



# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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## New Frazier-Lemke Bill Passes Senate

### MORATORIUM IS PROVIDED FOR FARM MORTGAGE

Senate Passes Bill to Replace Law that was Declared Unconstitutional; Rewritten to Avoid Unconstitutionality

#### GOES TO HOUSE

Both Kansas Senators Support Bill; Fight Led by Borah; Not Much Chance of Bill Passing House this Session

The new Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium bill, designed to replace the one which had been passed by Congress, signed by the President and put into effect for some months before being declared unconstitutional, was passed by the United States Senate Monday, September 19, without roll call. The new bill has a great deal of strong support, and its friends claim it will meet constitutional requirements.

The bill, briefly described, provides a three-year moratorium for the farmer whose mortgage has been foreclosed. The farmer, under this condition, takes special bankruptcy proceedings. He is allowed to remain on his farm for three years under court jurisdiction but is required to pay the mortgage holder a "fair" rental for the land, regardless of the size of the debt. The rental would be fixed by the federal district court. In the meantime, the farmer has a chance to reacquire the farm, at its appraised value.

The bill differs from the original law, declared unconstitutional, in that it contains a provision by which the court may sell the farm at auction in the three-year period, on demand of the holder of the mortgage. The creditor may demand the auction sale if he is dissatisfied with the appraisal of the farm.

Sensors McGill and Capper of Kansas both supported the bill. Senator Borah of Idaho led the fight for its passage. Senator Bailey of North Carolina opposed the bill on the grounds that it would injure credit. Senator Borah agreed that the bill, if it becomes a law, would alter contracts, but said that was inevitable in any bankruptcy legislation, and said the Supreme Court had so recognized. He said that the bill did not make it unconstitutional. The Idaho Senator also contended that the three year delay might work to the advantage of the creditor, rather than to his advantage.

The Farmers Union has fought for this measure, just as it fought for the law that was later declared unconstitutional. The mortgage moratorium legislation is designed to keep a farmer on his farm for a long enough period to allow him to have an opportunity to reacquire his home. Congressman Wm. Lemke, co-author of the bill, has described it as a stop gap, to hold the farm until Congress passes the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill, which will enable the farmer to pay his debts at a low rate of interest, and which will tend to elevate the prices the farmer may receive for his products. The moratorium bill is not a substitute for the refinancing bill.

#### HIGH COST OF EDUCATING OFFICERS

Congressman Karl Stefan, Republican of Nebraska, recently printed in the Congressional Record the hitherto unpublished fact that it costs the taxpayer nearly \$40,000,000 a year to maintain West Point and Annapolis, says a bulletin from the National Council for Prevention of War.

Quoting estimates compiled for him by the Adjutant General's office, Congressman Stefan said, "The cost for four years is \$9,715,488—a total of \$12,630,124 on the basis of 1,300 cadets. The Navy Department reported that the cost of educating a midshipman for four years at Annapolis is approximately \$15,000—a total of \$25,500,000 on the basis of 1,700 midshipmen."

Under the Army and Navy appropriation bills passed this session, each Congressman may send one additional cadet to West Point and one additional midshipman to Annapolis. On the basis of Congressman Stefan's figures, this will mean an extra expenditure of \$5,158,919.88 for the Navy midshipmen and \$7,965,000 for the Army cadets.

These expenditures are being made in the face of general curtailment of public school expenses throughout the country.

### OMNIBUS BANK BILL GOES TO PRESIDENT FOR HIS SIGNATURE

Bill Giving Reorganized Federal Reserve Board Majority Power in Controlling Currency, is Step toward Real Goal

#### FOUGHT BY BANKERS

The omnibus banking bill, approved by both branches of Congress, has been sent to the White House for Presidential signature, following final action in conference where House and Senate differences were ironed out. The bill gives a reorganized federal reserve board majority power in controlling the ebb and flow of the nation's credit resources, and is regarded as a step in the much-needed recapturing, by Congress, of the power to regulate the value of United States money. This power, it is recognized, has been taken from Congress by international banker interests.

The Senate adopted the conference report—reconciling differences between the House and Senate in the bill. No roll call was necessary.

The bill was fought by the big banking interests.

### STEADY GROWTH OF NEW BRANCH PARSONS HOUSE

Farmers Union Branch Live Stock Firm at Parsons Shows Steady, Constant Increase in Business Since Starting July 1

#### MARKET GROWS TOO

Parsons Market Customers Receive \$250,776.12 in July 1935, Compared to \$126,692.50 in Same Month in 1934

The new branch house of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Parsons, Kansas, is taking its place as an important cog in the cooperative live stock marketing wheel. This branch was started on July 1 this year, with Bill Acuff in charge as manager. Freddie Seager is handling the cattle sales and Mr. Acuff takes care of the hog and sheep sales. The firm was the first to move into the new live stock exchange building.

A steady increase in volume has been maintained since the opening of the firm, it is reported. Farmers in the Parsons territory are showing a fine and growing interest in the new branch firm.

The following paragraphs from the current issue of the Co-Operator, relative to the Parsons yards, are interesting:

"In the August 2nd issue of 'The Parsons Sun' some interesting figures showing the net value of live stock handled at the Parsons stock yards during the month of July are printed. These figures reveal that Parsons customers received \$250,776.12 for live stock marketed in July as against \$126,692.50 during the same month in 1934. This gain in net value was noted in spite of a slight decrease in the total number of head handled at the Parsons yards.

"Receipts furnished by the Parsons Stock Yards Company, covering the month of July, record a fine increase in the cattle and sheep department as compared with 1934. The general shortage of hogs resulted in a sharp decrease in this department and brought the total number of all species below the July, 1934 total. The sheep yards led the way with an increase of 1,902 head over July last year.

"The vast difference in the net value of live stock handled at Parsons, during July for the past two years, can be attributed to the optimum in prices paid for cattle and hogs. The increase in the price of hogs was sufficient to make the value of the total number sold nearly equal with that of July 1934 in spite of 64 per cent decrease in receipts. Although these figures deal only with records from the Parsons Yards conditions on all the markets are the same as far as net dollars paid to the shipper and hog receipts are concerned."

Much nutritious, palatable pasture can be obtained through the use of grain cereal plants. Winter wheat and rye are used most commonly for this purpose, but winter barley can be used in south-central and southern Kansas. Winter rye can be seeded as early as the middle of August, but winter wheat should be seeded later.

Late weeds in orchard and garden should not be allowed to mature. Orchard and garden crops are not "laid by" like corn. Noxious weeds should be kept out during the entire growing season. Care in this work should make the task lighter in each succeeding year.

### TONS OF LETTERS FROM GOVERNMENT TO WASTE BASKET

Some Cogs Must Be Slipping. Allowing Big Waste of Paper, Envelopes and Printing in Government Releases

#### MUCH DUPLICATION

Kansas Union Farmer Gets Hundreds of Circulars on Good Paper Telling of Details in Census in Other States

The office of the Kansas Union Farmer receives pounds of mail each day from envelopes from the department or other which finds the waste paper basket just as soon as the paper manila envelopes can be torn open and contents taken out. Undoubtedly most other weekly papers, as well as dailies, are flooded with the same sort of mail deluge.

Of course much material that comes from government departments is of use in compiling information on various projects in which agriculture, and especially organized agriculture, is interested. However, the mailing is apparently handled without system, and at a great waste of unnecessary expense.

For instance, for several days or weeks this paper has been getting from three to five identical releases from the Rural Electrification Administration. We have before us three manila envelopes from the department, each of which contained the same identical releases. All came in the same mail. Each is addressed to the Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas. The only differences noted are in the legends that evidently indicate what subdepartment sent them out. One has on it "REA-4", another "REA-9" and the other "REA-110". We could get along on the "REA-4". These envelopes and the mimeograph paper inside cost money. The printing cost perhaps is not important, for one type set-up or stencil would take care of all the letters.

This is only one instance. There are many others in which the duplication is as uncalled-for as in the case of the Rural Electrification Administration mail. We believe in rural electrification where and when practical, but the standard of rural living in America is worth while. But one release impresses us just as much as do three.

Another instance of flagrant waste in government printing is seen in the loads of releases that come to this paper (and undoubtedly to thousands of other papers) from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington. These come in large manila envelopes which represent quite an item of cost. They are printed on a good quality paper, for example, one that is known as 24 weight paper. This is heavier and of better quality than the ordinary letter-head, and is of about the same size as a full size letter-head. A Salina printer estimates that the cost of the paper is right around 12 cents a pound, retail. In one mail to this office recently, a third of a pound of these releases came in. An additional batch of nearly that size reaches this office every few days.

Of course, we must say that we are glad to be on the mailing list of the various departments, but we think some one is going too far. The information carried in these expensive releases is of no particular interest to this paper, nor to any of its readers. These releases tell, in detail, the number of acres available for crops, how many acres idle, how much in pasture, etc.; the value of the land, the number of all species of live stock on the farms, and a lot of kindred information. A page or sheet or is will be devoted to each county in the United States, and together they form the preliminary report on the farm census.

This is valuable information for the government to have, but we do not believe it is worth while for the department to go to great expense to form the people of the papers in Kansas as to details as they affect counties in Florida, Washington, Georgia, Rhode Island or any of the distant states.

Here are the headings on several different sheets before the writer at this moment:

"Farms Increase in Taylor County, Florida."

"Cattle Increase in Baker County, Florida."

"Farms Increase in Ribb County, Georgia."

And so on down the line, telling about 32 different counties in one mail.

We have no way of knowing how many hundreds of dollars worth of paper, envelopes and printing the government throws away each day, but if all papers receive as much as does the Kansas Union Farmer, the figures must run pretty high. Far be it from us to assume to advise government officials how to run their business, but we can't help thinking a lot of waste could be avoided.

The birthrate is an excellent indicator of economic conditions, says Dr. W. E. Grimes, agricultural economist, Manhattan. During the most severe of the depression years in this country, it dropped until the number of births was insufficient to maintain the population. However, in 1933 and 1934, especially the latter year, young people apparently felt freer to marry and assume the responsibilities of parenthood.

### APPROVE DIRECT MARKET MEASURE

Below is a copy of a telegram from Washington, D. C., dated Wednesday, August 15, which will be of particular interest to the readers of this paper:

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn, Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas. Senate Agricultural committee today authorized favorable report on my Packers-Stockyards amendments.—Arthur Capper.

The amendments embody the provisions introduced in the well-known Capper-Hill bill, the passage of which formed the basis of a favorable resolution in the 1934-35 program of the Kansas Farmers Union and of the National Farmers Union, will do much to correct direct marketing malpractices engaged in by packers and stockyard interests. The amendments will be found in "The President's Column" in this issue.

### FIVE PER CENT REDUCTION NOW IS BEING ASKED

Wheat Farmers Allowed to Plant 95 Per Cent of Base Acreage According to New Ruling Announced by AAA at Washington

#### BENEFITS SAME

Reduction of Cut from 15 to 5 Per Cent Brought about because of Reduced Estimate in United States Wheat Yield

A reduction of only five per cent from the maximum base acreage is all that is to be required of wheat farmers to participate in the benefits of the wheat program in 1936, according to recent announcement from the wheat section of the Agricultural Administration. The first announcement called for a reduction of 15 per cent out of the possible 25 per cent.

The new ruling means that signers of the new AAA wheat contracts will be permitted to plant a maximum of 95 per cent of their base acreage this fall.

This new basis of reduction will mean approximately 1,200,000 additional acres of wheat to be planted this fall in the state of Kansas. Thus, the total acreage of wheat to be harvested in Kansas in 1936, according to estimates.

The benefits to be received by participation in the AAA wheat program will, of course, remain the same as they would have been under a 15 per cent reduction.

Rust damage in the spring wheat belt, excessive heat and the substantial reduction in the carry-over of wheat resulted in a sharp decrease in wheat production. A bar to unrestricted expansion of acreage that probably would follow if all restrictions were removed.

This new AAA provision simply means that the acreage planned for 1936 will be immediately modified so contract signers may plant a maximum of 95 per cent of their base acreage compared with the maximum of 85 per cent announced by Secretary Wallace in July.

"This step is taken primarily to assure domestic consumers of continued ample wheat supplies, and in addition is expected to benefit farmers by placing this country in a strengthened position in the world export market," Secretary Wallace announced.

The new AAA order means an increase of more than 5 million acres in wheat planting, raising the total to 52 million acres that may be planted next fall in the United States.

This increased production, AAA officials pointed out, is expected to serve as an offset to the decrease of 125 million bushels in the wheat crop estimate made August 9.

In the light of the sharp decrease in the crop estimate the AAA considers (continued on page 2)

### VICE PRESIDENT ROGERS TO SPEAK AT HANOVER

Washington County Farmers Union Plans Big All-Day Picnic at Social Dale Park West of Hanover on Tuesday, August 27

The Washington County Farmers Union annual picnic and quarterly meeting is called to meet at 10 o'clock Tuesday forenoon, August 27, at Social Dale Park west of Hanover. Features include a basket dinner, plenty of music, entertainment to please old and young, and a ball game.

As speakers, we will have the vice president of the National Farmers Union, C. N. Rogers of Iowa, and Floyd Lynn, state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Come and meet our Junior members who were recruited last winter by our efficient Junior leaders under the direction of County Leader Clay Ingram. They will be there. A cordial invitation is extended to every one. Come and learn and enjoy the day with us.

A. C. Hansen, President. Dan H. Combow, Secretary. (Note: It was erroneously reported in last week's paper that the speaker at the Washington County Annual Picnic would be A. C. Davis, former National Farmers Union secretary.)

### CAPPER TO FIGHT UNTIL LAST MINUTE FOR REFINANCE BILL

Says Failure to Pass Frazier-Lemke Bill is One of Failures of Roosevelt Administration; President's Support would have Done It

#### AN UP-HILL FIGHT

Farmers Union Has Led Fight for Measure, which Highly Organized Money Interests have been Able to Keep from People

With the adjournment of Congress expected almost any day, chances for the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill in any form have faded until no one offers the slightest hope in that direction. The only hope held out at all is in the remote possibility that the measure might be tacked on to some other bill as a rider.

A vigorous fight has been waged by the friends of the Frazier-Lemke measure throughout the present session of Congress. The fight has been carried to the point where the measure will dominate the attention of Congress when it convenes again. Under ordinary conditions the bill would have become a law long before adjournment of the present session, but because of the tragedy of false power vested in the financial centers of the East, the bill, plainly demanded by a vast majority of the common people of this country, has had to wait while other bills, less important, have had clear sailing.

The Frazier-Lemke bill has had the open enmity of the Speaker of the House, who claimed, contrary to statement of the President, that he was acting under instructions from the Administration. Last year a petition signed by 145 Congressmen would have brought the bill out for a vote. Because it was plainly evident that that number could easily be mustered in this session, the powerful enemies of agriculture had the rule arbitrarily changed so that 218 such signatures were necessary, throwing in the added barrier of making it necessary for the signatures to be placed on the petition while the House was in session. Thus, of course, any Congressman had to sign right "under the nose" of the Speaker who was openly hostile to the measure.

Even against these great odds, the bill was reported out favorably by the committee on agriculture. The rules committee, however, grabbed the bill and refused to allow it to come to a vote, making the petition, signed by 218 Congressmen, still necessary. A heart-breaking fight ensued, during which time more than the 218 required signatures were secured, only to be forced off from time to time so that the required number never has appeared at one time.

The Farmers Union, under the Washington leadership of E. E. Kennedy, National Farmers Union secretary, has taken the lead in the fight to bring the bill to a vote. It is generally admitted that if the bill had come to a vote, it would have passed by a large majority. Thus it was only the un-American high-handed tactics, resulting in the denial of the right of the peoples representatives to have a voice in the matter, that kept the bill from passage. It may be said, then, that the little handful of demagogues representing the falsely powerful money centers, stifled the voice of the American people. It was, indeed, a gag rule of the most vicious kind.

This, of course was possible and is yet possible, because of the highly organized strength of the anti-agricultural East as opposed to the tragically unorganized condition of agriculture.

#### Capper Championed Bill

One of the real champions of the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill, who has spoken for the bill at every opportunity, is Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas. In a radio speech late last week, Senator Capper had this to say:

"The Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill, providing for the refinancing of farm indebtedness at one and one-half per cent interest rates, with long time amortization of the principal at one and one-half per cent annual payments, is another measure that should have been enacted at this session of Congress. I have been working with Senator Frazier and the farm organizations for this measure for the past two years. It has been our hope to get action at this session, but the bill has been successfully blocked so far. We have not given up all hope, and will try to tack it onto the tax bill, or some other measure, as a rider if we cannot get it passed any other way.

"I regard the refinancing of farm mortgage indebtedness as one of the most important and necessary parts of any farm program. It is needed. It is fair and equitable. It is one of the failures of the Roosevelt administration that the bill was not passed; it could and would have been passed with support from the White House."

In a letter to the editor of this paper, Senator Capper says, "I regret that there is little or no prospect that it will pass at this session of Congress though I shall continue my efforts along with Senator Frazier and others up to the last minute."

### EXECUTIVE ORDER OUTLINING RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Administrator Morris L. Cooke of REA Says Will Employ Labor from Public Relief Rolls the Utmost Possible Extent

#### LIST OF REGULATIONS

President Roosevelt recently issued an Executive Order prescribing rules and regulations under which the Rural Electrification Administration may make loans for power and light projects in rural areas now without electric service.

Administrator Morris L. Cooke of REA, emphasized that a cardinal aim of the program to be carried out under the rules and regulations will be the employment to the utmost possible extent of labor from public relief rolls. Every effort will be made to draw ninety percent or more of the labor for each project from these rolls.

Not less than twenty-five percent of the entire expenditure upon projects under any loan for an electrification project made to a public body, under the law, must be expended for labor. REA expects that the expenditure for labor will exceed this, the proportion varying somewhat with the section of the country. While this provision, under the law is limited to loans made to public bodies, it is believed that the proportionate outlay for labor on the projects of private utility companies, associations and cooperative organizations will be about the same.

Wage rates for persons employed on projects except for supervisory, administrative and highly skilled employees, will be determined or approved by REA in accordance with local wage conditions.

REA may also determine or approve the specifications for construction of projects, and supervise the projects.

The regulations made no provision for grants. Accordingly REA will make funds available for project construction, out of the \$100,000,000 designated by Congress for rural electrification, exclusively in the form of loans. Loans may be made, however, for the entire cost of projects. REA practice has been followed by REA heretofore, in its construction plans and in its consideration of projects which are now pending and for which loans are expected to be announced in the near future.

The regulations, conforming to the break-down in Section 1 of the Emergency Relief Act, are designed to divide eligible borrowers into two groups. The first embraces "private corporations, associations and cooperative associations existing under and by virtue of the laws of the several States."

The second group of eligible borrowers includes States, territories, possessions, including sub-divisions and agencies thereof, municipalities, and the District of Columbia, and public bodies thereof.

In carrying out the terms of the Order, REA expects to make loans to all of the types of borrowers enumerated. Although about 95 percent of the electric utility industry in the United States is privately operated, there will not be a corresponding division beforehand of REA funds. There will be no arbitrary division whatever. Funds will be made available to public and private agencies in whatever proportions each group submits sound projects and submits them promptly. A preference will be accorded, as previously announced, to the applications of public bodies and farm cooperatives. Whatever the amount of loans REA may make for the construction program recently proposed by the private utilities, ample provision will be made for the financing of projects (continued on page 2)

#### FAT LAMB PRICES FLUCTUATE

Fat lamb prices are likely to fluctuate around present levels for the remainder of this month and early September, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College. The price of fat lambs probably can sell as well now as at any time unless he can hold over into September. However, fat lamb prices have a possibility of working up somewhat, the possibility depending upon the feeder lamb market.

The feeder lamb market is expected to be higher by the first of September and probably not lower during the fall than at present. If strong demand for feeder lambs develops, as is likely if rains should make wheat pasture available in the wheat belt, two-way lambs will go back to the country instead of to the packer. This would cause additional strength in fat lamb market. Strength in this market is likely because of these facts: (1) This year's lamb crop is the smallest since 1929; (2) lambs fed out early last year made some money, which will stimulate feeding this year; (3) fairly large numbers of ewe lambs are likely to be held back this fall to rebuild flocks, and this will help to reduce the supply of feeder lambs.

It appears, then, that the man who wants lambs to feed and has the feed now might as well buy. He is likely to buy for less money now than later. The man who wants to sell has little to gain by being in a hurry.

Probably the best buy for this season's feeding program is a flock of aged ewes that can be bred. The ewes and lambs can be sold at the same time next spring after the lambs have been fed out on the creep-feeder. The wool crop from the ewe should pay for her feed and possibly for that of the lamb as well.

### 'DISAFFECTION' BILL A THREAT TO FREE SPEECH

Tydings-McCormack Bill Aimed at Those Who Incite Soldiers or Sailors to Disobedience of Regulations, but is Too Broad

#### A SWEEPING BAN

Protests or Criticisms by Individuals or Periodicals Directed toward Military Policies Would be Violations of Law

If the Tydings-McCormack Disaffection bill, which passed the Senate some days ago without roll call, debate or hearing, should become a law, then the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer would likely be liable to punishment by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for two years, according to the interpretation given the provisions of the bill by many who have studied it.

The bill, passed by the Senate, has been reported out of committee for passage in the House. A minority report by representatives Paul J. Kvale, Minnesota, and Maury Maverick, Texas, denounces the bill on the grounds that it "gags the press, it gags every liberty given in the Constitution of the United States."

The bill is designed to make it possible to punish those who incite soldiers and sailors to disobey their regulations. However, the language is so broad, say the critics, that any criticism of the Army or its branch, the National Guard, or of the Navy, or any opposition to war could be construed as a violation of the law.

A release from the "American Civil Liberties Union, New York," says: "An editor of a farm paper, protesting the calling in of troops, a pacifist condemning Navy maneuvers in the Pacific Ocean, a publisher issuing a novel dealing with the horrors of war, all would be liable to punishment by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for two years."

The American Civil Liberties Union, headed by Dr. Harry F. Ward, says further that the bill, with its sweeping ban on "incitement to disobedience" is, in effect, a peace-time sedition act, and that it would be open to the abuse common to such laws. A statement from the Union above mentioned continues:

"Not since 1798 have our liberties been faced with such an assault. Amendments to the bill, limiting its operation to the Army and the Navy, do not meet the objections of organized labor against punishing criticism of the National Guard. Legal and military authorities are agreed that the National Guard is a part of the Army. All organizations of farmers, of workers, of pacifists, of liberals are threatened by this measure. Effective protest will defeat it."

Readers of this paper, together with local and county unions, who believe the "Disaffection bill" should not pass, should send protests at once to members of Congress, to Hon. Joseph W. Byrnes, Speaker of the House, and to Hon. John J. McSwain, chairman of the House committee on military affairs. The bill is known as S. 2253, and its House calendar is 203.

### MILO RENO TO SPEAK AT ALTA VISTA PICNIC

Plans Made for All Day Picnic with Over \$50 in Prizes Given in Contests of All Kinds; Basket Dinner at Noon

A big Farmers Union picnic is planned for Wednesday, Aug. 28, at Alta Vista, Kansas, according to information sent in by Doyle Gass, chairman of the Farmers Union Educational Committee of Wabunsee county. The high light of the picnic will be an address by Milo Reno, president of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa. Another speaker will be Mr. Large, general agricultural agent for the Rock Island Lines.

The picnic begins at ten o'clock in the morning and lasts through the day and into the evening. A full day is planned. "The program will start with a baseball game at ten o'clock in the forenoon," says Mr. Gass. "Then comes a big basket dinner at noon. After lunch, we will be entertained by some music until our dinners settle; then we will listen to Mr. Large for 30 or 40 minutes, and then we will have an address by Milo Reno."

Substantial prizes will be given for a number of events such as foot races, pony races, hog calling contests, slipper kicking contest, climbing the greased pole, and a number of other contests and games. Prizes to be given amount to more than \$50, and are being made possible by the cooperation of the business men of Alta Vista.

Visitors are urged to attend and to stay for the entire program. The following men form the committee in charge: Doyle Gass, P. F. Peterson, Frank Bieling, August Simmons, Henry Seubert and E. H. Bryner.

Pigs that are being full-fed on grain probably will return a greater profit than those whose owners follow the plan of limiting the amount of grain until the new corn crop is ready. The price of fat hogs usually is higher in September and October than in December, the earliest time that pigs can be finished for market when limited grain feeding has been practiced.



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1935

### BUILD YOUR LOCAL UP BY CONVENTION TIME

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union fix the time of the annual state convention. "The State Union shall meet annually on the last Wednesday in October at 10 o'clock a. m." says the constitution.

That means that the annual convention this year will be called to order at 10 a. m., Wednesday, October 30. It will continue until all business is transacted.

Although the state convention does not begin until Wednesday, it has become a custom for the Farmers Union Managerial Association to meet, in connection with the annual state Union convention, on the day preceding the regular convention, or on Tuesday. It is quite likely that this custom will be followed again this year. In fact, this meeting of the Managerial Association has come to be considered as part of the state convention. The meeting, therefore, will begin on Tuesday, October 29, and probably will terminate on Friday, November 1.

Last year, the delegates at the Ellis convention voted to meet in Iola in 1935. Iola, then, will be the host city at the next annual convention. Word has already been received that Iola is making preparations to make the 1935 Farmers Union convention one long to be remembered. The spacious Memorial Hall will house the convention.

The most important thing right now, in connection with the coming annual convention of the Farmers Union, is building up the membership before convention time.

Membership in the Kansas Farmers Union, like membership in some other organizations, has slipped some during the past year. We are not quite up with the membership of 1934 at this time of year. There is every reason why we should make a desperate effort to bring the membership up to last year's figures, and even pass last year's mark.

The time of year is here when most members and most Locals as well as county Unions are ready to begin active work, following a period of relative inactivity. Organization work usually lets up during the hot summer months, and during the "busy season," and this year was no exception.

Local secretaries are asked to check up on the membership list, and to send out notices of delinquency to all members in arrears. Even though such notices may have been mailed earlier in the year, it will be a good thing to follow them up with another notice.

This notice, which should go to all delinquent members, is only the start of the work that must be done, however. The Local secretary cannot do all the work, and all the responsibility of Local membership should not have to rest with the Local secretary. There is work for each member of the Local.

Local officers should see to it that regular meetings are resumed as soon as possible, if they have not been held

regularly throughout the summer. It is reasonable to expect that meetings must be held before members will come in and pay their dues. The more meetings the Local holds, the more opportunity the delinquent member has to pay his dues.

It follows, then, that the Local which does not meet has a harder time to collect membership dues than does the Local that meets regularly. It is hoped that each member will encourage regular meetings, and that each member will not only attend and take his family, but that he will encourage others among his neighbors to attend the meeting.

The Farmers Union has a great program, a great job to do. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the more thoroughly we are organized, the more we can get done. If the Farmers Union leaders in any community fail to take the lead, others find it easy to lag, too. The result is that the Local does not have the life or the membership it should have. The net result is that the farmers of the community, the state and the nation are not well enough organized to put their program into effect, as it should be.

There is only one starting point, and that is in the Local. Each member is responsible for his Local's membership. When the state convention is called to order the last of next October, which is only a few weeks away, let your Local be well represented by membership.

### PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

### SENATE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE REPORTS FAVORABLY ON CAPPER-HOPE MARKETING BILL

Of keen interest to the Farmers Union membership and our livestock producers is the favorable report of the Senate Agricultural Committee on the Capper-Hope Direct Marketing Bill. Exhaustive hearings were held last year by both the House and Senate Agricultural Committees. The Farmers Union throughout the corn belt territory led this fight and spent considerable money in being represented in Washington during these hearings.

In all probability, Congress will soon adjourn; and the bill will not receive final action during this session, but will be in a favorable position for early action at the next session. It is my understanding that the House Agricultural Committee has taken no definite action in reporting the bill out of committee; but, inasmuch as it now has favorable action from the Senate Agricultural Committee, it is to be assumed that the House Committee will take like action.

Under the provisions of the bill, privately owned yards would be brought under the same regulations now applying to public yards. Many

of the private yards are controlled by the packers, and our farmers believe that they have resorted to this system to drain hogs away from the public markets by direct buying. Price levels have for years been arrived at through the public yards, and it is the contention of the farmer that the system as now practiced by packers and others in keeping receipts from the public yards has a direct tendency in depressing prices throughout the country.

I happened to be present at Washington last year during these hearings, and much credit is due Senators Arthur Capper of Kansas, Lynn Frazier of North Dakota, and George Norris of Nebraska, in ably standing by the farmers in getting this bill out of committee. In the House Agricultural Committee, the fight in behalf of this legislation was led by Congressman Clifford Hope, ranking republican member of the Agricultural House Committee. Those of the Farmers Union delegation of Kansas who gave testimony before the committees, and other substantial help, were George W. Hobbs, L. J. Alkire, A. M. Kinney, Alva Stryker and the writer.

It is believed by many that national legislation regulating the purchasing of livestock is preferable to state legislation, inasmuch as the movement of live-stock many times is an interstate proposition.

The Farmers Union of Kansas and the Committee of Farm Organizations sponsored a marketing bill at our last session of the Kansas Legislature, but the measure did not receive consideration by either the House or the Senate during the session. It now becomes our duty to back up Senator Capper, Congressman Hope and others in getting through the next Congress our livestock marketing bill.

### SOCIAL SECURITY BILL A LAW

President Roosevelt last Wednesday signed the Social Security Bill, which now becomes a law. The Farmers Union, throughout its history, has stood for social security and equality. This principle is fundamental in our whole cooperative movement.

Under our present unrestrained, capitalist system, the past decade or so has witnessed the lessening of the chance of equal opportunity. Therefore, today, and perhaps through many years to come, we have millions of our aged and needy who, through no fault of their own, face old age with the handicap of a lack of income to care for them properly through their declining years. It has always been a shame and tragedy that in a land of plenty with natural resources and raw materials unlimited, such conditions should exist.

Nevertheless, this situation is upon us today, and the social security program has the endorsement of a majority of our Farmers Union members.

Major Points in Security Measure. The federal government allocates almost \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and as much as may be needed thereafter to match state pensions to the aged needy. Pensions for our aged will be available through this system in the future whether or not they are covered by the permanent annuity program.

As the law stands, the federal contribution is limited to \$15 a person per month. The government's contribution must be matched by state or county contributions. It does not, however, keep the state from granting more than \$15 if the state so chooses.

A pension applicant cannot be denied aid if he has lived in the state for the year immediately preceding his application and for any five of the nine preceding years. The age of eligibility, so far as the government is concerned, is sixty-five years; but the state may refuse to pension those under seventy years until 1940. After that, sixty-five is the eligibility age.

Compulsory Old Age Annuity System. Under the provisions of the law, this annuity system applies to all wage earners except agricultural labor, domestic servants, casual labor, federal, state, county, city and other governmental employees, and employees of educational, charitable, scientific, literary and religious organizations. Wage earners employed under the above named institutions will be eligible for pensions but no deductions will be taken from their wages to create the annuity fund.

Beginning in 1937, small but increasing deductions will be taken from the salaries of employees until six percent of the salary is reached in 1949 and thereafter. That part of wages received from one employer in excess of \$3,000 would not be taxed. The employer must pay into the annuity fund an equal tax to the employee.

This part of the security law is of special interest to unfortunate and deserving farm people.

The bill also provides a special fund in caring for dependent mothers and children, the blind, and the ill, which will be effective as soon as the state, through law, does its part.

The law also provides for state-fed unemployment insurance systems to provide limited benefits in times of future unemployment. In short, through the provisions of the bill, old age is cared for as well as dependent mothers and children and those who are ill. In addition, unemployment insurance gives benefits to the worthy unemployed.

This is a step in the right direction. The system, as it works, will tend to retire those over sixty-five years of age and give their places to younger able bodied men and women. The National and State Farmers Union are to be congratulated in promoting this type of a social security program.

## The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

August 17, 1935

It is refreshing to see in the poll among the organization Republicans that there is a preference for a Progressive to lead our party in '36.

They said Congress couldn't write a "tax bill in dog days," but they did, and it may be forcibly presented to the House in the near future.

Hopson is the shuttlecock between the battlefields of the Senate and the House. He lights easily and can't be driven far, but still is seldom seen. He really looks like the pictures that the Democrats drew of Mark Hanna in '06.

From the skinner to defender is the transition of Senator Pat Harrison in four years. He used to revel in ridicule and then he was at his best. He is rather a good defender, but still plays the game as a good sport. A constituent of mine with a grievance wrote it to Herbert Hoover. The ex-president wrote back, "my suggestion is that you take up this outrage with your Congressman in order that it may be smoothly presented to the Administration." H. H. is acquiring a sense of humor.

It was just about a year ago when the awful drought of '34 was broken in Brown County. We don't quite understand why the dust, rain and drought should be so abrupt and singular in their going or coming. Why can't they all get together a little bit and kinda come and go together more. Will Rogers will go down in history as one of the most remarkable men that ever passed across the stage of human life in this country. His humorous and homely philosophy helped keep the silver lining to the clouds while he sailed constantly among them. No one else would be mourned more.

This greatest American humorist like Lindbergh had the genius of being himself, which endeared him to the people. Will frequently attended the swiftest White House receptions, and he never wore anything more than his street clothes, yet he was the center of attraction.

### TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director KaKnsas State College Extension Service

Q: Just how serious was the black rust infestation? How much did it cut the wheat crop? Are we likely to run short this winter?

A: The Kansas wheat crop was considerably smaller than originally predicted, the latest estimate being approximately 57 1-2 million bushels—more than 10 million below the July 1 forecast. However, our stocks of old wheat in interior mills and elevators are estimated to be about 3,400,000 bushels. This is 8 per cent less than the stocks a year ago and 29 per cent greater than the 1928-1932 five-year average. Such stocks of old wheat for the country as a whole are estimated to have been approximately 31 1-2 million bushels on July 1. That is slightly below the five year average. Rust and drought have damaged the 1935 crop, but the recent AAA decision to permit a contract signer to seed 95 percent of his base acreage for harvest in 1936 should avert any serious shortage.

Q: Couldn't the agricultural adjustment problem be solved by retiring submarginal land?

A: Only in a limited way. It has been estimated that if all the areas which are generally recognized as submarginal were removed from production, the resulting reduction in production would be equivalent to only 5 per cent of our total agricultural production. Another difficulty is the problem of shifting the present operators of these submarginal farms to other occupations where they could be self-supporting.

Q: How about using processing tax proceeds to support an increased export movement?

A: I infer that you mean discontinuing production control and concentrating on finding a market somewhere for all the commodities we can produce. It is doubtful that the export market could be regained by such a method, since it is probable that our subsidized exports would be met with quotas, tariffs, exchange restrictions, and other forms of retaliation. Besides, we would be exhausting our soil simply to send a stream of cheap exports into unfriendly markets. Adjustment officials have decided that it is more economical to control the supplies in our domestic markets by acreage adjustment.

Q: Do you believe that the adjustment administration is considering abandoning the historical base system of production adjustment?

A: The administration certainly is open to suggestion. That was obvious at the corn-hog meeting in Manhattan when the program chief, Claude R. Wickard, openly asked for suggestions and ideas from the contract signers present. However, all pro-

grams depend upon the approval of the producers, and the farmers at the meeting in Manhattan showed that they favored revision rather than abandonment of the historical base system.

### ROGERS AND POST WERE "COMMON FOLKS"

The tragic death of Will Rogers, beloved humorist, and Wiley Post, champion globe trotter, in an airplane crash near Point Barrow, Alaska, has shocked America more thoroughly than could the death of almost any two other men. The two aviation enthusiasts were killed Thursday evening at a lonely spot after their even- ing failed shortly taking off again after they had landed to ask directions. Post had intended to fly on to Moscow before completing his trip.

The bodies were returned to the United States by airplane Sunday. The name of Will Rogers will go down in American history as that of a friend of the common people. He arose to heights of fame from a common cowboy who had a natural flare for entertaining people by appealing to their common sense. It is said of him that he was "always himself," with no frills. His home folks live in Oklahoma, and that is where he got his start. He was welcome among the "high and mighty" of the land, but never sacrificed his close touch with the common people. His humor was popular because it was grounded in plain common sense.

Wiley Post had also climbed to the pinnacle of fame from a lowly farm boy beginning. His folks still live on an Oklahoma farm.

America mourns more deeply over the loss of these two men than it would mourn the loss of others, simply because these were "common folks" on the level with the rank and file of American citizenry. America needs the "common folks" variety of people and could get along without a lot of those who consider themselves above the average.

### EXECUTIVE ORDER OUTLINING RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

(continued from page 1)  
sponsored by public bodies and by farm cooperatives. To this end additional funds will be provided, if necessary, to assure adequate financing for both the public and the private projects.

The Administrator is authorized to prescribe additional rules and regulations, giving effect to those contained in the present Executive Order and in the previous Executive Order of May 11, 1935, creating REA.

The essential purpose of the regulations contained in the Executive Order is to adopt the requirements of the program of the Works Progress Administration, carrying out the purposes of the Work Relief Act.

In giving effect to the regulations REA will make self-liquidating project loans, normally for twenty years, and normally at the low interest rate of three per cent. The same terms are contemplated for all classes of borrowers.

### FIVE PER CENT REDUCTION NOW IS BEING ASKED

(continued from page 1)  
ered a larger volume of production in 1936 would be desirable insurance to the farmer and consumer against the contingency of another year of bad wheat weather," said a report from the AAA in Washington. The report continued:

"In addition to the protection available to farmers through adjustment payments AAA officials believe that in the event of unusually large yields in 1936, adequate powers are contained to meet any situation that might arise. The new contracts provide that adjustment in subsequent years may be as much as 25 per cent of the base acreage."

### MOVE TO CONSERVE FEED

A state-wide campaign to encourage the conservation and best use of live stock feed will be conducted throughout the remainder of the summer and early fall by extension specialists of the Kansas State College. Announcement of the move to prevent such a shortage as that of 1934 came from L. E. Willoughby, crops specialist.

Asked whether the adoption of such a campaign meant that Kansas faced another feed shortage like last year's, Mr. Willoughby made this statement:

"The Kansas feed crop is spotted this year. In many places there will be a surplus, and in other places there is none. Some farmers will have more feed than they can use, and others will be scraping the dust to save the Russian shistles again. In all sections of Kansas, the feed crops should be saved either for this or for the next drought."

Rough feed can be conserved in the silo or in the stack, he pointed out, adding that the Fort Hays experiment station is to have 1/2 new pit silos this year. The pit silo was termed "a feed insurance than which there is none better."

He cited a case in which a western Kansas pit silo provided feed, grown in 1922, for dairy cattle in 1935. The silage was said to be of excellent quality and relished by the cattle. Other silos on this particular farm had been filled and emptied yearly, but the pit silo was used only when needed. Definite records were kept on this place, and it was determined that the particular kind of cane from which the silage was made had not been grown there since 1922.

Mr. Willoughby also pointed out that good, well-stacked hay and feed will keep for many years.

Late August and September are ideal times to cull the poultry flock. The differences between good and poor individuals are most marked at this time. The hens have had a year to demonstrate their laying ability, and the lagards can easily be selected for the market crate.

## Neighborhood Notes

### AMENDMENTS

(By Frank Chapin, Winfield, Kansas)

When we amend a law, we either enlarge its scope or adjust it, by changing to suit new conditions, or, as Webster says, we "remove faults," by altering or strengthening the original. Sometimes in our farm operations we use one kind or style of machine to substitute for another. We break a hook or singletree or our wagon doubletree, so we take off the part that has failed, or just put a different style of singletree on the wagon, shorter, with different hooks, and go on. The original has not been thrown away, but just laid aside for another which takes its place. The original doubletree is put back with this new singletree. It has just been amended, that's all; not destroyed. Our constitution has been "repaired" 18 or 20 times yet. The same old basic principles still remain with many new extensions for greater power or scope, to meet new emergencies; for constantly these emergencies occur. New discoveries, new business policies and newly discovered "detours" around inadequate law provisions are to be dealt with, so we must constantly apply "antidotes" as remedies for these unexpected events or conditions.

With every generation is born a new type of rascal, bringing a new short-cut way to wealth, and our laws of 1776 are inadequate to cope with these sinister motives in industry. So today a desperate wail is going up about destroying our Constitution. It's just going to —. So far as destroying our constitution is concerned, we have constantly been adding to its power and scope. And today, while many other governments, so-called republics, have gone down, and new ones erected (and some of these are anything but stable) ours still stands. It will continue to stand as long as the Great Common People "have their heads," and can remedy our code system by amendments; but it must be to meet new emergencies, and to enlarge our scope of power, and not to destroy our old fundamental law.

We once bought a combined reaper and mower, which could be used for either reaping or mowing; but this machine came with an extra sickle—a smooth one—and with the reaper taken off we were ready to mow. Just an amendment to the reaper; a broadening of scope; removing its faults as a mower. The same basic parts were not molested. When the reaper was needed, or when the original need was to be met, the "old reaper" again served its original purpose.

So we are wondering why this howl of "wrecking our constitution"? This new call by Mr. Hoover and others, for a constitutional party, just to tear up what has been, and "save our country." So we are repeating what our friend, Congressman Lambertson said the First District when he uttered this prayer: "May God stay with us yet."

Yes, we still have the spirit of freedom in our capitol, backed by Divine inspiration. At the same time the real would-be-wreckers are using every device and subterfuge to addle and disrupt the public mind. Never mind; the Builders of a better financial and business policy are on the job, regardless of partisan policy or tricks of would-be deceivers. Our government is not in danger of its real friends as much as by those who would wreck what has already been done.

Our faith in the Great Common People is not yet shaken, and to these we must look for a safe and sane continuation of our institutions. No loyal American desires to disrupt and tear down, but rather to amend and make stronger our "Old Ship of State." There should be no useless fault-finding; but we should exercise "Good house-made common sense." We must reason again ennobled, with the controlling of new claims and false advances. Statesmen, seemingly, must come from the plow handles, the grass roots, instead of from the school of graft, the muckraker.

One does not wish to be a thousand dreamers; so let constructive legislation proceed instead of destructive demagoguery. Indeed, we have no patience with those who cry, "Stop, thief," when there is no thief; who cry, "The wolf, the wolf," when there is no wolf. The call of such deceivers will not be heeded, and their lambs will be sacrificed.

Emergencies demand prompt and effective action. Cities, states, and even our government, often do not overstep our laws in order to use one fund or power for another need, other than that for which that fund was originally intended. The use of such funds for another purpose is frequently made use of because of the immediate emergency, thus really violating the letter of the law when the spirit of the law would dictate such a liberty. No person or interest would suffer by such violation of the letter of the law. Should no critics raise a howl, no injury or injustice would result. No violation was intended—only a kindness bestowed with no evil intent. Thus a difficulty would have been avoided, which a little bookkeeping would have remedied. So why, again we ask, all this fuss about violation of our National Law? This sounds like "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

Let's come down from our lofty-yes, false—conceptions of exactness, and do the job before us when danger lurks, and settle the bill afterward. It is not so much what means we use, or how, but "tie the artery" now, instead of calling for science a score of miles away to come to our rescue. Not a little more sanity, but a lot more.

We are living among the wreckage of a bewildered civilization, so it seems any means available should be used; for the castles of our civilization are in jeopardy. The best of every blooming nation is in demand. The harvest is waiting, but real honest reapers are those who swing the scythe of justice. Grab a hold, brother farmer.

### JOINT PICNIC AT IOLA

The Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau and the Grange of Allen county, have scheduled their annual picnic to be held at Riverside Park, Iola, on Wednesday, August 28. The picnic will be held in conjunction with the Allen County Fair, according to a letter received from Stanley W. Harris, one of the Allen County Farmers Union leaders.

This large joint picnic is always an important event in Allen county, and always draws a large attendance. Harris says Farmers Union members from other counties in southeastern Kansas are being urged to attend this picnic.

### CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held in Girard, Tuesday, August 27, 1935, at one p. m.

George W. Hamm, Pres.

J. Henry Meyer, Sec.

### FEWER CATTLE ON FEED WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

The number of cattle on feed for market in the Corn Belt States on August 1, 1935 was 28.5 percent smaller than on August 1, 1934, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. The actual number on feed was the smallest for August 1 in many years. Nearly all of the reduction from last year was in the area west of the Mississippi River, the number on feed in the States east of that river, as a whole, being little different from a year ago.

Reports from feeders as to the weights at which cattle on feed August 1 would be marketed, showed a difference in the distribution among different weight groups from the distribution shown by similar reports a year ago. The proportion over 1100 pounds was a little larger and the proportion under 1100 pounds correspondingly smaller than reported a year ago.

Reports from feeders giving the number of stocker and feeder cattle they expected to buy during the next 5 months of 1935 and the number bought during the corresponding period in 1934 show that as of August 1 they expected to buy considerably more cattle this year than they bought last. The largest indicated increases were in the Western Corn Belt, and especially in the States west of the Missouri River, where cattle feeding has been on a greatly reduced scale for the past year as a result of the 1934 drought. In areas where the prospects for corn production in 1935 were rather uncertain about August 1, many of the intended purchases were conditional upon the favorable outcome of this crop.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle, inspected at stockyards markets, into the Corn Belt States during the first 6 months of 1935 were relatively large, being over 20 percent larger than during the first half of 1934 and the largest for the period since 1930. All of the increase over last year was in the number shipped into the Eastern Corn Belt. This number was twice as large as during the first 6 months of 1934 and the largest for the period in 16 years.

The estimated number of cattle on feed August 1, 1935, as a percentage of the number a year earlier in the different States is as follows:

Ohio 110; Indiana 112; Illinois 93; Michigan 95; Wisconsin 85; Minnesota 80; Iowa 70; Missouri 55; South Dakota 80; Nebraska 50; Kansas 55. Corn Belt (weighted) 71.5.

### GETTING READY FOR SCHOOL

Kansas mothers will soon be "getting the children ready for school." Infinitely more important than an attractive wardrobe or shiny new books, is preparing the children to meet the physical hazards of the school year. The youngsters, closely grouped, expose each other to all sorts of germs during the months of crowded contact. Only the sturdy children with germ-resisting bodies come through unharmed.

It is vitally important, therefore, that every child have a thorough physical examination before school. An abnormal condition is usually easily remedied, and if neglected forms a serious handicap, physically and mentally. All parents are ambitious for their children—want to see them thrive, do well in school, keep up with their playmates, in every way. No child, which has faulty vision, infected tonsils or teeth, can do this.

The old-fashioned theory was that children should be exposed to various contagious diseases and "get them over with." What a costly error that has proven to be. Acute illnesses retard progress in school, and many serious after-effects manifest themselves to victims of measles, diphtheria and scarlet fever. Every child should be given available preventive treatments—a successful immunization against small-pox, diphtheria and typhoid fever. With these immunizations, a clean, healthy throat, sound teeth, good vision and hearing, a balanced diet and plenty of sleep, a child is physically equipped to resist infectious germs.

As parents, you are urged to "get the children ready for school."

For fall calving, cows should be bred not before November 1. Persons needing a bull for fall service should start looking now and not the time to get a good one. An older bull whose daughters are producing well should be much more satisfactory than a young, untried bull.



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Kansas Junior Leader

## SUGGESTED PROGRAM

For Your Local to Use Within the Next Few Meetings

This Suggested Program Prepared by Mrs. O. H. Olson, South Dakota State Junior Leader, and National Farmers Union Junior Leader

### PROGRAM

Roll Call.....Some Book I've Read  
Creed  
Motto....."Reading Maketh a Full Man"  
Songs  
Reading "An Interrupted Recitation"  
Extemporaneous Talks  
Playlet....."A Lesson in Cooperation"  
"What Some Important People Think About a Library"  
Message to Local....."Growth Comes from Within"  
Quiet Games....."Literary Lore" and "Shakespeare Romance"  
Yells and Stunts

### THE FARMERS UNION CREED

Because I know that as an individual, I am nothing, but banded with my brother farmers, I am a power, I pledge the work of my hands, the fruit of my soil, and the loyalty of my heart to the Farmers Union.  
I will keep my eyes on the goal and let no petty annoyances make me forget it.  
I will attend my Local meetings and let no personal animosities keep me from mingling with my neighbors for our common good.  
I will support our business institutions with my entire production and our leadership with my utmost confidence.  
And I will always remember that, greater than any man in it—worthy of any sacrifice—deserving of all faithfulness is the Union itself, built for me and by me—my own organization.

—Gladys Talbot Edwards.

### SONGS

There's a Battle Ahead  
(Tune, "It's a Long, Long, Trail A-Winding")  
There's a long, long battle coming,  
Before we win our desire,  
But we have to make the grade, boys,  
'Tis no time to tire.  
We must stop the speculator,  
And his gambling pits, too,  
And bring about prosperity  
To cheer these hearts so blue.  
There's a long, long struggle coming,  
But we'll never give in,  
Our fight is right, our goal is good,  
We're sure to win.  
We must buy or sell together  
And vote for control,  
To crush the power of Wall Street  
down,  
And save our lives and soul.

### THE FARMER'S PARADE

(Tune, "Billy Boy")  
Oh, where are you going, farmer John, farmer John?  
Oh, where are you going, farmer John?  
Oh, a friend I'm going to see, and his name's prosperity,  
And I'll meet him through the Farmers Union.  
Oh, where are you going, farmer's wife, farmer's wife?  
Oh, where are you going, farmer's wife?  
Oh, I'm going to try to find better homes for me and mine,  
I will find them through the Farmers Union.  
Oh, where are you going, country



CRISP AND FRESH

8508. Slenderizing Frock.  
Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 44 requires 5 yards of 35 inch material with 3-4 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

8426. Picturesque Frock.  
Designed in Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2 3/8 yards of 35 inch fabric. If dress is trimmed with ribbon bands, 6 yards of narrow ribbon and 1 yard of wider ribbon for belt is required. Price 15c.

Order from Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

### RECITATION

(By a boy)  
An hour with a book would have brought to his mind  
The secret it took him a whole year to find.  
The facts that he learned with enormous expense  
Were all on the library shelves to commence.  
Alas for our hero!—too busy to read—  
He was also too busy, alas! to succeed!

### "A LESSON IN COOPERATION" (A Playlet)

Characters  
Two boys—Jimmie and Jack  
Scene: Bench beside a wall. Enter two boys carrying lunch pails and munching apples.

Jim—Let's sit down here and rest awhile. I'm glad it is Friday.  
(Seat themselves on the bench)  
Jack—It's nice to get out a half hour earlier.

Jim—Yes, and nice not to have any classes after recess. I don't like them better than classes.

Jack—I like programs about soldiers.

Jim—Well, my dad says there shouldn't be any wars.

Jack—My dad says that, too. But he says we can learn one big lesson from soldiers and that is how to cooperate.

Jim—How is that?

Jack—Well, he says it doesn't make any difference how mad they get at each other, they have to work together anyway.

Jim—That's right, they do, don't they? They have to keep in step with the fellow right next even if they want to sock him on the jaw.

Jack—Yes, sir. And my dad says that's the way farmers ought to do. He says if one farmer gets mad at another one he will stay away from Farmers Union meetings and everything to keep from working with him.

Jim—That would be a hot way for soldiers to do, wouldn't it? What if one said, "Guess I won't go and fight today because I am mad at Bill." That would be some army, wouldn't it?

Jack—I'll say so. I guess there wouldn't be much chance of winning a battle if the soldiers spent all their time fighting each other.

Jim—Then I guess there isn't much chance of farmers winning their battles, for they sure do wrangle.

Jack—Yes, there is, because my dad says that farmers are learning to cooperate better all the time. And he says us kids have to carry on this fight and we're learning to cooperate earlier than our dads did.

Jim—Well, maybe we are. I know I'm always hearing about the Farmers Union at home and about farmers sticking together.

Jack—So am I, and that's why dad wants me to see the American Legion parade tomorrow. He told me I should watch when they march right together, all of them in step. Bill Sims and Joe Brown haven't spoken to each other for a year, but they have to march right side by side.

Jim—Say, I'd like to see that parade. Guess I'll get the folks to go. Come on, let's go home. If I hustle around and cooperate with dad doing the chores tonight, maybe he'll cooperate with me about going to see the parade tomorrow.

(Boys start off stage in opposite directions.)

Jim—Hey, Jack, how'd you like to see Old Man Howard and Dick Seekins have to march right side by side? They've been fighting over that hay land for five years. Bet they'd hate it.

Jack—I guess it would do them both good and the rest of the neighbors, too. They could learn a lot from a parade all right. Bet I'll know more than to fight with my neighbors when I'm a man.

Jim—Bet I will too. We'll cooperate, won't we?

Jack—You bet we will.  
(Exit both)

### WHAT SOME IMPORTANT PEOPLE THINK ABOUT A LIBRARY

(Read by the chairman)  
"The opening of a free public library is the most important event in the history of any town. A college training is an excellent thing; but after all, the better part of every man's education is that which he gives himself, and it is for this that a good library should furnish the opportunity and the means."—James Russell Lowell.

This was written before a country library, that could make books available to people in the country communities, was ever heard of, but it applies even more widely today than it did in Lowell's time.

"After the church and the school, the free public library is the most effective influence for good in America. Moral, mental and material benefits to be derived from a carefully selected collection of books, free for the use of all the people, cannot be over-estimated. No community can afford to be without a library."—Theodore Roosevelt.

### GROWTH COMES FROM WITHIN

Message to Local  
Knowledge is not only power; it is a happiness builder. Happiness is growth. It comes from within.

"The Century of the Great Hope" which is the 100 years just past, was rooted in progress. Progress came about because men like Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson got people interested in public schools, libraries, and planted the ideals of democratic thinking and acting.

We have to have something in ourselves to get something out of life. This mother goose rhyme has a moral:

"Pussy cat, pussy cat, where have you been?"  
"I've been to London to see the Queen."

"Pussy cat, pussy cat, what did you do there?"  
"I scared a little mouse that was under the chair."

The poor cat went to London to see

the Queen, but because she only knew mice, all she saw was a mouse!

Voltaire and some of his friends, known as the Encyclopedists were the first to believe that if all known information were collected and put in books, and people were taught to read, human beings could improve their living conditions. Of course these men were laughed at as radicals. Who would question that the alphabet of 26 letters, invented to represent sounds in words by Phonicians, and the printing press which came later, have changed the whole history of the human race? For one thing they gave us the common use of the great religious books.

The Bible tells us to "get wisdom, but with all thy getting, get understanding." It also says, "As a man thinketh in his heart so he is."

If we are to THINK we must have something to think with. A good stomach is worthless unless it is fed. A good mind is of little value unless it is fed.

Good books are brain food. In the Farmers Union, if we are to develop and use our brains, we must read. We are a reform group working through Education and Cooperation. If we are going to think and act together, we must first read and study together.

### WHAT TO DO

1. Have a Junior department in your local and use the UNIFORM NATIONAL STUDY PROGRAM.

2. Build up a local library, using inexpensive pamphlets largely. You will find lists and sources for these in the back of "Living With Power and Machines" the 1935 basic study material.

3. Build a county library. Each local can contribute a book or more per year. Members and enterprises can also contribute.

These books should be selected to meet the needs of Farmers Union and to build unity of thought and action. Thomas Jefferson, father of democracy and progress, once said "People who expect to be both free and ignorant, expect that which never was and never will be."

### GAMES FOR UNION MEETINGS

Literary Lore  
For a house party, 5 to 30 or more players. Each player is given a sheet of paper on which the following questions are written. The player wins who writes correct answers to the largest number of questions. The game may be worked up from the writings of any poet or author. Examples are given from Longfellow. The answers are appended here, but in playing the game should be read by the host or hostess at the end.

1. What poem is it that helps to shoe your horse?—The Village Blacksmith.

2. The poem that needs an umbrella?—The Rainy Day. An April Day.

3. The poem that carries you across?—The Bridge.

4. The poem that finds you weary?—The Day is Done.

5. Of poem that keeps the time?—The Old Clock on the Stairs.

6. The poem that belongs to little people?—The Children's Hour.

### SHAKESPEAREAN ROMANCE

Any number of players. Local meeting. Each player is provided with a slip of paper on which is written the title of one of Shakespeare's plays. The chairman then reads the questions in the following order. Each question is to be answered with one of the titles.

1. Who were the lovers? (Romeo and Juliet)

2. What was their courtship like? (Midsummer Night's Dream)

3. What was her answer to his proposal? (As You Like It)

4. About what time of the month were they married? (Twelfth Night)

5. Of poem that keeps the time? (Merchant of Venice)

6. Who were the best man and maid of honor? (Anthony and Cleopatra)

7. Who were the ushers? (The Two Gentlemen of Verona)

8. Who gave the reception? (Merry Wives of Windsor)

9. In what kind of a place did they live? (Hamlet)

10. What was her disposition like? (The Tempest)

11. What was his chief occupation after marriage? (Taming of the Shrew)

12. What caused their first quarrel? (Much Ado About Nothing)

13. What did their courtship prove to be? (Love's Labor Lost)

14. What did their married life resemble? (A Comedy of Errors)

15. What did they give each other? (Measure for Measure)

16. What Roman ruler brought about reconciliation? (Julius Caesar)

17. What did their friends say? (All's Well That Ends Well)

### TWO NEW YELLS

Let it rain  
Let it pour  
It aint gonna rain  
Where I'm headed for.  
Well, where you going?  
Can't you guess?  
Farmers Union  
Yes! Yes! Yes!

I had a little rooster  
I set him on the fence.  
He crowed for the Union  
Cause he had good sense.

### SHOE SCRAMBLE

The contestants line up at one end of the room, race to the other, take off one shoe and throw it on the pile. As soon as each one gets her shoe off, she runs back to the starting line and then back to the place where the shoes are in piles. There is a wild scramble to find the right shoe, which each contestant must put on and lace up, then racing back to the starting line.

every member of the Kansas Farmers Union who reads this would voluntarily make himself or herself personally responsible for just

## One More Member

THEN OUR 1935 MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED.

When our membership problem is solved, most of our other problems will just about solve themselves.

The Greatest Need Today of the

## Farmers Union

is

## More Members

The greatest need of farmers today is

### MORE ORGANIZATION

The only way out of the difficulty is for the present members to get more of their neighbors to join with them, through the Kansas Farmers Union, in the organized fight for better social and economic conditions for farmers.

The only fighting class organization established and maintained entirely by the farming class, the Farmers Union fights free-handed for the class, to which and for which it is responsible.

Keep up your membership in the

## Kansas Farmers Union



## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

| CATTLE                                       |       |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|
| C. W. Schlobohm—Lyons Co Ks—25 Strs 1114     | 10.60 |
| Sam Small—Pawnee Co Neb—11 Strs 1107         | 10.00 |
| Leslie D. Anderson—Riley Co Ks—8 Strs 946    | 10.00 |
| J. P. DeMoss—Lafayette Co Mo—18 Strs 1225    | 9.75  |
| Henry Wille—Pottawatomie Co Ks—21 S H 615    | 9.15  |
| J. G. Able—Pottawatomie Co Ks—11 Yrl 545     | 9.10  |
| Adolph W. Soelter—Pott. Co Ks—15 S and H 554 | 8.50  |
| Herman Ringel—Wabunsee Co Ks—7 S and H 565   | 7.75  |
| R. M. Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—20 Strs 974      | 7.65  |
| C. W. Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—28 Strs 965      | 7.50  |
| Henry Wille—Pott. Co Ks—10 Hfrs 597          | 7.50  |
| Roy Rawe—Pott. Co Ks—10 Hfrs 597             | 7.50  |
| Ernest Domann—Dickinson Co Ks—33 Strs 906    | 7.25  |
| Wm. F. Buthe—Marion Co Ks—8 Clvs. 340        | 7.00  |
| Walter Hartenblower—Butler Co Ks—50 Strs 989 | 7.00  |
| C. H. Cornwell—Riley Co Ks—21 Strs 870       | 7.00  |
| F. W. Hodge—Wabunsee Co Ks—15 Strs 822       | 7.00  |
| Lloyd Dunlap—Marshall Co Ks—36 Hfrs 644      | 6.55  |
| J. C. Pyke—Coville Co Ks—6 Strs 971          | 6.50  |
| Alta Vista S A—Wabunsee Co Ks—7 Hfrs 701     | 6.50  |
| J. S. Brandon—Coffey Co Ks—7 Strs 674        | 6.00  |
| Edward Anderson—Crawford Co Ks—3 cows 1143   | 6.00  |
| C. H. Freeman—Phillips Co Ks—12 Strs 642     | 6.00  |
| Wm. Flach—Wabunsee Co Ks—4 Clvs 264          | 6.00  |
| D. G. Jones—Coffey Co Ks—30 Strs 645         | 5.85  |
| Paul Toburen—Riley Co Ks—6 Strs 543          | 5.50  |
| Roy Henderson—Wabunsee Co Ks—13 Cows 1084    | 5.40  |
| Chas. F. Olsen—Wabunsee Co Ks—7 Cows 1127    | 5.25  |
| Wm. F. Buehler—Marion Co Ks—5 Cows 978       | 5.00  |
| J. C. Dyke—Coville Co Ks—5 Cows 978          | 5.00  |
| P. Karb—Lane Co Ks—22 Strs 838               | 5.00  |
| Henry Ritz—Mitchell Co Ks—5 Cows 1070        | 5.00  |
| Harry Deske—Johnson Co Ks—21 Cows 997        | 4.50  |
| J. H. Willig—Pott. Co Ks—11 Cows 997         | 4.50  |
| W. E. Blasing—Riley Co Ks—5 Cows 954         | 4.50  |
| Henry Haveland—Franklin Co Ks—17 Cows 992    | 4.40  |
| D. E. Merry—Lyon Co Ks—5 Hfrs 536            | 4.25  |
| L. E. Bacher—Coffey Co Ks—14 Cows 897        | 4.10  |
| G. T. Gilbert—Clay Co Mo—13 Cows 790         | 3.50  |
| SHEEP                                        |       |
| E. T. Bishop—Lafayette Co Mo—6 93            | 8.75  |
| Paul Thuber—Shawnee Co Ks—18 81              | 8.75  |
| V. Hade—Douglas Co Ks—8 93                   | 8.75  |
| Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—7 71            | 8.75  |
| C. R. Mulsow—Woodson Co Ks—12 66             | 8.50  |
| Paul Seber—Allen Co Ks—13 71                 | 8.40  |
| Walter Barth—Lyon Co Ks—6 71                 | 8.40  |
| Hattie Marlow—Allen Co Ks—7 86               | 8.40  |
| W. C. Moorehead—Cass Co Mo—6 81              | 8.40  |
| Geo. M. Seeley—Bates Co Mo—6 70              | 8.40  |
| O. P. McNeese—Douglas Co Ks—14 70            | 8.40  |
| Walter Luehrmann—Lafayette Co Mo—13 82       | 8.40  |
| H. H. Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—12 77               | 8.40  |
| Chas Mack—Grundy Co Mo—9 77                  | 8.40  |
| Ross Cox—Grundy Co Mo—13 66                  | 8.40  |
| Herbert Duncan—Grundy Co Mo—7 72             | 8.40  |
| Melvin Cairns—Washington, Ks—7 70            | 8.25  |

|                                       |      |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Walter Maisch—Miami Co Ks—12 70       | 8.25 |
| E. Hickman—Miami Co Ks—11 76          | 8.25 |
| J. W. Pierce—Cass Co Mo—8 73          | 8.25 |
| Nina Kamping—Allen Co Ks—16 66        | 8.25 |
| Harold Douglas—Roy Co Mo—11 73        | 8.25 |
| Ora Holt—Grundy Co Mo—10 57           | 8.25 |
| W. S. Flear—Wash. Co Ks—16 78         | 8.25 |
| Chas Woodard—Henry Co Mo—16 81        | 8.25 |
| N. E. Fridley—Henry Co Mo—8 89        | 8.25 |
| Clyde Shurges—Leavenworth Co Ks—10 84 | 8.25 |
| G. T. Wilbur—Livingston Co Mo—10 56   | 6.25 |
| Paul Thuber—Shawnee Co Ks—10 64       | 6.00 |
| Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co Ks—5 70     | 6.00 |
| C. R. Mulsow—Woodson Co Ks—6 60       | 5.50 |
| Nina Kamping—Allen Co Ks—5 58         | 5.50 |

## HOGS

|                                        |       |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Up             |       |
| Farmers Prod. Ex.—Johnson Co Mo—3 233  | 11.90 |
| Horace Jones—Pott. Co Ks—6 272         | 11.80 |
| A. M. Nissen—Nemaha Co Ks—18 331       | 11.75 |
| Herman Prothe—Miami Co Ks—2 270        | 11.60 |
| L. C. Gretten—Anderson Co Ks—7 250     | 11.60 |
| Lowry City S A—St. Clair Co Mo—6 231   | 11.50 |
| H. H. Leaven—Wash. Co Ks—2 310         | 11.25 |
| Schulte Bros—Laff Co Mo—20 280         | 11.25 |
| Ed McGraph—Wash. Co Ks—3 266           | 11.25 |
| Elmer Ruthstron—Washington Co Ks—2 310 | 11.10 |
| H. M. Lamborn—Leavenworth Co Ks—2 235  | 11.00 |
| Fritz Gugler—Dickinson Co Ks—12 292    | 10.75 |
| C. A. Danne—Grundy Co Ks—10 247        | 10.40 |
| Levi Fritch—Nemaha Co Ks—4 315         | 10.25 |
| T. A. Murphy—Bates Co Mo—2 525         | 10.15 |
| L. Myers—Laff Co Mo—3 376              | 10.10 |
| Wm. McHenry—Cloud Co Ks—3 376          | 10.10 |

## Medium, 170 to 230 Lbs

|                                        |       |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—24 221            | 12.00 |
| Geo Robe—Douglas Co Ks—6 200           | 11.85 |
| R. W. Ellington—Jackson Co Mo—9 224    | 11.85 |
| C. D. Morgan—Linn Co Ks—2 205          | 11.80 |
| Henry Schnackenberg—Laff Co Mo—5 194   | 11.80 |
| Bert O. Hoover—Osage Co Ks—12 209      | 11.80 |
| Chas. Kohler—Allen Co Ks—2 220         | 11.70 |
| John Knehaus—Laff Co Mo—33 21          | 11.60 |
| Geo. Jensen—Johnson Co Ks—2 205        | 11.60 |
| Henry Newland—Clay Co Mo—5 244         | 11.50 |
| C. W. Angell—Osborne Co Ks—7 207       | 11.50 |
| F. C. Atwood—Linn Co Ks—5 210          | 11.40 |
| Fred Haelele—Miami Co Ks—26 204        | 11.40 |
| Ray Force—Pott. Co Ks—2 225            | 11.40 |
| J. W. Keck—Shawnee Co Mo—21 216        | 11.35 |
| Guy Mobley—Grundy Co Mo—24 180         | 11.25 |
| Mrs. Grace Scott—Bates County Mo—4 180 | 11.25 |
| C. A. Danne—Linn Co Ks—3 212           | 11.25 |
| Cayrie McClurt—Grundy Co Ks—6 194      | 10.75 |

## Light Lights and Pigs

|                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| H. H. Adams—Linn Co Ks—4 147         | 11.00 |
| E. T. Bishop—Laff Co Mo—18 153       | 10.85 |
| Elmer Green—St. Clair Co Mo—150      | 10.40 |
| J. M. Reed and Son—Bates Co Mo—8 132 | 10.35 |
| Fred Holmquest—Woodson Co Ks—12 105  | 9.25  |

## 100 Per Cent Locals

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

## ANDERSON COUNTY—

Indian Creek 2050.

## ATCHISON COUNTY—

Cummins 1837.

## BARTON COUNTY—

Odin, 233.

## BROWN COUNTY—

Carson 1035.

Lone Star 942.

## CLAY COUNTY—

Missile 511.

Ross 1124.

Olive Hill, 1120.

## COFFEY COUNTY—

Independent 2145.

## CRAWFORD COUNTY—

Slifer 431.

Mammoth 1714.

Ozark, 699.

Dumb Bell, 581.

## CHASE COUNTY—

Sixty Six 1907.

## CHEROKEE COUNTY

Melrose 2059.

Stony 2066.

## COWLEY COUNTY

Science Valley 1946.

Tisdale Busy Bee, 1986.

## CLOUD COUNTY—

St. Joe 2182.

## ELLSWORTH COUNTY—

Little Wolf 1376.

Franklin 1301.

Pleasant Valley 984.

Trivoli 1001.

## GRAHAM COUNTY—

Morland Elevator 1822.

## GOVE COUNTY—

Hackberry 1392.

## GREENWOOD COUNTY—

Summit, 1574.

## JOHNSON COUNTY—

Pleasant View 1957.

Summerfield 1955.

## LYON COUNTY—

Admiral 1255.

## LOGAN COUNTY—

Page 1286.

## MIAMI COUNTY—

Osage Valley 1683.

Bellyview 1192.

Washington 1680.

## MARSHALL COUNTY—

Fairview 964.

Midway 857.

Sunrise 1238.

## MCPherson County

South Diamond, 1567.

## NEMAH COUNTY—

Downy 1127.

Summit, 2111.

## OSAGE COUNTY—

Kinneyville 1622.

Union 1412.

## OTTAWA COUNTY

Mt. Pleasant, 79.

## PHILLIPS COUNTY—

Gretna 634.

## RILEY COUNTY

Baldwin Creek 1308.

Pleasant Hill, 1202.

Crooked Creek, 1205.

Fairview, 1207.

Walsburg 1198.

## RUSSELL COUNTY—

Center 769.

Pioneer 250.

Prairie Dale 370.

Pleasant Valley 2208.

Three Corners, 769.

## ROOKS COUNTY—

Eureka 2207.

Elm Creek 432.

## RUSH COUNTY—

Lone Star 917.

Illinois 794.

## SALINE COUNTY—

Bavaria 1978.

## STAFFORD COUNTY—

Corn Valley 2201.

## SCOTT COUNTY—

Modoc 2006.

## SHAWNEE COUNTY—

Sunbeam 1815.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY—

Emmons 782.

Liberty 1142.

## WABUNSEE COUNTY—

Lone Cedar 1864.

Pretty Creek 1652.

Sunny Slope 1861.

## WOODSON COUNTY

Piqua, 2151.

## FOR GOOD LESPEDEZA HAY

CUT EARLY, CURE CAREFULLY

This year many farmers are producing lespedeza hay for the market. Some are growing it for hay for the first time—even for home use. Because a great deal of the quality and feeding value in lespedeza hay depends upon when it is cut and how it is cured, Dr. A. J. Pieters, of the United States Department of Agriculture has listed some of the points observed by farmers who have been producing lespedeza hay successfully:

All lespedeza hay to be of the best quality should be cut while in bloom, or not later than when the seed is in the soft dough stage. It may be cut any time it is tall enough to make a

worth-while crop. Korean lespedeza,

particularly, matures rapidly, and once the leaves begin to fall the value of the hay decreases rapidly.

Curing depends upon weather conditions. Lespedeza contains a higher percentage of dry matter than alfalfa and cures more rapidly. It must not be allowed to lie too long in the swath. If the lespedeza is short and the day bright, the hay may be taken to the barn the same day. Some farmers cure lespedeza in covered coops.

Those who have not grown lespedeza usually are surprised at the yield. A good field of lespedeza that stands 4 inches above the cutter bar will average about a ton to the acre. If a 3 or 4-inch stubble is left new growth will take place and a seed crop quite as large as that from an uncultured crop can be harvested in the fall.

The common error made by farmers who are not familiar with lespedeza hay is cutting it too late and letting it lie too long in the swath. The result is loss of leaves and a stony hay which is not particularly palatable and does not grade well on the market.

STREETS OF GOLD

Highway Is Paved With 'Pay Dirt'

Port Alberni, B. C.—The roads of this city are paved with gold. The streets have just been repaved, and the gravel for the footpaths was brought here from the Somass River. Civic workers were amazed to see gold glittering in the gravel. It ranged from minute flakes to tiny nuggets the size of a

CLASSIFIED ADS

FEMALE HELP WANTED

ADDRESS ENVELOPES at home

spare time, \$5-\$15 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. Hawkins, Box 75-FC, Hammond, Ind. 8-20c

LONELY?—Write for free descriptions of people desiring correspondence. Marriage. Many are wealthy. Strictly confidential. Write Box 6, Pekin, Ill. 8-1p

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard

Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union

Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Sale Tickets

Stationery

Office Equipment Printing

CONSOLIDATED

Printing and Stationery Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

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Grain Checks, Sale Tickets

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Office Equipment Printing

CONSOLIDATED

Printing and Stationery Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

Local Supplies

Below is a Price List of Local

Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for \$5.50

Credential Blanks, 10 for \$5.00

Demit Blanks, 15 for \$10.00

Local Sec. Receipt Book \$25.00

Farmers Union Watch Fob \$5.00

Farmers Union Button \$25.00

F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c

Farmers Union Song Book 20c

Business Manual \$5.00

Delinquency Notices (100) 25c

Secretary's Minute Book \$5.00

Book of Poems (Kinney) 25c

Above, lots of 10 or more 20c

Above, lots of 100, each 15c

Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) 75c

Write to

FLOYD H. LYNN

Secretary

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

THEY ARE

READY!

The new 1