



VOLUME XXVI

## LEMKE POINTS TO SHORTCOMINGS OF MONETARY SYSTEM

Declares Farmers Want Congress to Remain in Session until Frazier-Lemke Bill Becomes Law to Relieve Situation

### FIAT OR SOUND MONEY

Tells Radio Listeners on Farmers Union Program that Subterranean Forces Cause Names to Leave Frazier-Lemke Bill

The flowing radio address was delivered on Saturday, May 26, during the Farmers Union period in connection with the Farm and Home Hour of the National Broadcasting Co., by William Lemke, congressman from North Dakota, and co-author of the Frazier-Lemke bill:

Friends and Listeners, I am talking to you today not as a Republican—not as a Democrat—not as a partisan—but as a citizen of the United States—more concerned with the problems that confront this Nation of ours than with party politics and party politicians—more concerned with the welfare of all the people than with political patronage or the enrichment of a few. I would rather take 130 million men, women and children one step up along the highways and byways of civilization, than a few individuals a million miles.

I regret to say to you that this Nation is still in agony—that millions are still hungry and in rags in the midst of plenty, and that millions more are on a disguised dole system. I deplore the fact that this Congress is about to adjourn without giving any fundamental relief to the crying need of the country. I regret that during this session, as during the special session, no legislation has been seriously considered by Congress that would meet the needs of the people of the country. All that this Congress has done is to plunge the country further into debt—authorizing billions more of tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds—plunging the Nation further into the "red."

This Congress appropriated two billion dollars to the Secretary of the Treasury with which to gamble in gold, foreign exchange, and securities for foreign investment and securities as he deems necessary to stabilize the exchange value of the dollar abroad. I had thought that we had gotten enough of this class of securities during the previous administration, when, under the theory to increase the buying power of foreign exchange, Krueger and the international bankers were encouraged to unload on our unsuspecting public billions of questionable foreign bonds and securities. History repeats itself—so does ignorance. In the handling of this two billion dollars, the Secretary of the Treasury need render no account to the Congress or to the people of this Nation. His manipulations with foreign international bankers—foreign racketeers—will remain a secret—a closed book to the public.

I am confident that if the Secretary of the Treasury attempts to gamble in foreign exchange and securities, that the result will be that the Government of the United States will have on its hands several billion more of worthless foreign bonds and securities. I do not believe that the Secretary of the Treasury can enter that game with the European gamblers and manipulators and come out victorious. Anyway, it is not an honorable or legitimate game. In our courts, gaming contracts are held void. Even if, in these market manipulations, the Secretary of the Treasury should be successful, how could he collect from our European friends who already have refused to pay us what they legitimately owe? My advice to the Secretary of the Treasury is to stay at home. If our government must gamble, let it gamble with its own people. I am afraid we are getting all together too internationally minded.

Such a dollar is not an honest dollar. Such a monetary system is corrupt. It has outlived its usefulness. It has grown senile with age. What this Nation needs and wants is a monetary system based on the average price level of the principal commercial commodities—not on one or two commodities—least of all upon the gold commodity. When we get that system, then the debtor will be able to pay his debts with an honest dollar of approximately the same value when pay day comes, as it was when the obligation was contracted. Let us get an honest monetary system—an honest dollar with which we can correctly measure the things produced by the energy of our people, and then we need not worry about its exchange value in foreign markets. That will take care of itself.

As emergency measures, let Congress give to the farmers the Frazier-Lemke bill. Let it pay the soldiers what it owes them, in cash. It will then be necessary for cities throughout the nation to issue trade money—script—there will be enough real money to do the Nation's business. As a permanent remedy, let Congress give the farmers the cost of production plus a reasonable profit for that part of their products consumed within the United States. Let Congress pass H. R. 3834, a bill that I have introduced for the purpose of establishing the Bank of the United States,

owned, operated and controlled by the Government of the United States, in charge of a board of directors consisting of one director from each State. That would give us a national currency, and not a currency manipulated by Wall Street. Give to that bank the control of the money and the credit of this Nation—let it take up all the tax-exempt interest-bearing outstanding bonds—let it supply us with ample units of exchange with which to measure the energy of our people—then we will never again find a condition where millions are hungry in the midst of plenty—where everything is to be done and nothing being done—because we have not a sufficient medium of exchange—not sufficient money.

Give to the bank the \$4,878,500,000 of paper money which our Government now gives to the Federal Reserve and National banks—add \$2,000,000,000 more—use it as a revolving fund with which to take up the \$32,000,000,000 tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness that will be outstanding at the end of this year—and you will save this Nation \$1,120,000,000 in interest each year. In addition money, used as a revolving fund, would be sufficient to do the Nation's money and credit business. With that much money used as a revolving fund, the Bank of the United States could not only take care of the needs of the Federal and State governments, but could provide a sufficient medium of exchange for all of its people. If this bank charged 1 per cent interest for this service, it would make another \$800,000,000 net profit annually.

**Sound or Fiat Money**  
But if the Government should take this money away from the international bankers and use it as it was intended to be used by the Constitution of the United States, then the Wall Street Journal will yell "Fiat money." It is sound money when the government gives it to the banks for nothing save the cost of printing, but when the Government uses it in the interest of the people, it becomes fiat money—greenbacks.

In 1864, President Lincoln had issued the outstanding, \$447,300,203 of greenbacks—paper money without anything back of it save and except the credit of the Government of the United States. In 1933, there were still outstanding and in circulation \$346,681,016. These greenbacks have been in constant and are still in use in transacting the Nation's business. No one, not even a banker refuses to take them. If, in place of issuing these greenbacks, President Lincoln had issued tax-exempt 5 per cent interest-bearing bonds, the interest to date on these bonds would amount to over \$11,500,000,000. The people of this Nation cannot be fooled much longer—they are going to get the Frazier-Lemke bill as an emergency measure and the Bank of the United States as permanent legislation—they will not submit longer to the issuing of tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds so that the international bankers can ship billions in coupons out of the country and the suffering of the toiling masses.

**Not Ready for Adjournment**  
The statement was made from the floor of the House that the people were praying and crying that Congress adjourn. I am sorry that I cannot agree with that statement because I know that the farmers are praying and crying that Congress remain in session until it has passed the Frazier-Lemke bill. I know that the veterans of the World War are begging and praying that we stay here until the soldiers are paid in cash. I know that the unemployed and those on a disguised dole system are begging and praying that we stay in session until something fundamental is done to meet the deplorable conditions that still exist. Consequently, I am forced to believe that the begging and crying for adjournment comes rather from the international bankers and politicians, and not from the people.

It has been said that those in power never learn anything from the fate of their predecessors. Those in charge of the legislation in the special session and in charge of the legislation during this session certainly have not learned anything from the fate of the preceding administration. Not only are they as indifferent about the Frazier-Lemke bill as the previous administration, but they are equally indifferent about the cost of production for that part of the farm products consumed within the United States. Surely no honest or intelligent person wants to continue to consume the farmers' products below the cost of production.

**Subterranean Forces**  
Whenever we come within striking distance of having enough signatures on the petition at the Speaker's desk to bring the Frazier-Lemke bill out on the floor for discussion and passage, some invisible force, working through subterranean channels, seems to be able to get some members to withdraw their names from that petition. I am not entering this subterranean force. I know something about the threat of loss of patronage, but I can assure the members of Congress that the people of this Nation are no longer seriously concerned as to who is appointed to their postmaster's office. I have taken occasion before to correct erroneous statements made by members of Congress concerning this bill. Yet, in spite of this fact, these statements persist. Needless to say, these statements are based upon misinformation by members who talk too readily on subjects on which they are not informed and who accept rumors as facts when the facts could

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## SNYDER TELLS OF PLANS TO MAKE BANK EFFECTIVE

Says Bank for Cooperatives Has Problems Comparable to Problems of Managers of Cooperative Marketing Associations

### DISCUSS DARROW

Says Colorful Figure is Trying to Dramatize Situation, and Is Influenced More by Large Industries than by Small

In a speech Wednesday afternoon, May 23, at Salina, Kansas, Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, touched on the Clarence Darrow—General Johnson controversy. Mr. Snyder was addressing the annual convention of the Farmers Union Managerial Association.

Following an outline of the job of cooperatives, Mr. Snyder said: "To attain success the cooperative enterprise must not only render a little better service than any other agency can, but must maintain a financial position which assures its perpetuity. This is an era of cooperation," he continued, "partly because competitive methods seem to have failed. The present administration apparently recognizes this fact and is doing everything in its power to correct the evils incident to the existing competition of self preservation. So far as many of the larger industries and their financial controls are concerned, free and open competition largely has been eliminated. Mr. Snyder was addressing the annual convention of the Farmers Union Managerial Association.

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## FARMERS UNION PROGRAM

Remember to tune in on radio station WIBW, Topeka, each Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock, for the Kansas Farmers Union broadcast.

## COOPERATIVE OIL ASSOCIATION CAN USE CO-OP BANKS

Legal Division of Farm Credit Administration Clarifies Position of Gas and Oil Buying Cooperatives

An opinion of its legal division clarifying the position of gas and oil buying cooperatives as eligible borrowers from the banks for cooperatives was made public recently by the Farm Credit Administration. Due to the fact that not all of the oil products handled by many associations of supplies, there has been some doubt as to their eligibility to borrow.

In the opinion of the legal division, however, a cooperative oil association if qualified in other respects, is eligible for a loan on the portion of its products handled that can be classified as "farm supplies," that is, the portion of oil products distributed to farmers for use in their farming operations.

## SOUTHWEST U. S. ELEVATORS MEET TO ORGANIZE

Organization Set up to Aid in Formulating Code Will Now Assist in Administering in Southwest Section of U. S.

### WITHAM ON BOARD

Code Provisions Outlined for Elevators, and Every Country Elevator in the United States is Affected

At the first meeting of Associated Southwest Country Elevators, held in Kansas City, Mo., May 24, Fred I. Hauser, of Kansas Flour Mills, was elected president of the organization and was also nominated to serve on the national code authority representing the region. Associated Southwest Country Elevators, it will be recalled, is the organization that was set up as a clearing house for the region in connection with formulating the code for the entire grain elevator industry of the United States. Now that the code has been approved and is now in effect, the organization will continue to help administer the code for the entire region.

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## MANAGERS ENDORSE AGRICULTURAL ACT WITH IMPROVEMENTS

Get Solidly Back of Cooperative Marketing and Buying in Resolutions Passed in Salina Last Thursday, May 24

### MANAGER IS KEY MAN

Endorse AAA but Ask for Simplification of Administration together with More Authority Vested in County Committees

Managers of Kansas Farmers Union cooperative business, purchasing and marketing setups are backing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the limit, according to the resolutions unanimously adopted at the Thursday forenoon session of the Farmers Union Managerial Association held in Salina. Expression was given to the fact that the program is not yet perfect, and that some changes will have to be made as the program develops.

The group also went on record as thoroughly endorsing the basic principles of cooperative marketing as encouraged by the Farmers Union and practiced through the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Mention was made of the fact that the managers of cooperatives are key men, and that much depends on the way they conduct themselves and their businesses with which they are entrusted.

Especially significant was one resolution which brought out the fact that managers must patronize the cooperative associations set up on the terminal markets, just as they expect the farmers to patronize the local cooperatives.

The managers voted to seek membership in the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations. They also went on record as favoring the Capper-Hoppe bill to regulate direct marketing of live stock.

**Resolutions**  
1. We, your committee on Resolutions, fully realize the necessity and importance of the application of the cooperative principles in the agricultural, industrial and commercial fields of our national life to the end that the ideals expressed in the preamble to our Constitution of the United States might be realized, namely, an equality of opportunity and reward for a man's services rendered to society and community.

For the first time in the history of this nation the cooperative principles have now been adopted as a national policy to remedy an extremely dangerous and destructive national condition, occasioned by the collapse of our agricultural industry and, whereas, individualism, greed and selfishness threaten our national existence and today prevent our return to a normal condition of a prosperous and happy people, and, whereas, our agricultural problem is not a problem of increased production but a problem of marketing that which is produced at a price above the cost of production, thus to place agriculture on an economic equality with every other industry, and, whereas, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division, and this nation, have provided the necessary marketing facilities, working through and with the Farmers National Grain Corporation for the express purpose of securing for the producer the cost plus a reasonable profit price for the products of the farm, and, whereas, the state wide and national cooperative marketing program, the Farmers Union, organized for the purpose of controlling the products of the farm through friendly and sympathetic channels in the interest of the producer from the producer to the consumer, and who are in reality the key men to the situation; and since the success or failure of cooperative enterprises depends upon their personal loyalty, cooperation and support of the cooperative principles.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the managers of the various local cooperative marketing associations, pledge ourselves to back and support the entire cooperative program one hundred percent, or as nearly so as is humanly possible.

2. Be it further resolved, that this group is in hearty accord with the efforts being made by the Government through the medium of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to better farm conditions and encourage and assist the cooperative marketing and purchasing agencies to expand and improve their operations. We realize that these efforts are, of necessity, of a more or less experimental nature up to date and that amendments will be required from time to time as the program develops.

We wish to commend President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace and the Agricultural Administration personnel for their untiring efforts in behalf of agriculture and their fine team work with the entire cooperative movement.

3. We believe the Agricultural Adjustment Act is a great step forward in the right direction, and we recognize the need for intelligent control measures to balance production against domestic needs to the end that farm prices shall be elevated to insure parity with other industries. We recognize the fact that the Administration has had to proceed on

uncharted paths in applying this new program thus far. We know that changes are necessary, and we recommend that these changes shall provide for much less red tape being encountered in the actual application of the Act and its provisions, that the administration of the Act be simplified; and that more authority be given the county committees than they now enjoy, with less supervision exercised over county and local matters by departments and sub-departments, clerks and sub-clerks, in Washington.

4. Be it further resolved, that it is fully as important that all managers of cooperative business associations patronize the terminal cooperative marketing association, as for farmers to patronize the local cooperative association.

5. Be it further resolved that this organization made application for membership in the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations.

6. We wish to go on record as being opposed to the practice of the packers in buying their supply of hogs in the country, and we urge our congressmen and senators to support the Capper-Hoppe bill to regulate direct marketing of live stock.

J. P. Fenger  
Raymond Kimble  
D. E. Wallace.

### NEW TOPS REACHED IN APRIL AND MAY

Cattle and Lamb Prices Exceed Last Year's High Time, and Feeders are Encouraged, Says The Co-Operator

(From The Co-Operator)  
Encouraging news to farmers lies in market reports of prices being paid for cattle and sheep these days. Prices on these two species of live stock have exceeded the fondest hopes of the most optimistic feeders. These extremely high prices, it is true, have not been received by the majority of farmers, for it is a scarcity of the desired kinds which has resulted in the advance in prices.

An \$8.75 top was reached by heavy weight prime cattle during the last month. This price exceeds last year's top by \$1.60. It is interesting to note that this price was paid on a class of cattle, which not more than six months ago were hard to move at prices \$4.00 or more less, and the class which had become more or less unpopular. Most feeders, realizing that the demand for heavy beef is very narrow, have finished their cattle at lighter weights and found it more profitable. In fact, this is the condition which paved the way for present prices on heavy cattle. This is another example of the function of the old law of supply and demand. There is a class of trade which demands heavy cuts of beef, and this trade must be supplied at any cost.

The lighter weight fed cattle, while not sharing in the advance of the market, have held steady, and a stronger tone has been evident during the past two weeks. It is the opinion of many of the salesmen around the stockyards, that this class will continue to advance.

Stockers and feeders, as a general rule, have been selling at prices which show a fair spread as compared with fed cattle. This is the first time in a number of years that this condition has existed for at various times in the past few years, this cattle have sold as high, or higher than fat classes. This price has been stimulated by the high prices on heavy prime steers. The reason for the increased margin between thin and fat cattle prices this year was created by the lack of moisture, and we might add, lack of confidence. Many farmers could not lay in their usual number of cattle because of the condition of their pastures, while others were forced to ship their cattle for the same reason. This naturally had its effect on the market. We have had a fair rain in most of the Kansas City trade territory during the past month, and it looks now as though this will stimulate trade in the stocker department.

The native sheep run will be in full swing in the near future, and it is logical to assume that the top on lambs has been reached this year. And what a top it was—\$11.75, as compared with \$8.10 top in 1933. The man who had his lambs ready for the early spring market this year realized a fair profit on his feeded lambs. Sheep have proven to be money makers to most feeders during the past few years.

The market price of hogs, or the price being paid to the producer, remains very discouraging, and it does not compare favorably at all with prices paid for cattle and sheep. Of course, there is not a processing tax on cattle or sheep, and this \$2.25 tax on hogs has, without any doubt, been a drag on the hog market. The Government program as applied to corn and hogs is going to cost many millions of dollars, and the only way this money can be raised is through taxation on the products making the program possible. It was not the idea of the authors of the program, that the bulk of the expense should be paid by the producer, for it is of no benefit to take money out of one pocket and put less back in the other. In the case of the hog feeder this is exactly the condition which exists. Perhaps there are two reasons for this existing condition. One, to be sure, is the loss of export trade, and with tariffs on pork amounting higher in foreign countries, it is inevitable that even a smaller percentage of our pork products will find its way to foreign markets. The other reason, and one which is equally important, lies in the fact that the producer is destroying his competitive markets for hogs, and placing the entire dictation of price in the hands of the packers. The first reason mentioned will be difficult to overcome, but the second can be abolished overnight, if only the hog producer in this country will fully real-

## WAREHOUSE OPENS DOING BIG BUSINESS FOR COOPERATIVES

Has Completed More than Week of Service, and Already Has Demonstrated Usefulness to Customers of Jobbing Association

### NEATH IN CHARGE

Requisition Forms Being Mailed to Customers and Managers Who are Requested to Furnish Them to Truck Drivers

The new warehouse of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is now open and doing business. It has just completed its first week of business and already has demonstrated its usefulness. The warehouse began operating Monday, May 21. With the establishment of this new branch of cooperative service, the Farmers Union enlarges its opportunities to serve the farmers of Kansas in a cooperative way.

It is pointed out that this cooperative warehouse will be of great advantage to store and elevator managers from various standpoints. Managers of cooperatives within trucking distance of Kansas City will have an opportunity to be of further service to their own customers and patrons, in that they now can furnish any article desired. The stock they do not have in stock, the merchandise demanded, it can be ordered from the Jobbing Association and can be ready for delivery within a day or two.

Because of the warehouse and its facilities, cooperatives can handle the full line handled by the Jobbing Association, for it will now be possible to stock the merchandise in any quantity desired. Another advantage lies in the fact that the Warehouse is so located to make regular hauls with trucks which make regular trips to the Kansas City stock yards.

For the benefit of those who may wish to reach the Warehouse, it is pointed out that it is located near three blocks north of the old truck chutes of the stock yards. The location is given as Second and Reynolds streets, Kansas City, Kansas.

Harry Neath is actively in charge of the Warehouse business. Mr. Neath is thoroughly acquainted with the cooperative merchandising business. He has been connected with the Jobbing Association for a number of years, and is well known to thousands of members of the Farmers Union throughout Kansas.

The Warehouse is large enough to afford storage space to a full stock of all lines demanded by the cooperative trade. It measures 120 feet each dimension, and is accessible to trucks and rail facilities. The stock is not yet complete, although any article desired suggestions from cooperatives as to the lines they want stocked. In this way, the Association can get an idea of what lines are to be in demand, and will be in a position to render improved service.

A comprehensive price list will be mailed to the patrons each week, beginning in the near future. In this way, the Association can receive the fullest benefits possible. This system of requisitions will prevent unauthorized truckers or others from purchasing goods, then going into territories served by cooperatives and selling for just enough to pay for a back haul. For this reason, the Jobbing Association urges that the cooperatives make full use of the requisitions. If none have been received, managers are requested to get into immediate contact with the Jobbing Association and secure a supply.

Quoted prices will apply only in cases where the requisitions are presented or to those who are known to be regular customers, say Jobbing Association officials.

It is pointed out that the success of this new enterprise depends entirely on those whom it will serve. It will be about whatever they make it. It exists for service.

The market price for fat hogs is higher early in the fall than it is in November and December, so it usually pays to full feed spring pigs from the time they are weaned so that they will be ready for market in September or October, says F. W. Bell, department of animal husbandry, Kansas State College. Pigs farrowed in March and full fed corn and tankage on pasture through the summer should weigh 200 pounds in September.

ize the existing conditions.  
The corn-hog program is a part of a long term plan. We are told that benefits will not be fully realized until such a time as production is well under control. This will result in higher prices to the producers, but those making up the agricultural industry fully realize that conditions, as a whole, must improve in this country before they may again enjoy prosperity. They also know that business structures must be changed and the producer allowed his just share of the consumers dollar before general conditions will change materially.



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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SALINA, KANSAS THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1934

### DAY OF MEMORIES

Decoration Day will have passed by the time this reaches our readers. A nation takes this day off to lay flowers on the graves of its heroes who have served in the various wars. Speeches are made and the minds of all of us are turned toward paying tribute of respect to those departed ones who have carried arms in defense of this great nation.

The thought and the sentiments behind Memorial Day or Decoration Day are beautiful. They reflect the better sides of our nature. This Day is and should be an institution that will last through the years.

However, let us not overlook some other things. Let us not fall into the habit of thinking that by paying this one tribute, we have fully justified the great price that has been paid by those whom we honor.

Let us remember that these men who fought in the various wars were not fighting for themselves, but that they were fighting for others. No soldier or sailor fought for personal gain. Unfortunately, the wars we have fought were fought largely for the financial gain of a group of people who have turned out to be the curse of this country. That is by no stretch of the imagination a reflection on those who bore arms. It is, however, a serious reflection on the system which allows any group of financial pirates to gain control over this country.

So when we gaze on the grassy mound on this Day of Memories, let us be reverent to the memory of those who have departed. They served as they thought best, and many of them paid "the last full measure of devotion." Many of them may have served a different purpose than they thought. Perhaps some of our wars were necessary, inasmuch as certain conditions had been brought about. But those conditions which made war necessary could have been avoided and would have been avoided except for the greed and blind selfishness of the group of international pirates who breed war conditions for personal gain.

This detestable group will remain in power as long as the common masses do not organize and rout them out of power. If agriculture were organized as it should be—if the Farmers Union, the farmers' own militant class organization, were organized to the strength it should have—this nation would not rise up in arms against any other country.

Everything that is supposed to be gained by war can be gained in a peaceful way if we stand together and act together in support of our ideals. We cannot help thinking of those young men who left the farms to go to war. Many of them paid with their lives. Many were permanently crippled. All paid a dear price,

They upheld the honor of their nation.

Now these boys are the men of today. They are the farmers of today. They are feeding the nation that they saved or upheld. What is their reward?

Through the actions of the same gang who were responsible for the war—the heartless financial pirates who control our national wealth—these men are forced to slave for less than they actually put into their work. They are suppressed and are not allowed cost of production.

Therefore, they have a more important war ahead of them than the one they fought in to the accompaniment of drums and bugles and loud shouts of patriotism. They have a war to wage against these money leeches who hold us in the hollows of their hands. There is only one way to fight the battles of this war, and that is through organization—organization in our own class and among our own kind.

The place to enlist is in your Local. Do it today.

Then, when you deposit your flowers on the graves, you can feel some comfort in the thought that you are doing something tangible to end war.

### COMMENTS ON OUR PROBLEMS

For a long time I have been dreading an eye operation. About ten days ago I acquired enough courage to have the job done. Most usually an eye operation is quite a serious thing and in my case it was no exception. I am glad to say that it is all over now and the operation was successful. I spent all of week before last under the care of my doctor. I am again back in the office feeling fine and ready to face a lot of hard work which has accumulated.

### Drouth Situation Serious

The drouth situation throughout most of the corn belt and grain states area is extremely critical. Unauthoritative sources bring the news that we will produce only a little more than four hundred million bushels of wheat this year. If the drouth continues, Kansas may not produce any more than last year, which was around fifty five million bushels of wheat. We are authoritatively told that the situation in the spring wheat section is extremely bad. A large part of Montana, North and South Dakota and Nebraska is hard hit and at the best their production in wheat will be low.

It looks now as though with the light crop in prospect we might soon come to a domestic basis in wheat. If so, we then must develop our national agricultural program to a point where the cooperative farmer will be protected.

If the drouth continues, we will have short crops in most lines. Just last night a potato man of the Kaw

valley, who raises about 200 acres each year, told me at best the crop would be light. A grain firm told me yesterday that they had an order for 20 car loads of alfalfa from one point of the drouth section of Wisconsin. I was also told yesterday that in a certain section in South Dakota a good grade of stock cattle (but thin) were selling from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hundred. I was informed a few days ago that in a certain section of Montana half the cattle had perished because of starvation, during the past few months.

In certain sections of eastern and central Kansas prospects look quite favorable for good crops. Western Kansas is somewhat spotted but in large areas the drouth situation is extremely bad, and our wheat prospects here in connection with the state of the dry weather. These short crops should bring our production more in line with our requirements and ought to reflect higher prices.

Washington About Ready to Fold Up

One is discouraged because seemingly so little has been done at the present session of Congress. Our great nation, through our law makers, has yet to learn the real lesson of cooperation. Apparently this session has been a session of one interest trying to block another. There have been many gestures of real legislation, ending only in disappointment to large groups of our people. The problem of money, banking and debt-paying is yet unsolved. It is altogether too bad that the distressed cries of large groups of our people apparently have not been heard. In my judgment, the national legislation which has to do with gold and silver will be of little or no avail to our people unless it is supplemented with legislation such as the Lemke-Frazier Bill proposes. And, in addition to that, we need legislation which will break the strangle hold of the big banker-Wall Street gang and return to the Government the power and authority regulating the flow of money.

The time will come, and we hope soon, when our Government will cease issuing tax exempt, interest bearing bonds. Why does not President Roosevelt have courage to get back of a sound, fair and equitable program as suggested above?

The writer has great faith in the earnestness and the sincerity of the present administration. We criticize the slowness of operation of the various plans to bring about recovery. We plead for a simplification of all these plans, eliminating unnecessary red tape and making the whole program more representative and democratic.

Farmers Must Decide

Do the members of the Farmers Union and the farmers of Kansas and the nation want to be ground down by the cold blooded ruthlessness of the strong and mighty money powers and monopolies of this country? Do you want to deteriorate as a class representing the biggest industry of our nation? Do you want to stand by and criticize every organized effort of the farmers, including the Farmers Union? Do you want to magnify honest mistakes and cultivate petty jealousies? If you do, take no interest in the Farmers Union. If you want our class to go back to a condition of peasantry and servitude; if you want to give up individual independence including representative and democratic life, then stay out of your own class organization, the Farmers Union.

### Appeal for Action

Every reader for the Kansas Union Farmer and every member and stockholder of our various activities will know that IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH. If in some way, the farmers of this country would get together in our organization we could stop and call a halt to a program of manipulation and exploitation on the part of the mighty interests of this country.

We farmers yet have to learn the lesson on working together. The Galilean while here on earth taught and exemplified cooperation. The Farmers Union has gone forward for more than thirty years on this principle. The state of Kansas is too big for your state officials to get into every nook and corner. We carry the gospel to you as best we can through the columns of this paper. We know that the next few months farmers are very busy, through harvesting, cultivation of crops and hay making. But, you cannot neglect your interest in the Farmers Union. You should continue to hold your meetings and build membership. Get in touch with the writer and others of the state office and we will attend as many of your meetings and picnics as possible.

The movement of population from cities to farms, which occurred during 1930, 1931 and 1932, was reversed last year, reports Harold Howe, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College. During 1933, there was a net migration away from farms of 227,000 persons. In spite of this movement from country to city, the farm population reached an all-time high record of 32 1/2 million persons on January 1, 1934. An excess of births over deaths was primarily responsible for this gain.

### WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lambertson

During the LaFayette service last Sunday, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson sat at the majority table and Mrs. Taft at the minority.

John Doe writes me from Somewhere that he would like to have me get speakers for their annual picnic. He prefers a Cabinet member first, a Senator or Congressman next, "but in no event do we want anybody lower down than a politician."

Thomas, of Utah, the antithesis of Huey Long, is the most modest man in the Senate. He was president of the state university when he defeated the venerable Smoot.

Homer Hoch's name has been mentioned here in connection with the National Republican Chairmanship. Wm. Taylor says he knows of no one who would be a finer choice.

One relinquishes the floor in the Senate unless he continues to stand. Nye yielded to Pittman for a moment and the latter made a fifteen minute speech on a different matter but in order to hold the floor, Nye was compelled to remain on his feet.

With some colleagues we saw Jim Farley about renewing air mail from Kansas City to Denver. The General thinks for a moment on questions and then answers them quickly. On his desk was a baseball glued as a handle to an oval blotter and he claims it was a foul he caught in the grandstand.

There is a beautiful home in the north part of Holton, near the High School, which will cease to be merely a residence. It will take some extra effort now to keep the grass growing around that front door-step.

The First District Republicans are glad to possess the new State Chairman along with the National Committee and the Senior Senator. It is also a source of pride that ours is the district in the state which held the congressional seat for our party without interruption, since the origin of Statehood.

### SOUTHWEST U. S. ELEVATORS MEET TO ORGANIZE

(continued from page 1)

pay its share of the expense in administering the act. The budget will be prepared by the national code authority, estimating the amount of money that will be required during the coming year. Mr. Theis felt that the cost should not exceed \$2 or \$3 per elevator.

Hours of labor, in towns of 2,500 or more population, are limited to 48 hours per week, averaged over any consecutive 13 weeks period, without the payment of overtime. For hours worked in excess of that figure, one-third shall be paid. These hours do not apply to executives who are employed continuously for six months or more at a rate of pay not less than \$25 per week. Reports shall be made monthly to the code authority, when created, stating the number of hours worked in excess of the maximum.

In towns of less than 2,500 population, which are not within the immediate vicinity of a city of larger population, the hours of labor do not apply. In determining the population of towns and cities, the federal census for 1930 is used.

The minimum wage in towns and villages of less than 2,500 population is \$12 a week. The minimum wage in towns and cities between 2,500 and 250,000 population is \$14 per week.

Free storage for more than 48 hours after delivery by the owner is forbidden under the code. Elevators wanting to do a storage business must become bonded warehouses under either the state or federal warehouse law.

Sales contracts between elevators and farmers, tending to undermine the storage provisions of the code, was brought into the discussion. Mr. Theis suggested that a committee be appointed to work on the problem. The option was expressed that a test case can be made on sales contracts under the section of the code dealing with unfair methods of competition. Truckers who resort to unfair methods of competition against owners of physical grain facilities, can be cited under the same section of the code, it was pointed out.

Mr. Theis made it clear that the problems of the industry would have to be worked out largely by members of the industry within the region. Machinery for administering the code and for hearing complaints will be set up by the national code authority as quickly as possible, but Mr. Theis felt that most disputes arising would be handled by authorities in the region, and that only exceptional cases would be appealed.

Copies of the code for the country grain elevator industry of the United States are being mailed from Washington to every region, and it is extremely important that every elevator manager familiarize himself with its provisions. Every elevator in every one of the nine states mentioned in the first paragraph of this letter is subject to the code.

When the meeting at Chicago, Monday, May 28, is ended, and the national code authority has had an opportunity to create administrative machinery, full and complete information can then be furnished to elevator managers. In the meantime, we urge again that you study the code diligently.

Research to determine the average lifetime of a dairy cow indicates that the normal three-year-old cow may be expected to live 5.2 years longer, while the seven-year-old cow will normally live only 3.4 years more, reports H. W. Cave, dairy department, Kansas State College. He recommends that one take this into account when determining the value of a cow and the amount which she depreciates in value each year.

### NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

OTTAWA COUNTY PICNIC

The Ottawa County Farmers Union plans to hold its annual picnic June 7, in the Minneapolis city park, known as Markley Grove. The affair is scheduled to take up the entire day, as usual, with the big basket dinner at noon, announces Abe Pickering, county president.

Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be the principal speaker of the day. Mr. Ward always draws a large crowd, and all who come to hear him are paid for their efforts.

Music and entertainment will be provided, and committees are at work in an effort to make this one of the best county picnics ever held by the Ottawa County Farmers Union. One of the outstanding contests of the day will be the ball game played during the afternoon.

In the evening the entertainment committee has provided for a dance to be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Minneapolis.

### PICNIC CONWAY SPRINGS

The annual picnic meeting of the Farmers Union folks in and around Conway Springs, in Sumner county, is scheduled for June 4, according to George M. Filmer. This will be an all day affair with a picnic dinner at noon. This is always an outstanding affair, and always draws a big crowd of farmers who are good cooperators. Arrangements have been made to have Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, as the principal speaker. Floyd Lynn, secretary of the state Union, also expects to be on the program.

### NOTICE—MARSHALL COUNTY

The regular quarterly meeting of the Marshall Co. Farmers Union will be held at Blue Rapids, Tuesday, June 5. Several important matters will come up for discussion. Everyone is invited. Come and enjoy the basket dinner and spend the day with us.

O. W. Dam, Sec.

### RHYME BY J. HENRY MEYER

J. Henry Meyer down near Girard, Kansas, is one of the dependable workers of the Farmers Union, and has had a lot to do with the development of the organization. This week, he breaks out in rhyme, and the Kansas Union Farmer is glad to publish his verses. Mr. Meyer modestly says, concerning the verses, "I do not claim any literary merit for this article. It is just a little bit of foolishness to brighten the drab side of life, and a little hard-headed common sense." Here it is:

### HEIGH-HO, FARMERS!

Let the quackgrass quack; and the ragweeds rag;  
When hunting snakes, don't hold the bag  
And wait for others to chase them in.  
Pull down your vest and wipe your chin.  
Oh, use your head, don't be so dumb;  
They'll steal you blind while you suck your thumb.  
Your ceaseless grind of toil will cease  
If you take the advice of Mollie Lease:  
Raise less corn and raise more—well,  
Don't sell your corn too-ray pell-mell,  
Sell all your grain through your own "Co-op."

Your livestock too, and get the top.  
Don't let the packers fix the price;  
Assert your rights, be men, not mice,  
That scamper off when danger lurks.  
Be warriors bold and storm the works.

The Farmers Union bids you come  
To join its ranks and make things hum.

J. Henry Meyer.

### WASHINGTON CO. MEETING

The quarterly meeting of Washington County Farmers Union will be held at Barnes, Kansas, Friday, June 1.

The program in the school auditorium, opposite the park, is as follows:  
Business session—10:30 a. m.  
Basket Dinner in the Park; Free ice cream at noon.

Afternoon program:  
Music—Barnes band.  
Address—state speaker.  
Short talks—local speakers.  
Latest AAA developments.  
Production Credit Association.  
Needed legislation.  
Washington county membership.  
Also several readings and other entertainment.

Everybody invited to a real meeting.

Albert C. Hanson, Co. President  
Dan Combrow, County Secretary.

### GOOD MEETING AT LIBERTY

Liberty Local 782 again had their meeting with a full house, on Friday evening, May 18, at the Liberty school house.

The house was called to order by the president, and George Whitesell acted as secretary.

The meeting opened by the audience singing, "America" with organ accompaniment by Mrs. John Tommer.

Mr. Tommer gave some interesting points on the Frazier-Lemke Bill, Corn Hog program, Beef processing tax; and he also stated during the war it took one bushel of wheat to buy a sack of flour, whereas, now it takes two and one-half bushels to buy a sack of flour.

Delegates were elected to attend the quarterly meeting at Blue Rapids, June 5. They were, George Livergood, E. K. Musil, Martin Bonin and Geo. Whitesell.

We hope these men will attend this meeting and are sure they will not regret the time spent. It is very important that all delegates attend, and also many members as possible.

We enjoyed the following program:  
Music—Mr. Livergood and Mr. Youngberg.  
Reading—"An Average" Imagine Tommer.  
Songs—A. B. McCord and Wm. King.  
Reading—"The Two Frogs" Arlo Livergood.  
Recitation—Nellie Organbright.  
Reading—Otilla Musil.  
Recitation—Catherine Tommer.

Program committee for the next meeting is Ben Organbright; eats committee, H. Littlebridge.

We adjourned to feast on hot dog sandwiches, pickles and hot coffee prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Percy Runkle.

Next meeting is at the Star school house June 1. The membership team will be there, also several good speakers from different parts of the county.

This will be an open meeting. Everybody is welcome and a good time is assured. Bring your friends and don't forget the date.

The Farmers Union needs you and you need the Farmers Union.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.  
(continued on page 4)

### LEMPKE POINTS TO SHORTCOMINGS OF MONETARY SYSTEM

(continued from page 1)

have been readily and easily ascertained.

### Why Names Come off

This bill has been before Congress for three and one-half years. In the Senate it has had three extensive hearings. These hearings were printed. The first consisted of 128 pages devoted exclusively to the bill, the second of 219 pages including other bills, and the third, 90 pages devoted exclusively to this bill. No congressman, therefore, is excusable who misquotes or misrepresents this bill. Yet, those who have withdrawn their names have attempted to justify their action by incorrect statements and misinterpretations of the bill. The cold and indisputable fact remains that they withdraw their names when we were within a few signatures of going over the top, and that they withdrew their names when those who opposed this bill made their drive to get names removed. I am compelled to conclude that this was the cause of the withdrawal of the names, rather than the assumption of facts which do not exist except in the minds of those who withheld their names and are attempting to justify their action before their electorate.

### Too Bureaucratic

I am convinced that if this nation is to grow and prosper, our whole system of government must become more responsive to the will of the people. Washington is too close to the international bankers—it is too far away from the 130 million men, women and children of this nation. The whole atmosphere is wrong. It is hoary with age, seniority rights, party regularities, and corroded with time—it is too bureaucratic.

We are fast approaching a feudal system with the bureaucrats, the lords and the barons here in Washington, and the feudal vassals in the cities and towns, and with the farmers and the laboring people as the feudal serfs.

This condition can only be remedied when the people are able to correct these evils by laws they themselves enact. Therefore, I have introduced a joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to provide for the national-

nationalism.

Farmers, organize and make your influence felt. The reason for all organized government and taxation is that, as a group, people are more powerful and have more protection than as individuals. This is true as long as those in charge of government perform their sacred duty and impartially protect the lives, liberty, and prosperity of all. Patriotism is the feeling that you are somebody. It is the feeling that you belong to a nation that is not only powerful, but that is interested in your welfare. The contract between the individual and his nation is reciprocal. He tacitly agrees to protect the nation in time of danger, even unto death, and that nation tacitly agrees to protect him in his life and liberty and property. This is the compact between the nation and the individual. Without this feeling of security and reciprocity, there can be no true patriotism on the part of the individual—there is no nationalism. In union—there is strength—patriotism—nationalism.

# What Do You Expect of Your Cooperative Business?

Do you expect more out of it than you actually get?

Do you expect more out of it than you put into it?

### REMEMBER—

....A cooperative business, whether it be an elevator, store, shipping association, oil and gas station, cream station, warehouse, or any other kind of cooperative concern, is just what YOU make it with your support and patronage.

If you support your cooperative through thick and thin, it will do the same for you.

### ANOTHER THING—

Your support is not complete if you do not pay your dues to the

# Kansas Farmers Union





## JUNIOR COOPERATORS

Conducted by  
AUNT PATIENCE

### MY LESSON

The Business Part of the Union

In the last lesson we studied about the Educational Union and learned that our Farmers Union Oil Company or Elevator or Shipping Association is not the Farmers Union, but is one of its business houses which belong to the members of the Union. And we know now that the MEMBERS are the Farmers Union.

You have heard many Farmers Union speakers talk about the "surplus" producing states of the Mississippi Valley and talk about an organization of farmer there. Did you know what that meant? Let us see. There are thirteen of these states which produce large amounts of grain, cotton, corn and livestock. Their names are Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Illinois, Colorado and Texas. Be sure to keep these states in mind, for they supply the main part of the food for the United States.

You know too that the Northwest states, the Dakotas and Montana are called the Bread Basket of the world. Do you know why? Because much of the fine hard wheat which must be used to make flour is grown here. You know from your geography books that Minneapolis is called the Mill City. This is because it has so many flour mills in it. It is a very beautiful city, too. It has miles and miles of beautiful streets with splendid buildings lining them, because the milling business has always been a profitable one.

You have heard speakers talk about terminal markets for grain and livestock. We shall learn in this lesson what a terminal market means. You know that when your father sells livestock, he ships it to Kansas City or St. Joseph. That is because they are terminal markets. If he sells grain, he hauls it to an elevator and it is shipped to the elevator in Kansas City. The elevator man pays for the grain, but he gets the price from Kansas City or Chicago. They are terminal markets.

The following cities have Farmers Union Livestock markets: St. Paul, Sioux City, Ia., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Mo., Denver, Colo., Wichita, Kan., St. Joseph, Mo.; Milwaukee, Chicago.

How does it happen that Kansas City is a terminal market. Because the mills are there and the millers are the ones who buy our grain. How did the mills happen to be built at Kansas City?

When the country was first settled, farmers in Kansas raised wheat and had to haul it to a town to be ground. Mills were built on the Missouri river, and the town of Kansas City grew. As time went on the farmers moved farther and farther out on the frontier, yet they still had to haul all their grain many, many miles to be ground into flour. The mills grew, and began buying the wheat from the farmers and grinding it into flour which they shipped on boats down the river to other people who did not raise their own wheat. But it got to be a great task to haul the grain so far to sell it. Then the railroads were built out into the country, reaching like long fingers out into Kansas to bring the wheat into the mills in Kansas City. The millers built houses out in the little railroad towns where the farmers could haul their grain, and have it poured into freight cars. Sometimes there wasn't even a town, just one of these houses for grain. We call them elevators. The miller would pay a man to stay at the elevator and take in the farmers' grain. They would furnish the elevator man the money to pay the farmer for his grain, and the farmers were so glad not to have to haul their grain clear to Kansas City that they did not notice that the miller paid them just what he wanted to for the grain, and that he made them pay the freight on it. Then when they bought a sack of flour at the store, the miller had charged them his price for it too. When the miller decided what he would pay for grain, he figured out how much it would cost him to run his mill and pay his hired help, how much



### NOTICE

Book of Fashions, 1934  
Send 15c in coin or money order for our new and fascinating Pattern Book, showing the way to a complete wardrobe of new things, simple and inexpensive to make, also hints to the Home Dressmaker.  
Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

the elevator cost him, and how much the freight on each bushel would be, and then a nice profit on top of that. He did the same with the cost of a sack of flour. But the farmer didn't have a word to say, no matter how much it cost him to raise the grain, and pay for his land and pay his hired help, and there was no thought of profit for the farmer.

That was a long time ago. The mills have grown until they are the largest in the world. The railroads reach hundreds of miles out into the grain country, there are hundreds and hundreds of elevators along the railroad tracks, and the homes of the millers and grain men who sell the farmers' wheat are the finest in the world, but the farmers are going broke and the system has not changed a bit.

After a while, other men saw that the millers were making a lot of money from handling wheat, so they formed companies and came out to get the farmers to send their grain to them, and let them sell it to the millers. They said that they would make the millers pay a fair price for it because they would represent the farmers. The companies were called Commission Firms. The farmers thought that this would be a great help and it did help them for a while. But the Commission firms joined together in an organization called a Chamber of Commerce (and the millers belong to it, too) and they took the cost of running their company out of the grain too. They would deal with the millers, and tell them how much they had to have for the grain, but still the farmers' price was not thought of. He always got what was left after the miller, and the commission firm and the railroads had gotten what they needed out of his grain.

Now you see the reason that we have elevators out in the country which send our grain to Kansas City. The market price is still set down there. Later you will learn how the market at Liverpool and Chicago influences that market, but Kansas City is the market that sets the price on our grain out here, and freight charges are still taken out of the price of wheat.

A terminal market for the livestock is made in the very same way as a grain market, and the livestock market sets the price for your hogs and cattle out in your home town.

The Educational Part of the Farmers Union had learned all of the wrong things which were being done to farmers and the members know it. If they worked together as the Rochdale Pioneers did, they could save a great deal of money. So they went together and formed their own elevator companies, their own shipping associations and their own oil companies. They knew that just owning an elevator would not give them enough power to make the millers pay them what they should for their grain, so they banded all of their elevator companies together. They have their own livestock house in Kansas City too.

Of course, as soon as the millers and other commission firms saw what the farmers were doing, they began to try to stop them. They told untrue stories about them, and did everything that was possible to do to make them forget their own company and sell to them again, because they wanted the profits from the farmers' livestock and grain. The Farmers Union is trying all the time to tell its members the truth about those things, but sometimes the farmers believe the stories by the millers and the commission men (who are called the Grain Trade) instead of believing their own Union men. The meat packers who make money off the livestock do the same. And the men who make money off the cotton farmers do the same.

Can you think of some of the stories that are told to make the farmers forget their own companies? Think of how the newspapers are full of talk about the big salaries that are drawn by the men who work for the farmers' organizations. But remember that the men who want the farmers to sell their products to them, make much more money than that, only they do not mention it.

When you hear someone talking about the money that is made by a Farmers Union Oil Company for instance, remember that the farmers got this money back, and think about the head of the Standard Oil Company, John D. Rockefeller, who is the richest man in the world.

It is the same with all of the products that the farmer raises. Grain, corn, livestock, milk, cotton, fruit, tobacco and rice. We have told the story of the grain mills and the elevators because they are nearest to us, but the same story is true of all the other products.

### Exercises:

1. Make a list of the cooperative businesses in your county. Give the name of the business and the name of its town.
2. What has been called the "bread basket of the world"?
3. What are some of the terminal market points? Ask your father where some of the terminal livestock markets are located.
4. What cities have Farmers Union Livestock markets?

Hiawatha, Kans., April 25, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I am sending in my April lesson. I thought it very easy. We had a big school dinner at our school Friday, April 20th. I have been sick ever since about 3 days ago. I am feeling better now.

I have found my twin, Mary Catherine Pitts, but I haven't heard from her for a long time. I sent her an Easter Card, and I sent her a card the other day. My brother, Junior, has not found his twin yet. In average in the last exams I was not very good. I averaged 22. We didn't get our grade cards until the last day of

school. We were anxious to get them. I passed and so did Junior. I will be in the 7th grade next year. Junior will be in the 4th.

I didn't miss this year, but I did not get anything for not missing. I had a short program as the teacher did not have time to get up a big one on account of the eighth grade.

Mary Catherine sent her picture to me in her last letter. Well, I had better let some others have some room to write and I hope this finds you well.

I hope that Mary Catherine will write to me soon.

With love Alice Moll

P.S.—I hope my letter is not too long.

Dear Alice:

Of course your letter isn't too long—I like letters and the longer they are, the better! I'm glad you're feeling better and that you keep in touch with your twin. That was a good average on your examinations. You should send Mary Catherine your picture, now. Please don't hesitate to write whenever you wish, and as much as you wish.—Aunt Patience.

Gove, Kans., April 27, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I am sorry for not writing before. But school is out now. It was out on April 20. I am sending in my March lesson also. I have not found my twin yet. My birthday is February 6. Will you help me find my twin? I passed this year and I will be in the seventh grade. I suppose it will be hard, too.

I had my arm broken just before school started, and hurt it over after school started. I think by wrist is still out of place.

Now that school is out I can answer my lessons more properly. I think I am glad that school is out because it was so warm and windy.

If you have the January and February lessons will you please send them to me. I didn't see them in the paper. I suppose it was because I did not look in the right place and at the right time. I am sorry I missed out on the second lesson, and I could not answer the last question. I do not know how many members belong to the farmers, but I will try to find out.

I have two brothers to put on the cradle roll. Their names are Earl Eugene Albin, aged 3, birthday September 9; Donald Lee Albin, Age 4, birthday May 18.

I vote for the for-get-me-not. My letter is getting long, so I will close for now. Write soon.

Your friend,

Pearl Albin,  
P. S.—I asked my brother to join. Will he get a star? He will have to write himself.

Dear Pearl:

I surely will try to find your twin. I'm sure we can find one soon. I'm sorry about your arm, too, but I can not send "back" lessons for so many request them that we'd be unable to stand the expense of supplying them. So the only thing to do is to watch for them more carefully, and be sure to save them when they appear. I'm glad to have Eugene's and Donald's names for the cradle roll. Yes, you'll receive a star when your brother's letter is received—tell him to write.—Aunt Patience.

Winfield, Kans., April 28, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:  
Our school was out yesterday. We had an awfully good dinner. I wish you might have been there. I am sending the April lesson. You said it might be a little difficult for the younger members, but I will do my best.

Our paper didn't get here with the March lesson in it. I don't know why it didn't.

I haven't found a twin yet. Have you?

Dorothy Russell.

P. S.—On my theme, I only wrote 132 words.

Dear Dorothy:

I'm sorry that you missed the lesson, too but was glad to receive your April lesson. I wish I could have attended the dinner, too. I'm sure we will find your twin—we'll just keep on looking.—Aunt Patience.

Ottawa, Kans., April 28, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you?

I am fine and hope you are the same. My school is out now. It was out a week ago last Friday. I will be in the seventh grade, next term. My twin brother and I both passed.

I have never found a twin yet. My birthday is May 19. I am 11 years of age.

I am taking lessons on the piano. We have 3 baby kittens, one yellow and two gray. They certainly are cute.

We have a pony named Jip. She is red and white spotted. Will you tell me about your pets? We also have a dog named Shep. I have three brothers one 19 years old; one 14 years old; and my twin, 11 years old. His name is Frederick Earl.

I am sending my lesson along. It is about time to close.

Florence Marie Ferguson,

Care Chester Ferguson.

Dear Florence:

I enjoyed your letter so much—the only pets I have now are two goldfish, and the little girl about whom I told you. The little rabbit ran away, or someone picked him up. It's hard to keep pets of any kind in town, you know. You do have a great many different pets. I hope you'll continue your piano lessons—they must seem hard to you now but you'll always be glad that you had them.—Aunt Patience.

Does the broody hen leave the nest to cool the eggs, or are the eggs cooled because she must obtain food? H. M. Scott, poultry department, Kansas State College, reports that experimental work indicates that cooling in itself is not beneficial. In still air incubators with poor ventilation, where the eggs must be cooled twice daily after the seventh day, the bene-

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

### WHITE CAKE

1 cup milk  
2 1/2 cup pastry flour  
1/2 cup butter  
1-2 sugar  
5 egg whites  
1/2 tsp. baking powder  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
Cream butter, add the sugar and cream together. Sift dry ingredients—flour, baking powder and salt. Add alternately with the milk to the butter and sugar mixture. Add vanilla. Fold in stiffly beaten whites. Bake in layers in moderate oven (350 degrees.)

### CARAMEL ICING

3 cups medium brown sugar  
3/4 cup whole milk  
1/2 cup butter  
Put on fire and stir constantly until it boils. Try a little in cold water, and when it forms a soft ball, remove from fire and add butter. When cool, add vanilla and beat until creamy. If too stiff to spread, add a little cream until it is the right consistency for spreading.

### CHEERY AND CHEAP

And here's a cherry pie that's both cheery and cheap since it costs not more than thirty-five cents and serves six.  
Cheery Pie: Drain the sour red cherries from a No. 2 can, and pour into a pie tin lined with pastry. Mix three tablespoons flour, one-half cup sugar and one-half cup of the cherry syrup, and pour over. Dot with butter. (You will need one tablespoon of it). Cover with narrow strips of pastry, and bake in a hot oven—425 degrees—for twenty-five minutes.

### BUTTERSCOTCH PUDDING

2 tablespoons cornstarch  
1 cup water  
1 cup evaporated milk  
1 tablespoon butter  
1 cup brown sugar  
1-3 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
Mix cornstarch with one-fourth cup water, scald remaining milk and water. Melt butter, add sugar and cook until sugar melts, stirring constantly. Add slowly to hot milk, stirring until well blended. Add cornstarch, stir until thickened. Cook twenty minutes. Cool and add the flavoring.

### BEEF STEW WITH DUMPLINGS

1 1/2 pounds neck or plate  
4 tablespoons flour  
1 1/2 teaspoon salt  
1-4 teaspoon pepper  
6 small white onions  
3 carrots, quartered lengthwise  
3 turnips, quartered  
6 or 8 potatoes, quartered  
Wipe meat, remove bone and cut in cubes of about two inches. Dredge the pieces of meat with the flour mixed with the salt and pepper. Brown the meat in fat in frying-pan. When nicely browned, transfer meat to a stew kettle. Add boiling water to cover the meat and simmer in a covered kettle until the meat is tender, about three hours. Add the onions, carrots and turnips in the last hour of cooking, and the potatoes 20 minutes before serving time. Fifteen minutes before serving time, thicken the liquid around the stew with flour smoothed in water.

### DUMPLINGS

2 cups flour  
4 teaspoons baking powder  
1/2 cup milk  
1 egg  
1 teaspoon salt  
2 tablespoons fat  
Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in the fat and add the milk slowly. Drop by spoonfuls on top of stew, taking care that the dumplings rest on the meat and vegetables and do not settle in the water. Keep kettle tightly covered for 12 minutes while dumplings are steaming.

### SOUR-CREAM PIE

Beat two eggs and add half a cup of granulated sugar and one tablespoon of lemon juice, beat until creamy and stir in a tablespoonful of flour, half a cupful of chopped raisins, and a cupful of sour cream. Beat all together well and pour into a pastry-lined pan. Bake slowly in a moderate oven. Serve cold.

### WAFFLES

2 cups flour  
1 teaspoon salt  
1/2 cup sugar  
4 teaspoons baking powder  
2 eggs  
1 1/2 cups milk  
3 tablespoons melted butter  
Beat the eggs very light, and add the milk. Sift and mix the dry ingredients and add to the eggs and milk. Add the butter and beat well. The batter should be thin enough to pour well, and should be smooth and full of bubbles. In place of the sweet milk and baking powder, sour milk may be used in the same proportion, using one teaspoon of soda to a cup of milk.

### BOILED SALAD DRESSING

4 egg yolks  
4 tablespoons flour  
1-3 cup sugar  
1-4 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon dry mustard  
1-4 teaspoon paprika  
1-3 cup vinegar  
2-3 cup water  
1 tablespoon butter  
3 tablespoons sweet or sour cream  
Beat yolks and add dry ingredients. Add vinegar, water and butter and cook in double boiler until dressing becomes thick and creamy. Stir frequently. Add cream and beat one minute. Cool and chill. This dressing will keep two weeks if stored in ice box.

### PRUNE CAKE

Two eggs  
Two and one-half cups sifted cake flour  
Three-quarters teaspoon baking powder  
One teaspoon soda  
One teaspoon cloves

One teaspoon allspice  
One teaspoon cinnamon  
One-half cup butter or other shortening  
One and one-half cups sugar  
Two eggs, well beaten  
One cup cooked, seeded prunes, coarsely cut  
One cup sour milk  
Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, soda and spices, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time, beating well after each addition. Bake in two greased 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) forty-five minutes. Spread caramel frosting between layers and on top and sides of cake.

### 100 PER CENT LOCALS

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

Allen County  
Fairview 2154.  
Silver Leaf 2156.  
Anderson County  
Emerald, 2137  
Brown County  
Carson 1035.  
Cherokee County  
Bazaar 1926.  
Clay County  
Broughton 2173  
Pleasant View 592.  
Ross 1124.  
Swanton 1191.  
Wheeler 1082.  
Cloud County  
Carmel 1056.  
Wilcox, 2203  
Coffey County  
Independent 2145.  
Sunny Side 2144.  
Wolf Creek 1878.

Crawford County  
Monmouth 1714.  
Walnut Grove 1908.  
Chester County  
Melrose 2059 (reorganized)  
Stony 2066.

Cowley County  
South Bend, 1561  
Tisdale Busy Bee 1986.  
Douglas County  
Pleasant Valley 652.  
Dickinson County  
Herington 1063.  
Ellsworth County  
Burmeister 943.  
Case Ridge 1038.  
Excelsior 975.  
Franklin 1301.

Ellis County  
Excelsior 606.  
Munitor 881.  
Pfeiffer 1777.  
Smoky Hill (reorganized) 890  
Stock Range 1057.  
Sunny Knoll 2131.  
Victoria 1584.

Franklin County  
Columbia 1293.  
Sand Creek 1220.  
Geary County  
Goose Creek 1391.  
Moss Springs 1901.  
Greenwood County  
Hobo 1497.  
Graham County  
Hill City 2174.  
Johnson County  
Harmony 1830.

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**JERSEY WHITE GIANT CHICKS**. Best quality, \$5.50 per 100; 500-540. Buff Minorcas, or Black Giants, \$1. per 100 less. Prepaid. Prompt shipment.—T. a Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kansas 5-31c

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Alfalfa, \$5.00; Red Clover, \$7.00; Scarified Sweet Clover, \$3.00; Timothy, \$3.00; Mixed Timothy and Alsike or Red Clover, \$4.00; Grimm Alfalfa, \$8.00; Yellow Dent, \$1.60; Fodder Cassia, \$1.00; Yellow Soy Beans, \$1.50. All per bushel. Korean Lespedeza, \$6.00 per 100 lb. Catalog and sample Free. Standard Seed Co. 21 East Fifth St. Kansas City, Mo. 5-31c

**FROST-PROOF CABBAGE**, each bunch fifty, muscled, labeled variety name, Jersey, Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200 75c, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. ONIONS, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$5.00. TOMATO, large, well rooted, open field grown, muscled, labeled with variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earli-All, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. PEPPER, muscled and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival satisfaction guaranteed.—UNION PLANT CO., TEXARKANA, ARK. 5-31c

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Dew Drop 454.  
Linn County  
Goodrich 2090.  
Marshall County  
Barrett 1071.  
Fairview 964.  
Marshall Center 1349 (reorganized)  
Sunrise 1238.  
Miami County  
Bellview 1192.  
Block 1768 (reorganized)  
Jingo 1737.  
Washington, 1680  
McPherson County  
Castle Hill 1344.  
Groveland 1688.  
Northside 1061.  
Pioneer 656 (reorganized)  
Smoky Valley 830.  
Smoky Hill 882.  
South Diamond 1567.  
Marion County  
Harmony 190.  
Lincolnville 404.  
Prairie View 2105.  
Mitchell County  
Labon Creek 479.  
Prairie Gem, 540.  
Nemaha County  
Downy 1127.  
Hunt 1107.  
Kelly 1253.  
Summitt 2111.  
Stringtown 2198 (new)  
Triumph, 1027.  
Norton County  
Mt. Pleasant 956.  
Ness County  
Nevada 1782 (reorganized)  
Fride 1780.  
Osborne County  
Corinth 261.  
Portis 848.  
Ottawa County  
Grover 108.  
Osage County  
Plum Creek 1484.

**Pottawatomie County**  
Arispie 2197 (new).  
Lone Tree 2196 (new).  
Pleasant View 1843 (reorganized).  
Phillips County  
Gretna 624.  
Towlnline 569.  
Republic County  
Agenda 2202 (new).  
Highland 717.  
Wayne 2200 (new).  
Russell County  
Center 766.  
Pioneer 250.  
Prairie Dale 370.  
Three Corners 769.  
Rush County  
Illinois 794.  
La Crosse 795.  
Lone Star 917.  
Sunflower 1237.  
Riley County  
Crooked Creek, 1205  
Fairview, 1207.  
Lee, 1549  
Myersdale 1164.  
Pleasant Hill 1202.  
Rock Island 1199.  
Walsburg 1198.  
Rooks County  
Stone 792.  
Sunny Slope, 532  
Saline County  
Glendale 2171.  
Stafford County  
Eureka 2199 (new).  
Lamoreux 1961 (reorganized)  
Liberty 1988.  
Corn Valley 2201 (new).  
Scott County  
Modoc 2006.  
Smith County  
Twelve Mile 2002 (reorganized).  
Trego County  
Dist 28, 753.  
Happy 1006.  
Prairie Glen 665.  
Prairie Knoll 729.  
Silver Lake 679.  
(continued on page 4)

## ANNOUNCING

the opening of the

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Located at Second and Reynolds, Kansas City, Kansas—two blocks North and two blocks West of Central and James.

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Stock Yards

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.

(Read list of Sales in This Issue)

## The Risk is Too Great

for you to carry it yourself on your property.



## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

|                                                 |      |
|-------------------------------------------------|------|
| M M Carpenter—Clay Co Ks—4 steers 1180          | 7.50 |
| C A Broderick—Clay Co Ks—11 steers 1273         | 7.50 |
| C P Barclay—Osage Co Ks—5 steers 1050           | 7.00 |
| M H Carpenter—Clay Co Ks—9 steers 883           | 7.00 |
| Obelie Bros—Osage Co Ks—24 steers 878           | 6.85 |
| Schoepflin and Butell—Osage Co Ks—12 sters 1020 | 6.50 |
| H V Adams—Allen Co Ks—8 steers 980              | 6.50 |
| C A Broderick—Clay Co Ks—11 steers 1100         | 6.50 |
| R W Davis—St. Clair Co Mo—8 steers 1355         | 6.50 |
| John Grother—Miami Co Ks—3 sters 880            | 6.50 |
| L C Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—11 st, hfs 807    | 6.25 |
| W A Smith—Miami Co Ks—5 sters 762               | 6.25 |
| Dan Vounkin—Clay Co Ks—21 sters 746             | 6.15 |
| E J Burkman—Riley Co Ks—8 sters, hfs 811        | 6.00 |
| Joe Hyde—Lyon Co Ks—24 hfs 693                  | 6.00 |
| Frank Braun—Nemaha Co Ks—20 heifers 836         | 6.00 |
| Anton Neyer—Wabaunsee Co Ks—14 sters 820        | 6.00 |
| S M Mitchell—Franklin Co Ks—7 heifers 707       | 6.00 |
| Alcott Axelson—Riley Co Ks—11 steers 1251       | 7.00 |
| Warren Doherty—Clay Co Ks—6 heifers 688         | 5.75 |
| Tom Gibb—Bates Co Ks—6 sters, hfs 743           | 5.75 |
| H Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 sters 950     | 5.50 |
| H H Hoppe—Henry Co Mo—5 sters 1198              | 5.50 |
| Aug Ressemeier—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 sters 974  | 5.50 |
| S A Pearce—Johnson Co Mo—7 sters, hfs 762       | 5.50 |
| Criss Rapp—St. Clair Co Mo—15 sters, hfs 735    | 5.40 |
| M S Russell—Coffey Co Ks—16 sters, hfs 738      | 5.40 |
| R W Rhea—Woodson Co Ks—16 sters, hfs 795        | 5.25 |
| F J Martin—Washington Co Ks—5 sters, hfs 678    | 5.25 |
| H Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co Ks—12 sters 795     | 5.25 |
| T Gardner—Miami Co Ks—9 sters, hfs 701          | 5.25 |
| Wesley Coulter—Johnson Co Mo—6 sters 715        | 5.25 |
| George W Milton—Linn Co Ks—9 sters, hfs 652     | 5.10 |
| Tony Sump—Riley Co Ks—17 sters, hfs 703         | 5.10 |
| H Purvis—Johnson Co Ks—18 heifers 720           | 4.75 |
| Henry Behrens—Rooks Co Ks—23 calves 185         | 4.50 |
| Norbert Jungman—Osage Co Ks—9 sters, hfs 731    | 4.50 |
| H Purvis—Johnson Co Ks—18 hfs 870               | 4.10 |
| A J Diers—Hunter Co Ks—6 sters 781              | 4.00 |
| F J Fickett—Jasper Co Mo—14 sters 515           | 4.00 |
| M T Cantrell—Linn Co Ks—2 cows 1050             | 3.75 |
| C N Reed—Osage Co Ks—3 cows 1275                | 4.25 |
| H L Owens—Nemaha Co Ks—3 cows 1281              | 3.25 |
| H Purvis—Johnson Co Ks—6 cows 1100              | 3.00 |
| F Cole—Johnson Co Ks—19 cows 990                | 2.65 |
| Henry Behrens—Rooks Co Ks—35 cows 780           | 2.15 |

|                                          |       |
|------------------------------------------|-------|
| D S Barth—Henry Co Mo—13 76              | 10.50 |
| W H Miller—Bates Co Mo—22 85             | 10.50 |
| Walter Dan—Osage Co Ks—7 74              | 10.50 |
| J F Heckman—Franklin Co Ks—7 72          | 10.75 |
| Chas Horton—Clay Co Ks—6 70              | 10.60 |
| A F Neis—Franklin Co Ks—19 71            | 10.75 |
| C W Martz—Bates Co Mo—25 70              | 10.75 |
| W E Dunkle—Henry Co Mo—72 70             | 9.50  |
| Glen E Dunlap—Henry Co Mo—5 64           | 10.50 |
| Ray True—Vernon Co Mo—11 65              | 10.50 |
| Alf Morton—Marshall Co Ks—48 81          | 10.75 |
| P M Neese—Douglas Co Ks—14 70            | 10.75 |
| Guy Starnes—Leavenworth Co Ks—10 73      | 10.75 |
| John Starnes—Leavenworth Co Ks—10 73     | 10.75 |
| Quinter Coop Ship—Assn—Gove Co Ks—10 71  | 10.75 |
| Geo. B. Kyle—Franklin Co Ks—10 63        | 10.75 |
| H D Dyre—Lafayette Co Mo—16 68           | 10.50 |
| L C Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—15 68 | 10.50 |
| L C Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—7 82  | 8.50  |
| W P Houston—Coffey Co Ks—10 63           | 10.25 |
| W J Penbertson—Johnson Co Mo—10 63       | 10.25 |
| Frank Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—13 61       | 10.00 |
| V S Wakeman—Johnson Co Mo—11 63          | 9.50  |
| V S Wakeman—Johnson Co Mo—7 82           | 2.75  |
| L L Wolf—Barton Co Mo—7 58               | 10.10 |
| M L Cook—Pottawatomie Co Ks—15 68        | 10.25 |
| A O Turner—Cass Co Mo—5 75               | 10.25 |
| Ray S Dill—Henry Co Mo—16 70             | 10.50 |
| E P Phillips—Bates Co Mo—9 75            | 10.50 |
| G C Davis—Bates Co Mo—8 78               | 10.50 |
| Jas F. Ottman—Ray Co Mo—9 65             | 10.50 |
| Mr Harold Douglas—Ray Co Mo—9 61         | 10.51 |
| G Nis Hummighausen—Miami Co Ks—21 73     | 10.50 |
| S B Brockway—Franklin Co Ks—24 68        | 10.75 |
| Geo Westhead—Lafayette Co Mo—5 76        | 10.75 |
| Mrs Elizabeth Peel—Cass Co Mo—5 66       | 9.50  |
| M F Uley—Linn Co Mo—16 58                | 10.00 |
| L Merrell—Linn Co Ks—7 68                | 10.00 |
| G R Steckman—Mercer Co Mo—7 73           | 10.00 |
| W H Shattuck—Linn Co Ks—5 66             | 10.50 |
| Lee Patt—Henry Co Mo—8 70                | 10.50 |
| J H Downing—Henry Co Mo—24 67            | 10.50 |
| J H Harness—Henry Co Mo—8 67             | 10.25 |
| W B Bledsoe—Lafayette Co Mo—16 83        | 10.35 |
| Floyd McFarren—Lafayette Co Mo—27 79     | 10.35 |
| H W Scott—Lafayette Co Mo—13 80          | 10.35 |

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| Elmer Anderson—Marshall Co Ks—10 227   | 3.25 |
| Phil Smith—Marshall Co Ks—18 237       | 3.30 |
| Ed F Anderson—Marshall Co Ks—12 248    | 3.30 |
| Dan Vonkin—Clay Co Ks—7 370            | 3.15 |
| Jim Marks—Henry Co Mo—22 230           | 3.25 |
| C W Martz—Bates Co Mo—10 236           | 3.30 |
| H M Roach—Bates Co Mo—6 279            | 3.30 |
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| Clyde McWilliams—Cedar Co Ks—12 249    | 3.30 |
| Olaf Olson—Osage Co Ks—12 249          | 3.30 |
| F A and G Eiger—Chase Co Ks—7 287      | 3.30 |
| E A Hammit—Riley Co Ks—16 233          | 3.30 |
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| Harry Hamlin—Miami Co Ks—9 295         | 3.25 |
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| Paul Berger—Washington Co Ks—16 271    | 3.30 |
| Ed Hogue—Washington Co Ks—8 235        | 3.25 |
| R C Donald—Anderson Co Ks—14 275       | 3.30 |
| Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—10 287      | 3.25 |
| Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—53 235      | 3.30 |
| Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—53 235      | 3.30 |
| Edwin Kronheim—Lafayette Co Mo—22 266  | 3.30 |
| Heavy Metzner—Livingston Co Mo—38 281  | 3.30 |
| Alva Stryker—Marshall Co Ks—20 257     | 3.30 |
| Paul Albert—Miami Co Ks—8 241          | 3.30 |
| Joe H. Coffman—Osage Co Ks—8 275       | 3.30 |
| Mike Thompson—Republic Co Ks—17 230    | 3.30 |
| Herbert Hamilton—Osage Co Ks—24 244    | 3.30 |
| Jack Campbell—Chase Co Ks—5 260        | 3.25 |
| McLoud Bros—Johnson Co Ks—17 265       | 3.25 |
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| Geo Anderson—Osage Co Ks—38 234        | 3.25 |
| Will Duensing—Wabaunsee Co Ks—5 300    | 3.25 |
| Wm Poggeneyer—Leavenworth Co Ks—18 403 | 3.25 |
| Mrs. Mattie McHard—Chase Co Ks—13 248  | 3.30 |
| Harry Tryan—Nemaha Co Ks—8 262         | 3.30 |
| M E Babb—Clay Co Ks—17 254             | 3.35 |
| Louis Swaters—Henry Co Mo—5 258        | 3.35 |
| F E Fiske—Washington Co Ks—20 242      | 3.35 |
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| August Fultz—Wabaunsee Co Ks—11 220  | 3.30 |
| T F Evans—Coffey Co Ks—10 193        | 3.30 |
| Lloyd Zentner—Anderson Co Ks—21 217  | 3.30 |
| Willard Anderson—Linn Co Ks—11 181   | 3.25 |
| A Blaser—Bates Co Mo—11 216          | 3.30 |
| John Nanninga—Riley Co Ks—22 186     | 3.20 |
| Anthony Nicholson—Clay Co Ks—22 186  | 3.20 |
| Art Thayer—Nuckolls Co Neb—24 200    | 3.30 |
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| Raymond W Chambers—Osage Co Ks—8 182 | 3.25 |
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| Geo Anderson—Grundy Co Mo—8 1193     | 3.30 |
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| Morton A. Smith—Osage Co Ks—5 220    | 3.25 |
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| Leo Ramsey—Morris Co Ks—29 176       | 3.30 |
| Henry Starkie—Lafayette Co Mo—17 201 | 3.30 |
| Wm H. Elevator—Rooks Co Ks—58 206    | 3.20 |
| Albert Haefner—Lafayette Co Mo—8 180 | 3.25 |
| Tom Douglas—Coffey Co Ks—20 181      | 3.25 |
| C F Green—Bates Co Mo—26 172         | 3.25 |
| Geo M Lyons—Lafayette Co Mo—39 814   | 3.25 |

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|---------------------------------------------|------|
| J Henry Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—31 207      | 3.30 |
| B T Hughes—Johnson Co Ks—8 190              | 3.30 |
| Mrs Lydia Dickman—Morris Co Ks—14 170       | 3.25 |
| S H Davis—Douglas Co Ks—6 178               | 3.30 |
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| John Niggley—Bates Co Mo—14 189             | 3.30 |
| J E Stephens—Caldwell Co Mo—43 216          | 3.30 |
| A M Eastland—Johnson Co Ks—22 194           | 3.40 |
| J T Lewis—Johnson Co Ks—13 192              | 3.35 |
| Frank Prothe—Miami Co Ks—10 209             | 3.35 |
| Henry McGrath—Washington Co Ks—30 186       | 3.30 |
| M D Axtell—Anderson Co Ks—9 227             | 4.40 |
| Dave Boyd—Johnson Co Mo—8 192               | 3.35 |
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| A A Ling—Woodson Co Ks—20 187               | 3.20 |
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| Owen Carver—HeHenry Co Mo—9 190             | 3.25 |
| Wm Ling—Lafayette Co Mo—5 220               | 3.25 |
| Joe Grother—Miami Co Ks—15 216              | 3.20 |
| J E Englehart—Henry Co Mo—27 221            | 3.25 |
| W A McCormick—Pottawatomie Co Ks—16 216     | 3.25 |
| W A McCormick—Pottawatomie Co Ks—35 226     | 3.15 |
| Jake Englehart—Henry Co Mo—16 220           | 3.25 |
| S A Reep—Woodson Co Ks—17 202               | 3.25 |
| L C Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—174 198  | 3.30 |
| Fred Fiegenbaum—Lafayette Co Mo—11 214      | 3.30 |
| Aug Knollenbaum—Lafayette Co Mo—6 221       | 3.30 |
| Bill Masenthin—Osage Co Ks—22 209           | 3.30 |
| Walter Darr—Osage Co Ks—7 184               | 3.25 |
| Oakley S A Logan Co Ks—85 215               | 3.30 |
| Joe Campbell—Lafayette Co Mo—6 180          | 3.25 |
| J A Greer—Bates Co Mo—13 182                | 3.20 |
| Henry Lane—Osage Co Ks—30 205               | 3.25 |
| Aug Knoche—Lafayette Co Mo—22 190           | 3.25 |
| Harry Nielson—Lyon Co Ks—8 220              | 3.25 |
| J F Heckman—Franklin Co Ks—12 175           | 3.00 |
| I M Fisher—Franklin Co Ks—9 186             | 3.20 |
| J W Knoche—Miami Co Ks—20 213               | 3.15 |
| O J Pearson—Osage Co Ks—6 213               | 3.25 |
| S J Lohr—Franklin Co Ks—10 186              | 3.25 |
| Warren Doherty—Clay Co Ks—119 204           | 3.25 |
| Elmer Leas—Lafayette Co Mo—8 183            | 3.25 |
| Wm Schultz—Miami Co Ks—11 174               | 3.20 |
| J A Keating—Pottawatomie Co Ks—30 207       | 3.25 |
| J H Kappelman—Washington Co Ks—15 192       | 3.20 |
| Henry Siems—Lafayette Co Mo—17 185          | 3.20 |
| Wm B Ricketts—Cass Co Mo—8 191              | 3.30 |
| Fred Ramsey—Dickinson Co Ks—42 180          | 3.20 |
| Orvil Ryan—Lafayette Co Mo—5 180            | 3.25 |
| N C West—Linn Co Ks—5 198                   | 3.30 |
| Finley Greer—Lafayette Co Mo—11 215         | 3.30 |
| Peter Thowe, Jr.—Wabaunsee Co Ks—29 217     | 3.30 |
| Harve Hettigbach—Dickinson Co Ks—5 192      | 3.30 |
| W J Curtis—Riley Co Ks—29 187               | 3.25 |
| Walter Rose—Linn Co Ks—14 195               | 3.30 |
| Nobert Marek—Marshall Co Ks—7 228           | 3.30 |
| Fred Holmquist—Woodson Co Ks—5 222          | 3.30 |
| W P Kealy—Morris Co Ks—5 172                | 3.20 |
| W Moberg—Osage Co Ks—10 172                 | 3.30 |
| Everett Warrick—Marshall Co Ks—6 183        | 3.25 |
| W B Bruenjer—Crawford Co Ks—8 171           | 3.25 |
| John F. Neely—Franklin Co Ks—13 174         | 3.15 |
| Wm Montney—Miami Co Ks—9 204                | 3.30 |
| Bonkakis Bros—Lafayette Co Mo—32 205        | 3.20 |
| Darvin Walters—Miami Co Ks—6 208            | 3.30 |
| Joe Mathia—Johnson Co Ks—19 218             | 3.30 |
| W A Habiger—Woodson Co Ks—10 193            | 3.25 |
| Paul C Singer—Linn Co Ks—14 187             | 3.25 |
| C D Hull—Henry Co Mo—18 203                 | 3.30 |
| W Harold—Linn Co Ks—18 185                  | 3.35 |
| F W Holbrook—Franklin Co Ks—3 212           | 3.25 |
| Edwin Hildenbrand—Douglas Co Ks—18 223      | 3.30 |
| John H Holtz—Miami Co Ks—18 182             | 3.30 |
| G W Chandler—Anderson Co Ks—6 170           | 3.20 |
| Ben McBride—Allen Co Ks—7 188               | 3.20 |
| Milton Andres—Wabaunsee Co Ks—9 201         | 3.25 |
| John H. Holtz—Miami Co Ks—18 182            | 3.25 |
| S N Kenner—Osage Co Ks—10 183               | 3.30 |
| J L Kern—Miami Co Ks—22 187                 | 3.20 |
| Rufus Kether—Lafayette Co Mo—33 176         | 3.20 |
| T E Tucker—St. Clair Co Mo—46 211           | 3.30 |
| Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—82 205       | 3.25 |
| Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—27 191       | 3.20 |
| Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—5 166        | 3.25 |
| Joe Mathia—Johnson Co Ks—19 218             | 3.30 |
| Winfield Scott—Douglas Co Ks—10 186         | 3.20 |
| Oakley Shipping Assn—Logan Co Ks—30 184     | 3.20 |
| Oakley S A—Logan Co Ks—6 223                | 3.30 |
| A Lipter—Miami Co Ks—18 186                 | 3.10 |
| Earl Tillman—Henry Co Mo—46 218             | 3.30 |
| W A Eggway—Henry Co Mo—19 183               | 3.30 |
| Carroll Dresher—Monroe Co Ks—7 174          | 3.30 |
| H H Gerstenberger—Douglas Co Ks—9 172       | 3.25 |
| W W Thompson—Phillips Co Ks—45 213          | 3.30 |
| W W Thompson—Phillips Co Ks—45 213          | 3.30 |
| W W Thompson—Phillips Co Ks—45 213          | 3.30 |
| John Fadikien—Clay Co Ks—19 183             | 3.15 |
| T D Simpson—Cedar Co Mo—26 208              | 3.30 |
| Albert Simpson—Cedar Co Mo—26 213           | 3.30 |
| Fred Conkright—Clay Co Ks—6 205             | 3.30 |
| J J Halterman and Son—Caldwell Co Mo—18 198 | 3.30 |
| D T Brown—Harrison Co Mo—23 170             | 3.25 |
| Loren Miller—Osage Co Ks—12 182             | 3.30 |
| McKay Bros. and Jones—Sullivan Co Mo—22 175 | 3.25 |
| R A Runge—Clay Co Mo—6 200                  | 3.25 |
| Jess E. Cox—Linn Co Ks—5 182                | 3.25 |
| Ray Anderson—Johnson Co Ks—8 227            | 3.30 |
| Farmers Union S A—Thomas Co Ks—9 178        | 3.25 |

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|--------------------------------------------|------|
| Light Lights 130—170 Lbs.                  |      |
| John Nanninga—Riley Co Ks—14 137           | 2.60 |
| Earl Haslett—Osage Co Ks—6 158             | 3.15 |
| Edwin Fiegenbaum—Lafayette Co Mo—6 160     | 3.25 |
| O A Tabor—Anderson Co Ks—16 168            | 3.25 |
| Tom Gibb—Nemaha Co Ks—10 168               | 3.20 |
| Frederick Exchange—Barton Co Ks—12 148     | 3.15 |
| J W Hewerton and Son—Johnson Co Mo—18 137  | 3.25 |
| G H Henry—Henry Co Mo—15 154               | 3.15 |
| Emmet Cantrell—Johnson Co Ks—41 167        | 3.25 |
| G W Cundiff—Boone Co Mo—17 153             | 2.85 |
| Geo L Hill—Sullivan Co Mo—5 146            | 2.50 |
| Chas Gearhart—Grundy Co Ks—10 148          | 3.15 |
| Bert Ramsey—Dickinson Co Ks—26 163         | 3.25 |
| W A Brush—Mercer Co Mo—12 156              | 3.20 |
| Ross Palenske—Wabaunsee Co Ks—68 157       | 3.20 |
| Joe Mathia—Johnson Co Ks—7 141             | 2.65 |
| P W Holbrook—Franklin Co Ks—9 133          | 2.50 |
| Adolph Schulz—Miami Co Ks—12 133           | 2.50 |
| McKay Co—Op S A—Gove Co Ks—13 158          | 3.10 |
| R E Thomas—Lyon Co Ks—7 137                | 2.75 |
| L C Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—15 135  | 2.50 |
| Glenn P. Wehmeyer—Henry Co Mo—9 160        | 3.15 |
| Paul F McCulloch—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 168     | 3.25 |
| Geo J Meade—Cass Co Ks—11 168              | 3.15 |
| Oakley Shipping Assn—Logan Co Ks—9 165     | 3.25 |
| W W Thompson—Phillips Co Ks—5 168          | 3.00 |
| W W Thompson—Phillips Co Ks—12 140         | 2.65 |
| F J Halterman and Son—Caldwell Co Mo—5 146 | 2.75 |
| John Nold—Allen Co Ks—8 160                | 3.15 |
| Fred Vandolah—Miami Co Ks—7 155            | 3.10 |
| S R Taylor—Woodson Co Ks—5 159             | 3.10 |
| Sam Hottenbach—Morris Co Ks—9 156          | 3.15 |
| R L Nafziger—Johnson Co Ks—8 157           | 3.15 |
| Henry McGrath—Washington Co Ks—6 141       | 2.75 |
| Hugh Scott—Lafayette Co Mo—20 169          | 3.25 |

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|---------------------------------------------|------|
| Pigs 130 Lbs Down                           |      |
| Fred Makepiece—Coffey Co Ks—7 87            | 2.15 |
| W W Thompson—Phillips Co Ks—7 112           | 2.00 |
| Harley F Moore—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 95       | 2.15 |
| J E Sartin—Johnson Co Mo—7 122              | 2.00 |
| W Elevator—Rooks Co Ks—10 124               | 2.00 |
| C F Green—Bates Co Mo—7 124                 | 2.00 |
| Nelson Mounkes—Coffey Co Ks—12 117          | 2.65 |
| Nelson Mounkes—Coffey Co Ks—8 63            | 1.50 |
| A Rifenburg—Coffey Co Ks—14 141             | 3.30 |
| Emmet Cantrell—Johnson Co Ks—10 123         | 2.50 |
| J W Knoche—Miami Co Ks—5 108                | 2.00 |
| J H Kappelman—Washington Co Ks—12 120       | 2.15 |
| ross Palenske—Wabaunsee Co Ks—9 120         | 2.15 |
| Overett Warnica—Marshall Co Ks—7 127 (thin) | 2.00 |
| J L Kern—Miami Co Ks—11 128                 | 2.25 |
| Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—20 111       | 2.15 |
| N A McCormick—Pott. Co Ks—16 130 (thin)     | 1.50 |
| Ira Abrams—Jewell Co Ks—27 99               | 2.00 |
| L C Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—42 107   | 2.00 |
| Chas W Miller—Johnson Co Mo—5 118           | 2.00 |
| Louis Doak—Anderson Co Ks—12 125            | 2.25 |
| Oakley S A—Logan Co Ks—6 115                | 2.00 |
| L L Hall—Ray Co Mo—6 70 0                   | 1.50 |
| Joe Mathia—Johnson Co Ks—11 113             | 2.25 |

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|------------------------------|----------|
| SOWS                         |          |
| Anthony Mickelson—Clay Co    | Ks—      |
| L J Kloster—Lafayette Co     | Mo—3     |
| Henry Hannah—Bates Co        | Mo—1 4   |
| J M Southard—Pottawatomie Co | —        |
| W J Curtis—Riley Co          | Ks—2 335 |
| John Schradler—Osage Co      | Ks—3     |