



The Kansas Union Farmer

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EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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FARMERS UNION IS TO BE REPRESENTED LIVE STOCK HEARING

Public Hearing on Code for Fair Practices for Marketing Agencies is in Washington Thursday of this Week Before AAA

HOBBS IN COMMENT

Says Code Does Not Prevent Cooperative Firms Operating under Provisions of Capper-Volstead Act from Paying Patronage Dividends

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, operating on the Kansas City and Wichita markets, as well as other cooperative agencies including the house at South St. Joseph, Mo., will be represented at the Washington hearing, May 24, on the proposed code of fair competition of the live stock market agency industry, announces G. W. Hobbs, general manager of the Farmers Union firm at Kansas City.

The code would regulate hours of labor, rates of wages, and establish standard trade practices for those commission firms operating at licensed markets.

The Farmers Live Stock Marketing Association with which the Farmers Union firm at Kansas City and Wichita is affiliated, will represent its members through W. E. Rumble, its attorney; Frank Young, manager of the Farmers Commission Co., East St. Louis, and possibly C. B. Crandall of South St. Paul.

The code is sponsored by the National Livestock Exchange, which has 453 members operating at 24 posted markets; the Farmers Livestock Marketing Association, a cooperative organization at nine posted markets, and the National Livestock Marketing Association, a cooperative with members operating in 24 posted markets. These organizations handle 95 per cent of the sales of livestock transacted on licensed markets.

Stop Some Practices According to the proponents, the fair trade practices contained in the code are largely drawn from regulations now in effect at the various exchanges. Prohibited under this section of the code are: Issuing of any false or misleading advertising concerning market conditions or the price of sale of livestock; soliciting of consignments in an unethical manner, such as soliciting consignments at unloading platforms or while the livestock is in transit to market by truck; giving of free meals, lodging or entertainment to truckers or livestock buyers; making false statements of sales; pooling of shipments in such a way as to adversely affect the value of any one shipment.

Also, under the proposed code, commission firms would be barred from making country purchases of livestock from producers for purposes of speculation, and from guaranteeing prices of livestock shipped on consignment, or selling livestock shipped at a price contingent with the prices brought by other livestock. The code would be administered by a National committee, consisting of 13 members representing cooperative, old line, and unaffiliated firms. Six of the members would be selected by the National Livestock Exchange; three members by the National Livestock Marketing Association; three members by the Farmers Livestock Marketing Association; and one member to be elected by firms not affiliated with any of these organizations. In addition to these representatives, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the National Recovery Act may each appoint three members to serve without vote.

All market agencies at given posted livestock markets would be required to operate under a uniform schedule of rates and charges for stockyard services to sellers. These charges would not be in excess of, nor less than the rates and charges applied to such market, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as just and reasonable, under the Packers and Stockyards Act.

Maximum hours for all employees, except supervisors, managers and executives would be 44 hours per week over a four week period or not more than 48 hours in any one week. Overtime work allowable in time of an emergency, is to be compensated at the rate of time and one-third. Minimum wages for clerical or office employees are set at \$15.40 per week, and at \$17.00 per week for other employees.

Copies of the proposed code may be obtained from the Chief Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS UNION WILL CONTINUE PAYMENT PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS
Commenting on the public hearing scheduled for Thursday of this week in Washington, before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, G. W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union firm at Kansas City, said the provision prohibiting refund of commissions or parts of commissions will not affect the practice of paying patronage dividends which the Farmers

FARMERS UNION PROGRAM

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

Union firm has been following for many years. This is due to the fact that provision is made to except practices made possible under the terms of the Capper-Volstead act. Therefore, the Farmers Union firm will be able to go ahead in the future as in the past in this respect.

Mr. Hobbs also stated the provision which limits the working hours of employees will undoubtedly have the effect of considerably increasing the marketing costs to producers. He declined to make further comment until after the hearing.

CATTLEMEN DEVELOPING ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The 25 members of the advisory committee of cattlemen, recently selected to work with the cattle section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in formulating and proposing an adjustment program for the cattle industry, held the first meeting in Washington. The men present at this meeting were: C. J. Abbot, Lincoln, Neb.; A. L. Berg, Baltic, S. D.; Dolph Briscoe, Uvalde, Tex.; Elmer Brock, Kaycee, Wyo.; F. R. Carpenter, Hayden, Col.; L. A. Chapin, New York, N. Y.; Charles E. Collins, Kit Carson, Col.; Maurice Douglas, Flat Rock, Ind.; Marion Finley, Hoopeston, Ill.; Thomas B. Glasgow, Upperville, Va.; R. M. Gunn, Buckingham, Iowa; C. L. Jamison, Hannah Falls, Ore.; Kenneth Jones, Colfax, Wis.; F. E. McArthur, Oakland, N. W.; Joe H. Mercer, Topeka, Kan.; W. B. Mount, Shouns, Tenn.; A. J. Olsen, Renville, Minn.; H. H. Parke, Genoa, Ill.; Judge George Rittenberg, Ellettsburg, Iowa; J. Robinson, Mercer, Pa.; Hubbard Russell, Los Angeles, Calif.; J. Blaine Shaum, Tarkio, Mo.; E. B. Weatherly, Cochran, Ga.; Willard Edwards, Humboldt, Iowa; and George W. Lester, Bainbridge, La. Details of the present cattle situation and various possibilities for adjustment to aid cattle breeders and feeders were outlined to the advisory committee by officials of the Adjustment Administration. The committee has selected a number of special groups from its own membership for intensive study of various phases of possible adjustment programs. This work will lead to the development of a proposed adjustment program, which will be submitted to the cattle industry for discussion at a series of regional conferences.

MINIMUM PLANTING RULES OPTIONAL SOME COUNTIES

Designation of 85 counties in seven states as areas where the minimum planting requirement of wheat adjustment contracts may be waived for this season because of extremely unfavorable planting conditions by the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The waivers would apply to certain areas in counties of Colorado, Kansas, Texas, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Oregon. The wheat section calls for a minimum planting of 4.5 per cent of the Farmers average past acreage.

In these areas, where it is evident that planting a crop would be a waste of effort, the minimum requirement may be waived and producers receive adjustment payments, subject to the terms of the waiver. Officials point out that such procedure is a commonsense application of the plan, preferable to requiring plantings that cannot be made.

The counties are designated under authority of a ruling of the wheat section which was approved last December. More counties are expected to be designated later.

Kansas counties subject to the waiver are: Edwards, Ford, Finney, Gove, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearney, Kiowa, Lane, Logan, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Rush, Scott, Steward, Sheridan, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Wallace, Wichita.

COOPERATION SPREADS

Farmers' buying cooperative organizations continue to increase in numbers and in value of yearly business, the Farm Credit Administration states. The number of this class of business enterprises is placed well above 1000, with a total membership of more than 500,000 farmers, and doing a yearly business of more than \$140,000,000. Cooperative purchasing in the United States dates back to the Sixties or earlier and was fostered and encouraged by the early farm leaders. The best European cooperators were induced to come to this country by the National Grange in the early Seventies, to teach the farmers of this country approved methods of cooperative marketing.

REAPPOINTED MANAGER

A. M. Kinney, in Salina for the Manager Meeting, brought the information that Elba Brandenberg has been reappointed manager of the Farmers Elevator at Wakeney.

MANAGERS MEET IN SALINA FOR 2-DAY MEETING

Wednesday and Thursday of This Week Devoted to Get-together of Managers of Farmers Union Cooperative Business Units

BEGINS WEDNESDAY

In Addition to Extremely Worth-While Business Sessions, All Look Forward to Free Banquet and Famous Ball Game

Managers of Farmers Union cooperative associations, elevators, shipping associations, stores, oil and gas stations, and other cooperatives met this week to attend the two-day program of the Farmers Union Managerial Association. Members of the association are expected to begin arriving Tuesday, May 22. The first session will be called to order at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, May 23. The program will end Thursday afternoon as soon as the umpire (not yet announced) has stolen the famous annual ball game either from the store managers or the elevator managers.

The business sessions will be held in the Eagles' Hall, Salina, which is the same place which has been held for the past few years. Art Riley, manager of the Salina office of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, is in charge of local arrangements.

The free banquet which will be served Wednesday evening, May 23, at 6:30 o'clock, will be in the Lamar Hotel, Salina. This is described in the program as a "free cooperative banquet" and will be, as it always has been, one of the high spots in the convention. It is usually well attended by the women folks who accompany the managers to Salina, as well as by the men folks.

The ball game will be staged in Kenwood Park, Salina. This is an event which is looked forward to for months before it happens, and looked backward upon for months after it is over. Hundreds of Farmers Union managerial muscles are brought into action in this event, which are not used throughout the balance of the year.

Of course the real seriously worthwhile benefit of the managerial meeting are brought out in the many discussions and talks which cover the various subjects and matters which come up before the managers and the directors in the daily discharge of their duties, out there in the stores, stations or elevators.

The program this year is arranged in such a way, and covers such a variety of well-chosen subjects, that it will be of especial value. The program, which has been published before, is again published here.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

Eagle's Hall, Salina, Kansas

Wednesday, May 23, 1934

1:00 P. M. Meeting called to order by President C. B. Thowe. Reading of the minutes of previous meetings. Appointment of committees. Report of C. B. Thowe.

1:30 P. M. Talk by Mr. H. E. Witham, Mgr. Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Subject: Warehouse.

1:45 P. M. Discussion of grain standards by Mr. Martin Schuler, Grain Supervisor in charge of K. C. District.

2:45 P. M. Address by Mr. Ralph Snyder, vice president of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Subject: "Financing of Cooperatives."

3:30 P. M. Round Table Discussion—Cooperative Loans, Grain Standards etc. Chairman, Mr. L. E. Webb, President Farmers Union Grain Dealers. Adjournment.

6:30 P. M. Free Cooperative Banquet—Lamar Hotel.

Thursday, May 24

9:00 A. M. Meeting called to order by Vice President O. C. Servis. Report of committees. Election of officers.

9:30 A. M. Address—Mr. C. A. Ward Pres. Kansas Farmers Union.

9:45 A. M. Address—Mr. H. A. Cowden, Pres. Union Oil Co. K. C. Mo.

10:15 A. M. Talk by Mr. Geo. Hobbs, Mgr. Farmers Union Live Stock Com. Co.

10:45 A. M. Round table discussion on merchandising, advertising and codes. Mr. C. B. Thowe—Chairman. Adjournment.

2:00 P. M. Fall Game vs. Elevator Managers—Kenwood Park.

A. H. Lauterbach, manager of the National Cattle Producers' Federation, at Plymouth, Wisconsin, has been appointed chief of the cattle section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The administration intends to establish a corps of regional representatives, from whom a nation-wide committee of experienced dairy consultants will be elected. With this assistance the office of the dairy section will be better able to serve the needs of all dairy regions under the various provisions of the act.

"100 PER CENT LOCALS"

Attention of our readers is called to the "100 Per Cent List" of Locals which are paid up this year equal to or greater than their 1933 membership. See if your Local is in the list. If it is not there, find out what members in your Local have not paid 1934 dues—and see what can be done about it. Above all, do not let YOUR dues stand in the way of your Local being on the honored list.

Mrs. Ward's Letter

(Editor's Note: This is the last of a series of interesting letters which have been written by the wife of the president of the Kansas Farmers Union, Mrs. Ward, who accompanied her husband on one of his trips to the national capital, and remained there with him for some time. She made notes of many interesting things and places she saw, and has been good and thoughtful enough to put her experiences down in words for the rest of us to read. This has meant a great deal of work on her part, and we are sure our readers have appreciated her kindness in doing this for us.)

Wednesday, March 14, we decided to move to the Hotel, as Mr. Ward was going to be awfully busy getting ready to leave there the last of the week. In the forenoon I packed up. In the afternoon I went with a lady to the Senate and it adjourned early, so we went over to the House. It was having a lively discussion.

Now, I will at this time try to give you a picture of the Capitol for those who have not seen it. The Capitol has been painted in the most beautiful buildings of the word. It is given added grandeur and impressiveness by its situation on a height overlooking the amphitheatre of the city, the Potomac lowlands and the distant ranges of encircling hills. It is of magnificent proportions.

The central building is of sandstone. The extensions are of marble. The entire length is 751 feet, the width is 350 feet and it covers three and one-half acres. The corner stone of the main building was laid by President Washington, September 18, 1793. The building was finished in 1827.

The extensions were first occupied in 1857 and 1859. The dome, springing from a peristyle of fluted corinthian columns above the central building and terminating in a lantern, is surmounted by the statue of American Liberty, towering 307 1/2 feet above the esplanade.

On the east front are three grand porticoes with corinthian columns, and there is a portico of similar columns on the end and west front of each extension and an open arcade on the west front of the main building.

In the Capitol you find the Hall of Statuary, the Hall of Representatives and its rooms, the Supreme Court and the Senate Chamber and its rooms. We shall everywhere find richness of construction and a wealth of decorations. The walls are hung with paintings, commemorating the great events in our history and there are portraits on canvas and in marble and bronze of those who have rendered distinguished service to their country, many of them here in these halls.

Leaving the Capitol and getting back to the apartment house, I found Mr. Ward waiting for me, so we could move down to the hotel; and as he was to be in a committee meeting all evening, I went to a show meeting was over.

And when he came home he said, "Have you heard about Mr. Simpson?"

"No," I said, and he told me the sad news about him having this attack, which happened during the day. It certainly was a shock to all of us who were there that knew him. It touched some of the men folks so closely knowing the rapid speed which Mr. Simpson was going, and how little he took time for himself. It was a great loss to the country, and many who are also going at the same speed, but they say, as did Mr. Simpson, that men will be men and you cannot get them to see the need for themselves and their needs to their families.

The next morning before noon we received the sad news of Mr. Simpson's passing away. A group of us ate dinner, then went to the undertakers' parlor to pay our last tribute of respect to Mr. Simpson. From here we went out to the apartment where they lived, to extend our sympathy to Mrs. Simpson and Mildred. It was sad, but Mrs. Simpson said she was rather prepared for it as he had not had the best of health; but still when this thing comes it is nearly unbearable to all of us. They were to leave on the 6:15 train that evening for their home in Oklahoma.

On Friday, March 15, I spent the day mostly going here and there over parts of town near the hotel. I went out in one of the little parks just across the street from the White House. In this little park, were hundreds of pigeons and they were so tame they would eat nuts out of your fingers. Many people were sitting around in different places feeding them and they would light on your head, shoulders and lap. I made up with a little girl who was out there with her mother, so she came over

WHEAT ACREAGE BEING MEASURED BY CHECKING CREW

Large Wheels Designed in Kansas Make Possible Faster and More Economical Checking of Contracted and Production Acreage

MANY NEW CONTRACTS

Land Must Be Measured Exactly before Filing of Compliance Blanks are Filled Out; Blanks Mailed before Final Payment

Something novel in the way of wheat field crews of workers is being witnessed in the wheat fields of Kansas at this time. These crews are the acreage checkers, who are equipped with their steel tapes and measuring wheels, and they are busy measuring the contracted and planted wheat acreage of producers. A farm supervisor, appointed by the Wheat Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, is in charge of each crew.

The acreage check, which is being carried on in each county by the county wheat production control association, is being conducted to find possible errors made by cooperating producers in measuring contracted acreage and to assist these producers in filling out proof of compliance blanks. These blanks must be forwarded to the adjustment administration office in Washington, D. C., before the final installment of the 1933 wheat payments can be made.

In addition to the farm supervisors and crews, engineers are rechecking a small percentage of land to be sure the checking crews are within the 1 per cent error allowed. It is of interest to note that a measuring wheel, designed by Kansas State College extension officials, is effecting a saving to Kansas wheat producers of between 40 and 60 thousand dollars by decreasing the amount of help needed in measuring.

It was reported last week that a total of 749 wheat contract applications had been signed during the reopened campaign, and that 608 contracts had been completed up to that time.

There were plenty of pigeons were flocking around and the thought it was great sport to feed them and have them light all over us.

On Saturday I did a little shopping as we were to start home on Sunday morning. I also met several ladies in the lobby. Their husbands were railroad men and were there for a railroad convention. As I met the ladies I found them from Seattle, Washington, Salt Lake City, Cleveland, Iowa, Texas etc. They were real nice ladies and said they were sorry I had been here so long and they had just got there. If I were staying we would go around together to the many different historic places.

In the evening Mr. George Hobbs, Mr. Alva Stryker, Mr. L. J. Alkire, Mr. Ward and I drove to Annapolis and drove 4 miles out from there on Shesapeake Bay. Here we got a beautiful view of the Bay next to us and the most the same as seeing the ocean. This was as close as I have ever been to the ocean.

We came back and ate together at the Hamilton Hotel.

The men had a little meeting in the evening, so again I met these different ladies in the lobby and enjoyed meeting them even though they were strangers.

We left Washington Sunday morning, March 18, at 7:15 and drove several miles before eating breakfast. It was a lovely spring morning. After getting into the mountains we saw a family of 5 children barefooted. The barefoot mother was prodding a poor old cow to water. Such is the mountaineer life of some.

After traveling on for an hour, it had turned cooler and was getting real foggy and finally it got so dense we could only see a little way, making it bad; and shortly it began to rain freezing as fast as it fell. Soon our windshield was coated over with ice. We could only go a short distance and then had to scrape the ice off the windshield. We kept this up for some time and finally it turned into snow. Now we could get along a little better, although it was awfully slick.

At noon we had gotten as far as Little Washington, Penn. After leaving here we still had snow and slick roads, but they were clearing the roads. The different elevations we passed over were 1115, 2418, 2493, and 2850; so you see we were pretty high part of the time. With all our difficulties we made very good time after all. I previously have made mention of so many "top signals" in Columbus, Ohio. Well, this evening as we passed through I decided just before getting there to count them; and there were 57. Now it takes some time to drive through that many. We drove on into Springfield, Ohio, making 433 miles for our first day.

We left Springfield at 7 o'clock, driving a while before we stopped to eat breakfast. Roads were pretty clean of snow, but still there was lots of ice on the roads. We drove as far as Kansas City clear across three states and a part of Ohio, getting into the hotel just at 7 o'clock in the evening.

This was a beautiful day. We found the same amount of snow, up almost to the Missouri line. By this time the snow was most all melted and roads were fine. We drove over 600 miles (continued on page 2)

DUST CLOUDS PROVE WIND IS ROBBING RANGE LANDS

Overgrazed and Plowed Grassland Blamed for Much Present Loss of Soil and Spread of Desert Areas

The dust cloud which recently swept over nearly half the United States originated largely on overgrazed semi-arid lands and on former cattle range land plowed for wheat near the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, according to the Forest Service. Drought conditions extending eastward across the Mississippi permitted soil from Midwestern States to blow as far as the Atlantic Ocean, darkening the skies over the National Capital and other cities.

Permanent damage to land as well as current damage to crops will result from such dust clouds, says the Forest Service, pointing out that although the dust storm is a new phenomenon to the people in the East, it is becoming increasingly common over wide areas of the Great Plains. For several years reports of wheat crops being blown out of the ground and highway and street traffic becoming snarled in clouds of dust have been coming from these regions, despite the fact that the velocities of winds do not seem to have increased. The loosened, dry earth, unprotected by vegetation, is on the move.

"That is the way deserts start," said E. A. Sherman, Associate Forester of the Forest Service. "Excessive grazing, which destroys the protective vegetative cover and permits the ground to be trampled into dust, and the plowing up of naturally well sodded grazing lands for grain crops, makes it easy for the wind to whip away the dry soil and develop into a destructive dust storm. Wind erosion on the plains is like water erosion in the States farther east in its power to destroy rich land in a few years and to transform broad stretches of country into devastated badlands."

"Unless more conservative grazing is practiced on semi-arid land and unless greater care exercised in plowing up extensive areas for wheat production in regions subject to drought, desert conditions will begin to be established, these lands can never be reclaimed."

"It is a mistake to cut down or burn up forests or to plow up sods in regions where the elements tend to cause accelerated erosion. Badly managed grazing may be equally destructive of land fertility, and carries with it menace of floods as well as dust storms. Within the last year or two, the country has also had examples of mud-flows from overgrazed ranges and from burned-off areas, which cost human lives and heavy property losses. The Nation should take warning from the present disastrous dust storm, and adopt measures to avoid future damage."

The Forest Service recommends that serious consideration be given to the preservation of the areas thus threatened. Large areas of range and plowed lands should be revegetated, put back to growing grass. Good management requires that grazing and use of these lands should be regulated to prevent further deterioration. In fact, where we would shelterbelts of trees are practical and desirable. Much more is at stake than the lands already devastated, say the foresters. If steps to revegetate these lands and protect other lands are not taken promptly, vast areas will in a few years be under constant threat of dust storms and distressing droughts.

CHINCH-BUG STATES WANT FEDERAL AID AGAINST PEST

Unless barriers against the migration of chinch bugs in the Middle West are put down within the next three weeks, the insects will move in large numbers from the infested fields of small grain into the cornfields. This situation was emphasized lately before Acting Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell and entomologists of the Department of Agriculture, and Dr. C. J. Drake, State Entomologist of Iowa, who represented the state and other chinch bug infested States. They emphasized the need for a Government-financed and Government controlled campaign against the pest. The chinch bug, they reported, has already done great damage to small grains in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, and Nebraska, and will do much damage to young corn unless immediate steps are taken to stop its advance. Only a campaign along the lines of the one against grasshoppers now in progress over much of the territory infested by chinch bugs save the corn crop, they said.

The chinch bug, which came safely through the winter in enormous numbers, has found conditions ideal for its development since it emerged from hibernation over its usual range, where it built up a large population last year. This pest thrives in hot, dry weather which is unfavorable to the fungous disease that sometimes checks chinch bug outbreaks.

Barriers between the infested small grain fields and cornfields are the only effective means to keep chinch bugs from the corn. These barriers are usually ditches with holes dug in the bottom at intervals and a line of creosote or coal tar on the edge of the ditch away from the advance of the insects. The bugs fall back as they approach the repellent creosote or coal tar and move along the ditch until they fall into the pits.

The average loss from planting untreated sorghum seed is about 10 per cent of the crop, yet the seed can be treated with copper carbonate dust before planting at a cost of less than 1 cent an acre, according to E. H. Laker, plant disease specialist of the Kansas State College extension service. Seed treatment is a very cheap crop insurance.

PRESIDENT FAVORS IMMEDIATE PASSAGE SILVER LEGISLATION

Agrees with Senate Silver Bloc on Bi-Metallic Base for U. S. Currency which Might Inflation \$1,800,000,000

RATIO OF 75 TO 25

Would Condemn Metal at 50 Cents and Raise to \$1.29 and Continue Purchase until Reserve is 25 Per Cent

Legislation providing for a bi-metallic standard for United States currency apparently has been approved by President Roosevelt in agreement with the senate silver bloc. The dispatches to news dispatchers from Washington published May 17. The dispatches stated the President was then writing the new money document. It may be published before this account appears in print.

The new legislation would mean the purchase, by the government, of a huge store of silver, estimated up to 1,800,000,000 ounces. Congressional leaders have arranged their legislative calendars to provide for action on this administration endorsed legislation before adjournment of congress, which is tentatively scheduled for the first part of June.

The Program

The program, roughly outlined, will call for the following:

1. A mandatory declaration of policy that silver shall be purchased until it constitutes 25 per cent of the nation's monetary backing, as against 75 per cent gold.

2. Discretionary authority as to the time and amount of purchases in world markets to bring about the desired ratio.

3. Permissive authority for the nationalization of domestic stocks of silver—condemning at a price not to exceed 50 cents an ounce a supply in this country estimated at around 250,000,000 ounces.

The agreement on the general principles of such a program was reached at a lengthy White House conference after weeks of negotiation.

The plan calls for "permissive" nationalization of domestic stocks of the metal and a mandatory declaration of policy that silver shall be purchased until it constitutes 25 percent of the metallic monetary base.

Undecided On Tax on Profits "There will be action this session," confidently predicted Senator Pittman (D., Nev.) and Senator Adams (D., Colo.) said "there is no conflict."

The only question left for consideration, it was said, was whether there would be a tax on the profits of those holding domestic stocks of the metal.

The majority of the silver group apparently would like to see the tax proposal eliminated but indicated they were willing to accept it if Secretary Morgenthau or the President insisted.

Silver Certificates Silver certificates would be issued upon the metal which must be acquired to bring the 25 per cent ratio although it was more than 25 per cent during the administration of Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt.

Adams said the silver would be bought at the market price, but that it would be given a value of \$1.29 an ounce by the treasury and a dollar silver certificate would be issued on each ounce.

The treasury will take the profit resulting from the difference between the price at which the metal is purchased and the value put upon it as a currency base.

1,800,000,000 Ounces Adams said the treasury estimated it would have to purchase about 1,800,000,000 ounces to establish the reserve. He said the treasury profit from the devaluation of gold was figured in arriving at the 25-75 ratio.

This means the purchase of more silver," he said.

The declaration of policy is to contain the assertion that the "secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed" to make the necessary silver purchases.

Should the world price of silver reach \$1.29 an ounce before the reserve is acquired, the treasury would be authorized to stop buying and to sell silver if it saw fit until the price fell below the \$1.29 figure.

Bar Silver War Debt Payments Senator Thomas (D., Okla.) urged the certificates be issued redeemable in a gold dollar's worth of silver but this suggestion was rejected, as well as the proposal by the Oklahoma that the nation write the United States war debts be allowed to make them June installments in silver.

Adams said the nationalization plan would contain authority for the president to condemn the domestic stocks of silver as property not to exceed 50 cents an ounce. There are about 250,000,000 ounces available for nationalization.

If the president nationalizes silver certificates would be issued against the domestic stocks, and senators said this would mean an inflation of about \$125,000,000.

In addition they felt there would be a further inflation of \$1,700,000,000, or \$1,800,000,000 if the treasury necessary to build up the reserve were bought.

The appearance of the dairy delivery wagon or truck makes it a distinct asset or a liability to the concern. No dairy can afford to use delivery equipment which is not kept clean, properly painted, and in good repair all of the time, declares W. J. Caulfield, department of dairy husbandry, Kansas State College.

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FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kans., W. J. Spencer, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 205, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 208 Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe, President
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1934

THE MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

A great number of improvements have been made and developments noted with reference to cooperative marketing and purchasing in the last decade or two. Kansas farmers are keeping up with the times in these developments. The Kansas Farmers Union, which is an educational organization as well as a cooperative organization, is taking the lead in matters which involve cooperative education.

The Salina meeting this week of the managers, directors and supporters of Kansas Farmers Union cooperatives is but another mile stone marking the progress of cooperative marketing and purchasing in this state. These managers, having caught the spirit of progress, have formed the Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association.

When these managers get together this week, it will be a gathering of Kansas farmers' hired men, men who have the responsibility of conducting the cooperative business, marketing and purchasing units which belong to the farmers themselves. They are an earnest, hard-working bunch of fellows, and in the aggregate they represent one of the benefits which has come to farmers because of their organization under the banner of the Farmers Union. They represent a great volume of business, the operation of which saves thousands of dollars for Kansas farmers, which could be saved in no other way.

The fact that farmers are organized, and the fact that the managers of farmers' business are organized, make for a better market for farmers' products. The very presence of an organization of farmers, on terminal markets, has improved those markets from the farmers' point of view, and from the farmers' standpoint.

Conduct Own School

Managers of Kansas Farmers Union firms are going about the job in a thorough manner. One manager cannot learn all about the business, or be prepared for emergencies that may arise, all by himself. He has to learn not only from his own experience, but from the experience of others. That is why they meet together, exchange experiences, and learn. They are, in effect, conducting their own school—and the farmer is the beneficiary.

The Parent Organization

This meeting of this reorganization of managers is a part of the program of the parent organization, the Kansas Farmers Union. Without the parent organization, they could not be effectively grouped together as a unit working for the best interests of the farmers themselves. Therefore, support of the state or parent organization, on the part of the members themselves, is a support of their business organizations. It all "dovetails" together.

Like all other departments or phases of Farmers Union development, the Farmers Union Managerial Association is the result of concentrating toward a common purpose. Farmers felt the need of such an organization, in order that their hired men might work more effectively for them. And like all other Farmers Union developments, this organization was not worked out by some other class of people and turned over to the farmers. It is of the farmers' own making.

A Little History
A little about the history of the organization might be of interest to the readers of this paper. This desire of the farmers to have a well organized group of men working for them was first voiced at a meeting in May, 1924, when A. M. Kinney, now vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, put into words the ideas he had gathered from talking to farmers. Mr. Kinney was at that time manager of a Farmers Union elevator at Huron, Kansas. He, with a number of other Kansas Farmers Union leaders, was in a meeting called in the Farmer Union bank office at Kansas City, Kansas.

Mr. Kinney pointed out to the group that Farmers Union elevators were supporting financially an old line setup, the old Kansas Grain Dealers Association, and that the Farmers Union folks were getting very little, if any, beneficial returns. He pointed out that the interests served by that old line group did not by any means coincide with the best interests of the farmer-owned group of cooperatives. In the discussion which followed, the idea was advanced that the money paid to the old line group by the cooperatives was used to fight cooperative market development.

A month after the Kansas City meeting just mentioned, the managers and leaders met again in Salina. That was in June, 1924. At this meeting the Farmers Union Managerial Association was formed, with membership open to managers, officials and directors of all Farmers Union activities. Mr. Kinney was elected president, and an effective organization was launched.

Mr. Kinney served until 1928 when he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union. At that time he withdrew from the presidency of the Managerial Association, and the members cast about for a good man to take his place. They settled on C. B. Thowe, of Alma, Kansas, who was elected. Mr. Thowe has been president since that time. Other officers serving with Mr. Thowe at present are O. C. Servis, Winfield, vice

president, and Ted Belden, of the Jobbing Association in Kansas City, secretary-treasurer.

Deserves Farmers' Support

The people on Kansas farms owe a great deal to this organization. It has been a real influence for good in the improvement of cooperative endeavor among Kansas farmers. This is only one of the good things bearing the Farmers Union label. It, like all other Farmers Union activities, can exist only with the proper support from the Kansas farmers. Every time a member pays his Farmers Union dues, he contributes to the strength and effectiveness of every Farmers Union activity. Every time he withholds his dues, he does just that much to weaken the entire Farmers Union structure.

Importance of Membership

Organizations which much prefer that farmers leave all their marketing activities to them, and which fight the Farmers Union in various ways—seldom openly—are best pleased when they note a falling off of Farmers Union general membership. They know a farmer can do his own organization more harm simply by not supporting it than they can do by fighting with all their strength.

Farmers, think these things over—then pay your dues in the organization which you think is most likely to serve your best interests.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lambertson
May 19, 1934

The civil war is over. The nation at last formally accepted the figures of Washington and Lee for Statuary Hall. Virginia insisted on both or neither.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the death of Lafayette, our beloved foreigner, was observed Sunday morning in the House of Representatives by an unusual service. The Frenchman's life-size portrait has long decorated the wall on the left of the Speaker. Washington's is on the right.

The bronze statue of W. J. Bryan was unveiled last week at the foot of Constitution Avenue, near the Potomac. It was rather appropriate at this time since silver is receiving some consideration.

State Chairman Macy of the Republican Committee of New York nominated Justice Stone for the Presidency. The reaction here is favorable. His type of a candidate is what our party needs. While Reed, the ablest stalwart in the Senate, was beating Pinchot five to four, the two democrat Congressmen from Andy Mellon's town, Pittsburgh, captured both the Republican and Democratic nominations for their seats. One is a blind man and the other one was naturalized last summer.

A lot of Democrats went to see the elephants at the Barnum-Berry City stockyard. One of these animals, ninety-six years old was retired from the show to the Washington Zoo. This longevity has put fear into the ranks of the New Deal.

James Wadsworth, of upper N. Y. made a speech Thursday on the trend of the beef cattle market. He talks as fluently about "canners" and "tops" as Joe Mercer or Dan Casmement. Last week he had been in the Chicago stockyard in search of feeders. Opposing the processing tax for fat cattle, he said, "The judgment of two men seldom agree on the exact value of a certain load of steers. If the government tries to classify, they will make a botch of it."

Marvin Jones, of Amarillo, Texas, Chairman of the Committee of Agriculture, is forty-eight and represents fifty-three counties. He is an active pig. That our land produces just one beginning to move out of Washington to gladden the hearts of Middle-west corn raisers. No faultfinding among that bunch.

WHO'S GOT THAT DOLLAR?

Farmers who raise hogs, beef or lambs for the market are bothering their congressmen to know who is getting all the money that the American people spend for their daily platters of beef, pork and lamb. One thing is certain and that is that somebody, or several somebodies, must have the pesky dollars. The consumer who once owned them hasn't got them any more. The producer, on the other hand, is fumbling in the depths of his pocket, is sure that he hasn't got them. And the packer, the live-stock buyer, the commission man, the meat salesman, the retail dealer, all join the chorus in perfect certainty that they haven't any more than they're justly entitled to; and most of them think they haven't even got that.

What chiefly bothers the farmers is the fact that once upon a time they could count on receiving a pretty fat slice of the money. In 1913, for example, according to statistics collected by the editor of the Country Home, national farm magazine, the livestock producer got 55 cents of the pork dollar, 61 cents of the beef dollar, and 73 cents of the lamb dollar.

Times have changed. Today, according to the same distinguished and impartial authority, the producer pockets a mere 31 cents of the pork dollar, 49 cents of the beef dollar, and 50 cents of the lamb dollar. Who has been getting the difference, the part the farmer used to get and doesn't get now? That is the question that many congressmen are being asked to answer, and they're not having a very easy time doing it. The estimated cost of meat to the consumer last year was 1856 million dollars. The farmer got only 721 millions of that total. In other words, he averaged no more than 43 cents of the consumer dollar. Transportation took 200 million, the processor 400 million, the next 9 cents. The balance, about 48 cents, went for processing and merchandising costs and profits.—National Industries News Service.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS

The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft aglee.—Burns.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, better known as the AAA, is becoming the subject of criticism or praise as people's self interest becomes involved. I find very few actual farmers finding fault. They are still hopeful and confident that good will come out of it.

It sure delights the heart of an old campaigner to see the young and old-aged farmers taking hold of the huge task of crop control through reduced production in an orderly manner. Not a jar, or self-seeking, and county and township meetings. They, the sons of old hard-boiled Republicans and Democrats, are working together as harmoniously as if all political parties had never existed. That of itself is a huge step forward in our social life.

The same is true of the corn and hog reduction plan. Farmers are just now planting the corn and pigs, being farrowed. As of wheat, so of corn and hogs. The success of the corn and hog reduction plan cannot be known until the crop is matured and the hogs ready for market. Neither Henry Wallace nor any other responsible party has promised or expected immediate market benefits from this long time crop reduction program.

Milo Reno and I happen to be personal friends. He is an old-timer and has spent his life battling for better conditions for agriculture. That he becomes impatient at the slow progress of this great worthy cause is not to be wondered at. Like myself, he is getting up in years and would naturally like to see something substantial accomplished in his lifetime.

Life myself, he knows so well that there can be no permanent relief for Agriculture short of immediate, substantial increase of money and credit forced into active circulation to raise prices, increase consumption, employ labor, and put the nation on a debt-paying basis. Without such refutation of currency and credit, all other reforms can be but temporary and palliative.

Henry Wallace knows the above facts as well as Milo Reno and I know them, and Milo Reno knows that Mr. Wallace knows them, but that is not Mr. Wallace's job. He is not a lawmaker; neither is he Secretary of the Treasury. The President appointed him to do the job laid down by Congress. He would be derelict of duty if he wasn't doing just what he is doing now. Reno is unfair to his fellow townsman.

Knowing Mr. Wallace well and personally as I do, I know that every fiber of his being as well as personal interest and association are all devoted to agricultural welfare. If Wall Street tried to influence him, it would be like pouring water on a duck's back.

While the partisan critics are attacking the AAA, one hears only approval by the wheat farmers who get substantial checks for reduced acreage at a time they were badly needed. The corn and hog checks are now beginning to move out of Washington to gladden the hearts of Middle-west corn raisers. No faultfinding among that bunch.

I am laying off to write Secretary Wallace and suggest to him to send his assistant, Professor Tugwell, out here. I want to take him around and show him farming in the raw and try to disabuse his mind of his recent statement that one-half the farmers (on account of improved machinery and processes) could provide all food necessary for 120,000,000 people.

I want to take him into our cattle pastures and hog lots and show him that nature hasn't changed. That a cow has just one calf a year, a mare one colt, a sow one litter of piglets. That our land produces just one crop a year, subject of course to drought, storms, floods, frost and insect pests. We have been planting and cultivating two rows of corn at a time for the last 25 years. The tractor and wheat combine are the only radical changes. The wheat combine can't be depended on from the east third of Kansas on eastward. A wet harvest plays hob with it. Weeds grow up, are chipped up with cylinder, and spoil the grain.

The tractor is a real substantial improvement, although recently farmers couldn't afford to buy gas and oil, and many tractors have been idle. The wheat combine has not increased production, but has cheapened it. The tractor is really the only invention that has followed land production. That is not enough to turn off half the farm population.

The duckfoot and springtooth types of implements are more desirable than the disk type for cultivating. The duckfoot is better because they leave the surface rough and, therefore, in better condition to absorb moisture quickly. R. I. Throckmorton, agronomy department, Kansas State College, states that there is less danger of soil erosion by wind and water and less loss of water by surface run-off when these implements are used.

All doors, windows, open drains, ventilators, and other outside openings into the milk house must be screened. Flies are to be kept out. W. J. Caulfield, dairy department, Kansas State College, suggests that this is a good time to repair torn or poorly fitted screens.

"UNCLE DORN"

(From office of National Farmers Union Secretary)

Last year the National Farmers Union sent out an appeal to the Farmers Union states for donations to the "Uncle Dorn Fund" from members and local units. Uncle Dorn, by which name all of us know Mr. O. F. Dornblaser, has given faithful and valuable service to the farmers' cause for 32 years under the Farmers Union banner and for many years prior to then as an individual farmer and a member of the old Alliance. He is the oldest living member of the group that started the Farmers Union in Texas in 1902.

He was born in Pennsylvania and in his young days walked from there to Texas. He is now 94 years old, weak and feeble and almost blind, but still making meetings and still with a strong voice calling on his fellow farmers to organize in the Union. Uncle Dorn, like John A. Simpson, will never let physical handicaps stop him from urging others to follow the lead of those noble souls, nearly all departed, who in 1902 began the greatest self-help, class-conscious, sincere and militant organization of farmers of all times, the National Farmers Union. He will work until his last breath for our cause, which is his cause.

Last year money was very scarce among our members. Uncle Dorn was as hard hit as the majority of the membership. Only \$124.85 was donated toward his support in the fiscal year of 1933. This meant just \$10.00 a month. No enough of course for a sick man without a home of his own. Farmers Union friends in Iowa took him in he has been well cared for but he deserves to be relieved of financial worries for necessities and medical care. He should be able to pay his own way and feel that kind of independence that is so doubly appreciated by the aged, who have spent their lives in the service of others. To have to depend on charity, no matter how cheerfully given, hurts.

The Farmers Union membership have a moral obligation to take care of Uncle Dorn. The National Farmers Union should not have to draw on its regular funds for this purpose and we again appeal for donations to make the last days of Uncle Dorn free from worry. A small donation from each member or each Local will accomplish this. To date only \$23.00 has been received for this purpose. Please send your donations to the National Secretary Edward E. Kennedy, marked "Uncle Dorn Fund." They will be promptly acknowledged and from time to time printed in the Union papers.

MRS. WARD'S LETTER

(continued from page 1)
On Monday, and stayed all night at Kansas City.

On Tuesday morning, leaving there, we drove to Topeka and were there most of the day, getting home to Salina at 6:45. We had been gone since the 4th of February, and got home March 20. Now I sure enjoyed seeing our Capital City very much.

Some have asked me this and that about Washington. You can see from letter to letter, that I only took in all the historic places and knew very little about the legislative maneuvers of the Capitol and the White House. There seems to be plenty willing to do this and still it is hard to bring this country out of this depressed condition.

I want to thank our editor, Mr. Lynn, for his patience in making the needed corrections of my letters and for trying them in the Union Farmer paper. I have written these letters because Mr. Ward suggested it would be interesting for others to read. Now, perhaps I have taken a lot of space to bring my little Washington trip to you. Most of you would have said it is half the words I used, but I have been glad to do it in my humble way, and I want to thank you.

(The end)

STUPENDOUS AMOUNTS PAID OUT IN SALARIES

Figures furnished to Congress recently indicate that the president of a large tobacco company received in salaries and bonuses \$906,000 in 1929, over a million dollars in 1931 and \$826,000 in 1932. The president of a large moving picture producing company received in salaries and bonuses \$300,000 for one year's work; the general manager received \$890,000; the vice-president, \$710,000; another vice-president, \$710,000. The president of a mail order house received \$431,000, the chairman of another, \$450,000, while its president received \$250,000. The chief executives of large automobile manufacturing companies received \$388,000, \$225,000 and \$257,000. In 1929 three railway officers were receiving \$150,000 a year, two \$125,000, and 45 received from \$50,000 to \$100,000 yearly.

CORN PRICES TO ADVANCE?

With receipts of corn at four markets amounting to 881 cars during the first 10 days of May as compared to 2,950 cars for the same period of 1933, prices may be expected to advance enough to attract larger shipments from the country. This advance will probably occur soon if the present rate of receipts continues, since terminal supplies will be consumed in a few weeks, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

The recent decline in corn prices demonstrated that there is little corn to be moved at less than 40 cents a bushel. In normal years, there is about a 50 per cent chance that corn will be higher in June 1 than on May 1, and conditions at the present give promise of higher prices on June 1 of this year.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

SPRING GLEN LOCAL IS MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Spring Glen Local No. 1976 near Maple Hill held its regular meeting on May 1st. At this meeting the members voted to hold only one regular meeting a month during the summer months. These meetings will be held the first Tuesday of each month until further notice. Members please take due notice of this change and be present. A business meeting will be followed by a program and lunch. Visitors are welcome.

Our local reorganized on October 17, 1933. Since that date our local has made rapid progress, especially considering the times, until we now have a total membership of 31, including 17 new, 3 juvenile and 11 ladies. We are confident that our local will continue to grow, and it surely should, because it is our own class organization which is restricted to farmers. The splendid rain should swell our ranks.

We attribute our steady growth to our hard working members and our good entertainments.

The Kansas Union Farmer is worth all the dues one pays each year, besides the many other benefits. It gives the national legislative news what the locals are doing, market reports, opinions of not so many, and representatives; notices of important meetings, etc. It is well worth one's time to read every word from cover to cover. Try it. I sincerely believe you will benefit greatly, and gain confidence in your own organization and in your leaders who are so loyal to the cause.

After you have sold yourself, go out with a lot of enthusiasm and sell your neighbors; for, folks, it is only through greater numbers that we can hope for recognition and success.

Election is not very far away, and now is the time to find out how each candidate stands. Is he going to fight for us or not? Inform yourself from every medium possible and judge intelligently, solemnly, and sincerely before you go to the polls.

Fraternally yours
Walter E. Brennan, Secy.-Treas.

RILEY MEETING JUNE 6

The second quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union 45 will be held in Secret's Hall at Randolph, Wednesday, June 6, at 11:00 a. m. Dinner will be served at noon.

Come and spend the day with us. Mr. Art Little, salesman for the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, Co., will speak after noon.

Gust Larson, Secretary.

NOTICE—FRANKLIN COUNTY

The Franklin County Farmers Union will hold their monthly meeting Friday, June 1, at the Minneola school house, with the Minneola Local.

A sack lunch will be served. Everyone cordially invited.

Mrs. T. G. Ramsey, Secy.

NOTICE—WASHINGTON CO.

The Washington County Farmers Union quarterly meeting will convene at 10:30 o'clock, Friday, June 1, at Barnes, Kansas. Free ice cream will be served. We will have speakers and entertainment.

All locals are urged to be represented.

Dan H. Combrow, Co. Secretary.

GOOD WORK AT OAKLEY

Farmers in the vicinity of Oakley, Kansas, are getting enthusiastic over their cooperative live stock shipping Assn. Here is a reproduction of a notice which appeared this week in the "Community Broadcaster" of Oakley:

"All persons who shipped stock with the Oakley Shipping Association during 1933 will receive a 10 per cent dividend on the commission paid by them to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. See Granville Hays for your payment."

"The Shipping Association will ship hogs Saturday to the open competitive market, where your hogs are sold to the highest bidder and weighed by a government weigher. Stop selling direct to packer buyers and help make a better market. Bring your hogs early."

BIG TIME AT MAPLE HILL

They're going to "make a day of it" in Maple Hill Saturday of this week, May 26, with good times and good eats for everyone, says George McClelland, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association at that place.

The occasion is a celebration of the starting of the new cooperative oil business which has now been in operation at Maple Hill for about three weeks. Mr. McClelland writes that a big basket lunch is scheduled for 12:30. They are going to have a big time and lots of eats. The meeting is open to every one who wants to attend. They are not going to let any one go away mad, discouraged or hungry.

The afternoon will be turned over to representatives of the Union Oil Company. Good speaking and entertainment will be provided. Every one in the community, who possibly can, should attend.

CRAWFORD CO. MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held in Girard, Tuesday, May 29, 1934, at one p. m. We have some important business that demands our immediate attention, and would like to have each Local Union well represented by delegates and visiting members.

George Hamm, Pres.
J. Henry Meyer, Secy.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umbarger, Director
Kansas State College Extension Service

Question: Wouldn't the law of supply and demand decrease hog production by making production unprofitable, thus avoiding the necessity of artificial regulations?

Answer: Yes, the law of supply and demand would eventually decrease hog production but in a ruthless and wasteful manner, breaking thousands of farmers and causing them to lose their homes. The Adjustment Act is intended to avoid much of this waste of human happiness and money. Other enterprises have maintained some sort of a balance between supply and demand, thus assuring at least a majority of those concerned a reasonable amount of success in their businesses. Farmers deserve the same assurance which can only be given them through some kind of production control.

Question: What plans are government officials making toward permanent agricultural adjustment?

Answer: The government officials are anxious to make the entire adjustment program as simple and practical as possible, and are giving serious consideration at the present time to the future needs of agriculture. One plan suggested is that of a single contract for all commodities. Increased interest in wild life conservation and the reforestation brought out another suggestion whereby land taken permanently out of production and planted to shelter belts, woodlots, permanent pastures, or, possibly used for construction of small lakes, would rate a higher adjustment payment.

Question: There is, at present, a difference of 35 cents between the actual price of wheat and parity for the 1933 crop. Since the growers receive 28 cents a bushel, does the government use the other 6 cents to pay expenses?

Answer: While the difference between the actual price and parity may be 35 cents now, there have been times during the past few months when the adjustment payments plus actual wheat prices brought the total return from wheat to a point above parity. Since the price fluctuates, exact parity cannot be obtained at all times. Adjustment payments are made from the processing tax of 30 cents a bushel. From this, 2 cents is deducted to pay export expenses on surplus stores of wheat. The remaining 28 cents, less local administrative costs, goes to the cooperators.

Question: If a corn-hog producer fails to produce his maximum number of hogs allowed in 1934, will the smaller production be averaged into average production for a possible 1935 contract?

Answer: There is no indication that the 1934 hog production would be used in figuring average production should a 1935 contract be offered.

Question: If a corn-hog contract signer has an average of less than one litter of hogs annually, how can he produce hogs for home use without violating the contract?

Answer: recent ruling allows him to produce up to one litter, provided his actual marketings from that litter do not exceed the number allowed by his contract.

EXTEND WHEAT SIGN-UP BECAUSE OF DROUGHT

Extension of the wheat sign-up period until May 16 to allow farmers in drought States opportunity to come in the program was announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. While the primary purpose of the wheat plan is the adjustment of production to fit a curtailed market, it was pointed out that the program has a secondary function which has become of great importance due to the drought. Some rental or benefit payments to cooperating farmers are based on average production and not on the current crop, the wheat program serves as an income insurance plan in time of drought. The insurance features also protect hogs from the effects of cotton and tobacco farmers in the same way.

BANK LOANS \$200,000 IN BONDS IN A DAY

Farm mortgage loans aggregating \$200,000 were closed Tuesday (May 1) by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita using bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation as a basis of collateral. The bonds were sold on May 2 of Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration.

The Government-guar



JUNIOR COOPERATORS

Conducted by
AUNT PATIENCE

Dear Junior Cooperators:

As all of you know, the forget-me-not has been chosen as our club flower. I'll list the exact number of votes for each flower later but the only other flower that received any real consideration from those voting was the sunflower. The "rose" was the choice of quite a few, too.

This week I'm going to copy for you a poem that is one of my favorites. I hope you'll clip it and keep it, and if it were memorized, it would make a fine reading for one of your Local meetings.

THE SONG OF THE PLOW

Harry Kemp

It was I that saved from famine
All the hordes and tribes of men;
I have never ceased nor faltered
Since the first of fields began.

Since the first stick, bent and crooked
Drawn across the wondering earth
While upon the man who used it
All his tribesmen gazed with mirth.

But the wild seeds sprang in blossom
More abundant than before
And the fool who toiled all summer
Had the wise man's winter store.

It was I that built Chaldea
And the cities of the plain
I was Greece and Rome and Carthage
And the opulence of Spain.

Where their courtiers walked in scarlet,
And their queens wore chains of gold.
They forgot 'twas I that made them
Growing God-like folk and bold.

I went over them in judgment,
And again my cornfields stood
Where their empty courts bowed
In obsequious multitude.

For the nation that forgets me
In that hour her doom is sealed,
In the judgment as from heaven
That has never been repealed.

—Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kansas, April 13, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience: I am 12 years old. My birthday was yesterday. It is April 13, 1934. I am in the sixth grade. We go to school at Munjon. I wonder if I can get a note book and a pin. I would be very glad to have one. We have to go to school four weeks yet. My teacher's name is Sister M. Hartian. She is a very good teacher.

How is the weather out there? I hope fine. We have some wind and if we haven't got wind it is nice. The sun shines bright. My father is a Farmers Union member.

My father got seven hundred chickens and I am taking care of them. They are very nice. They are growing very fast. Mother is making a garden and I was to take care of the garden.

Please do not forget me; send me a pin and a note book. I think I will have to close for it is too much for you.

Answer soon in the paper.

Yours truly,
Mary Binder.

Dear Mary: You know that I enjoy all of the letters, whether they're long or short, so don't be afraid to make them too long. We are glad that you are a member of our Club and I'll send your pin at once—but we have not been able to send the notebooks for more than a year, now. We hope that we can send them again. We've had a great many wind storms, too. I'd think that would be quite a task—to take care of so many chickens. What do you have in your garden? I'll try to find your "twin" and I'll expect another letter from you soon.—Aunt Patience.

Glen Elder, Kans., Apr. 22, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience: My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I have been reading the letters in the paper; so I thought I would like to join your club. I am 8 years old. My birthday is March 6. Will you please find my twin? I will try to get all the lessons.



NOTICE

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

I have three brothers. I am the oldest in the family.

I will be glad to hear from you.
Your Junior,
Wilma Boller.

Dear Wilma:

We are glad you wish to join the Club and I'll send your pin very soon. I'll try to find your twin too—but you must watch the paper closely, yourself. When your brothers are old enough, you must ask them to become members, too.—Aunt Patience.

Wheaton, Kans., Apr. 23, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to become a member of the junior club. My friend, Dolores Fiske told me about it. Will I get my star. I am ten years old. I am going to the Union Ridge school at Wheaton Kansas. My teacher's name is Miss Beulah Graves. I have three brothers. Verlon is going to be 17, October 17; Armon is going to be 16, March 11; I have two sisters. Verena is going to be 15, October 14; Dorothy is going to be 13, May 3.

Please send me my pin. This is my first time to write you a letter.

Yours truly,
Velora Bosse.

Dear Velora:

You see, Dolores will get the star on the Membership Roll for having asked you to join. You will receive one when someone whom you've asked, becomes a Club member. I'll send your pin at once. Be sure to watch for our next lesson and write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Downs, Kans., April 25, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience: I have been very busy or I would have written sooner. I would like very much to join your club. I am 12 years old. My birthday is September 3. I am in the eighth grade. Our school was out last Friday, but I had to go to school this week and review for examinations. I enjoy reading your letters you receive and write. My father belongs to Farmers Union. Please send me a pin. I would like very much if you would find out my twin, as I would like to write to who it is. Well, as it is getting time for me to study, I will close.
Your niece
Lola Maxine Hemmerling.

Dear Lola: I am glad that you like to read the club letters and that you're to be a new member. Your pin will be sent soon. Were the examinations hard? I will surely try to find your twin and don't forget to save the next lesson.—Aunt Patience.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

HAM CASSEROLE

Ham casserole served with spinach and a dessert of fresh fruit makes an appetizing meal.

One slice ham cut one inch thick, potatoes, onions, pepper, ginger, mustard, 1 cup milk.
Slice enough raw, peeled potatoes to more than half fill a baking dish or casserole. Season with pepper. Cover with a thick layer of onions sliced thin. Season with pepper. Place on top the slice of ham which has been soaked in cold water for two hours. Sprinkle over 1-8 teaspoon each of ginger and mustard. Pour in milk at one side of the dish. Cover and bake 1-2 hours in a moderate oven. Serve from baking dish. Choose ham with a rim of fat. During the baking the potatoes absorb this fat as it melts and a dish of rich savory flavor is the result.

Sweet potatoes can be used in place of white, adding 2 tablespoons brown sugar. This dish must be watched toward the end of making and a low heat must be maintained.

RICE CAKES

1 1-2 cups boiled rice
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1 egg yolk
1-3 cup flour
4 tablespoons fat.
Mix rice, salt, paprika and yolk. Shape into flat cakes and roll in flour. Heat fat in frying pan, and add and brown cakes.

Sour Cream Prune Pie

1 unbaked pie shell
1-2 cup sugar
1 cup cooked chopped prunes
1 cup sour cream
1-4 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
3 eggs
3 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons butter
Add sugar, prunes, sour cream and spices to unbaked egg yolks and stir well. Add remaining ingredients and mix thoroughly. Pour into unbaked pie shell. Set thermostat at 330 degrees. Bake forty minutes. Cover with meringue made from three egg whites. Bake at 325 degrees for ten or fifteen minutes.

SUNLIGHT CAKE

1 1-2 cups sugar
1-2 cup water
6 egg whites, beaten
6 egg yolks
1 teaspoon vanilla
1-2 teaspoon lemon extract
1-2 teaspoon orange extract
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 1-2 cups pastry flour
Boil sugar and water two minutes. Pour slowly into beaten whites and beat until thick and nearly cool, and rest of ingredients, mixing lightly with egg beater. Pour into ungreased pan and bake ten minutes in moderate oven. Lower fire and bake fifty minutes in very slow oven. Invert pan until cake is cool. It may be served

ed with topping of fresh or canned fruits and ice cream or whipped cream.

BUTTERSCOTCH ROLLS

Butterscotch rolls are always a favorite. Press or pull a portion of the dough into a long strip three or four inches wide, then spread with brown sugar and soft butter. Roll up and cut into slices one-half inch thick. These are put in a pie tin into which has been placed four tablespoons of melted butter, three-fourths of a cup of brown sugar and one-half cup of pecan or other nutmeats. Bake for twenty-five minutes in a medium oven; remove from pan immediately, and serve with the bottom or butterscotch side up.

KRAUT KUP

A 3-pound head of cabbage
1 1-2 pound pure pork sausage
15 small salted crackers, rolled fine
2 eggs, well beaten
2 eggs, well beaten
1 teaspoon nutmeg
Salt and pepper to taste
Strip off and lay aside three or four leaves of the cabbage, chop remainder and stew in small amount of water until tender. Remove from fire, drain and add other ingredients in order given. Pack this mixture firmly in outside cabbage leaves and tie firmly in clean white cloth. Place in kettle large enough to allow it to be covered with hot cream sauce as follows:

Place in pan over heat 1 pint whole milk. When warm, add 1 heaping teaspoon butter, salt and pepper to taste, and thicken with a small amount of flour and milk to form right consistency.

SPICY PUDDING

1 cup flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-8 teaspoon cloves
1-8 teaspoon salt
2-3 cup dark brown sugar
1 egg
1-2 cup sour milk
3 tablespoons fat
1-2 cup raisins

Mix ingredients and beat 1 minute. Pour in greased shallow pan and bake 25 minutes in moderately slow oven. Cut in squares and serve fresh with lemon or hard sauce.

RHUBARB FLOAT

Two cups stewed and sweetened rhubarb, 4 tablespoons flour, 3 egg whites, 3 egg yolks, 2 cups milk, 1-2 cup granulated sugar, 1-8 teaspoon salt, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla.
Stir flour into one-half cup rhubarb. When perfectly smooth add to rest of rhubarb and cook, stirring constantly until mixture boils. Remove from fire and cool slightly. Beat whites of eggs until stiff. Gradually beat in rhubarb mixture, beating until the whole stands up in little peaks. Chill in the icebox for several hours and serve with custard sauce.

For this, scald milk, over hot water. Beat yolks of eggs with sugar and salt until thick, gradually beating in scalded milk. Return to double boiler and cook until mixture coats the spoon. Remove from heat, cool slightly and add vanilla. Beat well and chill before serving.

RAISIN CARAMEL PUDDING

1 cup of white sugar
1 cup of flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon of combination baking powder
1 cup of raisins
Mix with one-half cup of milk and put in a greased baking dish.

1 heaping cup of brown sugar
2 tablespoons of butter
2 cups hot water.
Stir until dissolved and pour over first mixture. Bake for thirty minutes.

This is very good served either warm with rich milk or cold with whipped cream.

BEEF GREENS WITH LEMON

A very simple way to cook beef greens is with bacon fat and a thick slice of lemon—rind and all. This gives the greens an excellent tart flavor without the bother of making

a tart sauce. You will have many a fine "mess" of greens from the "thinning" of the rows of beets in your garden so it's worth while to know how to cook them appetizingly.

Two pounds beet greens, 4 tablespoons bacon fat, 1-2 lemon, 1-2 cup boiling water, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1-8 teaspoon ginger, few grains white pepper, 1-4 teaspoon salt.

Wash and chop greens and put into a sauce pan. Mix and sift sugar, salt, ginger and pepper and sprinkle over greens. Cut lemon in two or three slices and add with fat and water. Cover and cook hard for 20 minutes, stirring frequently to prevent sticking. Let stand over a low fire for 15 minutes. Remove slices of bacon and serve very hot.

CHERRY ROLL

Mix and sift together one-fourth cup of white sugar, two and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoon of salt and two and one-half teaspoons of combination baking powder. Mix in two-thirds of a cup of butter, one-third of a cup of milk. Roll out one-half inch thick and cover with two cups of drained, unsweetened cherries and one cup of sugar; roll as for jelly roll, tucking the ends in securely. The roll may be sprinkled with a mixture of cinnamon and sugar. Place in a well greased pan and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for from thirty to forty minutes, or until nicely browned. Slice and serve with clear cherry sauce.

CASSEROLE OF MEAT AND VEGETABLES

This is a splendid way to use up the Sunday's roast of veal. Ham is added for flavor.

Cooked veal, 1/2 cup cooked ham, 2 tablespoons fat, 12 tiny onions, 1 cup canned tomatoes, 1 cup water, 1 bouillon cube, 1-2 cup diced celery, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-4 teaspoon pepper, 2 1/2 cups potato marbles, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 cup cooked string beans or peas.

Cut veal into four nice pieces for serving and cut the ham in shreds.

Brown quickly in fat and transfer to casserole. Brown onions in remaining fat and add to meat. Put water in pan in which meat and onions were browned and bring to the boiling point. Add bouillon cube and when dissolved pour over onions, and meat. Add tomatoes, celery, salt and pepper. Cover and bake 1 hour in a moderate oven. Add potato marbles and cook until tender. Stir flour to a smooth paste with a little cold water and stir into mixture in casserole. Cook until thick and add peas or beans. Serve when hot.

DELICIOUS JELLY CAKE

An old-fashioned cake that is particularly delicious, uses jelly in the cake batter to produce an unusually fine flavor and tender texture.

One cup granulated sugar, 1/2 cup butter and other shortening mixed, 1/2 cup sour milk, 1 cup jelly, 4 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 1/4 cups flour, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 1-2 teaspoon each cinnamon and nutmeg, 1-4 teaspoon cloves. Save white of one egg for frosting. Cream shortening and beat in sugar, beating until sugar is dissolved. Stir in 1/2 cup flour and the jelly. Mix and sift remaining flour with salt and spices. Add half to cake mixture, stirring to make smooth. Add eggs well beaten. Mix well and add remaining flour. Dissolve soda in sour milk and add at once to mixture stirring just enough to mix well. Turn into an oiled and floured cake pan and bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven. Cover with boiled frosting made with the white of egg saved for this purpose.

RHUBARB MERINGUE PIE

Three cups diced rhubarb
One and one-eighth cups sugar
One and one-half cups milk
Three eggs
One-third cup sugar
Four tablespoons flour
One-fourth teaspoon salt
One-half tablespoon lemon juice
Three egg whites
Six tablespoons confectioner's sugar
One-fourth teaspoon vanilla

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Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

CATTLE

Fred Peters—Riley Co Ks—8 steers 1012	7.15
Farmers Co-Op A—Thomas Co Ks—17 sts hfs 845	6.15
O D Smith—Furnas Co Ks—2 steers 843	6.15
George Olson—Osage Co Ks—4 heifers 775	6.10
John Hickert—Norton Co Ks—7 steers 935	6.00
A J Svensen—Pottawatomie Co Ks—3 heifers 813	6.00
Henry Eichen—Norton Co Ks—23 steers 877	5.80
John Hickert—Norton Co Ks—23 steers 877	5.80
W E Andregg—Thomas Co Ks—29 sts, hfs 813	5.75
Ray Baird—Geary Co Ks—15 sts, hfs 761	5.60
Edwin Riekhoff—Lafayette Co Mo—4 steers 857	5.60
J G Rutenacht—St. Clair Co Mo—4 steers 857	5.60
L H Fish—Linn Co Ks—6 sts, hfs 874	5.50
A C Starosta—Osage Co Ks—5 steers 874	5.50
A G Avery—Riley Co Ks—5 yearlings 742	5.50
Frank Novak—Republic Co Ks—6 sts, hfs 878	5.50
H Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co Ks—24 steers 791	5.50
C W Bailey—Riley Co Ks—24 steers 791	5.50
C E Andrews—Jefferson Co Ks—39 steers 923	5.50
John Rothman—Mitchell Co Ks—14 sts, hfs 757	5.25
J C Tucker—St. Clair Co Mo—4 steers 807	5.25
B D Lofgreen—Norton Co Ks—10 steers, hfs 599	5.25
Clyde Sample—Ottawa Co Ks—42 sts, hfs 746	5.00
C C Andrews—Jefferson Co Ks—12 steers 598	5.00
H Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co Ks—12 steers 598	5.00
H O Johnson—Linn Co Ks—10 sts, hfs 644	5.00
Hugh Parks—Henry Co Mo—6 calves 153	5.00
A L Hadin—Riley Co Ks—6 yearlings 738	5.00
Henry Hermisch—Nemaha Co Ks—9 sts, hfs 727	5.00
Ted Clouton—Allen Co Ks—6 sts, hfs 650	4.65
W C Newton—Lafayette Co Mo—5 hfs 650	4.50
Wm Garling—Mitchell Co Ks—7 heiferettes 873	4.50
Wm Garling—Mitchell Co Ks—7 heiferettes 873	4.50
W M Osborne—Morris Co Ks—7 yearlings 500	4.50
C A Gregory—Uriah, Mo—4 cows 1037	3.50
Wm Garling—Mitchell Co Ks—2 cows 1155	3.50
Frank Garrett—Osage Co Ks—18 cows 1001	3.25
F Flynn—Wyandotte Co Ks—7 cows 1040	3.00
C E Sanders—Douglas Co Ks—7 cows 1040	3.00
Harvey Halverson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—2 cs 1080	3.00
C O Peterson—Crawford Co Ks—5 cows 978	2.00
Frank Novak—Republic Co Ks—3 cows 946	2.00

SHEEP

T A Murphy—Bates Co Mo—13 7/8	10.15
Herman Gutz—Coffee Co Ks—7 7/8	10.25
Harry Bruce—Davies Co Mo—8 6/8	10.00
F F Leckron—Dickinson Co Ks—24 6/8	6.50
Hopkins Bros—Polk Co Mo—4 7/8	6.25
August Niehouse—Barton Co Mo—6 6/8	10.00
E L McCann—Neosho Co Ks—15 5/8	7.00
Ted Clouton—Allen Co Ks—6 9/16	9.25
O H White—Ray Co Mo—12 7/8	10.25
John W. Pierce—Cass Co Mo—7 6/8	6.00
Dan Johns—Lafayette Co Mo—9 11/16	10.25
J M Read and Sons—Washington Co Ks—22 8/8	10.35
K Drake—Linn Co Ks—5 7/8	10.25
W H Wilcox—Johnson Co Mo—11 7/8	10.25
Bert Ewing—Sullivan Co Mo—6 6/8	10.25
L F Bowles—Crawford Co Ks—5 6/8	10.25

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers—230 and Up		3
E H Grab—Douglas Co Ks—20 243		3.35
Emil Samuelson, Mgr—Riley Co Ks—25 364		3.70
Emil Samuelson, Mgr—Riley Co Ks—25 364		3.70
John Rothman—Mitchell Co Ks—20 257		3.40
H A Gady—Linn Co Ks—12 241		3.40
O N Bush—Henry Co Mo—9 235		3.40
H H Herren—Wabunsee Co Ks—19 297		3.35
H F Spreer—Clay Co Ks—14 253		3.35
W H Murray—Linn Co Ks—5 256		3.35
C C Henry—Washington Co Ks—14 258		3.30
Lawrence Weinek—Washington Co Ks—14 258		3.30
A G Cecil—Henry Co Mo—7 232		3.35
E A Chambers—Osage Co Ks—7 274		3.30
Jame Bowe—Washington Co Ks—10 235		3.35
Omer Rusco—Washington Co Ks—10 224 3/4		3.35
Sherm Van Campen—Washington Co Ks—10 224 3/4		3.35
P C S A—Marshall Co Ks—14 241		3.20
Walter Bergin—Clay Co Ks—7 365		3.35
John Rogers—Clay Co Ks—6 231		3.35
Norman Steinbruch—Clay Co Ks—5 226		3.25
Mrs. Lena Eversen—Clay Co Ks—5 226		3.25
H F Reichert—Lafayette Co Mo—18 255		3.35
Ed Malone—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 315		3.35
E L Calvin—Linn Co Ks—38 268		2.50
Chas E Filler—Lafayette Co Mo—7 236		3.30
Via Lewis—Linn Co Ks—11 294		3.30
R E Myers—Nuckolls Co Neb—14 234		3.35

Light Butchers—170 to 230 Lbs.

The Thomas Farm—Linn Co Ks—25 202	3.15
C W Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—17 225	3.30
Elmer Cowan—Cedar Co Mo—10 186	3.35
C W Robertson—Cedar Co Mo—27 205	3.40
Oscar Leffman—Lafayette Co Mo—27 205	3.40
H H Chappeler—Cedar Co Mo—25 191	3.35
Frank Sherman—Pettis Co Mo—18 195	3.35

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy & Poultry Cooperatives Inc.

Butter
Irregularities have prevailed in the butter market during the past week with closing quotations 1/4c lower to unchanged as compared with last week's close. Reports of continued dry weather over a large section of the producing areas, coupled with high winds and blinding dust storms in some sections, pushed the market up 1/4c on Extra and a full cent on Standards Friday, the 11th. The market remained unchanged Saturday. Rainfall in the central and middle western states over the week end supported increasing receipts served as pressure to erase the gains the early part of the week. Monday, the 14th, the prices were 1-4c lower to unchanged, Tuesday 1-4c lower to unchanged, Wednesday 1-4c to 1/2c lower. Current market quotations closed the week at 22 1/2c, Standards 22 1/2c, 89 score 22c, and 88 score 21 1/2c. The market is still very unsettled. Lower stock and grain markets accompanied by reports of easiness in general business conditions have all contributed to the decline.

A report just received on oleomargarine consumption coming from one of the large chain stores indicates that butter substitutes are again making inroads on butter consumption. This report on six units covering a ten week period during February, March and April this year shows an increase in all cases compared with a similar period a year ago as follows:

Unit No. 1 1.30 per cent.	
Unit No. 2 30 per cent.	
Unit No. 3 21 per cent.	
Unit No. 4 25 per cent.	
Unit No. 5 25 per cent.	
Unit No. 6 23.5 per cent.	

This report rather serves to substantiate our ideas as expressed in the market letter week ending May 2nd that when the retail prices of butter under present conditions reaches 30c or above there is reaction on the

part of certain classes of consumers either by way of cutting down on consumption or turning to the use of butter substitutes.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture monthly cold storage report released May 12th shows butter in storage to be a little in excess of two million pounds more than a year ago and approximately a million pounds less than the five year average. However, quite remarkable when we recall that but a few months ago there was a surplus of cold storage butter of over a hundred million pounds. The following is taken from the U. S. cold storage report as of May 1st.

Butter, creamery, May 1, 1934, 11,840,000 lbs; May 1, 1933, 9,398,000 lbs.; May 1, 5 yr. average 1929-1933, 13,165,000 lbs.

Butter purchased by the Government for relief purposes to May 1st totals 51,530,000 lbs. The national cream quality improvement campaign now commanding a great deal of attention in dairy circles is said to be making satisfactory progress. It is reported some seizures have been made of impure and unclean butter which did not meet Federal requirements. This should be a warning to all creamery operators to accept delivery of butter only cream that will produce butter meeting the requirements of the Federal Government. We urge all producers, handlers of cream, and creamery operators to cooperate in this cream improvement quality program. Strive for quality as well as quantity.

Eggs
The egg market remains unchanged to 1-4c higher than a week ago. Extra Firsts 16 1/2c, Fresh Firsts 16 1/2c, Current Receipts 14 1/2c, Ditties 14c, and Checks 14c.

Receipts of eggs continue decidedly under a year ago with quality showing effects of heat. Real fine eggs are in good demand at quoted prices. However, at times there has been an accumulation of ordinary quality eggs that was very difficult to find an outlet for. Stocks of eggs in cold storage May 1st are under last year but slightly over the five year average. With the favorable cold storage re-

port and production continuing light there is at the present time a more encouraging outlook for better prices next fall and winter.

P. L. Betts.

USE BORDEAUX TO END LEAF HOPPER RAVAGES

The appearance of triangular brownish-colored spots on the tips of potato leaves is a sign that the potato leaf hopper is at work. E. C. Kelly, insect control specialist of the Kansas State College extension service, describes this pest as being wedge shaped, greenish in color, and about one-eighth inch in length. It has long hind legs, jumps quickly, and flies about very much as a katy did. It is usually noticeable because of its tendency to dance about over the leaf.

The insect has a piercing and sucking mouth and feeds on the undersides of the potato leaves. The females lay tiny eggs in the middle of the leaves which hatch into young leaf hoppers, differing from the parents only in that they do not have wings.

The leaf hoppers live through the winter as adults and feed on many kinds of plants in the spring until the potatoes come up. They are often found on alfalfa plants, so the potato grower must watch for invasions if his potatoes are near an alfalfa field.

The control measures which Mr. Kelly suggests is the application of Bordeaux mixture to the potatoes to keep the leaf hoppers away and to prevent them from laying their eggs on the potato plants. It also reduces the tip burn resulting when the bugs do feed on the leaves. Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving 3 pounds of copper sulphate in 24 gallons of water, dissolving 6 pounds of hydrated lime in another 24 gallons of water, then mixing these two solutions together. It is applied as a spray. For a smaller amount, the gardener may use 2 ounces of copper sulphate in 1 gallon of water and 4 ounces of hydrated lime in another gallon of water. Arsenate of lead added to the Bordeaux at the rate of 1-1/2 lbs to 45 gallons will make the spray effective for the old fashioned turtle backed potato bugs also.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

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

Allen County	
Fairview 2154.	
Silver Leaf 2156.	
Anderson County	
Emerald, 2137.	
Brown County	
Carson 1035.	
Chase County	
Bazaar 1926.	
Clay County	
Broughton 2173.	
Pleasant View 592.	
Ross 1124.	
Swanson 1191.	
Wheeler 1082.	
Cloud County	
Carmel 156.	
Wilcox, 2203.	
Coffey County	
Independent 2145.	
Sunny Side 2144.	
Wolf Creek 1878.	
Crawford County	
Monmouth 1714.	
Walnut Grove 1308.	
Cherokee County	
Melrose 2059 (reorganized)	
Stony 2066.	

Ellis County	
Excelsior 608.	
Minjor 881.	
Pfeifer 1775.	
Smoky Hill (reorganized) 890	
Stock Range 1057.	
Sunny Knoll 2131.	
Victoria 1584.	
Franklin County	
Columbia 1233.	
Sand Creek 1220.	
Geary County	
Goose Creek 1391.	
Moss Springs 1901.	
Lincoln County	
Hobo 1497.	
Graham County	
Hill City 2174.	
Johnson County	
Harmony 1898.	
Lyron County	
Admiral 1255.	
Lincoln County	
Dew Drop 454.	
Goodrich 2090.	
Marshall County	
Barrett 1071.	
Fairview 964.	
Marshall Center 1349 (reorganized)	
Sunrise 1238.	

Miami County	
Bellview 1122.	
Block 1768 (reorganized)	
Jingo 1737.	
Washington 1680	
McPherson County	
Castle Hill 1844.	
Goodview 1898.	
Northside 1061.	
Pioneer 656 (reorganized)	
Smoky Valley 830.	
Smoky Hill 882.	
South Diamond 1567.	
Harmony 196.	
Lincolnville 404.	
Prairie View 2105.	
Mitchell County	
Labon Creek 479.	
Prairie Glen 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 1782 (reorganized)	
Corinth 261.	
Portis 348.	
Ottawa County	
Grover 108.	
Osage County	
Plum Creek 484.	
Pottawatomie County	
Arispie 2197 (new).	
Lone Tree 2196 (new).	
Pleasant View 1843 (reorganized).	
Phillips County	
Gretna 634.	
Townline 569.	
Republic County	
Agenda 2202 (new).	
Highland 717.	
Wayne 2200 (new).	
Center 766.	
Pioneer 250.	
Prairie Dale 370.	
Three Corners 769.	
Rush County	
Illinois 794.	
La Crosse 795.	
Lone Star 917.	
Sunflower 1237.	
Crooked Creek, 1205	
Fairview, 1207.	
Lee, 1549	
Myersdale 1164.	
Pleasant Hill 1202.	
Rock Island 1199.	
Walsburg 1168.	
Rooks County	
Stone 792.	
Sunny Slope, 532	
Glendale 2171.	
Saline County	
Eureka 2199 (new).	
Lamoureux 1961 (reorganized)	
Liberty 1988.	
Corn Valley 2201 (new).	
Modoc 2006.	
Smith County	
Twelve Mile 2002 (reorganized).	
Trego County	
Dist 28, 753.	
Happy 1006.	
Prairie Glen, 665.	
Prairie Knoll 729.	
Silver Lake 679.	
Thomas County	
Prairie Bell 1305.	
Washington County	
Blue View 274.	
Herynk 1427.	
Logan 582.	
Liberty 1142	
Pleasant View 888.	

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SEEDS

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

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

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION—Send stamp. Judge Lehman, Humboldt, Kansas 11-34p

"LIFE AND LIBERTY" 80 page book on money question. 10c. Anderson, 103 West 4th, Topeka, Kansas. 6-14-p

DEAD ANIMALS removed free. Tell Central change toll call us if animals good condition. Salina Rendering Works, Phone 360, Salina Kansas ttc.

FOR CONGRESS

I wish to announce to the Voters of this the 6th Congressional District in Kansas, that I desire to be your farmer candidate for Congress this year. I am a native born Kansan, a farmer, and a citizen. I am a member of the KANSAS FARMERS UNION, which is subject to having my name placed on the General Ballot for the November election by PETITION. Volunteers to circulate these petitions at once will be greatly appreciated. You should be able to secure these blank petitions for your County Clerk; if not write, wire, or phone me and I will see that you get them.

JOHN C. JONES,

Route 4, Kanorado, Kansas.

Sunnyside 1100.
Wabunsee County
Excelsior, 959
Riverside 2025.
Spring Glen, 1976
Templin 1891.



CO-OP
HEAVY DUTY

BUY--Co-Op Tires, Tubes Batteries :: :: ::

ASK THE MANAGER OF YOUR COOPERATIVE OIL COMPANY HE KONWS—

Union Oil Company
(COOPERATIVE)
NORTH KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Reports indicate that the process of tax on wheat has not materially decreased flour consumption, according to Harold Howe, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College. Information furnished by several different research agencies indicates that the probable reduction during the period the tax has been

in effect does not exceed 3 per cent. If the increase in custom milling in small mills, from which records are not available, is as great as unofficially reported, consumption may be as large as before the tax was applied. These facts furnish additional evidence that the demand for wheat flour does not change materially from year to year.

Every Noon on the Dinner Hour

Luetta Armstrong, whose voice is known to thousands of Mid-West radio listeners for her singing of sacred songs and ballads, has been added to the Farm Hour staff. Luetta has been appearing before the microphone for over ten years, and during all that time was a favorite of her listeners. Her singing is characterized by the perfect ease and naturalness of presentation and its comforting effect on old and young alike. Her enunciation is perfect and the feeling she puts into her interpretations wins hosts of friends as well as admirers.



LUETTA ARMSTRONG

WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

SUNDAY
6:00 p. m. CHURCH SERVICE AND MUSIC—The First Methodist Church in Topeka.—Dr. Harold Case, Pastor.

7:00 p. m. KANSAS POWER AND LIGHT—A variety of musical and instrumental arrangements.

7:30 p. m. FARM MOTOR DEALERS—Fred Wagoner's Pennsylvania; typical Kansas orchestra and special arrangements, and specialties by Duke Ryan and Victor Brothers. Feature and Fredrick Lane, Fay McClellan, three voice tenor and four voices.

8:00 p. m. LADY ESTHER—Wayne King and his famous Wiltz-line orchestra. A variety of musical and instrumental arrangements, and specialties by Duke Ryan and Victor Brothers. Feature and Fredrick Lane, Fay McClellan, three voice tenor and four voices.

8:30 p. m. FARM MOTOR DEALERS—Fred Wagoner's Pennsylvania; typical Kansas orchestra and special arrangements, and specialties by Duke Ryan and Victor Brothers. Feature and Fredrick Lane, Fay McClellan, three voice tenor and four voices.

9:00 p. m. CAMEL CAVAN—With this group's Cass, Leon, orchestra. Colonel Stoughton and Bond, and Conde Rowland.

9:30 p. m. FARMERS UNION PROGRAM.

MONDAY
7:00 p. m. CHESTERFIELD—Helen Foster, New York Metropolitan Opera star, accompanied by Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra. A variety of musical and instrumental arrangements, and specialties by Duke Ryan and Victor Brothers. Feature and Fredrick Lane, Fay McClellan, three voice tenor and four voices.

7:30 p. m. LADY ESTHER—Wayne King and his famous Wiltz-line orchestra. A variety of musical and instrumental arrangements, and specialties by Duke Ryan