

ORGANIZATION

political parties were to choose can-didates for President of our United

States. Our farm leaders waited on

both political parties and demanded national legislation that would bring

agriculture up to an economic rela-tionship to other industries."

Mr. Ward then told how both political parties promised farm relief in

being. He told of the revolving fund of half a billion dollars which the

"We cannot expect to regulate ag-

November election of thirty-two,

y headed out. He made his word

good to the farm leaders of this country, through the Secretary of

Agriculture, Henry Wallace, who has

been my personal friend for about seven years. He called the farm

leaders together at Washington soon

after his inaugural, and told them to

agree on a program, and if they

AAA Not of Wall Street

I do, I want to correct some mis

"I want to discuss the farm legis-

that all these principles are included,

at least to a considerable degree, in

the Agricultural Adjustment Act,

regard.

The Kansas Union Farmer

EDUCATION



VOLUME XXVII

SALNA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1934

ORGANIZED MEN MUST FIGHT FOR UNION PRINCIPLES

Ward Delivers Address at Missouri State Farmers Union Convention in St. Joseph Last Week; Address is Broadcast

COST OF PRODUCTION

Kansas Union President Says AAA Program is Start in Right Direction, and with Larger Membership, Union Can Attain Goal

Speaking before the delegates and tical parties promised farm tenders of the Missouri Farmers the 1928 campaign. Hoover was electmembers of the Missouri Farmers ed and the Agricultural Marketing ed and the Farm Board, came into Mo., on the first day of a two-day Act, with the Farm Board, came into session, Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, addressed not only the hundreds present in the Farm Board was to administer, and

what the Farmers Union and other farm organizations, along with the Federal government, are trying to do riculture and industry without legis-for the farmer.

"Agriculture has passed through a will not cooperate in this plan of period of bitter experience during the past fifteen years," said Mr. Ward. "We have arrived at the place where der the Hoover administration condisomething must be done to rehabili- tions became worse and worse, and tate American agriculture, and recapture purchasing power; not only to the American farmer, but to the More and worse, and the farm organizations well knew that we had to try something else. This sentiment was reflected in the More and the

masses in general. All eyes are focused on the New when Franklin Delano Roosevelt was Deal, and it is not a myth. We are made President of our country. not so much interested at the pres-

fault of the farmer. Fifteen or so years ago, during the days of the War, the American farmer and most everybody else were enjoying proserity. We were receiving, as farmers, high prices for wheat we produced. Everybody had plenty of money, and we went on a spending spree. Not only were prices high for everything we produced, but credit was easy, and with everybody else, farmers were liberal buyers. We bought automobiles, farm machinery, farmers were liberal buyers. We bought automobiles, farm machinery, farm tractors, and everything else was accounted. We constructed buildfarm tractors, and everything else We constructed buildwe wanted. ings, added additional acres to our farms, voted for an expansion of our educational system, and were ready for every convenience and luxury to make us happy. If we didn't have the money, we either went to the banks and borrowed it, which was easy to do at that time, or we bought

agreed, he would endorse our pro-gram and ask Congress to pass it. May I say, my friends, President Roosevelt has kept his word in this on time. "The easy money and unlimited credit has proven to be our downfall. Not only did farmers receive high prices for their products, but business and industry hiked their prices almost within a day, and there never has been a time in the history of the nation when so many millionaires sprang up in such a short time as there were during the days of the World War and the few years that

immediately followed. "At the close of the War, farm commodity prices tumbled down. Instead of \$3.00 wheat, we sold it at stead of \$3.00 wheat, we sold it at ninety cents. Instead of \$22.00 hogs, velt, farm leaders were assembled together in many conferences. I perwe soon took seven. Butterfat went from seventy cents a pound to thirtyfive. And so on down the line. The records will show, on the other hand, that manufactured goods remained reau, and the Grange were represented. In addition to these organizahigh-almost double in price for sevyears after the war. Taxes doubled and trebled. Transportation costs went up fifty to seventy per cent. And if the American farmer would have had his senses, he would have understood twelve or fourteen years ago, that he was fighting a losing game, under the then existing conditions. The sum total of it all was that the industry of agriculture was drained until it was drained dry. We were producing at a loss, and when we sold the products of the farm, the money received for the same did not go around, and consequently many debts were left unpaid, including taxes and interest.

"The crisis came to business and industry along about the year 1929. which is now a law. The wealth of the country had continually been piling up until eighty or more per cent of our wealth was controlled by around four per cent of our population. Since 1929, our whole nation has been in a mess. Unemployment has grown at such a rapid pace that we have had probably fifteen millions of unemployed at one time in this country. No government can avoid facing a national calamity with an industry like agriculture depleted, representing more than forty per cent of the purchasing power of this nation, and with an army of fif. this nation, and with an army of fif-

teen million unemployed.
"There will be no national prosper ity or security until agriculture is put on its feet and the farmers of this country are put in a position where they can pay their debts and live as they ought to live.

"If the farmers of this country will lay aside their netty differences."

Middle West set up the Corn Belt Committee. The states up and down the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys were represented in this organization. Our farm leaders knew that something had to be done long before many of our so-called statesmen and industrial leaders did. We were able to fight through Congress, twice, the RAILROADS HEED PLEA OF FARMERS FOR LOWER RATES

to fight through Congress, twice, the McNary-Haugen Bill, with the equalization fee. Our conservative President, Calvin Coolidge, vetoed this measure twice, and it was branded as Agree to Reestablish Emergency Rates on Certain Essential Feeds Going into Drouth-Stricken Areas of Middle West no good. Our farmers continued to suffer and were beginning to be fore-closed and ejected from the farms. "Six years ago, in 1928, both major

WIRE TO UNION

President Ward Received Message from Several Executives Notifying Him of Action; Landon Is Notified, Too

Western railway executives have taken heed of the requests made by Kansas Farmers Union officials co-operating with Governor Landon and with other farm organizations, and have agreed to reestablish low emernave agreed to reestablish low emergency rates on certain essential stock and poultry feeds moving into drouth areas. This action was announced September 12 by the railway executives following a meeting in which a large number of requests were given consideration.

not only the hundreds present in the convention room, but his speech was also broadcast over the St. Joseph radio station to the thousands tuned in for the occasion.

In his introductory remarks, he discuss some of our economic problems, and to relate some of his experiences and contacts, and to tell what the Farmers Union and other mittee, asking that the emergency rates be continued after September 4. On that date, the old rates went back into effect, marking the end of

the lower rates.
The Kansas Farmers Union forces were among the first to take the matter un, and to call attention to the unfairness of the railroads' action. An editorial appeared in the September 6 issue of the Kansas Union Farmer taking the roads to task, and pointing out that they should cooperate in such a time of need as this. Later the president of the Kansas ent time in the past, but everybody is interested in the future, and we are asking and wondering where are going from here.

First Attempts

"The industry of agriculture has gone from bad to worse, from no fault of the farmer. Fifteen or so years ago, during the days of the state of the farmer. Fifteen or so years ago, during the days of the state of the farmer. Fifteen or so years ago, during the days of the state of the farmer in the past, but everybody is interested in the future, and we anxious to know his views on the agricultural address, and to many of us it gave hope and leaders were consulted, and repeated requests went to the railway executives.

As was reported last week presi-"When Mr. Roosevelt was elected Farmers Union discussed the matter

On September 12, Mr. Ward, as velop before winter.

MORE POWER TO WIBW

WIBW, Topeka radio station, has been granted permission to increase its daytime power from 1,000 to 2.500 watts. The station also will be permitted to install a new transmitter, a new antenna, and new ground system The changes and improvemets will be made late in October or in November, it is announced.

resident of the Kansas Farmers Un ion, received the following telegram from L. W. Baldwin which is similar to a number of other messages re-ceived by the Farmers Union head from other railway executives:

"Western Railway Executives at meeting (in St. Louis) today agreed some reductions should be made on certain essential stock and poultry feed into drouth stricken area. Traffic committees to confer with federal and state agricultural representatives with authority to work out details and publish rates."

On the same date, Governor Landon received the following telegram lrom S. T. Bledsoe, president of the Santa Fe railroad:
"Western association railway executives today adopted the following

resolution:

"It is the sense of this meeting that some reduction should be made on certain essential stock and poultry feeds into the drouth-stricken committee or committees to confer with the representatives of the United States department of agriculture and the agricultural departments of the several states in the drouth-stricken areas with authority to work

cultural departments of several states, including Dean Umberger, were present. Dean Umberger sat in a small committee that gave inten-sive consideration to the matter, as did Dr. Ezekiel of the department of agriculture and two other deans of agriculture schools. The committee to which the matter was referred was requested to give the subject immediate attention. I hope results will prove entirely satisfactory." Dean Harry Umberger is drouth

are to be published.

crop of alfalfa early enough to allow plans and processes and market pric-8 to 10 inches of new growth to de- es still more favorably to the produc-

STEADY GROWTH OF FARMERS NATIONAL SHOWS IN REPORT

President C. E. Huff Tells Stockholders Cooperative Shows Substantial Profits Earned in Twelve-Month Period

A STRONG RESERVE

Credit Relations with FCA and With Banks Entirely Satisfactory, and Future of Corporation Now is Secure

Steady and substantial growth of the cooperative grain marketing movement in the United States is revealed in the annual report of C. E. Huff, president of Farmers National Grain Corporation, given Tuesday, September 18, in Chicago, to the stockholders of the national cooperative in against these Theorems. tive, in session there. The report reviewed the operations of the corporation during the fiscal period ending June 30, 1934, and although showing a net loss for the thirteen-month period, disclosed that the heaviest loss-es occurred during the first three months, in which grain markets fluctuated wildly and culminated in the crash of July, 1933; that the capital of the corporation is unimpaired, and that for the twelve-month period ending August 31, 1934, the corporation earned substantial profits. With greatly reduced operating costs, im-

"For the 1930 crop, the first full year of operation for the organization, our handlings, exclusive of transstricken areas with authority to work out the details and publish the rates.
"Representatives of United States department of agriculture and agridepartment of agriculture and agridepartments of several departments of several departments of several departments."

It ion, our handlings, exclusive of training agencies, were roundly 14 per cent of all primary receipts at terminal markets, and the details and publish the rates. based on United States Department of Agriculture reports," said Mr. Huff. "Of this total 57 per cent was of member origin and 43 per cent was just under 70, and of non-member just over 30. This is most heartenrelief administrator for Kansas.

It has not been announced just just over 30. This is most heartening, and results from efficient handling by Fermers National and intelligible. how soon the new emergency rates ing by Farmers National and intelli-It is a good idea to remove the last shall be able to affect marketing er, and we have already made a very

NEEDLES HEADS THE **FARMERS UNION IN** STATE OF MISSOURI R. Miller, Editor of State Paper,

Reelected as Secretary-Treasurer, and J. B. Shields is Vice President MEMBERSHIP GROWING

W. A. Needles of Parnell, Missouri,

s the newly elected president of the Missouri Farmers Union, as a result of the voting at the annual state convection held at St. Joseph last week. Mr. Needles succeeds E. H. Withered of Ridgeway, Missouri.
M. R. Miller was reelected secretary-treasurer, and J. B. Shields of Graham was elected vice president.
Mr. Miller is editor of the state parent the Company per, the Cooperative Farmer, published in North Kansas City.
The Missouri Farmers Union has

experienced a good increase in mem-bership for 1934, as compared with former years.

definite contribution in that direc-

Plenty of Reserve "Operations of the corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, showed a loss of \$662,503.87, after charging off liberal depreciation and absorbing a number of non-recurring losses," Mr. Huff stated. "The capital of the corporation, \$1,048,200, was unimpaired, surplus totaled \$64,178.13 gestions, including increasing the and reserves \$910,583.56. During the period from July 1 to August 31, 31, 1934, however, the corporation handled 40,169,108 bushels of grain, try feeds into the droutn-stricken areas and between points therein. The Western traffic executive committee is hereby instructed through a committee or committees to confer Huff pointed out, the current fiscal committee or committees to confer Huff pointed out, the current fiscal committee or committees to confer Huff pointed out, the current fiscal committee or committees to confer the shortest cereal crop within two generations, and made a proved methods and utilization of personnel and equipment, President net profit of \$683,182.04, more than equal to last year's loss. As of Augments of net profit of \$3, while the corn payments of net profit of \$3, while the corn payments are as and between points therein. ust 31, eighteen days ago, your corporation had a capital of \$1,048,200, surplus and undivided profits of \$747,-360,17 and reserves of \$910,583,56 such reserves being held to be reasonably adequate to cover the hazards against which they were designed to

> Urging continued support of the federally-approved codes covering grain exchanges and country elevators, Mr. Huff asserted that they "can be of help to the cooperatives if soundly planned and administered. NRA officials have had little conception of the labor problem in the country and their analysis. mary receipts at terminals, and for the 1933 crop year, ending June 30, 1934, the percentage of member grain was just under 70, and of a sound hours-and-wages plan has been slow. Some wholly unterpolar tenable plan has been slow. from Washington, but most of them have been abandoned.

Great Terminal Strength Progress during the year of the gent organization and loyal support corporation's grain handling facilifrom its stockholders and their members. Maintaining that curve we bers. house at Amarillo, Texas, said to be the finest structure of its kind in the southwest, has been completed and is n operation. A smaller house, serving both rail and water transportation, has been built at Peoria, Ill. Rock Island houses in Chicago with

> have greatly strengthened our term- 1935 and whether such a program inal operations. Our terminals are should deal with grains alone or all at near capacity at present, with sound stocks of grain. We are transferring all country houses to local by volunteer leaders and without ownership. Purchase and sale con- cost. tracts have been signed covering 120 more than \$1,000,000. Our finance local cases where a few years ago only failure could have resulted. Submit Second Among the contributions made by Farmers National to an improved guard to the operations of local elevators whose own finances are in-Within this new year the sale of our country houses should be completed. Locals, regionals and Farmers National will benefit from that accom-

plishment. Future Is Secure "Our financial needs are being adequately met. Relationships between Farmers National and the Farm Credit Administration are on a completely satisfactory basis. Our credit relationship with commercial banks is the best we have ever enjoyed. Our merchandising turnover is the heaviest in our history and our percentage of market handlings is increasing. The future seems secure."

Mr. Huff urged full support of

legislation to simplify and liberalize income tax law provisions as thep ap-ply to cooperatives; maintenance of provisions in the Grain Exchange Code which restrict daily fluctuations These figures demonstrate that even up to 1933 we had not yet realized that our foreign market had colored the readily for the greatest developlapsed; we had not yet learned, or groundwork for the greatest develop-had paid no attention to the fact, that ment of farmer cooperative market-ment. Such regimentation as has

> The hog will have his day on Saturday, October 13, when the eighth annual Swine Feeders' day is held at the Kansas State College, Manhat-

> Among the important features or the program will be reports concerning swine feeding experiences which have been completed in the past year under the supervisio of C E. Aubel of the department of animal husbandry at the College. The experiments included comparison of pro

ASK FOR VOTE ON CORN-HOG PROGRAM SOON

AAA Group Met with Producers and Representatives in Kansas City Last Week to Secure Expression of Opinion in Program

VOTE OCTOBER 1

Cansas Farmers Union Head Objects to Reduction of Benefits while Processing Taxes would be Increased; Reports Submitted

That the farmers of seven middle western states shall have the opportunity to vote on the question of whether federal limitations of corn and hog production shall be continued for 1934, was the registered expression of representatives of corn and sion of representatives of corn and hog producers at a meeting held by a group of AAA officials in Kansas City Thursday afternoon, September 13. Some 200 representatives of corn and hog producers were present.

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, who had been asked to attend, was present.

to attend, was present. He reported that he voted against several sugprocessing tax on corn and hogs and at the same time reducing the benefits to farmers. This reduction in benefits, he said, would come about, per bushel to 40 cents. This would entail an approximate increase in processing tax on hogs from \$2.25 per cwt. to \$2.75, while the corn tax would have to jump from 5 cents per bushel to 10 cents. It is estimated that such a program change would bring about a net loss of over six million dollars to Kansas and Mis-

souri hog and corn growers. Referendum October 1

The Kansas City meeting adopted a report of a committee, which defined the questions which will be submitted to the corn and hog producers of the Middle West and the methods to be employed in conducting the ref-erendum which will be held October

The report provides: That the referendum be confined to the holders of corn-hog contracts. That the referendum include the estion: Do you favor an adjust-

1935? That the submission of a question as to whether production control be limited to corn alone be contingent

That a question be submitted asking if a program for adjusting corn 4,000,000 capacity have been leased. ing if a program for adjusting corn "These steps," said Mr. Huff, production should be extended beyond

That the referendum be conducted

The questions will be submitted to country houses, at a sales value of all of the scores of corn-hog production control associations in contract makes success possible in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma,

Submit Second Report A second committee reported its detailed recommendations for marketing arrangement is this safe- continuance of production control by the AAA for 1935. Its report was submitted to the meeting as the basis adequate to their marketing needs. of an opinion of the meeting and a reflection of the attitude of the meeting toward production control plans submitted by representatives of the AAA who called the meeting.

These recommendations were that benefit payments on the 1935 program be made, that hog payments be made on 75 per cent of the 1933-34 base, and that production in 1935 be allowed up to 80 to 85 per cent of the 1933-34 base.

It also was recommended that benefit payments of \$3 a head on 75 per cent of the established base be made, and that the 1935 corn program be centered around the 1932-33 base. The committee recommended that plantings of 75 to 90 per cent of the 1932-33 corn crop base be permitted

and that the corn crop benefit payments be 40 cents a bushel. Favor Pasture Program The use of contracted acres for pasture, hay, soil improvement and erosion crops and for forest plantings

be permitted without further restrictions, also was recommended. It was proposed that grain sorg-hums be included in the 1935 feed control program with the same payments for corn, and, with the processing tax levied on corn, all to be

subject to a referendum to be taken with grain sorghum growers. The leaders also expressed the

opinion that a planned grain produc-tion program will tend to stabilize live stock prices. It is through such meetings as the recent Kansas City gathering of producers and their representatives that

the AAA is sounding out the opinions of farmers as to the future programs to be followed. Although straw, either wheat or

oat, is the most commonly used poul-try house litter, other forms, such as finely chopped corn fodder, ground corn cobs, hay, and leaves, are very satisfactory. This fall and winter all of these forms will be so scarce that many poultrymen will have to depend upon clean sand. Two inches of sand on the poultry house floor makes a good substitute for litter, adding fibrous material to the sand from time to time improves its effectiveness. Such litter will not require changing more than once in six months.

Farmers Must Have Cost of Production

By W. L. [Bill] Stahl) This is he second and final article of a series written by Mr. Stahl, the first installment of which appeared last week under the heading, "What's in Store for Agriculture?" Mr. Stahl is in charge of the division of Organization and Publicity of the Farmers National Grain Copor-

lation known as the AAA But before poration. leading information that has gone out to the effect that the AAA had its inception in Wall Street. I It may be, as some contended, that the AAA has gone too far in its assumption of control over farming opwant to say to you people that for erations. It may be, as some believe, every farming operation will be sonally attended most of these con-ferences myself. Various states of the Farmers Union, the Farm Bu-

tion programs may be justified.

During the crop year 1928-29 wheat exports from the United States totions, the agricultural press was also taled more than 142,000,000 bushels. represented, including such men as During the 1932-33 crop year wheat Henry Wallace of Des Moines, and exports totaled only 32,000,000 bushrepresented, including such men as Clifford Gregory of Chicago. It is clisels. The wheat carryover in 1933 true that we did not frame the Ag- was around 370,000,000 bushels, pracricultural Adjustment Act word for tically three times a normal carry-word as we have it in the law today, over.

but we agreed on certain fundamental In 1919 this country exported the principles, and these principles were that the farmer should have, for his commodity, an American price, looking toward cost of production, that we should have cheaper interest with more liberal conditions of control of the control we should have cheaper interest rates, with more liberal conditions of only 3,000,000 less than on January payment, and that we should have an 1, 1919.

our surpluses were fast vanishing away. We also agreed that some plan must be devised which would adlative device to keep, not only farm-ers, but business and industry lined up to do what we ought to do. And lower farm prices, farmers are able

in defense of the AAA, I say to you to buy less from industry, and idle-people this afternoon, that this law includes that provision.

to buy less from industry, and idle-ness buy less from nicrease.

Farmers can no more afford to sell

sal recognition of the certainty that | ment is being heard here and there this country cannot prosper, and per-haps cannot even survive, with onethird of its buying power destroyed. This is of particular concern to agriculture, which represents about onethird of the nation's buying power. If this one-third fails or refuses, as it so far has done, to put itself in position to control its own production and marketing, then government will, and should, step in, not only for the

rather than gripe about it, should be "tickled to death." This does not necessarily mean that we regard the present program as 100 per cent perfect. But if it checked and controlled by government as 100 per cent perfect. But if it agencies. But as to the first contention, let us see how crop reduction, let us see how crop reduction, let us see how crop reduction. for after all, this sort of cooperation

The first step, so far as agriculture power cannot be restored without bar-

Even aside from all this, abandontime. Agriculture long has been a movement."
victim of a lack of sustanied program. The Agricultural Marketing Act, the most important piece of agricultural legislation that had been Nor does it appear that there is any "During these sessions which were participated in by the farm organizations, we recognized and considered the fact that our foreign markets for our surpluses were fast vanishing of the corporation to the fact, that ment of farmer cooperative markets and paid no attention to the fact, that ing in the history of this country, or any other country. Its discard was popular joke that purported to show the fact that our foreign markets for our surpluses were fast vanishing was underconsumption and enactment by taken place could well be accepted as a move on the part of government to point the way to successful agricultural production. The government's that what we were suffering from the fact that our foreign markets for taken place could well be accepted as a move on the part of government to point the way to successful agricultural production. The government's the regulation of exchanges. including provisions for crop control amendment.

For farmers to permit abandonment of crop control would signalize a new retreat It would be a new failure to carry on a substantial pro-gram. Certainly modification may be this country are put in a position where they can pay their debts and live as they ought to live.

"I have spent much time in Wash-live as they ought to live.

"If the farmers of this country will lay aside their products at below cost of production than this thing. I know that the various plans to adjust production and raise prices have not worked a recurrence of the terrible calamity whe have just gone through.

"The farm organizations of the United States, through their leadership, sounded the warning to their products at the workings of the AAA. I have no librate the various plans to adjust production than can industrial manufacturer to sell his wheat below the farmer to sell his production and attempts. There is no need for either. Certain the right direction, and if the farmers of thing. The industrial manufacturer to sell his wheat below cost as production. It will be conceded that and near According to Mr. Aubel, the days are seen taken to that end. Sincere agricultural department officials at the various plans to adjust production as a part of the swine fattening racing as a part of the swine the two their products as below to seen taken to that end. Sincere agricultural department of ficials at the various plans to adjust production in twill be conceded that and near the country as a part of the swine the country as a part of the swine the country as a part of the swine the country as the surface of the swine as a part of the swine the country as the surface of the swine the country as necessary. The Agricultural Adjust-

that now that the government is pre-pared to run our farms and control our production, there is no need for farmer organization. From the standpoint of agricutural

welfare this line of reasoning is seriously at fault. It could only be true if American farmers had reached a point where they were entirely willing to yield all control over their own lives and their own properties, content to take their place on a plane of peasantry and exist merely as producers of cheap raw mterial for the world's manufactories. With independence and ambition squelched, and hopelessness the farmers' lot by choice, there would, indeed, be little need for farm organization, and no advantage therein. There is no indication that any such pass has been reached. Not long ago, in Madison, Wis., a

noted educator was quoted as saying is concerned, is organization. Buying that farmers must make a definite choice between "sweeping regimentagaining power. Bargaining power tion of agriculture from Washington, does not rest with the individual and a sweeping reorganization of the tion of agriculture from Washington, farmer, it is a matter of organiza- total agricultural forces of the nation in cooperative units." "You cannot," he said, "have both. The permanent ment of crop control would be a adoption of regimentation means the tragic thing for agriculture at this prompt death of the cooperative Now, it can not be that agriculture

Nor does it appear that there is any reason for so doing. On the contrary, have been removed by their repeal. program of crop regulation should, at What it needed to make it effective, some time in the future, become the some time in the future, become the program of a closely organized inand for the impounding of surplus dustry. Farmers who cherish their crops against a time of shortage occasioned by drouth or other factors, ber that under it many have become could readily have been added by ragged. No one should be frightened by the mere word "regimentation." Cooperation is regimentation; regi-

mentation by producers. There has, of course, been com-plaint among many thinking farmers that farm cooperatives have given too little attention to agricultural production. It will be conceded that

protection of the one-third, but for the protection of the rest of society, as well. And the whole three-thirds,

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SALNA, KANSAS, THURS DAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1934



ey leeches who receive money from

The money the United States gov-

Shortage of Money

Approaching Cost of Production

What Caused It?

Through the constant efforts

REVERSING THE FLOW

our government. Kansas farmers are being blessed at the present time by being at the ernment collects to hand back to the receiving end of a great inflow of farmer is money paid by those who money, in the form of corn-hog pay- use the products of the farm. Cer- to the farmer. We must seek to elimmoney, in the form of corn-hog payuse the products of the farm. Certo the farmer. We must seek to eliminate red tape, but in all fairness to
of our banking system, which has flood of checks representing first what it costs the farmer to produce lions of dollars are yet to come, and value received. those who have received benefit payments of one sort or another are due to receive still more.

This money does not come originally from the federal government; makes it difficult for them to pay a and no matter where it comes from, fair price for the farmer's product, it is not a dole or a gift. Let's look but that is no fault of the farmer.

is the agency which hands the benefit control of the United States monemoney to the farmer; so a great tary system, enters into the transacmany, without giving it further tion. If they were not given control thought, accept it as government of the money system, there could be money. The government, however, is plenty of the medium of exchange to merey the "middle man" who gets make the trade balance even. the money from one source and hands it to the cooperating farmer.

It is nothing new for the government to act in this capacity, although ment, to the farmer, is the first sign it is an outstandingly new thing for that actual cost of production is to be the money to be coming in this directionally realized by the farmer. It is ernment has handed money to the dication that, with the strength com-Wall Street gang of profiteers and ing from organization, farmers are farmers and other taxpayers and then tion plus a profit. turned over, because of a faulty sys. tem, to those who have established cle Sam's bank account.

Hear the Squawks

Just listen to the squawks coming be paid through the regular channels corn program. This year the from the International bankers, who of trade. Right now, however, this are the Wali Street crowd! Many of step toward cost of production must low average production. Many farmthe squawks apparently come from be fostered by the government agen- acreage that didn't grow a bushel of some other source, but you will ale cy. Furthermore, the farmer cannot corn. ways find they are prompted by the hope to maintain cost of production money pirates, who are in a position prices, even after they once arrive, to pay others for squawking, just in without exercising intelligent control order to swell the chorus. Many times of production. Perhaps government against death, why is it not good busthe fault finder is making a noise influence will always be needed to against the present tendency for maintain this control. Farmers must money to start flowing back toward govern production, and they naturally the farmer, thinking himself to be should be permitted, and willing, to honest in his unjust criticism. Money use government for that purpose. coming from the money barons has influenced him to think as he does. May he see the light.

handing money to the farmers, and payments? The answer is simple and comparing that action with the action significant. of handing it to the money lords as difference of principle. In the case for farmers, those at the helm of years for less than cost. Through no the economic soundness of our proproject of feeding the nation. What our program into operation, and we of the Processing Tax, on the theory he gets in the way of benefit payare far from final completion of our that the purpose of the Processors for sale, weighing 200 pounds ments is simply that much to apply work. But we have a foothold, and farmer's commodity up to parity or can now work from the inside.

| All we need to make wonderful | Can now work from the inside won

progress is membership strength. ward building Farmers Union membership among your neighbors, will determine the effectiveness of the Farmers Union.

Make the benefit payments coming into your community become, in part, a revolving fund for the perpetuation of the thing that made them possible Do this by seeing that those so benefitted shall invest the small amount necessary in Farmers Union dues.

MUST FIGHT FOR UNION PRINCIPLES

(continued from page 1) erican price, comparable to our Am-

.Indianola, Indiana erican standards of living.
"There is a lot of ballyhooing and political propaganda at the present time that the agricultural program of the Federal Government and the lew Deal are no good. Certain poliicians in order to keep in the spotight of the public, are constantly re-erring to the Brain Trusters, and laiming that we must call a halt or the fundamentals of our government, which are near and dear to the hearts of everyone, will be destroyed. They are claiming that some of these men sack only to socialize our government and turn it communistic. I am not a follower of this trend of thought. The people of this good old United States. through loyal patriotic support to our government, will see to that.

"In addition to the experts, economists and college professors, most surely the administration needs more practical men who know and live with people to represent them in govern-

mental affairs. Some designing politicians for selfish political reasons, are attempting to discredit the Administration's program by presenting all sorts of concocted charges, which, in most instances, are without foundation of fact. I say to you people, that human interests are superior to selfish personal interests. I am surprised tempt to catch the eye of the public, would resort to ridicule and satire

and childish statements. Cost of Production There are a lot of things we must do to make more practical the pro-visions of the National Farm Proord for several years for cost of production. We must not cease our efforts until plans are developed under provision of law, to give the farmer of this country cost of production, plus a profit. The farmer is entitled to that, just the same as any business man I plead for the farmers of America to organize as other groups have done, so that we can intelligently represent our class and our Most surely the Federal

Kansas wheat farmers welcomed a paying the farmer something near the Administrators of the Act, and scientious men, we must realize that payments on their cooperation in the the food and clothing used. The contheir is a Herculean task, and it's adjusted wheat program. Many mil- sumers are still getting more than the first time in the history of our our farmers literally hundreds of millions of dollars to recapture purchasing power and put the industry Of course, the scarcity of the medof farming on an economic basis ium of exchange available for the

with other industries. great masses of consumers to use The Wheat Plan "I come from the State of Kansas, and Kansas is the biggest wheat state in the nation. I was a member of the committee that developed the Here, again, the evil hand of the Wall voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan The strong arm of the government Street aggregation, unlawfully in for our wheat farmers. During the days immediately following the passage of the law, our wheat committee declared in favor of the insurance feature of the plan, and this insurance feature has meant millions of dollars to the corn and wheat farmers of the United States. For example, if the wheat farmers of Kan-The spectacle of money going from a basis of production that year, they would have been paid on a basis of the consumers, through the governabout fifty-seven millions of bushels. If the wheat farmers of Kansas would have been paid on a basis of production this year, we would have tion. For too many years, the gov- the first tangible step. It is an in- been paid on about eighty-two million buhsels. As it is, the farmers of Kansas, both of years, are being paid on a basis of money kings. It has not been, going to be able to accomplish what about a hundred and sixty-nine milstrictly speaking, government mon- the Farmers Union has stood for lion bushels, which is the average ey. It has been money collected from during these years-cost of production over a period of years for sands of wheat farmers in Kansas There should be no necessity for who last year and this year would this to be accomplished through a have had no cash income had it not themselves as the guardians of Un- processing tax. Undoubtedly, the been for the insurance feature in the Allotment plan and the cash benefits time will come, perhaps soon, when which they have received and will cost of production plus a profit will receive. The same is true in the states, because of drouth, are far becorn. I claim this program is sound in this regard. If it's good business to insure your buildings against fire and wind, your automobiles against

iness to insure the farmer's crops against the hazards of weather?
"Not only are these Middle West States, which are the larger recipients of these benefits, in better condition, but the industrial states as well are beneficiaries, because when purchasing power comes to the farmers of the Middle West, the manufac-There is a reason for everything. What, then, is the reason farmers are turer and industrialist of the East But when it comes to Uncle Sam now on the receiving end of benefit are benefited. Under this program the State of Texas probably ranks first in benefits which will equal almost ninety-four millions of dollars. of The good state of Iowa comes secmentioned, there is more than a dif- the Farmers Union, which is the lead- ond, with more than seventy-six and ference of direction. There is a big ing militant organization of, by and a half million dollars. My state, Kansas, is third, with about sixty-six and difference of principle. In the case for farmers, those at the helm of a quarter million dollars. And the of the farmer, he is getting what is government and of lawmaking majustly his. He has produced for some chinery have been forced to realize more than thirty-three and a half hand, a slow, draggy market for two

production, and I think he is, then he That will have to be built up from the various farming communities. As will not kick on the Processors Tax; and above all, the last people in the world to kick against the Processor far as YOU are concerned, YOUR Tax should be the farmers of the Midcommunity, and what you can do to-dle West, who are the direct recip-ients of multiplied millions of dollars.

"My last word on the price lifting feature of the AAA is that I will work with any and all groups to simplify the various programs which are being developed to give the farmers parity for his commodity.

Need Frazier-Lemke Law

"Another provision of the AAA is the refinancing of farm mortgage in-debtedness, which, under the present set up comes under the Farm Credit Administration, and our Federal Land Banks. Under this law and this set up, mny farmers have been refinanced and foreclosures averted. But apparently we have not gone far enough yet to reach the thousands of our distressed farmers, who, through no fault of their own, cannot come un der the provisions of the law as it is administered. And according to my judgment that isn't all.

"We are yet paying too much in interest rates. The Farmers Union, all the states, and the National organization are fighting vigorously for the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill. It is my honest opinion that the Frazier Refinancing Bill, with possibly some amendments, will pass at the next session of Congress, I have reasons to believe that there is more sentiment, not only on the part of the farmers, but on the part of the members of Congress for this bill than there has been at any time. I personally, in company with Farmers Union leaders, waited on many congressmen and senators at the last session of Congress, and I know whereof I speak.

"The bill proposes to refinance farm mortgage indebtedness at one and a half per cent interest, and one and a half per cent on the principal each year over a period of forty-seven years. The bill also provides that, our government will issue new the amount of a few billions of dollars to create a revolving fund to carry on a program which is sound and which will help the farmthat high ranking officials, in an attempt to catch the eve of the public. The small farms of this country and the farmers who live on them, and the masses of our plain people in our towns and cities, have at all times been the bulwark and security of this nation, and the people of this country will never be satisfied until we have broken the stranglehold of wealth tional organization, has gone on rec-Frazier bill is passed, we will stop the issuing of tax-exempt interest bearing bonds. Our government today is paying more than a billion dollars in interest and we're issing these tax exempt interest bearing bonds which go to the International

bankers of this country.

Not Afraid of Inflation I am not afraid of inflation if our government will exercise its author-Farm Program does need simplifying. ity and take over and take away
We must work to get quicker action from the money barons and the money ity and take over and take away pease the selfish interests of the Wall Street gang, who apparently do not have the good of the masses of our people at heart

The Moratorium Bill Bill is now a law. It provides you farmers who cannot get refinanced the Kassas Farmers Union, were may get another chance. It will help the conciliation committees to creditor and debtor together. It will give the poor down and out farmer who is trying to stay on his farm another chance, by giving him five years, with debts scaled down, at one per cent interest each year, including

a small per cent each year on the principal. "I am glad I am American. I ask the farmers to join the Farmers Union, and get back of a militant class organization. If you will give us numbers, these numbers will give us power in Washington and in our state sas in 1933 would have been paid on a basis of production that year, they our halls of government and get a square deal for the American farmer. We are living in a land of plenty, and yet there is dire distress. The United States is rich in natural and artificial resources. We have fertile fields on which to grow food and provisions. We have lumber and building material. We have the wealth in minerals. We have millions of hands that want work. In short, we are quite largely self-sustaining. We quite largely self-sustaining. We should never think of going back to primitive methods of living; if we have intelligence enough, we can all live happily and enjoy the conven-iences and luxuries of life. This old depression is man made, and it's going to take men who are willing to crucify selfishness to correct our economic ills.

LOOK FOR HOG MARKET STRENGTH

Stronger hog prices during most of September are indicated by the advance in corn prices during the last 90 days, the drastic reduction in the spring pig crop, and the tendency to decrease the liquidation of breeding stock, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

sharp advances up to July and August, there is a tendency for feeders to sell unfinished hogs in July. Normally, such animals would be finished and sold in September. The result is that in such years there tends to be a more than usual price advance from July to September with the season's peak price coming in September or early September early October. If prices advance sharply above the late August levels, the price peak tends to be in early September. On the other million dollars. Some farmers of the Middle West are criticizing the Pro- es often is followed by advances to the fault of his own he has lost in his gram. We have only started to place cessing Tax. I have been a supporter season's peak price by late September. For the producer with hogs ready ments is simply that much to apply work. But we have a foothold, and

CHASE COUNTY FAIR

The state Farmers Union office is in receipt of an attractive copy of the 1934 premium book for the 14th an-Chase County Fair and Agricultural society. The fair is to be held

October 3, 4, 5 and 6.
T. R. Wells, Elmdale, prominent for many years in Kansas Farmers Union work, is president of the Chase County Fair Association, and has held that position for a number of years. According to the program published, the fair, which will be held, as usual, at Cottonwood Falls will be up to the high standard established in former vears.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Korber Local in Nemaha County) Since God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst Brother Hary Koester, who has long been a faithful member of Korber Local, No. 914

and therefore be it Resolved: that we, the members of Korber Local No. 914 extend to the continue the emegency freight rates bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, that a copy be sent the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy be spread on the book of minutes of our meeting. F. A. Korber, Sec-Treas. Frank Martinez, President

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Linn County Whereas our Heavenly Father has called from our midst, our Brother,

. N Deardorff. Now, be it therefore Resolved that we, members of 96 Local No. 1807 of the Kansas Farmers Union herewith respectfully pay tribute to the bereaved family our heartfelt sym-

And, be it further Resolved that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to he family and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publica-

John L. Vail R. A. Cline J. L. Kyle Committee.

CAL WARD IN OSAGE CO.

The Osage County Farmers Union which holds its quarterly meeting at Michigan Valley on the evening of September 20, is very fortunate in having Cal Ward to address the meeting. Now you folks know you were disappointed when you failed to hear him the last time he spoke in the cial value attached that proves of county; and you will be worse disappointed if you fail to hear him this time. And he will be disappointed also, because he has had a lot of experience and contact with the big boys in Washington and he likes to tell about it.

Everybody come! J. J. Cooper, Pres. Lloyd Nicolay, Secy. HOBBS, KINNEY AT MENLO

The Farmers Union at Menlo, Kansas held an interesting and instructive meeting on Wedesday, September 5, when G. W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock "The Frazier-Lemke Bankruptcy Commission Company at Kansas City, and A. M. Kinney, vice president of 35 interested listeners. Mr Hobbs was accompanied to the meeting by Reese Faulkner, Farmers Union mem-

ber from Leavenworth county. After the speaking, the Local furnished an excellent feed to all present, and every one enjoyed a good time together.

> DEATH OF BROTHER DEARDORFF

On August 7, I. N. Deardorff, one of our dearly beloved and most respected members, passed away at his nomed in Northeast Linn county. Mr. Deardorff had been a member over twelve years and will be greaty missed by every one in this part

of the country.

—DeWitt Cline, Secy. Local No. 1807.

CAPPER AND WARD TO OSAWATOMIE MEETING

Senator Arthur Capper and Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be the headline speak ers at a county-wide Farmers Ûnion meeting scheduled for Osawatomie, dent of the Miami County Farmers Mr. Lohr reports that preparations

are being made for a large crowd, and that Miami county folks expect the meeting to be one of the largest ever held in that county It is expected that many people will come the meeting. The meeting is advertised to begin at 7:30 Friday evening. but how?

MARSHALL COUNTY HELD

The regular quarterly meeting of the Marshall County union was held be a matter of the past. No longer at Marysville, Tuesday, September can the snap of this old whip serve In years when corn prices begin to delegates from 13 locals. Everyone advance in April or May and make present seemed to take an interest in the meeting as was shown by the lively discussion on several subjects of labor and agriculture. brought up and on the resolutions presented

Dan Combow, secretary of the Washington County Union, was present and gave a very interesting talk, Such visits as this by officials of neighboring county unions are very helpful in keeping up interest in lege, of course; but to be plain this the county meetings. Fred Pralla on is the cause of our present status. the good of the order committee also Two years ago an avalanche swept gave a good talk.

The following resolutions were passed: 1. We request that our state offi-

cials, through the Kansas Union Farmer, urge every Local in the state

who voted for the "gag rule" that kept the Frazier-Lemke bill off

the floor. 3. We appeal to the Federal Land bindweed.

4 Inasmuch as the Farmers Union is a dirt farmer organization, organized by and for actual dirt farmers, the Marshall Co Farmers Union appeals to our state president to appoint on the different committees the state convention, only actual dirt farmers, none of which are con-nected with the state board or any of the statewide business activities.

5. We request that the annual meetings of the Farmers Union statewide business activities be held at some central point in the state and on successive days in order that farmers may have a better oppor-tunity to attend these meetings.

voted bonds for the building of the railroads and inasmuch as a very large share of their eanings comes from farm shipments, we appeal to the railroads for cooperation in this on feed shipped into drouth districts.

The next meeting will be held at Beattie, December 4.-0. W. Dam, Secretary.

> YOUR MISSION By Frank A. Chapin

No period in our national history suggests more need of an introspection of ourselves. In short, what are

we here for? Among the conglomeration of human society, numerous factions are constantly warring against each other for the upper seats. They want to be in control, where always there are

green pastures. What is the realism of life. Certainly not just to pile up money, for those in our history who were poorest became greatest In no calling has not escaped farm organization can one become great unless the ele- leadership. It has merely recognized ment of righteousness is a prominent the futility of attempting regulation tore down his barns to build larger ones in which to store away more of earthly goods lost his soul? To conserve one's life, service and sacrifice

only thing of real value. be a sacrifice with no financial value affairs; that farmers in sufficient attached. Service, paid for in cash, is numbers will have sufficient faith in only a commodity sold. It is not sac-rifice or a gift but a factor of mer-to look to them for and to accept, chandise. In other words, it is what is rendered to others with no finan- ing. Only the farm producers them-

Real value is imperishable. It never expires but continues to pass from one to another throughout the ages. A good deed, a kind word, a helpful hand, pass on and on.

so much from a financial standpoint but from a humanitarian motive. Not lic, rather than commodity, interest only is there strength in union, but such as reforestation, flood control, in addition, oneness of motive, a soil erosion, etc. ombination of effort, a sympathet ic binding of hearts and lives, with one objective. This can only be attained by organized interests, all cooperating in one single direction. At the head of organized agriculture stands the Farmers Unionclean, militant, efficient, with widespread banners inviting all who feel present and spoke to approximately the depression of financial interests, which have no sympathy for our calling, to join hands in this one vital cause. Many other organizations are struggling in their own way to better their condition. Yet, they are not so broad in scope as this farm band responsible for the real life of

the nation. No industry can succeed unless fed. This is the duty of agriculture. Labor is also an element, scarcely sec-ond in importance, which is having in the United States if not in the to fight for its life; and, as above, world. It was built by farmers and no interest can turn a wheel without is owned and controlled by farmers. manual labor. These two basic class- Wherever grain is grown in marketes are absolutely indespensible, in able quantities it provides a cooperaour new industrial reorganization. tive channel through which that grain

Partisanism is not a matter for consideration in either of these organizations. This one element, partisanism, has been for years the dividing wedge in

our national affairs, until civil revolution threatens. Then only does the foolishness of partisanism become a matter of real concern. We wonder how far an honest man would follow a band of robbers in raids. A crooked, underhanded policy, or a policy of force, cannot long survive. Political Friday evening, September 28, announces S J. Lohr, Wellsville, presiIt matters little or nothing which party dominates a set of watch dogs fixed to get advantage, one way or another; so these snippers are in both parties and the masses are left

to choose the lesser of two evils. So, in view of this, the great masses must stand as a solid rank in the face of such condition. To try the from surrounding counties to attend good things, and correct the evil, is

We boast much of our independence, much of personal liberty, but INTERESTING MEETING too often when a partisan leader's whip snaps over our head we hustle back into the ranks. That day should but help mightily to pay taxes, in-The meeting was attended by 41 to scare a single soul. No longer do egates from 13 locals. Everyone we have to hustle back into the ranks, but rather feel free to lope over all barriers inorder to select the friends We are not talking

Neither any other special "ism," but we insist on voting for whomever we please, so this subject above leads one to size up his attitude, as to who are his real friends. To follow any leadership, implicity, is your privi the country. On the heels of came a sweeping victory for reform or change. The change is being consumated. So whether good or bad, this work should be given a chance. Mr. Roosevelt's present victory was to encourage the signing of petitions of a partisan victory, but rather an expression of the public mind made up of all partisans. Party was brush-2. We view with disgust the action ed aside and public opinion asserted ket prices.—From August, of the three congressmen from Kanitself. Parties can go just so far but sue of "The Palace Carrier."

when their last foot of spare rope i spent the masses speak. They spoken, and their edict is being put to the test. It seems to the writer Bank to appoint as appraisers only that we should all be good true Ammen who are qualified to judge land ericans, as were our forefathers. values and to detect the presence of Partisanism was not known for years and even today the old New England states stick to their old town meet-

ings. No partisanism. Just now the Farmers Union stands out most conspicuously as one of the outstanding farm organizations of the nation. For considerably more than a quarter of a century its tenets have been gaining ground, until today, it stands on the most promising fields in the gift of agriculture. Labor is only our nearest cousin, a stalwart too.

"Vox populii, vox Dei." "The voice of the people is the voice of God." National crime and prostitution may succeed for a time but the day of 6. Inasmuch as farmers generous- reckoning finally comes. The people speak and the world listens. The people of this country spoke two years ago and the whole world has turned its ear to listen. This has all been done without bloodshed, nationally speaking; but factions have been spitting at each other with consequent bloody noses and cracked skulls. But this is only local. A world conflict seems now out of place. Reason is taking the place of the sword

and gun. So the future is beginning to show a new screen to a wondering world. So, an inventory of one's self, as to

the course of conduct, is now in order. What is my mission? With what gang must I march? Where can I find the bearer of the banner of righteous-

ness? That is the banner of the Farmers Union. Let us forward march.-Frank A. Chapin, Winfield, Kansas.

FARMERS MUST HAVE COST OF PRODUCTION

(continued from page 1) that the necessity for such regulation element in his plan. What one who of major production while supported by only a minor proportion of pro-

What we would like to believe and what we hope is that eventually farm is the price. Service seems to be the business organizations will be powernly thing of real value.

Service to be most valuable must their own production and marketing their advice on planting and marketselves may determine how soon that day will come. When, and if, it does come, does it not appear that government, sincerely interested in agricul-tural welfare as the basis for national welfare, will be glad to turn over to them the job it has started, itself remaining in the background, good whole-hearted helpfulness; not so much from a financial standpoint to itself those larger matters of pub-

There are many who will scoff at any prediction of such ultimate agricultural organization. Perhaps most of us would confess that we ourselves are not over-sanguine of any such development, at least in our day. But times and philosophies are changing. Recent governmental activities, with their local control committees, have sown the seed of farmer organization in many communities where such seeds never before have matured and results obtained may have inoculated what heretofore was

barren soil. The record will disclose that substantial progress has been made cooperative building. Farmers National Grain Corporation is an example of that building. It is may be marketed. Wherever grain is bought and sold Farmers National represents its member and guards his nterests. More than 2000 country elevators, more than a quarter million grain producers, market their grain through this national coopera-

tive channel. This is a good start, but it is only a start. The start was made out There is where grain is grown. where the building must continue. Bargaining power, and buying power, are the results of volume. The volume must come from the grain pro-

POULTRY IS DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF FARM INCOME

Year after year, in good times and oad, poultry and eggs have proved a safe and dependable source of rural income.

Every year they contribute nearly billion dollars to the farmers of America. Even though they may not be the principal source of income, it is a generally accepted fact that they not only provide for table expense

terest and other farm expenses. No other farm product is so quickly ready for market. Whereas other live stock requires from five to nine months to breed and from six months to a year to market, poultry is hatched in three weeks and ready for market in 90 days. Given the opportunity, a hen is capable of repro-ducing her self dozenes of times each vear.

No other farm product provides a double source of income so quickly. A hen is not only a food but a food 'factory." Pullets hatched in spring lay eggs in fall

And no other farm product is more readily converteible into cash. creasing and production

With consumption of poultry intons at a low level, the farmer will find it well to consider (1) the profit possibilities of poultry and (2) advantage of specializing in breeds which command the best market prices.-From August, 1934 is-



same.

which they needed

Cooperation

Glenn Schuman, Age 11

erative business and besides her were

many others who wanted to do the

They were trying to make a successful store and all lived as never before, trying to save the money

As she put the bread in loaves she

was thinking of all she could do. Suddenly she heard footsteps on the

porch and Mrs. Rachel Dudman came

She stood for a moment and then

exclaimed our store is going to fail

it that I worked for so long and I

want. Benjamin to take it out but he

After a few months she went home

Cheney, Kans., Aug 20, 1934.

I am fine and hope you are the

For pets I have a big cat and call

her Grandpa. My cousin has a cow

called Bess for a pet.

My birthday is June 22th. I am 12

years old and am in the seventh grade. Where is my twin sister. Please send

You're right-it has been out here,

know of a twin just now, but we will

find someone soon.-Aunt Patience.

dogs, named Snowball and Red. One

Please send me my pin. Help me find

my twin. Don't forget to write soon.

Yours truly,

decided to join. The lessons are print-

I would like to join your club. My

and one sister. Will you please send

You'll receive your pin very soon and I am happy to welcome you as a new member of our Club. I hope you

will write often for I'd like to hear

more about your pets. I'll try to find

a "twin" for you, too .- Aunt Pati-

Glen Elder, Kans, Sept. 4, 1934.

I am a girl eleven years old. My

I would like to join your club. Will

My school did not start September

birthday is January 14. I am all

ed in the paper and the completed

Dear Don:

Aunt Patience.

Dear Aunt Patience:

me a pin. I will close.

Dear Aunt Patience:

right. How are you?

send it to you?

Dear Eileen:

you please send me my pin?

Dear Gertrude:

Don Ruthlege.

Waterville, Kans.

Gertrude Tommer.

Rita Bergknap.

same. It is pretty nice and hot out

here and I guess you are hot too.

my pin.

Dear Rita:

thinking differently than before, now

does not want to. What shall I do?

In the town of Rochdale lived a

Dear Junior Cooperate: You'll remember that in one of our soundly earned. The shop in lessons last year, we were asked to write an essay on "Cooperation." We had many splendid results and some of them were printed so that all of the Juniors might enjoy them, and see the sort of work their brother see the sort of work their brother

and sister members were doing.

For some time I've been trying to find space to reprint for you three essays that were written by Juniors in North Dakota, on the same subject. After you've read them I'm sure you'll agree that they show a great deal of thought and preparation. I hope you'll keep them for your notebooks.

Cooperation

Evelyn Helgeson, Age 13 Cooperation first began when two crude savages learned that two men working together could lift a stone which one man could scarcely

Ever since, cooperation has been inand I have my twenty-five pounds in creasing quite rapidly. This has increased as there now is such a thing as Cooperative buying and Cooperative selling and Cooperative Banking.

It would be quite difficult for one man to buy for a large sum of mon-ey because the owner probably would not sell to him fearing he wouldn't get the price he asked. But generally when cooperative in buying a she would leave the savings to help building or something of the sort they the store and do the best she could. are more trusted.

If a few men cooperate in beginning a store, or dairy business, it Dear Aunt Patience: would be probably more successful. If a man of some means needs to borrow money he will find it difficult, but if several men join together the affair is made easy. Similarly, a man with a small amount of money to invest is at a disadvantage unless

he joins with his neighbors.
One of the best examples of this is the the Farmers Educatonal and Cooperative Union of America, which is one of the largest farm organizations of today.

So with cooperation all industries and trades are more prosperous

The Story of Toad Lane Billy Riggen, Age 11 The first cooperative store started in the year 1844 in Rachdale, Eng-

supply of flour, butter, sugar and sons?

chants and boys of the town. In its very first quarter of operation the store made a profit and de-clared a dividend. In a few years the For pets I have several cats, two jeers of the doffer boys had turned into rousing British cheers, while the of my cats is named Skeeter. He's rival tradesmen were laughing out of sure emall. I also have a pony named the other sides of their mouths.

The thing that made the store go was the code of cooperative principles that has come to be known as the Rochdale system. Cooperation had been preached and practiced long before 1843. But most of the experiments had failed because of the practice of cutting prices, and giving

DRESS AND ENSEMBLE



8320. Adorable Frock with Double

Designed in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards of 35 inch fabric, and ¾ yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs and sash. For white collar 1/2 yard is required. Price 15c. 8172. Gracious, Slenderizing En-

Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 44 requires 5½ yards of 39 inch fabric and 1¾ yard of contrasting. Lining for jacket requires 21/2 yards of 35 inch

NOTICE

New Pattern Booklet

The Pattern Department of the Dear Aunt Patience:
I am eight years old. My birthday Kansas Union Farmer is announcing a new development in its pattern books. Instead of the general all-purpose books which tried to cover the Will you please send me a pin. whole field of patterns, we now offer a series of specialized pattern books.

The first of these, "THE CO-ED," a complete 32-page booklet of designs for sizes 11 to 19 and 14 to 20 only, is now ready. Send 10 cents for your

Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas.

you very soon. Don't forget that we will all expect of hear from you again.-Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kans., Aug. 31, 1934. Dear Aunt Patience: We have just got back from our vacation. We have been visiting our grandparents in Indiana. And then to the World's Fair. Had a lovely trip. My married sister and her child went my letter in the paper. I was surprised.

It will not be long 'till school will start and will I be glad?

I have not found my twin yet. Have you? I read the Farmers Union pa-

per each week.

My little sister, Mary Ann, wants to join our club, too. She is seven years old. She will be eight in November, on the 25th. She thinks my girl named Ann Tweedale. She was a pin is nice and wishes to have one person who wanted to make a cooptoo. Thank you for the pin.

Your member. Florence and Mary Ann Joy.

Dear Florence and Mary Ann: You did have a nice vacation, didn't you? Please write and tell us more about your visit to the Fairwhat did you like best there? You probably spent a great deal of your time on the Children's Island—that was a wonderful place, wasn't it? Did you hear any of the free concerts given by the Detroit and Chicago Symphony orchestras? For me, they were and outstanding attraction of the Fair. No, I've not been able to find your twin but we surely will soon. I'll be glad to have Mary Ann in the club, but it is one of our un-Ann answered that she should wait breakable rules that each person wish and hope.
"Hope," she cried, "little good that will do." ing to join must write his or her letter personally. So I'll expect to get a letter from Mary Ann in a few days and I'll be glad to add her name to our Membership Roll, and send her one of our pins.—Aunt Patience.

Of Interest to Women

TOASTED SPICE CAKE 4 cup shortening 2 cups brown sugar (sifted) eggs (separated) teaspoon soda 114 cups sour milk 2 1-3 cups flour 1 teaspoon baking powder 1 teaspoon cloves l teaspoon cinnamon teaspoon salt

1 teaspoon vanilla Blend shortening with sugar and egg volks in one brisk beating. Distoo! I expect you have received your pin by this time—we're all glad that solve soda in sour milk. Add milk alternately with all sifted dry ingredients. Add vanilla. Mix until smooth. Pour into a greased and floured shallow pan (8 by 12 in). you are to become one of us. I don't

seven men and one woman, with the small capital of twenty-eight pounds of money. Part of it was spent to fix up the old building, the other half went for stock, and for the scanty oatmeal.

They were made fun of by the merhants and boys of the town.

In its very first quarter of opera.

I sum 11 years old and in the 7th grade. I go to Garfield school, District 91 My birthday is May the 28th.

In its very first quarter of opera.

I like school fire Herrald And in the 7th grade batter. Sprinkle with ½ cup of broken nutmeats. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about

MACARONI LOAF

Break macaroni into pieces and measure 1 cupful. Cook in apidly boiling water for 15 minutes Place in buttered baking dish Scald 1½ cupfuls milk and pour it over 1 cupful soft bread crumbs. To this add ¼ cupful butter, 1 table-spoonful chopped parsley, 1 table-spoonful chopped onion, 3 teaspoonfuls salt, 3 eggs well beaten, 1 cupful grated cheese, and 1-8 teaspoonful pepper. Stir all together thor-We're awfully glad that you have oughly, and pour over macaroni. Bake in moderate oven, (350 degrees) work is sent to me. Yes, I always liked to go to school, too. Your pin will be sent at once and I think we for forty minutes. This may be served with tomato or mushroom sauce. can find a twin for you. You must not forget to write soon, either —

EGGS POACHED IN TOMATOES

Season and slightly thicken a quart jar or can of tomatoes in a flat pan or skillet. Carefully drop eggs into the tomatoes; with a spoon put a litbirthday is October 17. I will be 12 years old. For pets I have two cats and a little pig. I have two brothers tle of the tomato over the eggs. Cover closely and cook very slowly until the eggs are set. Cheese that has been grated or chopped fine may be sprinkled over the top just before serving.

VANILLA WAFER ICE BOX PUDDING

Two cups crushed vanilla wafers One cup chopped dates One cup chopped marshmallows One-half cup chopped nuts One teaspoon vanilla
One cup whipped cream
A pinch of salt
Mix all ingredients together

press into a mold. Place in the re-frigerator for twenty-four hours, cut in slices and serve with a dab of whipped cream atop

CHOCOLATE DANDY PIE 2 tablespoons flour

SOUR CREAM SPICE COOKIES

2 cups dark brown sugar

2 teaspoons cinnamon teaspoon cloves

teaspoon nutmeg

4 teaspoon salt

1 teaspoon vanilla

10 because of diptheria.

Do you just read the lessons and then answer the questions? Then ½ cup sugar 2 tablespoons cornstarch 2 cups hot milk Please help me find my twin. 2 squares chocolates Yours truly, Eileen Latham. 2 eggs, beaten 1 teaspoon vanilla Sift flour, salt, sugar and cornstarch. Combine with hot milk and cook until thick. Add chocolate brok-I am glad that you are to join the

1/2 cup fat

14 teaspoon salt

Club and your pin will be sent at once. I hope the epidemic of diptheria in your school wasn't very bad —were many children ill? Yes, the lessons are to be studied and the answers to the questions, or the written work required, is to be mailed to me. You'll understand after you have completed your first lesson. And I'll watch for your twin, too.—Aunt Patience.

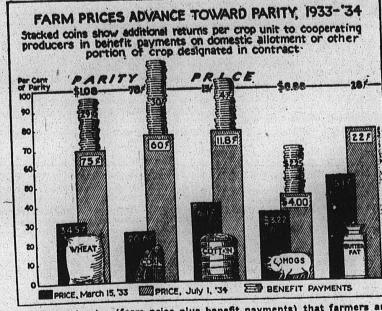
Cit The Work Sert of 1024 ly. Fit into medium pie-plate. Prick well. Bake in quick oven (425 de-Glen Elder, Kans., Sept 4, 1934 grees F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Cool. Pour in filling. Cool. Decorate with % cup thick cream beaten stiff with

is May 21. Will you please help me is thick cream beaten stiffind my twin. I am in the third grade. 2 tablespoons powdered sugar. Lois Ann Porter. P.S.-I am the little girl who for-

got to sign her name. I was so glad to get your letter and to know that you wish to belong to the Club. Your pin will be sent to

Better Than Parity

on Corn And Cotton I am not given much to rhyme, but can see things happening all the time; some of which are not good for



The real price (farm price plus benefit payments) that farmers are receiving for their allotted production of major farm products in terms of parity shows marked improvement. The figures along the parity price line of the above graph represent the amounts per unit farmers must receive, however, before their products will have as great exchange value as they did in the parity years, 1910-14. The increase in real prices since March 15, 1933, and the proportion of the real price farmers are receiving on designated portions of their crop in the form of benefit or rental payments under agricultural adjustment contracts are shown.

production

Better than parity prices were re-ceived by cooperating producers on their domestic allotment or other des-their domestic allotment or other designated portion of the production of four and one half times the farm two major adjusted farm products, corn and cotton, on July 1, 1934 and distinct gains towards parity had been made in the case of three other in the case of major products since the Agricultur-al Adjustment Act went into effect, according to government reports.

according to government reports.

The exchange value of farm price plus benefit payments on cotton and corn on that date were well above the exchange value of these products during the parity years 1910-14, and farmers were receiving a few cents short of the parity price on their allotted production of wheat. In the case of corn, the payment of 30 cents a bushel is really a rental payment on about 20 per cent of the crop, and this proportion of the crop is usually marketed. In the case of cotton, the rental, benefit, and option payments amount to over 4 cents a pound

on domestically consumed cotton.

The farm price plus benefit payments on wheat and cotton was about two and one-half times the price that the price to about 450 per cent during the period covered in the chart, the prices farmers paid for the products they buy for use in production and living increasfarmers were receiving for these pro- ed an average of only 22 per cent.

1/2 cup sour cream

1 teaspoon soda

2 eggs 3½ cups flour

No benefit payments are made on butterfat, and while the gain in per

unit receipts for that product was

less than that for other products

shown in the chart, the price farmers

received advanced 46 per cent above the farm price on March 15, 1933.

Benefit payments constituted about one-third of the price farmers were

receiving on their allotted produc-

tion of wheat, cotton, corn and hogs.
While the increase for the products

on which adjustment programs are

in effect varied from 100 to about

1 teaspoon baking powder Cream fat and sugar. Add spices, mixing lightly. Drop portions from tip of spoon onto greased baking sheet. Bake 12 minutes in moderate

SCALLOPED HAM AND ONIONS

One and one-half cups ground ham.

Three cups onions chopped coarsely One and one-half cups medium

white sauce One-half cup fine bread crumbs One-fourth cup melted butter Rub a baking dish with ham fat or utter. Then rub with a cut clove of garlic. Put layer of onions in bottom of dish. Then layer of minced ham. Repeat till all is used. Pour white sauce over. Top with mixed crumbs and melted butted. Bake in 350 oven till crumbs are brown.

APPLE CUP CUSTARDS

Beat three egg yolks slightly, and add one-fourth cup sugar, one tablespoon lemon juice, the contents of a
No. 2 can apple sauce, three-fourths

TINENTAL COIN CO., INCORPORcup milk and one-eighth teaspoon nutmeg. Fold in three stiffly-beaten egg whites and sprinkle nutmeg over the top, after pouring into custard cups. Set in hot water, and bake in a slow oven—325 degrees—for about day. Box 225, Mount Vernon, Inforty minutes or until set. Serve diana.

SOUR CREAM CHOCOLATE CAKE Sift together 1¼ cupfuls sugar, 1% cupfuls flour, 4 tablespoonfuls cocoa and ¼ teaspoonful salt. To the dry ingredients add 11/2 cupfuls sour cream, 2 tablespoonfuls melted Stout, Denver, Colo butter, 2 eggs well beaten. Beat until smooth. Lastly add 2 tablespoonfuls soda which have been dissolved in 4 tablespoonfuls boiling water. Bake in layer, or oblong pan in moderate oven. (350 degrees). When cool cover with chocolate or seven minute icing. This cake is delicious, and not only inexpensive but easy to make.

FOR SALE: 100 ewes, 70 lambs.

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DEAD ANIMALS again removed free. Tell Central charge call to us if animals good condition. SALINA RENDERING WORKS, Phone 360.

CREAMED NOODLES WITH DRIED BEEF To 1 package egg noodles cooked until tender add 1½ cups white sauce, 1 teaspoon celery seed, 1 egg slightly beaten, ¼ pound dried beel and ¼ teaspoon pepper. Cook in double boiler for 20 minutes. Serve

SET THESE LINES TO COOPERATIVE MUSIC

If all farmers were up-to-date, they surely would not hesitate to join the Union and cooperate-in every Losalt, vanilla, cream and eggs. Beat cal, county and state. Really, friends, it would be great to do it now—not cal, county and state. Really, friends, procrastinate. If we keep putting it off, it will be too late; our troubles will double and aggravate. We will breed unrest, and get the gate. If we continue to make our enemy great, figuring our problems from a greedy

CLASSIFIED ADS

MILD, FRAGRANT, smooth burning Cigarette burley, 10 pounds \$1.75. Box Cigars, sack smoking free.— Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky. 9-27p

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WE BUY LINCOLN HEAD PEN-NIES. Will pay up to \$2.00 each if over ten years old Indian Head Pen-ATED, WC-111 W. Jackson, Chicago.

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TION—Send stamp. Judge Lehman Humboldt, Kansas 11-34r

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

WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

pity our fate.

us, and make us rave and want to cuss. Old 1934 is nearly three-fourths gone, and still there is much to do. Let's do our part to build our own; it's put to me and you.

Let's not wait and trust all to the

Let's not wait and trust all to the Lord, or leave it up to C. A. Ward; or finally find the fix we are in and depend wholly on Floyd Lynn; or lose our temper and grow skinny, leaving too much to A. M. Kinney. Farmers should know that Harry is (Witham)—gives 'em all of his time—what else can be give 'em? Whether you farm can he give 'em? Whether you farm valleys or hill-side knobs, when you ship your live stock remember George Hobbs, who sells 'em and handles 'em in big gobs.

If it's property insurance, a nice commencer, see a F. U. agent or write to Ward Spencer. Then, if when you die, you want to help the wife, a letter to Rex Lear will get you on for life. I could keep right on going, scribbling pell-mell. Say, if you are near Colony, call on O. W. Schell. Ormsby's at WaKeeney at another coop. plant, so market your cream the coop. way-don't tell me you can't. To those who are up our way, near

To those who are up our way, near the Nebraska line, remember Superior and Fairbury each have a Creamery fine. There's Jimmie Norgaard and P. D. Peterson, two men who know the Cooperative game; the great big reason for it all, these gents are full-blooded Danes.

As stated before, I could go on with a full line of quips. This will suffice—I've said enough. Cooperatively, J. E. Shipps.

Apple cider offers an undeveloped opportunity for the Kansas orchardist.

Many growers will find it advanta-

selfish pate, we will harvest a crop geous to sell low grade apples in this of waste and hate. This done, God form, In some sections of the coungeous to sell low grade apples in this try, clarified cider brings a higher price than the unclarified product. In either case, the cider manufacturer should use the best methods to insure

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G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Stock Yards

(Read list of Sales in This Issue)

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Joseph Baxter, Son-Clay Co Ks-8 sts, hfs 731 8.00
J D Martin, Son-Douglas Co Ks-6 strs 953 9.00
Arthur Weide-Woodson Co Ks-8 sts, hfs 800 8.00
M J Watson—Clay Co Ks—13 sts, hfs 942 8.00
Gus StueweWabaunsee Co Ks-23 strs 1123 7.75
Georg Olson—Osage Co Ks—12 strs. hfrs 715 750
Win. Skonburg-Osage Co Ks-29 strs 940 7.50
Georg Olson—Osage Co Ks—12 strs, hfrs 715 7.50 Wm. Skonburg—Osage Co Ks—29 strs 940 7.50 W H Mills—Osage Co Ks—10 sts 915 7.25
John Benton—Usage Co Ks—27 strs 980 7.00
T R Evans, Son—Coffey Co Ks—21 strs 1066 6.50
Stanley Sedgwick—Coffey Co Ks—28 hfrs 680 6.50 M A Meglren—Osage Co Ks—8 hfrs 776 6.50
M A Meglren—Osage Co Ks—8 hfrs 776
Robt. Forbes—Osage CoC Ks—7 hfrs 760
Gec. Sowell—Pottawatomie Co Ks—7 strs 1020 5.50
Mrs. Bessie Bassett—Shawnee Co Ks—6 strs 780 5.00 Alpert Adams—Cloud Co Ks—8 strs 400
E A Combes—Greenwood Co Ks—4 cows 1002 4.50
Thomas Balmer—Woodson Co Ks—10 clvs 352 4 25
Albert Adams—Cloud Co Ks—20 calves 330 4.00 R H Kern—Saline Co Ks—32 strs 566 4.00 Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—17 calves 310 4.00
R H Kern—Saline Co Ks—32 strs 566
T A Rutleige Wahaunsee Co Ks. 7 hfrs 202 4.00
T A Rutledge—Wabaunsee Co Ks—7 hfrs 802 4.00 Leonard Finch—Linn Co Ks—6 cs, hfs 1085 4.00
H Turner—Jackson Co Mo—18 strs 830 400
H Turner—Jackson Co Mo—10 calves 200 4.00
H Turner—Jackson Co Mo—10 calves 200
Albert Mathis—Wabaunsee Co Ks—12 hfrs 695 4.00
F E Pierce—Ottawa Co Ks—62 strs 635
A L Struss—Trego Co Ks—9 strs 896 3.65
A L Struss—Trego Co Ks—9 strs 896
C Molz and Son—Champelltown C Mo—22 sts 806 3.50
Harry Prin.—Osage Co Ks—16 calves 270 3.50
H Turner—Jackson Co Mo—37 calves 360
Edward Pfeifley—Clay Co Ks—15 strs 532
Harry Powell-Marshall Co Ks-9 strs 651 3.35
H Turner—Jackson Co Mo—17 hfrs 600 3.25
A L Struss—Trego Co Ks—20 strs 598 3.25
Ross and Son—Clay Co Mo—27 hfrs 706
J Blankenship—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 strs 672 3.25
Ress and Son—Clay Co Mo—24 heifers 670 3.15 W H Pierson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—24 strs 685 3.10
W H Pierson—Pottawatomie Co. Ks—24 strs 685 3.10
J L Koegebehm—Chase Co Ks—6 cows 845 3.00 A P McKinley—Trage Co Ks—16 hfrs 656
A R McKinley—Trego Co Ks—16 hfrs 656
A F Goebel—Logan Co Ks—22 strs 814 3.00
A F Goebel—Logan Co Ks—22 strs 814 3.00 Sam Epard—Thomas Co Ks—23 strs 742 3.00 B M Miller—Smith Co Ks—9 hfrs 685 3.00
F R Pritchard—Clay Co Mo—15 cows 1196 2.85
Heary Brunester—Johnson Co Ks—14 cows 1112 2.75
F E Cole—Clay Co Mo—22 cows 1002 2.75
Ed Pfeifley—Clay Co Ks—18 hfrs 497
El Pfeifley—Clay Co Ks—7 cows 871 2.50
Ross and Scn—Clay Co Ks—7 cows 871
Sam Epard—Thomas Co Ks—6 hfrs 698
C F Folker—Trego Co Ks—5 cows 934 2.25
C J McKinley-Trego Co Ks-13 hfrs 643 2.25
Fred W. Pfeifley-Clay Co Ks-12 sows 657 2.10
W. Elvin—McPherson Co., Ks—12 cows 850 2.00
W J Van Hove—Clay Co Ks—10 cows 1036 2.00 M V Axtell—Anderson Co Ks—14 cows 1000 2.00 A R McKinely—Trego Co Ks—9 cows 880 2.00
A R McKinely-Trego Co Ks-9 cows 880 2.00
Lamen Bros—Riley Co Ks—11 cows 734 2.00
Walter Republic Co Ks-14 cows 821 2.00
G. Maxton—Republic Co Ks—7 cows 824 2.00 Edward Pfeifley—Clay Co Ks—15 cows 702 2.00
Fied Pfeifley—Clay Co Ks—10 cows 737 1.75
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R Dietz-Anderson Co KsK-6 72 6	3.25
T S Hannah Tafayetta Co Mo 34 87	3.25
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Foreschle Bros-Lafayette Co Mo-18 80 6	6.25
Of a Mein-Crawford Co Ks-10 74	5.25
C C Wright-Cherokee Co Ks-23 79	6.25
	6.25
B T Hughes—Johnson Co Ks—10 96	6.25
	6.00

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W L Cole-Miami Co Ks-6 491 . Ben Huds-Anderson Co Ks-11 110 3.50 Joe Mills-Lafayette Co Mo-50 86 3.25 H L Smitherman-Lafayette CC Mo-15 68 3.00 J E Bibens-Anderson' Co Ks-34 83 Robt. Wittig-Henry Co Mo-5 62 2.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER By P. L. Betts Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives

Butter Declines ranging from 1c to 11/2c from the previous week's levels have been recorded in the butter market during the past week, with the market closing firmer at the prevailing quotations. Extras 24%c, down 1%c, Standards 244c, 89 score 234c, and 88 score 22%c, all down 1c.

What has happened during the past two weeks in the butter market is just a reminder that even in spite of the terrific drouth we are producing plenty of butter, unless we want to produce it at give away prices. Extras butter has lost 3c a pound since that grade reached the peak on August of 274c on the Chicago market. Standards have lost 2 1-2 c being down to 24 1-4 c from a peak of 26-

This decided slump in the market has been brought about by slightly improved production conditions when many areas began to show an increase. One of the things that has been amazing to us is that during recent weeks one of our Dakota creameries located right in the heart of the drouth stricken regions, has actually shown a fair percentage of increase over the same week last year. Perhaps such increase has been due to new business that has been coming to the creamery, but from re-ports we have received in regard to pasture and feed conditions we wonder that any butter comes out of those regions.

Had not nature stepped in with the drouth, and we had had a normal season of production, we probably, and in my opinion without doubt, would have seen 10c butterfat for quite some time during the summer season. The drouth scare, however, was sufficient to relieve that situation and as a result the average farmer received as much for one pound of butterfat as he would have received for 21/2 pounds under normal producing conditions.

There has been a lot of sneering at and criticism of any production con-trol program, but again let us state if nature had not stepped in we would have been shouting at the top of our voices for relief from staggering overproduction. Present prices of butter are relatively cheap when compared with cost of feeds and yet the slight increases in production occurring during recent weeks have been sufficient to depress the butter market 3c per pound and prices had not reached a high level at that, for 27c for Extra butter cannot be said to tracts and measuring those under ia, bittersweet, jimson weed, horse be an extremely high price by any corn-hog contracts?

Eggs inchanged; Fresh Firsts 22c, onequarter cent higher; Current Receipts ne cent.

Receipts of fresh eggs continue comparatively light with consumption still holding good. Withdrawals from storage have been comparatively ight the past few days. This can be contributed in part at least to the nactivity coming as a result of the Jewish holidays. The statistical position is still very good and the egg situation generally speaking contin-ues to look favorable.

—Dairy and Poultry Coop., Inc., A. W. Seamans, Ass't. Mgr.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas College Extension Service Q.: How many corn-hog benefit payments have been received by Kansas cooperators?

: The number of payments is not available, but the total amount paid out to 78 counties up to September 4 was \$3,427,474.35.

Q.: How many of the first instal-ments of the corn-hog payments have been made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration? A.: Reports show that, through September 7, nearly one-half of the total first instalment has been paid. This total first instalment amount to approximately \$133,000,000

Q.: What means is provided for meeting compliance where the corn-hog contract signer has produced 75 excess of hogs?

but the most practical one or Kansas farmers is to turn the excess nogs over to the county representative of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Receipts will be issued to farmers for such hogs. These relationships to the field supervisor, will certify as to the producer's compliance as far as excess pig proluction is concerned.

Q.: When may these hogs be turned over to relief agencies? A.: September 1 was the date after which excess hogs could be turned toes. They are considered as good as over to relief agencies. Q.: May a corn-hog contract signer

is placed on the contract? A.: Yes. Such land is then considered as a part of his farming unit and subject to the same administrative to also rank high in the gardener's black pepper sold in grocery stores. It is produced from the berries of els. The barley carryover at the becker what is the difference between to, pepper, and eggplant. The Night-Piper nigrum, a plant which origin ginning of the present season was measuring farms under wheat con- shade family also includes the petun- ated in the Old World tropics. How- about the same as a year ago, but the

orn-hog contracts?

A: The wheat contract required a to Arthur Meyer, gardening special den peppers

minimum seeding of 54 per cent of Changes in the egg market during the base acreage and a maximum he past week have all been toward a seeding of 85 per cent. Consequent nigher tendency. Extra Firsts 22 1-2 ly, a careful check was required of that he was leaving California, where

both seeded and contracted acreage. The corn contract does not require 21c, up one cent; Dirties 17½c, one- a minimum seeding, and the maxi- Roosevelt the dispatches from Hyde half cent higher; and Checks 17c, up mum planting varies from 70 to 80 Park announced that "politics would closely the maximum, it may require one hour but at the urgent request measuring. However, due to the of the latter he stayed double that drought, certain exceptions are being time. Nothing was "banned." made in the case of corn which will

plementary contracted acres.

Q.: May corn-hog contract signers

1934. The modification was made to meet the drought situation which made it necessary to move well-bred herds to areas having sufficient feed. Beef cattle are not included in this ruling.

TOMATOES IN "BIG THREE"

"From an outcast to a social light" aptly describes the rapid rise of the

tomato. Up until 100 years ago, tomatoes were not even found in American cent of his two-year hog base markets, and for some years later but, due to later adjustments, has an many persons considered them poisonous. Even botanists were preju-A.; There are several ways in which diced against the fruits and gave "wolf peach." An Englishman writing sas farmers is to turn the excess hogs in 1596 stated that "love apples" were

Today, tomatoes are ranked among the "big three" canned vegetables, the other two being peas and corn. They rank third in value among all vegetable crops, being topped only by sweet potatoes and white potaany other simple food with the exception of milk, and they are valued es rent outside land after final signature pecially for their vitamin content

spinach. Three close relatives of the toma-

MODERNIZATION LOANS FRUITS, VEGETABLES FOR FARM WELLS, PONDS

Farmers of America are more interested in water supply than any other problem, according to the in-quiries being received by the Federal Housing Administration.

This is not unepected, as water is one of the most pressing farm probems of today in large sections of the country because of the drouth. Because of the great volume of inquiries and the urgency of the need,

the Federal Housing Administration has ruled specifically that the digging of wells, and even construction of dams for ponds and small lakes are eligible to be financed by Modernization Loans.

The Bank Lends the Money The farmer wishing to get a Modleading institution ppproved by the FHA. If the proposed improvements are considered by the leading institution to be necessary or advisable. and if the applicant is considered able to repay the loan in scheduled time, the farmer should get his money. He could proceed immediately to sign the or dam, or do the work himself.

Other new construction permissiole for Modernization Loans and of special value in rural districts includes fences, gates, garages, poultry houses, smoke houses and any similar construction—always provided the proposed improvements meet with the approval of the bank or other lending institution to which the application for the loan is made. Also the amount applied for must not exceed \$2,000, although the project may pay for without borrowing.

to the farm dwelling, barn or other ning and fire protection, insulation, reconstruction of faulty chimneys, strengthening of foundations, additions of new rooms and porches, installation of plumbing, heating systems, wiring and similar operations

Other Improvements Eligible For many farmers who need wells, other things also are wanted. They state in their inquiries to the FHA that they need windmills, pumps, other things in order to get the greatest use from the wells they hope to dig with their Modernization Loans.

All these improvements are eligible under the regulations governing Modernization Loans, according to FHA officials. When the regulations were first published, it was the general impression that these loans were barred for new construction of any kind, as the National Housing Act states that the loans must be restricted to "repairs, alterations and improvements upon real property."

Official interpretation of this part classes of new construction under the head of "improvements," which they undoubtedly are. Wells and small supply than last year, and only two of the Act, however, include these er. nds were specifically pecause of the volume of inquiries on this point and because of the great need for new sources of water supply by farmers in large areas of the Middle West and Southwest.

SINCLAIR SWINGS EAST

When Upten Sinclair announced he captured the Democratic nomination for Governor, to see President per cent of the base acreage. If the be banned" in the discussion. Sinclair planted acreage appears to approach planned to stay with the President Next day he was in Washington at

not produce a 40 per cent crop. In the luncheon table of the National addition, certain acres planted to for- Press Club. In the spacious banquet age crops may be considered as sup- hall every seat was occupied and the overflow filled the galleries. "News-Wheat regulations were exacting paper cynicism" was the opening atand demanded measurement. The corn titude of most of the men of the regulations offer greater latitude. press and their guests. Before Sin-However, if there is any indication clair finished his talk and the ansthat the producer is attempting to wering of questions the great newsviolate his contract, all land must be paper throgs had accepted his plan rather seriously. The writer of this paragraph challenged the positive increase their dairy herds over the declaration of one of the guests "that number on hand during the base pe- Sinclair would be defeated" and we bet plug nickes on the Sinclair elec-A.: Yes, a new ruling permits contion. I happened to have read all tract signers to increase dairy herds about the Hyde Park conference and and sell products therefrom during my friend had talked with a National committeeman of one of the old political parties. But when Sinclair finished he said he thought he would lose his bet, and I hope he is now

saving up to pay it. The point is that the so-called EP-IC plan has a great human appeal, and those in the East including the ONCE WERE GARDEN OUTCASTS President and the most skeptical of oats in Canada was slightly greatnewspaper group n the World have concluded there is plenty to think about, most seriously, in the experi-ments that Upton Sinclair proposes to the people of California.

Sinclair has propounded a new po-litical philosophy. It is interesting to hear it explained, and to read about it The destiny of the philosophy and these excess pigs may be disposed of, them a botanical name meaning cided by the people of the great its philosopher-founder will be destate of California.-National Industrial News Service.

FEED AND PASTURE

The National Live Stock Corporation is receiving drouth cattle from ranchers who have no pasture or feed left because of the drouth, and is placing these cattle on good pasture also far less than average although and fixing them up for winter feed on slightly larger than in 1933. The first the basis of receiving one-half the increase. Their ad appears in this paper.

which ranks second only to that of ist of the Kansas State College extension service, the common garden peppers have nothing to do with the black pepper sold in grocery stores. ever, red pepper and paprika are made from fruits of some of the gar-

ARE PLENTIFUL

Merchants who frighten consumers by implying a general shortage of canned fruits are not playing fair

reduction in their supply," Dr. Howe said. "Supplies of canned fruits and vegetable promise to be close to six per cent greater this coming year than last, according to the crop than last, according to the crop re-ports of the Department of Agriculture. In some cases supplies are expected to be even greater than the ive-year average.

"Instances of this scare propaganda these purposes does not apply to the FHA, but directly to a bank or other leading institution and of the chants offer no special price induced forms of internal poultry parasites and discount and discount forms of internal poultry parasites and discount forms of internal poultry parasites count."

could proceed immediately to sign the these important facts about supplies es the opportunity for these organ-contract for construction of the well of fruits and vegetables, based on estimates of the Bureau of Agricultur- tive tract where they start trouble. al Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

1. There are ample supplies fresh fruits and vegetables, so there 50 chance of rallying within the next is no necessity to shift purchases from the fresh to the canned variety. Supplies of fresh vegetables coming to market now and up to December are from the "late states," practically untouched by drouth. They are seven per cent under the five-year average, but five per cent greater ceed \$2,000, although the project may than last year. These crops will be cost more as the farmer is able to followed during the winter and spring pay for without borrowing.

Included also in the Modernization states. Potato and sweet potato supplies are as large as in 1933.

2. Vegetables for canning purposes large farm buildings, such as light are grown in some States which have been affected by the drouth, but because more acres were planted in many instances, drouth has reduced production only moderately under the average five-year output.

3. Canned vegetable supplies in

1934-1935 are expected to be nine per cent greater than last year, and 13 a strong price rally. Three of these five years were years of high consumption, when consumers could afford to buy more liberaltanks, cisterns, piping, troughs and ly. Supplies this year will be ample. There is even probability that plenty will be left over at the end of the have shown no willingness to do yet. Canned tomato supplies give promyear, but 14 per cent above the five

year average. Canned sweet corn, green peas, and nap beans are expected to be at least as plentiful as last year, though sumers had greater purchasing pow-

five years.

Canned pineapple and pears promise to be more plentiful than the average of the past five years. Canned peaches will probably be as generous in supply as last year, and not much smaller than in prev-

ious years. CANADA GRAIN CROPS SMALL

Another small crop of small grains and flaxseed, the second in succession, is now being harvested in Canada, according to a telegram to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, from the Dominion Bureau of Statis tics in Ottawa Total production of all small grains and flaxseed will be slightly larger than the unusually small crops last year, but far less than the average for the five years,

1928-32. The first official estimate of the 1934 Canadian wheat crop places the harvest at 277,000,000 bushels compared with an unrevised estimate of 270,000,000 last year and with the annual average of 408,000,000 bushels for the five years 1928-32. The smallness of crop this year is attributed almost entirely to unfavorable climatic conditions, since the acreage was only 6 per cent less than the 1928-32 average. The crop suffered from winter killings, prolonged drouth, extreme heat, soil drifting, grasshoppers, hail and frost. The carryover at the beginning of the 1934-35 season in August totaled 193,000,-000 bushels compared with 212,000, 000 bushels the year before.

The 1934 oats crop is placed at 366,000,000 bushels compared with 327,000,000 bushels last year and with the annual average of 399,000, 000 bushels for 1928-32. The acreage er this year than last year and slightly above the 1928-32 average, but the crop was damaged considerably by unfavorable climatic conditions. The oats crop in Canada is of especial interest to American livestock feederes this year because of reduced feed supplies in the United States. Exports of oats from Canada since 1925-26 have averaged around 9,-000,000 bushes annually or only about 2 to 3 per cent of the annual proluc

In view of the drouth damage to oats and other feed crops in Canada and a substantially smaller carryov er on August 1, 1934, there seems to be little likehood of any imporant ex port movement of oats to the United States this year, says the bureau. The 1934 barley and rye crops are estimate places the barley crop at 69,000,000 bushels compared with with 63,000,000 bushels last year and with the five year average of 104,000,000 bushels. The rye crop is placed at 6,500,000 bushels compared with 4,300,000 last year and with the

carryover of rye was considerably Canada has another small flaxseed

crop this year, the output now being estimated at 1,096,000 bushels compared with 632,000 bushels last year and with the five year average of 3,000,000 bushels. The crop last sea with the public, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, consumers' counsel of the Agricultur-crushing plants in Canada require around 2,000,000 bushels of flaxseed around 2,000 "There is no justification for attempting to persuade the public to hoard these foods under fear of a 471,000 bushels compared with 1,-180,000 bushels at the beginning of the crop year.

Feeding chicken on bare ground is perhaps the most successful method know for spreading disease and par-asites among the birds in the flock. Yards and lots which have been occupied by chickens for from 25 to have come to my attention. I notice 50 years, as many Kansas lots have ment for quantity purchases, but seem to be trading simply on the fear of consumers that they may not have enough to eat next winter. Consumers who buy in dozen or case lots are are known to live in the ground for certainly justified in expecting a dis- months, sometimes for years. Throw ing grain on the ground, especially Consumers should keep in mind during wet weather, greatly increas-

> LAMB PRICES MAY NOT RALLY Lamb prices have less than a 50two or three weeks, says Vance M. Rucker, extension Marketing Special-

ist, Kansas State College. The general trend of lamb prices for the next six months appears to be upward, but a weak spot in the fall market often occurs sometime between mid-September and mid-No rember. Since the price advance in the rally from the July lows has not been as great as was expected, it is probable that prices will about hold their own for some time. In addition during years of a general uptrend in lamb prices, the late September mar-ket has rallied above that of mid-September only about one time out of four. A program of selling fat lambs as soon as they are ready for market appears better than one of holding the animals in expectation of

The dairy industry will be relatively ess profitable during the fall and winter months than it was during the first half of 1934, predicts Harold Howe, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College. He winter unless consumers' purchasing explains that higher feed costs will power increases greatly or distribu- reduce incomes while limited consumexplains that higher feed costs will tors mark down prices which they er buying power and ample current production and cold storage supplies will tend to lessen the usual seasonase not only of being larger than last ble advances in prices of dairy pro ducts.

Low activity in the durable goods industries continues as a major economic problem Durable goods are supplies may be from 11 to 24 per made from lumber, stone, cement, cent smalled than in years when congood examples. Their lifetime is no supply than last year, and only two per cent less than the average for much less frequent. As a consequence, the industries supplying these goods suffer and great unemployment results. Activity in these ndustries increases as confidence in the future is restored.

> Lack of shelter for farm implements costs Kansas farmers perhaps a million dollars each month, estimates Walter G. Ward, of Kansas State College. Exposure to weather is a large factor in the rapid depresiation of farm machinery and represents one of the important "leaks" in many farm accounts.

Perennial flower and vegetable plants which have suffered from drouth may or may not be dead. Gardners are advised to replant unti growth begins in the spring unless they are positive that the plant in question is dead.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

Below are listed the Farmers Un ion 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 Fairvew 2154. Silver Leaf 2156. Anderson County Emerald. 2137 Brown County Carson 1035. Chase County Bazaar 1926. Clay Counity Broughton 2173 Olive Hill, 1120. Pleasant View 592. Ross 1124 Swanson 1191. Wheeler 1082. Graham County Hill City 2174.
Cloud County
Carmel 1056. Wilcox, 2203 Crawford County Monmouth 1714. Walnut Grove 1308. Coffey County Independent 2145.

Sunny Side 2144. Wolf Creek 1878. Cherokee County Melrose 2059 (reorganized) Stony 2066. Cowley County South Bend, 1561 Tisdale Busy Bee 1986. Douglas County Pleasant Valley C52. Dickinson County Herington 1063. Ellsworth County

Burmeister 943. Cass Ridge 1038. Excelsior 975. Franklin 1301. Ellis County Excelsior 606. Munjor 881. Pfeifer 1777. Smoky Hill (reorganized) 890

Stock Range 1057. Sunny Knoll 2131.

Victoria 1584. Franklin County Sand Creek 1220.

Geary County Goose Creek 1391. Moss Springs 1901. Greenwood County Hobo 1497. Johnson County Harmony 1830. Lyon County Allin, 1075. Admire 1255. Lincoln County Dew Drop 454. Linn County Goodrich 2090. Marshall County Barrett 1071 Corinth 261. Fairview 964 Marshall Center 1349 (reorganized) inrise 1238. Miami County Bellv ew 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 196. Lincolnville 404. Prairie View 2105 Mitchell County Labon Creek 479. Prairie Gen., 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) Pride 1780.

Osborne County Portis 348. Ottawa County Osage County Plum Creek 1484. Union, 1412. Pottawatomie County

Arispie 2197 (new). Lone Tree 2196 (new). Pleasant View 1843 (reorganized). Moodýville, 2204 (New) Reno, 2205 (new) Phillips County Gretna 634. Townline 569.

Republic County Agenda 2202 (new). Highland 717. Wayne 2200 (new). Rice County Pleasant Hill, 1387 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.

Stone 792. Sunny Slope, 532 Saline County Glendale 2171. Stafford County Eureka 2199 (new). Lamoreux 1961 (reorganized) Liberty 1988.

Rooks County

Corn Valley 2201 (new). Scott County Modoc 2006. Smith County Twelve Mile 2002 (reorganized). Trego County

Dist 28, 753. Happy 1006. Prairie Glen 665. Prairie Knoll 729. Silver Lake 679. Collyer, 941.
Thomas County Prairie Bell 1305. Washington County Blue Valley 574. Herynk 1427.

Logan 582. Liberty 1142 Pleasant Vew 833. Sunnyside 1100. Wabaunsee County Excelsior, 959 Riverside 2025 Spring Glen, 1976 Templin 1891.

Plum Creek, 2150.

FOR A SECOND TERM

Woodson County



has again time rolled around to elect our public officials, including Members of Con-

My record is well known to the people of the Fourth District and I believe I am capable of repre-senting them in harmony with their views and the views of the National Administration; therefore, I would appreciate your vote and your support in the November elec-tion.

Randolph Carpenter, Representative 4th Dist. (Political Advertisement)