWK, SUNFLOWER, IMPERIAL, TIGER, BROKEN ARROW, MAGIC CITY, PARIS, POTEAU, CHIEF, HENRYETTA, ETC.

SEND YOUR ORDERS DIRECT TO US—NO DELAY—PROMPT SHIPMENT

USE YOUR OWN FEED—K. F. U. and UNION STANDARD EGG MASH GETS RESULTS, DEMAND YOUR OWN BRANDS

CAR LOTS COTTENSEED MEAL, OYSTER SHELL FLOUR AND FEED

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

354 Board of Trade Bldg Kansas City, Missouri

DIRECT SHIPPER

IT COSTS MONEY TO RUN A FARM—GET THE MOST FOR YOUR PRODUCT—

With feed crops short this year and production cut, it is very necessary that you get the most for your butterfat.

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

REMEMBER—WE PAY TRANSPORTATION

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

"RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY"

SERVICE rendered with a friendly

desire for your personal satisfaction."

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

PAGE FOUR

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

R A Reynolds—Cass Co Mo—8 str, hfs 732	7.35
N P Thome—Douglas Co Ks—4 hfs—800	7.00
Charles H Olson—Wabunsee Co Ks—36 str 1224	6.85
Joe Ferraris—Bates Co Mo—27 str 1111	6.50
Charles Moore—Smith Co Ks—27 str 890	6.35
Carl Smith—Marshall Co Ks—25 str 992	6.25
G W Quist—McPherson Co Ks—25 str 1126	6.25
A B Drawbaugh—Carroll Co Mo—7 hfs 554	6.00
Wherry Bros—Pawnee Co Neb—13 str 913	6.00
John H Driskill—Linn Co Mo—17 str 924	6.00
Wherry Bros—Pawnee Co Neb—16 str 913	5.75
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—8 str, hfs 691	5.75
Buffington and B—Ottawa Co Ks—6 str 728	5.00
Pat McNally—Nemaha Co Ks—5 hfs 630	5.00
John Bredehoff—Crawford Co Ks—5 str 1016	5.50
Frank Tolber—Osage Co Ks—28 str 886	5.15
C E Johnson—Butler Co Ks—6 str 981	5.00
C H Wilson—Jackson Co Mo—6 str 981	5.00
C E Banning—Douglas Co Ks—9 str 908	5.00
George Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—15 str, hfs 518	5.00
Edward Lessman—Butler Co Ks—7 str, hfs 529	4.25
R S Maag—Franklin Co Ks—15 str 822	4.00
Ralph Maughlin—Rice Co Ks—47 str 833	4.00
C E Johnson—Butler Co Ks—5 str 718	4.00
Ralph Maughlin—Rice Co Ks—17 str 705	3.25
H Ulrich—Osage Co Ks—17 str 705	3.00
Wendt Bros—Dickinson Co Ks—12 str 683	3.00
H E Knox—Riley Co Ks—12 str 683	3.00
Henry Herman—Rush Co Ks—10 str 476	3.00
Joe Leggo—Rush Co Ks—10 str 476	3.00
Henry Herman—Rush Co Ks—10 str 476	3.00
J T Flynn—Wyandotte Co Ks—27 str 978	2.63
F E Cole—Jackson Co Ks—166 str 662	2.50
D P Ray—Springtown, Okla—8 cows 933	2.35
Joe Leggo—Rush Co Ks—8 cows 933	2.35
W E Knox—Riley Co Ks—3 cows 710	2.25
D P Ray—Springtown, Okla—4 cows 647	2.10
W H Mills—Osage Co Ks—13 cows 810	1.85
Geo F Smith—Pettis Co Mo—5 cows 632	1.50
D P Ray—Springtown, Okla—7 cows 632	1.50

SHEEP

Clark Kinney—Osage Co Ks—66 str	7.35
W C Stapel—Shawnee Co Ks—13 str	7.35
R W Robbins—Cass Co Mo—30 str	7.35
R K Kimble—Riley Co Ks—5 str	7.35
R L Irwin—Vernon Co Mo—6 str	7.35
W C Gambrell—Franklin Co Ks—10 str	7.35
Carl F Greer—Bates Co Mo—8 str	7.35
Edward Clover—Mitchell Co Ks—8 str	7.25
W R Carpenter—Mitchell Co Ks—8 str	7.25
J D Green—Osage Co Ks—7 str	7.25
J W Montague—Johnson Co Ks—7 str	7.25
Wm Reiff—Saline Co Ks—7 str	7.25
Roy Breithaupt—Douglas Co Ks—8 str	7.25
Lee Walter—Coffey Co Ks—23 str	7.25
William Bond—Osage Co Ks—29 str	7.25
Bill Sander—Lafayette Co Ks—10 str	7.25
C G McKinney—Johnson Co Ks—10 str	7.25
M B Cate—Grundy Co Ks—12 str	7.25
C A Cope—Woodson Co Ks—9 str	7.25
Warren Buckley—Barton Co Mo—34 str	7.25
R V Van Posen—Sullivan Co Mo—5 str	7.00
E L Martin—Linn Co Mo—5 str	7.00
H W Dohrman—Lafayette Co Ks—5 str	6.75
Emma Cope—Lafayette Co Ks—5 str	6.75
Alvah Phelon—Osage Co Ks—8 str	6.00
C B Goodale—Woodson Co Ks—13 str	6.00
B W Sander—Lafayette Co Ks—6 str	5.00
Wm Reiff—Saline Co Ks—5 str	5.00
W F Rayburn Mgr—Harrison Co Mo—17 str	7.40
Frank Sholtz—Franklin Co Ks—6 str	7.40
Mendon S A—Chariton Co Mo—48 str	7.40
Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Ks—8 str	5.35
Mendon S A—Chariton Co Mo—6 str	5.25
J M Davis—Poncha Co Ks—6 str	5.25
Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Ks—6 str	5.00

HOGS

Geo Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—323 str	5.95
H W Taylor—Jefferson Co Ks—7 str	5.95
M D Flory—Douglas Co Ks—9 str	5.95
O L Wamsler—Cherokee Co Ks—10 str	5.95
Beverly Wilkin—Osage Co Ks—10 str	5.85
P F Keating—Franklin Co Ks—10 str	5.85
N E Lash—Miami Co Ks—6 str	5.85
Geo Ramaker—Mitchell Co Ks—14 str	5.85
C P Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—22 str	5.85
H F Miller—Miami Co Ks—25 str	5.80
H F Wesche—Washington Co Ks—13 str	5.80
Alvin Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—40 str	5.75
W A Howell—Jackson Co Ks—9 str	5.75
H W Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—24 str	5.75
Ben Brecheisen—Johnson Co Ks—6 str	5.75
G C Clark—Osage Co Ks—7 str	5.40

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO HELP WITH FRAZIER-LEMKE LAW

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the National Farmers Union Convention at Sioux Falls November 21:

"Whereas, the constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke Amendment to the National Bankruptcy Act will be decided by the Supreme Court in the near future;

"Whereas, there will be some expense attached in order to have the Farmers' side of this case properly presented, therefore be it resolved, that the membership of the respective states contribute through their respective state Unions to this cause."

In conformity with the above resolution, and conforming also with the expressed sentiment at our own state convention, the Farmers Union of Kansas is offering, through the columns of this paper, the opportunity for all members and all Farmers Union organizations to contribute whatever amount may be spared.

A blank form is printed below for the convenience of contributors. Any amount will be gladly accepted. Of course, the larger the contribution, the greater the help.

Members are urged to keep in mind the fact that this money, to be thus raised, will be needed as early as January. Do not delay, but send the contribution today if possible. A nation of farmers thanks you for whatever you may give.

HELPING IN THE FIGHT

Herewith is the contribution from.....

(Individual)
(Local)
(County)
(Farm)

which is asked for by the National Farmers Union, to be paid through the Kansas Farmers Union, to carry on the fight for effective application of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium law which is facing a serious fight in the Supreme Court.

Amount.....

Please send this with your contribution to Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas. It will be forwarded immediately.

Willis Shelton—Miami Co Ks—7 str	5.90
F C Flory—Douglas Co Ks—19 str	5.90
Farmers Union S A—Marshall Co Ks—30 str	5.85
C H Plauty—Osage Co Ks—8 str	5.85
John Rotman—Mitchell Co Ks—10 str	5.80
Edwin Elegenbaum—Lafayette Co Ks—12 str	5.75
A J Sampson—Cass Co Mo—5 str	5.75
W A Moss—Allan Co Ks—5 str	5.75
Joseph Boeckman—Marshall Co Ks—18 str	5.75
Pete Dalrymple—Lafayette Co Ks—18 str	5.75
O O Olson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—7 str	5.75
Dennis Clarke—Washington Co Ks—41 str	5.75
Henry Potts—Washington Co Ks—41 str	5.75
W N Oles—Chase Co Ks—11 str	5.75
Pete Dalrymple—Washington Co Ks—11 str	5.75
Gretna S A—Phillips Co Ks—5 str	5.70
Alta Vista S A—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 str	5.70
O C Johnson—Bates Co Mo—11 str	5.70
Jesse Poland—Washington Co Ks—7 str	5.70
O O Bush—Henry Co Mo—10 str	5.65
C W Martz—Bates Co Mo—19 str	5.65
R E Richter—Jefferson Co Ks—29 str	5.60
G Croson—Cass Co Mo—8 str	5.60
Nelson O'Connor—Miami Co Ks—23 str	5.60
C B Carpenter—Hickory Co Mo—12 str	5.60
J F Read—Linn Co Ks—5 str	5.60
Emil Klein—Johnson Co Ks—10 str	5.60
Leonard A Vohs—Miami Co Ks—18 str	5.60
Aug Fiegenbaum—Lafayette Co Ks—20 str	5.60
Gentry Steiner—Vernon Co Mo—7 str	5.60
Elmer Michael—Linn Co Ks—6 str	5.60
Elmer Anderson—Marshall Co Ks—15 str	5.60
Sam Harrison—Crawford Co Ks—5 str	5.60
Aug. Nolte—Lafayette Co Ks—15 str	5.60
Leonard Borror—Anderson Co Ks—11 str	5.60
Elmer Hiss—Allen Co Ks—15 str	5.60
A S Powers—Allen Co Ks—15 str	5.60
C Henry Starnes—Leavenworth Co Ks—16 str	5.60
Penokee Farmers Union—Graham Co Ks—11 str	5.60
G M Miller—Chase Co Ks—7 str	5.50
A O Hansen—Washington Co Ks—5 str	5.50
V S Olson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—9 str	5.40
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—11 str	5.40
Henry Schmidt—Miami Co Ks—5 str	5.35
Clark Kinney—Osage Co Ks—21 str	5.35
W Mochamer—Marshall Co Ks—18 str	5.35
Frank Branner—Marshall Co Ks—18 str	5.35
Fred Weickert—Linn Co Ks—11 str	5.35
John Sloan—Miami Co Ks—10 str	5.35
W L McKeever—Allen Co Ks—6 str	5.25
Harm Schoen—Mitchell Co Ks—14 str	5.25
V F Barrett—Nemaha Co Ks—14 str	5.25
G Schneider—Rooks Co Ks—14 str	5.25
Chas F Wagner—Cloud Co Ks—6 str	5.25
L C Cleveland Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—15 str	5.25
Will H Haun—Morris Co Ks—22 str	5.20
C E Killinger—Osborne Co Ks—21 str	5.15
Jim Wilson—Washington Co Ks—15 str	5.15
Gretna S A—Phillips Co Ks—45 str	5.15
Joe Havenstein—Miami Co Ks—7 str	5.10
Alta Vista S A—Wabunsee Co Ks—20 str	5.10
Lyle Paxton—Jewell Co Ks—7 str	5.00
G A Eastwood—Johnson Co Ks—6 str	5.00
H A Cady—Linn Co Ks—18 str	5.00
C Hornberger—Miami Co Ks—16 str	5.00
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—12 str	5.00
Dewitt Henderson—Allen Co Ks—15 str	5.00
Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—46 str	5.00
M E Kochenover—Franklin Co Ks—11 str	4.75
Chas Inioke—Henry Co Mo—18 str	4.75
Eld Hogue—Washington Co Ks—12 str	4.75
Alta Vista S A—Wabunsee Co Ks—7 str	4.75
Gretna S A—Phillips Co Ks—19 str	4.75
J S Harlow—Leavenworth Co Ks—5 str	4.50
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—20 str	4.50
J W Henry—Barnett—Lafayette Co Ks—20 str	4.50
Fred St John—Crawford Co Ks—8 str	4.50
Geo Simmehuk—Osborne Co Ks—17 str	4.50
Farmers Coop Assn—Marshall Co Ks—15 str	4.50
J K Hammond—Greenwood Co Ks—5 str	4.50
A J Vohs—Miami Co Ks—11 str	4.25
Ben Juremmeier—Nuckolls, Neb—12 str	4.25
J A Baldwin—Franklin Co Ks—9 str	4.25
J M Davis—Bourbon Co Ks—9 str	4.25
B M Miller—Smith Co Ks—17 str	4.25
Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—12 str	4.00
J D Green—Osage Co Ks—7 str	4.00
A G Wheeler—Franklin Co Ks—5 str	4.00
Ir Holsopple—Nemaha Co Ks—15 str	4.00
L S Everhart—Miami Co Ks—14 str	4.00
Charles Hess—Franklin Co Ks—7 str	3.75
Clyde Ewing—Johnson Co Ks—3 str	3.75
Albert Balke—Lafayette Co Ks—18 str	3.00
Edw and Leo Bauerle—Lafayette Co Ks—6 str	2.95
W F Rayburn Mgr—Harrison Co Mo—6 str	5.65
Alois Bauerle—Lafayette Co Ks—21 str	6.00
Walsburg F U—Riley Co Ks—33 str	5.95
W F Rayburn Mgr—Harrison Co Mo—19 str	207.55
Wm Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—19 str	5.60
Lesley Brubaker—Anderson Co Ks—10 str	5.00
W F Rayburn Mgr—Harrison Co Mo—18 str	5.00
W F Rayburn Mgr—Harrison Co Mo—5 str	4.75

Cartwright and Tourney—Harrison Co Mo—20 str 5.00

Light Lights 130 to 170 Lbs.	5.00
L L Woods—Johnson Co Ks—15 str	5.00
C C Speck—Grundy Co Mo—69 str	5.00
Andrew P Geffert—Washington Co Ks—5 str	5.00
E A Kuhlman—Lafayette Co Mo—37 str	4.75
John Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—6 str	4.75
Mrs W M Krumm—Miami Co Ks—19 str	4.75
El Brooks—Johnson Co Mo—10 str	4.75
C H Riewell—Johnson Co Mo—8 str	4.75
Henry Eliever—Wyandotte Co Ks—5 str	4.50
L C Cleveland Mgr—St Clair Co Mo—10 str	4.50
Frank Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—15 str	4.50
Dagford Bros—Miami Co Ks—25 str	4.50
Barney Wisnall—Nemaha Co Ks—6 str	4.50
L C Gretten—Anderson Co Ks—20 str	4.50
Will Palmer—Miami Co Ks—7 str	4.50
Otto Meinig—Miami Co Ks—6 str	4.50
Geo Poore—Nemaha Co Ks—6 str	4.50
Fritz Kolmer—Lafayette Co Mo—10 str	4.50
F A Lapert—Miami Co Ks—7 str	4.25
John Staalduine—Osborne Co Ks—7 str	4.25
Oscar Carlson—Riley Co Ks—22 str	4.25
Servas Verhughe—Osborne Co Ks—12 str	4.25
H E Davidson—Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—10 str	4.25
John Fink—Johnson Co Ks—20 str	4.25
Mrs Janie Tibbitts—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 str	4.25
G T Short—Johnson Co Mo—5 str	4.25
Harry Mossman—Johnson Co Ks—11 str	4.25
Theo Schimmer—Lafayette Co Mo—19 str	4.25
Pete Dalrymple—Smith Co Ks—6 str	4.00
Mrs Janie Tibbitts—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 str	4.00
John Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—14 str	4.00
Leonard Borror—Anderson Co Ks—6 str	4.00
Ed Gustafson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—12 str	4.00
E A Hermance—Cedar Co Ks—5 str	4.00
S R Miller—Johnson Co Ks—16 str	4.00
John Fiegenbaum—Lafayette Co Mo—5 str	4.00
H J Pacey—Clay Co Ks—5 str	4.00
Clark Kinney—Osage Co Ks—6 str	4.00
Henry McCrory—Jackson Co Ks—5 str	3.75
Pete Rohrer—Miami Co Ks—24 str	3.75
V S Olson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 str	3.75
John D White—Linn Co Ks—16 str	3.75
Lawrence Holt—Linn Co Ks—25 str	3.75
I Ingraham—Nemaha Co Ks—7 str	3.50
Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—10 str	3.50
John Munden—Miami Co Ks—10 str	3.50
Archie Sussner—Johnson Co Ks—10 str	3.50
A G Schneider—Rooks Co Ks—10 str	3.50
A G Harris—Chase Co Ks—7 str	3.50
J T Scott—Marshall Co Ks—6 str	3.50
O H Johnson—Linn Co Ks—14 str	3.50
Rufus Ketter—Lafayette Co Mo—6 str	3.25
M D Hulse—Jackson Co Mo—6 str	3.25
H W Roseman—Shawnee Co Ks—24 str	3.25
F J Fizer—Lafayette Co Mo—24 str	3.25
C C Wonderlick—Osborne Co Ks—7 str	3.00
R R Kimple—Coffey Co Ks—5 str	3.00
Farmers U S A—Marshall Co Ks—20 str	2.75
Charles Hess—Franklin Co Ks—11 str	2.75
W F Goss—Douglas Co Ks—6 str	2.50
Jack Swearington—Johnson Co Ks—6 str	2.50
W K Gutridge—Henry Co Mo—6 str	2.40
Emil Samuelson Mgr—Riley Co Ks—7 str	2.40
Mrs W M Krumm—Miami Co Ks—19 str	2.40
A F M Krumm—Miami Co Ks—19 str	2.40
L F Fizer—Lafayette Co Mo—7 str	2.40
James Elrod—Johnson Co Ks—8 str	2.25
Ross Palenske—Wabunsee Co Ks—48 str	2.25
F F Ellerbeck—Franklin Co Ks—14 str	2.00
Emil Voboda—Marshall Co Ks—12 str	2.00
Zora Rhoads—Franklin Co Ks—13 str	2.00
Irl Crogan—Greenwood Co Ks—7 str	2.00
Thos Balmer—Woodson Co Ks—5 str	2.65

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page 3)
lecturer, so I pity you next year.
Last year I made some twenty talks on cooperation, besides those made in our own local, and I wrote thirty-one or thirty-two in hurry about this report. Brother Lynn, you have so much good stuff to print just now that this can wait until you get those good speeches all run.
The meeting was held on March meeting at Holbrook. It's too bad they didn't pick a better member to make these reports."—Anton.
(Editor's note: We wish we had a lot more reporters as faithful as Anton.)

PLANNING FOR DISTRICT MEETING 20TH AT STAFFORD

The Stafford County Farmers Union meeting will be held at the Star school house, Tuesday, December 4. A fair crowd attended, and there was good interest and lively discussion. All partook of a bountiful luncheon at the noon hour. "Fellowshipping" was the order before and during the noon hour.

The meeting was opened by singing "My Union," a new song. It was suggested that we use this song instead of "America" at our next meeting.

The future of the North Star Local furnished the literary numbers. There was a reading by Betty May McConaughay, and piano reading by Mrs. Sara Winchester.

All locals except Eureka reported on activities. Regular meetings and good interest were reported by all. Livingston Local has had a rabbit hunt. Cornvalley and Lamoreaux are planning for rabbit hunt, and the local are planning for oyster supper for the crowd. All are planning elections in their next meetings. Liberty, North Star and Union locals are conducting attendance contests, with the men and women as the opposing sides.

The local presidents challenged the local secretaries to an attendance contest at county meetings.

Plans were made for the district meeting December 20. This meeting will be held in Stafford. The speaking will be in the opera house. Luncheon will be held in some suitable place, and arrangements are being made for the evening session.

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County president Ray Henry reported in part on the state meeting in Ellis, urging all to read Mr. Cowden's speech in particular in the Kansas Union Farmer.

RILEY COUNTY RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by the Riley County Farmers Union at its annual meeting at Ashland schoolhouse, December 1st: We endorse the entire Farmers Union National program as adopted at the National Convention held at Sioux Falls, S. D., November 20th and 21st.

We are opposed to compulsory military training in any of our tax supported Kansas Educational Institutions.

We recommend that Congress take action on the bill known as the Patman Bonus Bill and urge that said bill be passed.

We wish to thank the ladies for the splendid dinner served us.

NOTES OF ZEPHYR LOCAL 1622

The regular bi-weekly meeting of Zephyr Local 1622 of Conway Springs, Kansas, was held Monday evening, December 3. The meeting was called to order by the president, B. F. Rice, and after usual preliminary business the following were elected officers for the coming year: President, B. F. Rice; vice president, Geo. Pillsbury; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Reside; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John C. Orr; doorkeeper, J. A. Harsha; conductor, John Sneed; and the new office of corresponding secretary was installed at this meeting. John Leddy was reinstated as member and Mrs. Fred Orr received the obligation.

It was decided that a Christmas party be held in Spring Hill school house, December 19, and the following committees were appointed:

Program: John Orr, Gail Hamilton, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Pillsbury, Mrs. George, Geo. Pillsbury, Harve Staley, Winifred Showman.

Those present were urged to bring out a large attendance to the next meeting, December 17 to participate in the installation of the new officers.

After a few remarks from the lecturer, Bill Little, the president declared the meeting adjourned.

Several members reported witnessing the beautifully brilliant display of the Northern Lights Monday night, so rare in this part of the country. The aurora borealis, the cause of which has never been ascertained by science though several hypotheses have been worked out, was unusually clear for this far south, and lasted approximately twenty minutes. We wonder if some of you far north get a still more beautiful display.