



The Kansas Union Farmer



ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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KENNEDY TELLS OF BANKERS' CONTROL OF MONEY SYSTEM

Points Out Fact that Establishing of Bank of the United States is Only Way Our Government Can Regain Control It Should Have

COST OF PRODUCTION

National Union Secretary Says if Farmers Could Regain Purchasing Power, Millions would be Put to Work Supplying Orders

Here is published the last part of the radio address delivered December 22 by E. E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union. He entitled his address "Ye Farmers Arise." The first part was published last week.

COST OF PRODUCTION

The Farmers Union believes that the agricultural policy of our Government must be changed. We demand recognition of the inalienable right of the farmer to receive cost of production for the products of his farm and thus share equitably in the national income. We claim the right to purchase and use our share of the Nation's products and enjoy an equal standard of living with other groups and to enjoy a full measure of safety and security as citizens and a full measure of safety and security in our property.

Why is not this the policy of the Roosevelt Administration? Listen to the Agricultural plank in the Democratic National platform adopted in June 1932: "The enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmer to receive for his basic farm commodities prices in excess of the cost." In his acceptance speech, Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "I shall make this platform 100 per cent." And again on October 24th, 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking at Atlanta, Georgia, said: "Let me make clear in as emphatic words as I can find the fundamental issue in this campaign. Mr. Hoover believes that farmers and workers must wait for general recovery until some miracle occurs by which the factory wheels revolve again. No one knows the formula of this miracle. I, on the other hand, am saying over and over again that I believe we can restore prosperity here in this country, by re-establishing this gigantic purchasing power of half the people of the country—those who are employed in the production of goods. Industry will start to turn and the millions of jobless men and women new awakening the streets will be re-employed."

Yes, Mr. President, that was the fundamental issue then and unfortunately it is the fundamental issue today. The same millions are jobless and unemployed for the same reason now as then.

In Boston, three days later, Mr. Roosevelt said: "We need to give fifty million people who live directly or indirectly on agriculture, a price for their products in excess of the cost of production. That will give them buying power to start your mills and mines to work to supply their needs. They can not buy your goods because they can not get a fair price for their products."

I have recited these few instances to point out that the real issue was well understood. If the Secretary of Agriculture had understood the problem as well as the President did then, and if he had remained loyal to the expressed purposes of our President and to the best interests of the farmers we would today be receiving Cost of Production prices for the products of our farms—supported by the Government without subsidy or debt.

In 1933, when the Agricultural Adjustment Act was before the Congress of the United States, the Farmers Union Cost of Production Amendment to the Act was introduced and passed by the United States Senate. This amendment was defeated in the House. The Secretary of Agriculture wrote a letter to the committee of conferees considering this amendment in which he urged them to strike out the cost of production amendment. Among other things he stated that if this amendment was passed, it would mess things all up.

The Secretary of Agriculture batted for the bankers in this inning and the Home-run he gave them won the game because you unorganized farmers were not in the Farmers Union and because the leadership of the Company Union to which some of you belonged were members on the wrong team. Were they speaking for you when they fought the Farmers Union Cost of Production amendment? I wonder.

The President of the United States, we believe, started out in the direction to solve the problem. The Secretary of Agriculture and his braintrust started out in another direction which has made a solution of the problem impossible. I have pointed out again, what I have pointed out many times before, that the gross income from all farm products in the year 1929 was about thirteen billion dollars. Our gross income from farm products this year is estimated at six billion dollars, a difference of over seven billion dollars. This loss of seven billion dollars of farmers' income took the payrolls in industry down to the bottom. This loss of seven billion dollars in purchasing power is the reason why payrolls in industry cannot

be increased and thus remain where they are. It is because of this 7 billion dollars loss of purchasing power that more than ten million people are unemployed in this Nation.

If the farmers of the United States, in a year of normal production ever should receive the sum-total of "Parity prices" as defined by the AAA—which is a MAXIMUM PRICE, the total gross income from all farm products could not possibly exceed nine and a half to ten billion dollars. This would actually be less than the \$10,344,000,000.00 that we received on an average during the years 1919 to 1933. We went broke getting ten billion dollars of income. This caused the loss of employment of ten million heads of families, and we certainly would go broke getting nine and a half billion or even ten wouldn't we?

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has continued to try and justify the failure to raise farm incomes to cost of production levels. They are still waiting for the "Miracle" of industrial recovery to bring about agricultural recovery and as I quoted a few minutes ago, the President said so aptly, "No one knows the formula of this miracle." The Braintrust boys do not know this formula either.

If agricultural prices were pegged or fixed at a point that would give the farmer cost of production, our gross income from all agricultural production would be raised to approximately fifteen billion dollars per annum. This would give us a purchasing power of between nine and ten billion dollars a year more than we now have. With this income assured, the six and a quarter million farmers of the Nation would buy enough more goods and products to work on full time at good wages. Yes... the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker would all need more help too, to turn the nimble siphon than they now need to fumble the clumsy dollar.

This raises the perfectly natural question: "If the price of farm products were raised, who could pay the increased prices?" The first answer to this question is: "Farm prices go down several times faster than prices of food at retail and by the same token farm prices do and can go up several times faster than prices of food at retail go up." The question continues: "Who is there to buy the products of the farm if they were to cost fourteen to fifteen billion dollars?" Here is the answer: "If the six and a quarter million farmers, as one man, were to place an order for fifteen billion dollars' worth of merchandise, of clothing and groceries, could industry and Business make delivery of these products?" The answer is: "They could not." They could not because they would first have to manufacture them and then transport and deliver them to the point of sale. Whom do you suppose would be employed to manufacture these additional nine billion dollars' worth of goods? Who would transport them, (continued on page 2)

Union on Hand at Opening Sessions State Legislature

Legislature Convened Officially on Tuesday, but Much of Organization Matters Settled Before Hand in Party Caucuses; Bloss is Speaker

FARM HEADQUARTERS SAME

(The following news relating to the opening of the Kansas legislature is based on information sent in by Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, who is in Topeka looking after Farmers Union affairs.)

According to reports coming from Topeka on the opening of the state legislature for 1935, harmony seems to prevail among the various members and parties. The first session was held Tuesday, January 8th, at noon, although many matters which have much to do with the work or working of the two legislative bodies were settled before the legislature convened officially.

Party caucuses were held Monday, the day preceding the official opening. The Republicans, who have a small majority in the house and in the senate, selected S. C. Bloss, of Cowley county as their candidate for speaker. In the Democratic caucus, W. G. Fin of Wilson county was chosen as the party's candidate for speaker of the house. This means, of course, that the legislators knew, before the official opening of the legislature, that Bloss would be the speaker, and that Fink would be the party leader for the Democrats in the house.

The old senate organization will hold over, with few changes, remaining just about as it was during the last session.

Further details of organization in the house and senate will be given next week. The Farmers Union of Kansas, working through the headquarters office of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, is already on the job in Topeka. John Vesceky, a Farmers Union leader, is the legislative representative for the Committee, and has established offices in room 500, Jawhawk Hotel, which is the same place the Committee headquarters during the session two years ago, and at the extra session. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, was on hand at the opening of the legislature, as were the heads of other farm organizations. H. E. Witham, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, is chairman of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT OF FARMERS UNION GETTING UNDER WAY

Juniors Will Work Not as Separate Organization but as Junior Members of Farmers Union Locals, Taking Active Parts

MRS. RILEY LEADER

Has Had Charge of Junior Cooperation Page in Paper for Years, and will be Assisted by Capable Worker; Juveniles Continue

The Junior Department of the Kansas Farmers Union, which will be supplemented by the Juvenile Department already established, is definitely started, and will be developed as rapidly as possible. The state Junior Leader and assistant to the leader are being chosen and the machinery of the new department is being completed and put into operation.

The success of the new department depends not only upon the work of the state leader and assistant, but upon the cooperation and membership in the Locals, say state officials, because the program is so constructed that its strength and effectiveness depends on Local support.

The Junior Leader appointed by state officials is Mrs. Mary Riley, who has for several years conducted the affairs of the "Junior Cooperators," through the Kansas Farmers Union Farmer. She is known to thousands of Juniors in the Kansas Farmers Union families as "Aunt Patience." She will take care of correspondence, lessons, contests and kindred matters, and will direct the activities of the program, and will have her office in Salina.

The assistant to Mrs. Riley will be announced in the very near future. The assistant will likely be a young man who has shown marked ability and who has made a study of Farmers Union affairs, especially as they pertain to the young folks of the Junior age—16 to 21 years old. The assistant will work with the state leader in the Locals and counties, and will assist the Leader in various ways.

The program will consist of regular study courses sent out and supervised by the Junior department of the National Farmers Union, and will include lessons on "Money, Banking and Credit," "The Machine Age," cooperative marketing and other subjects. Active participation will include essay contests and short speaking contests which will start among the young folks in the various Locals, and which will develop into state-wide contests which will lead to participation in contests with young folks in other states which take place in the National Farmers Union convention.

As the program develops, the young folks will form a definite part of the regular Locals, and will work in the Locals rather than in a separate department for themselves. They will work as Junior members of the Locals. In all the states which are carrying on the Junior work, the participation of the Juniors in the affairs of the Locals tends directly to increase the interest the elder members have in affairs of the Farmers Union. In addition to that feature, the young folks retain their interest, so developed after they have reached the age of 21, and continue to carry on as good Farmers Union members.

C. C. Talbot, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, who was in Kansas recently for a series of five district meetings addressed by himself and his daughter, Mrs. Gladys Edwards, said the Junior program has been directly responsible for the growth and strength of the Farmers Union in his state. Mrs. Edwards is one of the National leaders in the Junior program work, and has had charge of the work in North Dakota since its beginning.

Mrs. Edwards and her father spent a great deal of their time while in Kansas going over the program for this state, in conference with Mrs. Riley, who will have charge here.

A number of Locals have selected their Local Junior Leaders. Other Locals which have not yet attended to this matter are urged by state officials to do so at once. The state leader will get in touch with Local conditions as they may affect the Junior work. Secretaries, therefore, should at the earliest opportunity, see that the matter is discussed in Local meetings. County officials will also be asked to cooperate in the development of this program.

The Juvenile Department will take care of the activities of the children of Farmers Union families, who are under 16 years of age. This group largely composes the membership enrolled at present in the "Farmers Club operators." This department will be conducted more or less along the lines already in effect. The Junior Cooperators are urged to continue writing "Aunt Patience" just as they have been doing in the past.

POLICYHOLDERS' MEETING

The annual meeting of the policyholders of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company will be held in the offices of the company on Friday, January 18, 10 a. m., Salina, Kansas. W. J. Spencer, President.

"THE CLOAK ROOM"

Congressman Wm. P. Lamberton of Kansas, formerly vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, begins his column from Washington in this week's issue of this paper. For years, Bill Lamberton (his friends prefer to call him "Bill") has delighted readers of this and other papers with his weekly observations on Washington affairs, which he sends out to the readers of various Kansas papers. This year, as he explains in his notes, he labels his column "The Cloak Room."

FARMERS UNION ORGANIZATION OF, BY, FOR FARMERS

Stafford County, in Drive for Members, Has Hand-Bill Which Tells Program and Accomplishments of Farmers Union

SUCCESSFUL DRIVE

Text of Literature Reprinted Here, that Others May Make Use of It; Kinney, Alkire, Lynn Helped in Drive

When the members of the Farmers Union in Stafford County, Kansas, started out last week on the membership drive, they went equipped with some literature which they could hand to prospective members. This literature told what the Farmers Union is, what it has done, what it expects to do and something of the cooperative marketing and purchasing developments that have taken place because of the Union.

A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union; L. J. Alkire, manager of the Wichita house of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, and Floyd Lynn, state secretary, were in Stafford county, made several appearances before the opening of the drive and each made several appearances before the various Locals. Reports of the drive will appear later.

In order that other Locals and county Unions may take advantage of the literature used in the successful Stafford county drive, a hand-bill is reproduced here. The bill is six inches wide and 9 1/2 inches long. It is headed, "THE FARMERS UNION—The Organization of, by and for Farmers." The rest of the "copy" follows:

WHAT IT HAS DONE:

Nationally Secured passage of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium Law, being an amendment to the National Bankruptcy Law. Secured the Insurance Feature of the Wheat Allotment plan, bringing millions of dollars to Kansas wheat farmers. Carried fight forward for complete cost of production.

Turned the Nation's attention to western Agriculture as has been done before.

In Kansas Secured and retained the "exemption clause" in the gasoline tax law, saving millions of dollars to Kansas farmers.

Secured the passage of an income tax law, facing those with incomes and ability to pay to bear part of the burden of taxation, and relieving real estate taxes.

Secured the Kansas Moratorium Law, and had it extended. Cut down penalties for tax delinquency, and extended time on delinquent taxes.

Prevented passage of sales tax laws. Had laws passed regulating sale of butter substitutes.

Fought for and won lower grain freight rates. Secured lower cost for auto and truck tags.

WHAT THE UNION EXPECTS TO DO:

Nationally Secure passage of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinance bill, providing for refinancing farm indebtedness with United States money rather than Wall Street money, at 1 1/2 per cent interest, and 1 1/2 per cent on principal annually.

Enact legislation to pay off already existing debt as represented by the Adjusted Compensation certificates due soldiers and sailors, paying them with United States money instead of Wall Street money.

Secure fair cost of production for farmers, placing the production of the nation's necessities on an economic level with other industries.

Take the profit out of war by conscripting wealth as well as men. Affect monetary changes and bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth, avoiding possibility of "starvation in the midst of plenty," thus getting away from an enslaved agriculture. This will be done either by class organization, or by actual warfare—which, after all, would require organization.

About 10 Million Jobless The President stressed the point that "the stark fact before us is that great numbers still remain unemployed." Statistics show the figure to be about the same as one year ago, or around 10 million persons.

The President in his message, outlining the new work-relief program, specified the following requirements: 1—Projects must be useful and of a permanent nature.

2—Compensation of workers should be larger than the present relief dole, but not so large as to encourage a permanent nature.

3—The President stressed the point that "the stark fact before us is that great numbers still remain unemployed." Statistics show the figure to be about the same as one year ago, or around 10 million persons.

Agricultural Adjustment To Stay Says President

ROOSEVELT TELLS CONGRESS WHAT IT IS EXPECTED TO DO

Must Get away from Dole System of Relief and Launch Program of Beneficial and Gainful Work to Improve Wealth of Country

TELLS OF "NEW ORDER"

Electrification of Rural Homes, Rural Housing Program, Soil Erosion Projects, Elimination of Grade Crossings, Included in Program

The entire nation turned its attention to the message of the President delivered by President Roosevelt Friday, January 4, when the two houses met in joint session at the opening of the present session of Congress which will be the seventy-fourth Congress. The President outlined the program for a "new order" of things, which is considered to be a continuation or a development of the "new deal" which has been in effect for some two years.

Referring to agriculture, the President said:

"We have already begun to feel the bracing effect upon our economic system of a restored agriculture. The hundreds of millions of additional income that farmers are receiving is finding its way into the channels of trade. The farmers' share of the national income is slowly rising. The economic facts justify the widespread opinion of those engaged in agriculture that our provision for maintaining a balanced production gave at this time the most adequate remedy for an old and vexing problem.

"For the present and especially in view of abnormal world conditions, agricultural adjustment with certain necessary improvements in the methods should continue.

If the program of the President is to be followed, the policy of the federal government will swing more definitely to a system of useful and gainful public works, rather than employing a dole system.

The new system will include improvement of farm homes, rural electrification, reforestation, soil erosion projects, elimination of grade crossings, as well as non-federal projects, mostly self-liquidating, and "on the ground" which the nation needs and cannot afford to neglect."

President Roosevelt stressed the necessity of providing the security of a livelihood to individuals, and the necessity of decent homes in which to live.

"I am not willing," said the President, "that the vitality of our people be further sapped by the giving of cash, of market baskets, of a few hours of weekly work cutting grass, raking leaves or picking up papers in the public parks. We must preserve not only the bodies of the unemployed from destruction, but also their self-respect, their self-reliance, courage and determination."

"The program will seek to supersede the federal emergency relief administration and to provide jobs for 3 1/2 million people on government projects.

Before discussing his work relief program, the President asserted that his "security of livelihood" plan which would be submitted later would include the "broad subjects of unemployment insurance and old age insurance, of benefits to children, for mothers, for handicapped, for maternity care and for other aspects of dependency care now being handled by a haphazard and piecemeal plan."

The President said the third phase of his new American policy, for better homes, was included in the general plan for providing jobs for the unemployed.

The 1 1/2 million persons on the relief rolls who by reason of age or physical and mental condition are unemployable will be turned back to the states and local communities, and the President declared "must be cared for as they were before."

The President told congress in effect that until private capital can provide work for his able-bodied persons willing to work the government will, by use of public credit and taxation, finance enough projects to provide the jobs. Later, when industry is able to take care of them, the government will retire from the field of public employer.

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ADVISES ELEVATORS PAY UNDER PROTEST COAL ASSESSMENTS

NRA Order Denies Appeal of Country Elevator Authority to Eliminate Extra Payments of Coal Code for Handling Coal

LETTER BY WITHAM

If Paid Under Protest, Refund will Have to be Made to Country Elevators if Court Tests Work Out Favorably, Says Witham

An administrative order adversely affecting the country elevators, which handle coal has been issued. This forces such elevators to pay an extra code assessment. The Country Elevator Code Authority, with which H. E. Witham, secretary of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, is connected, is opposed to this arrangement which is so apparently unfair to country elevators.

Mr. Witham recently wrote the following letter to the elevators which are affiliated with the Jobbing Association. The letter, dated January 2, 1935, follows:

"We have just been advised that the local elevators will be compelled to pay the coal code assessment if handling coal. A copy of the administrative order is attached. (printed below).

"The Country Elevator Code Authority is wholly dissatisfied with this decision and will continue to oppose it, although probably it will be best for the elevators to make payments under protest in order to avoid the hazards of prosecution. Farmers National will probably take this matter out in the courts so if you pay the assessment under protest, and a favorable decision is given legally, you will get a refund."

Here is a copy of the order mentioned:

NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION ORDER NO. 280-151 & LP 14-15

ORDER

Code of Fair Competition for the Retail Solid Fuel Industry Denying Application of the National Code Authority to the Country Elevator Industry of Minneapolis, Minnesota, for an exemption from the provisions of Administrative Order No. 280-36, dated July 1, 1934, which Order exempted the Retail Solid Fuel Industry from the exemption in Paragraph 3 of Administrative Order X-36.

WHEREAS, an application has been made by the above named applicant for an exemption from the provisions of Administrative Order No. 280-36; and

WHEREAS, Hearings have been duly held thereon and the Deputy Administrator has reported, and it appears to the satisfaction of the National Industrial Recovery Board, that the exemption applied for is not necessary and would not tend to effectuate the policies of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to authority vested in it, it is hereby ordered that the said application for an exemption be and it is hereby denied.

National Industrial Recovery Board By Harry C. Carr, Acting Division Administrator.

The consistent poultry producer who stays in the business year after year usually makes more profit over a period of years than the man who attempts to "beat the market" every year. Expert poultrymen say that although it is hard to guess what conditions will be in the year ahead, those farmers who can operate their brooding and laying houses to capacity probably will come out ahead.

A Message for the New Year

(By C. E. Huff, President Farmers National Grain Corporation)

When farmers unite to adjust agricultural output to meet market needs, as they have in the year just past, and when they get together in increasing numbers to market their output to their advantage, as they are doing now, then agriculture can face the future unafraid.

For many, many years the world has got its requirements from the farms at less than cost of efficient production. That period is coming to an end. How quickly it ends will depend altogether on how rapidly the farmers organize this New Year, and the New Years that follow, to promote their common interests.

We are living in an age in which no producer, be he farmer or manufacturer, is a law unto himself; an age in which it is an economic impossibility for an individual, regardless of his intelligence or his resources, to operate in any basic industry and run his own business in the sense in which that term is commonly used—an age in which the only way a farmer can run his own business is to join hands with his neighbor-farmers in a cooperative that has the facilities to take his products to the consuming market, and through the strength that lies in combined effort and large volume, is able to protect his interests.

The cooperatives are as vital to the successful conduct of a farm as the distributing agencies are to the successful conduct of the Ford Motor

Company. The cooperatives are long-time projects, and in building them to power and service, farmers would do well to bring to the building those qualities of patience and hard work and fortitude that they exhibit in the production end of their business; those qualities which have won for them the reputation of being the world's best producers. They should, moreover strive to become as efficient in marketing as they have in production.

Your own Corporation has made reductions in personnel and refinements in operation in keeping with short crops and business conditions, and is therefore, in one of the soundest positions in its history. Every service and every saving in taking a bushel of grain from the farm to the miller are provided through these facilities that farmers have built, and which they own and control. The volume of member-grain has risen sharply, and given a new impetus to this New Year. There is little doubt but that the percentage of grain delivered to the Corporation by members will rise even higher.

Now a word about production. It is not the duty of farmers to feed the world at a price which means loss and lower standards of living on the farm. The theory that there should be one standard of living for the cities, and another for the farms, is wrong, and will be resisted stubbornly by organized agriculture. However, so long as agriculture is out of step with other industries there will (continued on page 4)

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Floyd H. Lynn.....Editor and Manager

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935

BUSY START FOR 1935

The new year is getting off to a busy start for the Farmers Union. The organization exists for the purpose of looking after the interests of farmers as a class, both in the matter of marketing and purchasing, and in legislation.

Right at this time of year is when the legislative wheels start turning, in Topeka and in Washington. The Farmers Union must be on hand and must be active, or fall down on its purposes.

As a whole, the Kansas delegation in Washington in both houses is friendly to the cause of agriculture, therefore the delegation, as a whole, is friendly to the Farmers Union and with its program.

We have sent some new men to Washington. Some of them may have to be educated to some extent. Some of them we are quite sure of. When the first test came—and it wasn't long coming—the Kansas delegation in the lower house, with one exception we are told, voted as the Farmers Union desired they should vote. We refer, of course, to the matter of changing the rule from 145 required signatures to a petition to discharge a committee and bring a bill to a vote, to 218 required signatures. Most of the Kansas congressmen realized they represent a state of farmers, and voted against the rule change.

However, the change was made. This but reminds us that we have a long, hard fight ahead. It reminds us that the vested interests still have a tight grip on this country and its affairs, and that the unorganized multitudes of farmers must organize immediately if they are to avoid a condition of complete slavery, with the common people as the slaves and the well organized minority as the masters.

While the test vote, which resulted in the raising of the number of signatures required to bring legislation to a vote and which, therefore, put legislation for farmers and common people to a distinct disadvantage, was apparently a victory for that group which believes the farmers should remain in subjugation.

But the fight is not over. We should, and could, turn that defeat into a victory. Let it be a moral victory for our side. Let it serve to show every farmer in Kansas the absolute necessity of joining and strengthening his own class organization—the Farmers Union. Let this be a real lesson. Let it show beyond a doubt that the other classes are not becoming kinder of heart toward us as a class, and that the only way we can get out of our present plight is to fight our way out, through our own militant class organization.

A Fight at Topeka, Too

There is also a fight looming up in Topeka, in which the Farmers Union must take an active and leading part. We perhaps have more friends among Kansas legislators, in proportion to the whole number, than we have in Washington. That remains to be seen. In any event, we must remember that we, as a class, must fight our own battles. No other class is going to fight them for us.

The only way we can fight our own battles is through our own militant class organization. We have such an organization—open only to farmers. If this class organization is not supported by farmers, it will not be supported at all. If it is not supported, we have no chance.

Even though we may have friends among the legislators—and many of our own membership may be found on the house and senate rolls—we must offer them the support of a strong organization. The organization must not only be strong in principle, but strong in numbers as well.

That strength is needed right now. How is it in your community? Are you strong there? If you are not, do you expect all the strength to come from other communities? There is a definite challenge to each of us—to each farmer. If you already belong, and already have your 1935 membership taken care of, go out and with the help of your neighbors, increase that membership strength.

Help The Juniors

The Junior program is just starting. This is an opportunity for each member to do his Local and his entire organization a lot of good. Encourage the Juniors. Read the Junior Department page this week. The Juniors of today are the Farmers Union members of tomorrow. If you think there will still be a need for a great class organization tomorrow, help prepare for it.

Parliamentary Usage

(By Mrs. Fred A. Musel)

(Editor's Note: This condensed list of rules applying to parliamentary usage is published here for the benefit of all Farmers Union organizations which feel the need to a little "brushing up" on such matters. It is timely right now because of the fact that the Junior members over the state are swinging into definite action, and this will afford valuable study and training for them, as they pursue their courses of study in connection with the Farmers Union Junior program. It would be well to clip this out and preserve it for future reference and study.)

Parliamentary Law is founded on common sense and the experience of mankind. The first principle of Parliamentary Law is "One at a time."

I It emphasizes order: that is

1. Calling a meeting on time.

2. Adopting an order of business and following it.

II Obedience:

1. The rules of Society and Parliamentary Law.

2. Respect for authority and courtesy to officers and others.

III It eliminates personalities: 1. Never speak of a member by name—refer rather to "last speaker" or "member on my right."

There are two things to consider when organizing a meeting; namely, 1. The House (people assembled).

2. The House (people assembled). Given the House and the Chair all business is introduced by "motions."

A Motion is a verbal proposition offered by a member and implies Action. Action means a Vote. A motion when acted by the Chair is called a Question. Never speak of a proposition as a "move" or "movement."

Offer motions—do not "make" motions. In order to introduce business, you must first OBTAIN THE FLOOR by rising and addressing the Chair—

"Mr. Chairman (or Madam Chairman) or Mr. President (Madam President) giving your name. You have not obtained the floor until the Chair has given you recognition by repeating your name. You may now debate the question which is before the House, or offer a motion by the words: "I move" (for example) that we raise \$50 for a Farmers Union library."

The next step is a second to the motion. To second a motion one need not rise nor obtain the floor. Just say, "I second the motion."

The name of one who offers the motion must be in the "minutes" of the meeting. For instance, "Moved by Miss Smith that we raise \$50 for a Farmers Union library."

The purpose is to trace the motion to its source. The name of the seconder is not entered in the minutes.

The Motion is not open for debate until the Chair has stated it by saying, "It has been moved and seconded that we raise \$50 for a Farmers Union library. Are there any remarks?"

Then follows the debate if any. Presuming the debate is finished, the Chair says, "Are you ready for the Question?" All answer "Question."

The Chair puts the motion and you all vote. "All those in favor say 'aye.'" (Count votes) "All those opposed, 'No.'" (Count votes) The Chair decides the Motion carried or lost.

Lost motions are just as important as carried ones and must be entered in the minutes. Do not be afraid to say "No." Have the courage of your own convictions.

Order of Business

1. Call to order.
2. Roll call of officers and members.
3. Reading and approving of the minutes.
4. Admission of new members.
5. Communications, bills.
6. Payment of dues.
7. Reports of committees.
8. Unfinished business.
9. New business.
10. Treasurer's report.
11. Program, debate.
12. Adjournment.

Be careful in selecting your officers. A good officer should have the following qualifications:

1. A good knowledge of Parliamentary Law.
2. Tact, discretion, and justice.
3. Dignity and good voice.
4. Initiative and executive ability.
5. Willingness to serve.
6. Officers are servants of society.

Duties of Officers:

I The President

1. Guides and directs the organization.
2. Enforces the rules.
3. Protects the members in their rights.
4. Carries out the will of the members, as expressed by a majority vote.
5. Presides at all meetings.
6. Signs orders on the Treasurer for payment of bills.

II The Vice President

1. Must be able to take the place of the President in his absence or disability and requires the same qualifications for office.
2. Signs orders on the Treasurer for payment of bills.

III The Secretary

1. Keeps the roll call of officers and members.
2. Keeps minutes of assemblies, files all important papers, correspondence, etc.
3. Notifies members of special meetings, appointments to office or committee.
4. Keeps a record of all board meetings.
5. If there is no Corresponding Secretary, he takes care of all correspondence.

(Open Minutes of each meeting by stating the name of the Society, the kind of meeting being held, regular or special, place of meeting, day, month, year, and hour. Mention the person in the Chair, the President, the Secretary, and the members. Take roll call of officers and members. Read the Minutes of the previous meeting and see that they are approved or rejected.)

IV The Treasurer

1. Keeps an account of the receipts of meetings, amount received, bills paid, and balance on hand.
2. Transacts business through the bank, issues check in payment of all bills. (Do not pay bills, except as ordered by the President or Executive Board.)

The Chair votes:

1. When there is a tie vote (A tie vote is a lost vote because there is no majority.)
2. On Roll call.

By Ballot

Organization and Nominations

A nomination does not require a second.

Tellers. Appointed by the Chair, distribute and count the ballots with the assistance of the secretary. Count every ballot and report every vote.

Withdrawal when nominated, if you cannot take office. Do not be afraid of defeat. It is no disgrace. Be honorable in campaign. Be a good loser and a good winner. You are permitted to vote for yourself if you are a candidate.

It is not customary to call a mass meeting to order on time. Wait ten or fifteen minutes when the one chosen for the purpose steps to the front and come to order. I move that Mr. A act as chairman of this meeting. Some one else says, "I second the motion," and the first member then puts the question to a vote by saying, "It has been moved and seconded that Mr. A act as chairman, of this meeting,

Those in favor of the motion say 'aye,' and when the affirmative vote is taken, he says, "Those opposed say, 'No.'" If the majority vote is in the affirmative, he says, "The ayes have it and Mr. A. is elected chairman. He will please take the chair."

When the Chairman takes the chair he says, "The first business in order is the election of a secretary."

Someone offers a motion as just described. After the secretary is elected, the chairman explains the purpose of the meeting and you then proceed to elect your permanent officers.

Constitution and Bylaws

The Constitution and by-laws are the laws governing a Society. The Constitution is the foundation of the Society and should be a plain, simple statement of the fundamental rules. Make a Constitution SAY what you mean, and then interpret the Constitution to MEAN WHAT YOU SAID.

The Constitution need contain no more than five separate statements:—the name of the object; membership; the officers; the annual meeting. It may have other provisions thought necessary.

The By-laws include duties of officers; dues; Order of Directors; special committees; meetings; nominations and elections; quorum; parliamentary authority and the method of amending the by-laws, which should be more simple than amending the Constitution. By-laws are usually amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, providing previous notice was given at the prior meeting.

KENNEDY TELLS OF BANKERS' CONTROL OF MONEY SYSTEM

(continued from page 1)

who would sell and deliver them to the farmer? The new unemployed idle millions of course. Who do you suppose would furnish the capital? The boys who are now nursing their idle dollars in cold storage banks.

Now when would the farmer be ready to accept delivery and pay for these goods? When he has produced the farm commodities and they are ready for market? Yes, but the farmer is ready almost any day; the wheat farmer from July on; the cotton farmer about November; the corn farmer around Christmas time and the livestock farmer throughout the whole year. This, my friends, is just as soon as death even before the manufacturers would be ready to make delivery.

Do you remember \$3.00 wheat and 20c hogs and do you remember the unfilled orders for merchandise on the merchants' books? Was there unemployment then? There was not. Did high priced food cause hunger and want? It did not—that is what fed them. It is cheap farm products that makes millions hungry. You know that.

This established buying power of the farmer would immediately restore the payrolls of industry by employing every idle man who is willing to work—at all time. With their wages they could buy our farm products. With their wages they would buy their share of what they produce in the factories.

THIS IS THE KEY TO RECOVERY. It is the heart of the Farmers Union program.

The Farmers Union Cost of Production marketing plan is direct and simple. First the Government would require all buyers of farm products produced in the United States, under a Government license, to pay the farmer a Cost of Production price for that percentage of his farm commodities needed for domestic consumption. Then the Government must either restrict or embargo the importation of such commodities not be produced in the United States, or the farmer's cost of production price for that percentage of his farm commodities needed for domestic consumption. Then the Government must either restrict or embargo the importation of such commodities not be produced in the United States, or the farmer's cost of production price for that percentage of his farm commodities needed for domestic consumption.

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ed or exercised by this or any government itself in the civilized world. Woodrow Wilson at on time said: "Whoever controls money and credit has the power to say who shall engage in business and who shall not, and in what direction business shall be developed and in what direction it should not be developed."

The Federal Reserve Banks and the National Banks are private corporations, owned privately and they control the issue of credit. They have the power and they exercise the power to determine the amount of money that is to be available to do the money business of the Nation. They have the power to determine whether we shall have prosperity or panics. They have the power to determine the duration of panics. This is actually more power than our Government itself has today—with the single exception that Congress still does have the power to take this power away from the bankers and to restore it to themselves.

How It Was Done

It is well for us to review here briefly the methods by which international bankers have stealthfully secured the power from Congress to control the money and credits of the Nation. In the year 1873 a now "infamous bankers' circular" pointed out: "It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious ones. There is less money in circulation in the United States now than there was one year ago. Do you wonder now, why we of the Farmers Union used all our power and influence to secure the enactment of the Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act to stop this ruthless program of deflation and foreclosure as a stop-gap until we could secure a real remedy? Most certainly you understand."

Bank of the United States

The National Farmers Union at our convention last month unanimously adopted as a part of our Legislative program the endorsement of a bill providing for the establishment of a Bank of the United States. This Central bank is to be owned, operated and controlled by the Government of the United States. When passed, this bill will create an instrument for the retiring of all existing Government bonds outstanding. It can and will loan money to States, Counties and School districts and to local banks at a rate of interest not to exceed one per cent. When passed, this law will provide sound and adequate government currency and medium of exchange for our citizens. It will be the sole instrumentality through which all the currency of the Government of the United States shall be issued. To pass this bill is perhaps the only power that Congress now has that is a greater power over the lives and welfare of the people of the United States than that now possessed by the international bankers.

Our National Convention also unanimously endorsed House Joint Resolution 356 (this was the number in the 73rd Congress) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the initiation of legislative measures by electors. I just want to point out here, that if the people of the United States had this power, two years ago, the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill, which has been endorsed by twenty-two State Legislatures could have been enacted into law, in spite of the political treachery and trickery of Congress in the last session.

In closing let me issue this solemn word of warning: While we still have, by right and by law, a Government that is owned by its citizens, we must act. There is no time to lose in getting yourselves into a position where by organized and intelligent action you can exercise some measure of control and give direction in the formulating of policies and program of the Government—yourself and mine—in order that our form of Government may be preserved.

You farmers who are listening in today—if you are still satisfied and still content with things as they are and as they will likely be without any further exercise or interest on your part, you will turn from your radio now and go your weary way—alone.

If you are not satisfied, if you are not contented, if you believe you have some responsibility in this matter, then you will now, I hope, know that you too should be a member of the only National class organization of farmers, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, or for short, the National Farmers Union. You will feel that it is your duty to join with your fellow farmers in this fight to put over this patriotic and sound program.

Now, if you are ready to do your part, you will WANT to become a Union member so you can.

We will send you the information and instructions on how you may become a member and how you may organize a Farmers Union Local in your district. All you need to do to get the information and instructions is to write me for them. Just address me Edward E. Kennedy, National Secretary, Farmers Union, Kankakee, Illinois.

"YE FARMERS ARISE"—YOU HAVE THE POWER OF A GIANT—USE IT.

FARMERS UNION ORGANIZATION BY FOR FARMERS

(continued from page 1)

ther relieving tax burden on land and property.

Strengthen Oleomargarine law.

Provide for graduated tax on chain stores and graduated land tax.

Strengthen anti-discrimination law.

Farmers Union Cooperative Development

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY MRS. MARY RILEY, KANSAS JUNIOR LEADER

January Program

Prepared by Mrs. O. H. Olson
SUGGESTED PROGRAM
(For the local, giving recognition to the Juniors)
The Creed—To be repeated in union.
The Farmers Union Creed.
Because I know that as an individual, I am nothing, but banded with my brother farmers, I am a power, I pledge the work of my hands, the fruit of my toil, and the loyalty of my heart to the Farmers Union.
I will keep my eyes on the goal and let no petty annoyances make me forget it.
I will attend my Local meetings and let no personal animosities keep me from mingling with my neighbors for our common good.
I will support our business institutions with my entire production and our leadership with my utmost confidence.
And I will always remember that, greater than any man in it, worthy of any sacrifice, deserving of all faithfulness is the Union itself, built for me and by me—my own organization.

—Glady's Talbot Edwards

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

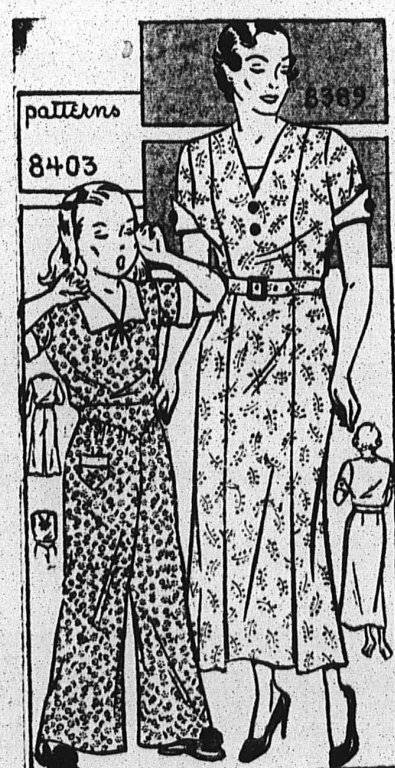
(To be read as part of the program)
The message this week is from the state Farmers Union secretary, who is also editor of the Kansas Union Farmer. As the Junior work progresses, the programs as they appear in the paper, or as they may be sent to the Junior Leaders in the various Locals and counties, will take on a more definite character. Right at present, your state leader has not received all the supplies and material from the Junior department of the National Farmers Union.
Your state officers are about as new at this work as the newest of recruits in the Locals. One thing, however, which we will have definitely in mind is the fact that this Junior Program must and will succeed, and that the Juniors as well as the adult members will benefit greatly from the work.

This week witnesses the very first start in the Junior program work. There may be some faltering of steps among all of us, due to the fact that we know not just what steps to take or how to take them; but there will be no faltering of purpose.
Before a modern steel train can dash smoothly across the countryside, there must first be a lot of work done. A track must be put down, and it must be a solid, smooth track, capable of handling the great weight, and wear and tear, of the locomotive and the cars. Before this new Junior program can run smoothly, and reach its utmost in efficiency and service, it must have a track to run on. The Junior leaders must be selected in the Locals. The Local officers and members must prepare to help carry the work along.

So, just now, we are feeling our way to a great extent. This first suggested program is a forerunner of what is to come, and what is to be developed. The regular lessons, based on a well defined and carefully selected course of study, will be ready in a very few weeks.
Right now, with reference to our Junior program, we are in somewhat the same position a school is in on the first day of school. We get "banded out," and get ready to settle down to real work and study.

Let us study the "Parliamentary Usage" article in this issue. That will afford a good foundation for a better

FOR NEW COTTONS



8403. Sleeping Pajamas. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years, and 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust. Size 10 requires 3 yards of 35 inch fabric for long sleeves, short sleeves 2 7/8 yards and without sleeves 2 1/2 yards, and 1-3 yard contrasting. Price 15c.
8389. Slenderizing House Frock. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 44 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch fabric plus 3-8 yard contrast. Price 15c.

NOW READY—THE SMART MATRON, second in the series of specialized pattern books for specific groups of your readers. Offering a complete assortment of flattering designs in the 36 to 52 size range.
Nothing of the sort has ever been offered before. Make full use of its promotional possibilities as an exclusive feature for your readers.
First, THE COED. Now, THE SMART MATRON. More to follow. The price of THE SMART MATRON, the same as all others in the series, 10c.
Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas.

future work. Old as well as young should study it. It will be beneficial. Let us also go through this suggested program.
We are informed that the National Junior Committee has adopted a point system of awards for the efforts of the Juniors who render practical service to their Locals. Juniors are not intended solely to entertain the older members with a program each week. The work and program is not designed only that Juniors may bring home laurels in essay contests and other contests, for these things alone do not constitute all the things a Junior can do.
Practical service, then, will be recognized, even though a Junior may never win an essay or speech contest. Practical service includes interest in current affairs and farm legislation, service on programs, lunch committees, membership work. It shall recognize those Juniors who shall have collected dues, shall have never missed a Local or county meeting, or possible; and who, upon reaching the age of 21, shall pay his dues and be proud to be an adult member.

There are many opportunities for Juniors to serve. A word to the adult members: Give the Juniors an opportunity to serve. Let them announce the program, introduce speakers, serve on committees, help in organization work. You will be surprised at the ability that will be uncovered. Don't step entirely out of the harness, you older folks, but cooperate with the Junior members and encourage them to cooperate with you.—Floyd H. Lynn.

READING: "WORK AND SMILE"
Don't sit around and get so blue 'Cause someone else gets by;
Don't think there's not a chance for you
Just work and smile and try.
Why grouch and kick about your lot And sigh and moan and fret?
Get wise! The more you haven't got Leaves that much more to get!

WHO AM I?
(Reading)
By 12 Juniors, representing the 12 months. Each should carry cards, leaves of calendar or some other object to identify his particular month.
I'm the fellow who nips your nose And paints your cheeks and frosts your toes.
And makes you say, "Boo!" Now who do you c'pose I am?

And I'm the one who has birthdays, two.
That are always so dear to you And I have many hearts, guess who I am?

And I'm the chap with the boistrous Oh, many a trick I'm known to play! I wonder now if you can say Who I am?

I'm very apt to change about Turn my cloud lining inside out And suddenly smile—Have you a doubt Who I am?

I come to you with promise gay To tell that summer is on the way; I bring you flowers—can you say Who I am?

I bring you roses, and birds and brides; The day school closes and more besides; Lots of sunshine; now who decides Who I am?

Hurrah! Hurrah! and zippity-snap! I'm rather a noisy sort of chap. A part of the time, you know maybe Who I am?

I bring the seashore and sand and shell Ships sailing and ocean swell Days of playtime—who can tell Who I am?

I bring you back to the schoolhouse days Old friends, new friends, busy ways; You're surely guessing while you gaze Who I am.

You like to see me for I leave With jolly Hallow-eve. You've guessed at once, I do believe Who I am.

I'm the friend who greets your eyes With nuts, apples and pumpkin pies. Now you can tell if you are wise Who I am.

Now everybody must know me As soon as he sees this little tree I'm the jolliest, happiest fellow. You know Who I am.

ALL—
If you are poor guessers, people, dear, We'll have to leave you in doubt, I fear. But we'd like to wish you A Happy New Year.

Stuck in the Mud
(Reading)
Missouri has always been noted for its mud. Some years ago when I was riding along an almost impassable road in that state I saw a dark looking object lying in the middle of the road, which looked like a pretty good hat from a distance. I got off my horse and inched out to pick it up. It was a hat, quite muddy and dilapidated, but it was just the same. On picking it up, much to my surprise I found that it covered a head—a human head—which stuck up out of the mud to be recognized as such. I spoke to the wide awake head and remarked that it seemed to be in a pretty bad fix.

"Wall, yes," he lips replied, "you're 'bout right, 'thar' stranger, but I ain't anywhere near as bad off as the horse wot's under me. And I ain't so stuck in the mud that I can't still use my head."

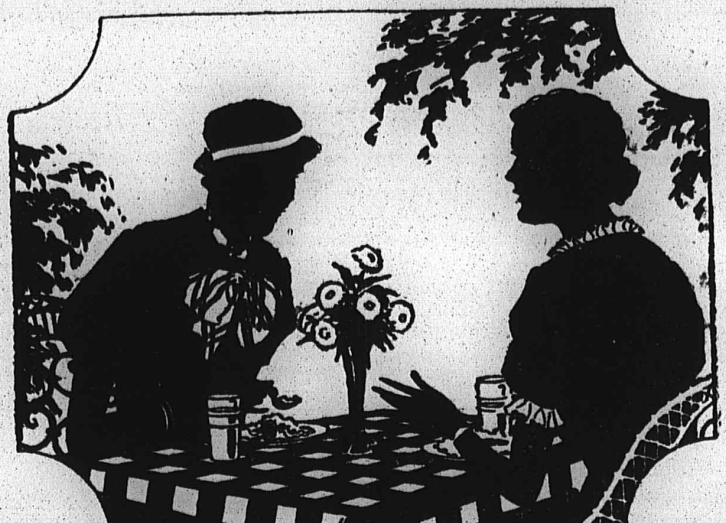
Don't Step on Me
(Reading)
Like a bar of beaten gold I gleam in the summer sun; I am little I know but I think I can throw
A man that might weigh a ton. I send out no challenge bold; I blow me no vaunting horn; But foolish is he who treadeth on me He'll wish he had never been born.

Like the flowers of the field, vain man Goeth forth at the break of day; But when he shall feel my grip on his heel Like the stubble he fadeth away. For I lift him up in the air, With his heels where his head ought to be, With a down coming crash he maketh his hash And I know he's clear gone on me.

I am scorned by the man who passes me, I am modest and quiet and meek

Though my talents are few, yet the work that I do, Has oft made the cellar door squeak, I'm a canary colored Republican born, And a Nihilist fearless I be; Though the head wear a crown, I would Bring its pride down If it sets its proud heel upon me.

No, I'm not a radical, I'm just a banana peell.
Union Juniors
(Song—Tune: On Wisconsin)
Union Juniors, Union Juniors! Here's a cheer for thee! For your work, ideals and efforts We will better be. Union Juniors, Union Juniors, Here's a pledge to thee: United for the right, We'll always be.
Games and contests.
(End of Program)



MOLDED CABBAGE SALAD

1/2 package lemon flavored gelatin mixture
1 cup boiling water
2-3 cup chopped cabbage
1-3 cup chopped raw carrots
2 tablespoons pimentos
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
1 teaspoon chopped onion
1 teaspoon paprika
1/2 teaspoon vinegar
1/2 teaspoon sugar
Pour water over gelatin mixture and stir until dissolved. Cool. Add rest of ingredients and pour into mold. Chill until stiff. Unmold on lettuce and top with dressing.

APPLE SALAD

1 cup diced apple
1/2 cup diced celery
1/2 cup diced marshmallows
1-8 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1-3 cup salad dressing
Chill ingredients. Combine and serve on crisp lettuce.

SALMON SALAD

1/2 cup salmon
2 hard cooked eggs, diced
1-3 cup diced cucumbers
1-3 cup diced celery
2 tablespoons chopped sweet pickles
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-3 cup salad dressing
Mix 1/2 dressing with rest of ingredients. Mix with fork. Chill. Serve on lettuce and top with remaining dressing. Serve immediately.

BEAN SALAD

Drain cold beans (white or kidney), add finely chopped sweet onion, celery, green pepper, sour pickle and hard boiled eggs. Mix with boiled salad dressing and serve in a bowl as a main dish of the meal.

CHICKEN AND RICE SALAD

Use two cups cold cooked rice. 1 cup cooked chicken, 1-8 teaspoon paprika, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-8 teaspoon pepper, 1/2 cup salad dressing and 1/2 cup chicken broth. Combine all ingredients and blend thoroughly. Chill and serve in lettuce cups or on shredded lettuce. This recipe serves eight.

OLD FAVORITE SALAD

24 cooked prunes
1/2 cup grated raw carrots
1/2 cup shredded pineapple (fresh or canned)
1-3 cup shredded coconut
1-8 teaspoon salt
lettuce and mayonnaise
Remove pits from prunes. Mix carrots lightly with pineapple, coconut and salt. Stuff the prunes with liberal amount, but do not pack the filling—have it fluffy. Arrange prunes on lettuce, allowing four prunes to a serving, and garnish with mayonnaise. Serves 6.

PEAR SALAD

Put 8 half pears in shallow mold; fill centers with maraschino cherries. Dissolve 1 package lime-flavored gelatin in 1 cup boiling water; add 1 cup pear sirup and water. Pour over pears and chill. Serve cut in squares, a half canned pear in each, on salad greens. Pass French dressing separately.

CRANBERRY JELLY WITH CHEESE BALLS

2 small oranges
2 cups cranberries
1 cup sugar
1 cup boiling water
1 1/2 tablespoons gelatin
4 tablespoons cold water
1 cup celery cut fine
Lemon juice
Cheese balls
Mix together and chop fine: 2 oranges with seeds removed; 1 quart of cranberries; add the juice of one orange; 2-cupfuls of granulated sugar. Mix well, let stand 24 hours. No cooking required. Pack in glasses and top with paraffin.

BOILED SALAD DRESSING

(Using Leftover Egg Yolks)
4 egg yolks
2 tablespoons flour
4 tablespoons sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon celery salt
1/2 teaspoon paprika
1/2 teaspoon dry mustard
1-3 cup vinegar
1/2 cup water
1 tablespoon butter
Beat yolks, add dry ingredients and mix well. Add rest of ingredients and cook in double boiler until thick and creamy. Stir frequently. Pour into jar which has been rinsed out with cold water. Cool and cover. The dressing can be thinned with sweet, sour or whipped cream and served on any kind of salad.

TEN-MINUTE CRANBERRY SAUCE

1 pound or quart (4 cups) cranberries
2 cups water
1 1/2 to 2 cups sugar
Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes; add cranberries and boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until the skins pop open. Remove from the fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.

CRANBERRY APPLE SAUCE

Mix together in a sauce pan the contents of a No. 2 can of cranberry sauce and one cup of apple sauce (fresh or canned) and cook rapidly for a few minutes. Press through a strainer, if desired, cool and pour into a serving dish to chill.

CRANBERRY RELISH

A delicious, healthful relish. Please note that it is not cooked, but will keep indefinitely. Use 1/2 pound cranberries, 3 apples, 1 whole orange, 1 cup sugar. Put all fruit through food chopper without peeling. Add sugar and mix. Fine with meat.

THICK CRANBERRY SAUCE

Four cups cranberries, 2 cups boiling water, 2 cups sugar.
Put cranberries and water into sauce pan and cook, covered, for 10 minutes after boiling point is reached. Add sugar slowly and cook just long enough to dissolve sugar. Turn into a mold to chill and become firm.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

Below are listed the Farmers Union Locals in Kansas which have been 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
Fairlawn, 2158
Andover County
Emerald, 2137
Indian Creek, 2050
Barton County
Olin 233
Brown County
Carson 1035
Evergreen 1068
Meadow Brook 1168
Hiawatha, 1896
Chase County
Bataar 1926
Cottonwood 1833
Miller 1924
Clay County
Broughton 2173
Olive Hill, 1120
Pleasant View 592
Chester 1125
Chest 566
Ross 1124
Swanson 1191
Wheeler 1082
Sherwood, 1158
Cloud County
Carnel 1056
Cottonwood 317
Wilcox, 2203
Buffalo Valley 507.
Crawford County
Monmouth 1714.
Ozark 899
Walnut Grove 1308.

Coffey County
Independent 2145.
O'Leary 2146
Sunny Side 2144.
Wolf Creek 1878.
Cherokee County
Melrose 2059 (reorganized)
Stony 2066.
Coville County
South Bend, 1561
Tiedale Busy Bee 1986.
Douglas County
Pleasant Valley 52.
Worden 842
Dickinson County
Herington 1063.
Ellsworth County
Burmeister 943.
Cass Ridge 1038.
Excelsior 975.
Franklin 1301.
Liberty 925
Little Wolf 1376
Shamel 974
Summit 992
Walnut Grove 973
Ellis County
Excelsior 606.
Munjoy 881.
Pfeiffer 1777.
Smoky Hill (reorganized) 890
Stock Range 1057.
Sunny Knoll 2121.
Victoria 1584.
West Hyacinth 571
Franklin County
Columbia 1233.
Sand Creek 1220.
Williamsburg 2153
Geary County
Goose Creek 1391.
Moss Springs 1901.
Gove County
Park, 909.
Graham County
Hill City 2174
St. Peter 845
Greenwood County
Hobo 1497.
Johnson County
Harmony 1839.
Summerfield 1955
Jackson County
Cedar Valley 1556
Jewell County
Rose Hill 601
Lyon County
Allin, 1075.
Admire 1255.
Labette County
Parsons, 1304.
Osage County
Dew Drop 464.
Linn County
Goodrich 2090.
Buckeye, 2074
Logan County
Oakley 1662
Marshall County
Barrett 1071.
Fairview 964.
Marshall Center 1349 (reorganized)
Iris 1238.
Antioch 1121.
Lillis 951
Herkimer 1002
Irving 1288
(Reorganized)
Midway 857
Richland 968
Sunflower 1051
Miami County
Belly ew 1192.
Block 1768 (reorganized)
Jingo 1737.
Osage Valley 1683
Washington, 1680
McPherson County
Castle Hill 1344.
Groveland 1688.
Northside 1061.
Pioneer 656 (reorganized)
Smoky Valley 830.
Smoky Hill 832.
South Diamond 1567.
Marion County
Harmony 196.
Lincolnton 404.
Prairie View 2105.
Mitchell County
Labon Creek 479.
Prairie Gem, 540.
Dist. No. 3, 777.
Hillside 492
Lone Star 727
Plum Creek 460
Nemaha County
Downy 1127.
Hunt 1107.
Kelly 1253.
Summitt 2111.
Stringtown 2158 (new)
Triumph, 1027.
Liberty 883
Prairie Grove, 899
Norton County
Mt. Pleasant 956.
Square Deal 923
Neosho County
Nevada 1782 (reorganized)

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LADIES IF DELAYED OR IRREGULAR write Martha Beasley today. No obligation. Box 22, Northwestern Station, Dept., K-1, Detroit, Michigan. 1-17c

WANTED—GOOD HEDGE Posts by truck or car load. Please quote prices your track or town. Penokee Farmers Union, Penokee, Kansas. N. Drgling. 1-17c

CERTIFIED Frost-proof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen. Early Dutch Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000 \$1.75. Express collect: 2500, \$2.50. Onions Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker Sweet Spanish. Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$4.00. Express Collect: 6,000, \$3.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 3-28p.

Pawnee 2188 (Reorganized)
Osborne County
Corinth 261.
Portis 848.
Rose Valley 257
Pleasant Vale 732
Ottawa County
Grover 108.
Center 2132
Lakeview 125
Osage County
Plum Creek 1484.
Union, 1412.
Cook 1645
Pottawatomie County
Arispie 2197 (new).
Lone Tree 2196 (new).
Pleasant View 1842 (reorganized).
Moodyville, 2204 (New)
Reno, 2205 (new)
Olsburg 1254
Phillips County
Gretna 634.
Townline 569.
Fairview 827
Kirwin 481
North Star 610
Republic County
Agenda 2202 (new).
Highland 717.
Wayne 2200 (new).
Lowewell 2206 (new).
Mica County
Pleasant Hill, 1387
Russell County
Center 766.
Pioneer 250.
Prairie Dale 370.
Three Corners 769.
Pleasant Hill 728
Rush County
Illinois 794
La Crosse 795.
Lone Star 917.
Sunflower 1237.
Liebenthal 648
Riley County
Crooked Creek, 1205
Fairview, 1207.
Lee, 1549
Myersdale 1164.
Pleasant Hill 1202.
Pride 1780.

Rock Island 1199.
Walsburg 1198.
Rooks County
Stone 792.
Sunny Slope, 532
Mt. Vernon 489
Salem, 789.
Eureka 2207 (new)
Saline County
Glendale 2171.
Rural Rest 2133.
Bavaria 1978
Stafford County
Eureka 2192 (new).
Lamoureux 1961 (reorganized)
Liberty 1988.
Corn Valley 2201 (new).
Scott County
Modoc 2006.
Smith County
Twelve Mile 2002 (reorganized).
Trego County
Dist 28, 753.
Happy 1006.
Prairie Glen 665.
Prairie Knoll 729.
Silver Lake 679.
Collyer, 941.
Adair 680.
Thomas County
Prairie Bell 1305.
Washington County
Blug Valley 574.
Herynk 1427.
Logan 582.
Liberty 1142
Pleasant View 833
Sunnyside 1100.
Guiding Star, 1225.
Kimeo 516
Scrubby 1021
Excelsior, 959
Wabunsee County
Riverside 2025.
Spring Glen, 1970
Templin 1891.
Hendricks Creek, 1841.
Kaw Valley 1935
Lone Cedar 1864
Mt. Thos 1859
Pretty Creek 1652
Turkey Creek 1868
Woodson County
Plum Creek, 2150.
Toronto, 2183

Coal! Coal! Coal!

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

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Insurance protection against Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado. Hail. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending January 4, 1935

Wallace Nelson—Saline Co Ks—11 str 1100	8.75
Dorney and Lindner—Wab. Co Ks—20 str 1173	8.65
Wallace Nelson—Saline Co Ks—37 str 1039	8.50
Ralph Perkins—Elk Co Ks—20 str 995	7.50
R. W. Collier, Son—Wab. Co Ks—57 str 873	7.25
R. W. Johnson—Riley Co Ks—18 str 857	7.00
Neil Holtman—Crawford Co Ks—20 str 988	6.75
H. G. Wise—Johnson Co Ks—5 hfr 828	6.25
J. G. Pogue—Ottawa Co Ks—10 str 844	6.00
V. L. Thompson—Shawnee Co Ks—13 str hfr 646	6.00
W. E. Shane—Morton Co Ks—18 clvs 337	4.50
Homer Evans—Chase Co Ks—7 hfr 538	4.50
R. M. Collier and Son—Wabunsee Co Ks—2 es 1240	4.50
W. E. Shane—Morton Co Ks—6 cows 1380	4.50
Chas. Roach—Ness Co Ks—7 cows 901	4.25
W. E. Shane—Morton Co Ks—11 clvs 176	4.00
Albert T. Carlson—Morris Co Ks—11 calves 481	4.00
G. Hammerlund—Pawnee Co Ks—8 clvs 317	4.00
Chas. Roach—Ness Co Ks—10 hfr 593	3.75
W. E. Shane—Morton Co Ks—7 cows 1250	3.50
Chas. Roach—Ness Co Ks—11 str 527	3.25
Chas. Roach—Ness Co Ks—5 cows 934	3.00
Emil Anderson—Cloud Co Ks—6 cows 827	2.00
Carl Bros—Shawnee Co Ks—23 cows 832	1.75

SHEEP

W. F. Zimmerman—Linn Co Ks—54 72	8.75
N. C. West—Linn Co Ks—54 72	8.75
Martin Poesse—Lafayette Co Mo—6 91	8.75
G. W. Hatfield—Grundy Co Mo—7 90	8.75
Ralph Latzke—Dickinson Co Ks—32 100	8.75
W. F. Arnold—Woodson Co Ks—7 91	8.50
Russell McFarlane—Saline Co Ks—13 92	8.50
H. S. Terry—Johnson Co Ks—6 88	8.00
John Fisher—Chase Co Ks—7 75	8.00
Mill Tinsley—Linn Co Ks—25 61	6.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending Dec. 26, 1934

Butter

There has been some further advance in the butter market during the current week. In the family extra market, the price has advanced one cent from 29 1/2c to 30 1/2c. Standards have advanced only one-quarter cent closing at 29 1/2c. 89 score advanced one-half cent from 27 1/2c to 28 1/2c, 88 score cars making the same percentage from 26 1/2c to 27 1/2c.

The continued rather severe winter weather prevailing over a good portion of the best dairy producing areas has tended further to emphasize the shortage of feed is going to effect quite seriously the production throughout the remainder of the winter months. So far as production is concerned the market could easily be put up and held at another 5c per pound advance, but production is not the factor controlling the market from this point on. The lack of buying power on the part of the consuming public is the thing one hears so much about in the market place at the present time.

The Government asked for bids on an additional two million pounds of butter during the current week which came about we feel certain as a result of the tendency toward lower prices that were in effect throughout most of the time during the week previous. There is still a wide spread between Extras and most of the other grades, especially so between Extras and Standards and the spread being 11c on today's market. We believe a certain reasonable spread is helpful as it encourages producers to greater efforts to produce a top quality raw material.

The feed costs of a grain ration are still out of line with butterfat prices and will probably remain so throughout the remainder of the winter months unless butter should become so scarce that the consumption of the great rank and file will not be necessary in order to consume what is produced. Perhaps it is as well for producers to maintain a reasonable amount of patience in that connection for we fear that a permanent removal of large percentages of the consuming population from dairy products would mean a long time to get them back, once feed conditions again changed so that it would be

possible for the producers to greatly lower their production cost beyond what can be accomplished at the present time. Very likely it would be better if prices were pushed too high and just as large a percentage of the consuming public as possible kept on dairy products.

Eggs

There has been a decided about face in the egg situation in the past few days. Practically all of last week the egg market was tending lower and much weaker. The statistical position had been losing ground almost daily since the first of the month. While the fresh lay had been light, consumption has been moderate. The extreme cold wave that has spread over such a large portion of the producing areas in the past two or three days has changed the picture completely.

The result is that Fresh Extra Firsts on the Chicago market have advanced from 27c to 29 1/2c in three business days. Fresh Firsts from 26c to 28c and Current Receipts from 25c to 26c. The change has not been quite so marked in undergrades. Dirties advancing one cent closing at 20 1/2c. Checks were up 2c from 17 1/2c to 19 1/2c. Good Check eggs at this season of the year, if not so badly broken as to leak, are for practical purposes just about as good as any other egg that is offered.

The egg situation is a weather market and the reversion to warmer weather, especially if it continued for any length of time, would very likely put the egg market back into the dumps.

The feed situation, however, is just as much a factor in egg production as it is in the case of butter. Feeds of all kinds are mainly very high and even at present prices do not encourage producers to make any effort to produce eggs in large quantities. There has been a decided effort recently to induce the Government to buy some eggs for relief purposes on the ground that producers would be compelled to further sacrifice their flocks unless the price of eggs remained in a better relative position to the cost of feeds than has been in effect for some time. It was pointed out that consumers had better be willing to pay a relatively high price for eggs at present rather than face a continual shortage of egg production throughout the coming season, but, like butter, one of the biggest factors in maintaining higher prices for eggs is the apparent lack of purchasing power on the part of so large a percentage of the consuming public.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO HELP WITH FRAZIER-LEMKE LAW

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

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

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

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

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

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

HELPING IN THE FIGHT

Herewith is the contribution from

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

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

Amount.....

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

HOGS

Light and Medium Butchers, 170 Up

G. R. Kimble—Bates Co Mo—7 191	7.80
W. H. Wehmer—Cass Co Mo—26 196	7.65
Red Hale—Johnson Co Ks—15 180	7.65
R. L. Breckenridge—Clay Co Mo—5 230	7.60
O. T. Ellington—Grundy Co Mo—2 240	7.65
T. B. Wells—Chase Co Ks—5 222	7.60
Schutte Bros—Lafayette Co Mo—11 197	7.55
H. W. Wendland—Osage Co Ks—23 198	7.50
H. L. Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—6 181	7.40
Wm. J. Walker—Lafayette Co Mo—7 187	7.35
Homer Smith—Woodson Co Ks—26 186	7.35
J. F. Mentzer—Lafayette Co Mo—20 200	7.25
J. R. Hill—Anderson Co Ks—7 182	7.25
Clarence Benson—Carroll Co Mo—15 181	7.15
Bert Ewing—Sullivan Co Mo—5 174	7.10
Mrs. Bettie Martin—Henry Co Mo—11 225	7.10
A. A. Brechelsen—Anderson Co Ks—6 190	7.10
Tom Swackhamer—Henry Co Mo—7 174	6.75

Light Lights—130-170 Lbs.

Arch Bruce—Grundy Co Mo—6 166	7.00
Tracy Scott—Henry Co Mo—9 162	7.00
Mrs. S. F. Marrell—Coffey Co Ks—5 156	6.75
D. B. Hummel—Coffey Co Ks—6 158	6.75
J. P. DeMoss—Lafayette Co Mo—39 162	6.75
Roy W. Gregg—Anderson Co Ks—5 160	6.75
Clay Rishel—Osage Co Ks—6 165	6.75
W. S. Roberts—Greenwood Co Ks—5 146	6.50
Claus Pope—Miami Co Ks—9 141	6.50
Clay Rishel—Osage Co Ks—11 123	6.50
P. H. Prothe—Miami Co Ks—15 132	6.00
Percy Daunevik—Nemaha Co Ks—6 130	6.00

SOWS

L. M. Giger—Chase Co Ks—3 773	7.10
L. M. Giger—Chase Co Ks—3 463	7.00
R. L. Breckenridge—Clay Co Mo—1 640	7.00
Oscar Leftman—Lafayette Co Mo—5 356	6.90

PIGS

J. P. DeMoss—Lafayette Co Mo—6 118	4.50
R. E. Ritter—Osage Co Ks—10 102	3.00
T. E. Black—Osage Co Ks—10 50	3.00

Announcement

The Directors of Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc. upon the request of our members, have voted to add a supply department for the purchase of supplies. We are now busy completing arrangements for such department. We ask that members bear this in mind and accept if possible the purchase of supplies in quantity until we can have an opportunity to figure with you.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.
P. L. Betts, Gen. Mgr.

Week Ending January 2, 1935

BUTTER

During the current week the butter market has made further advance on the Chicago market. Creamery Extras opened at 30 1/2c, advanced to 31 1/2c and 31 1/2c and have held steady at that price since. Standards opened at 29 cents, advanced to 29 1/2c and lost one-quarter cent of that, closing at 29 1/2c. The change has not been quite so marked in undergrades. Dirties closing at 28 1/2c, 88 score cars opened at 28 3/4c, 87 score cars opened at 27 1/4c and 87 score cars opened at 27 1/4c and 87 score cars opened at 27 1/4c.

There has been no particular change in the situation during the week. Production continues light on a comparative basis with last year and butter still continues to move out of storage in very good volume.

One hundred tubs of New Zealand butter were brought to New York last week and offered at 17 1/2c. The 14, that met the board the ship before duty has been paid. Adding the 14 cents duty would make the cost 32 1/2c and laid down in New York and it was reported that it had laid on the docks for several days without finding a buyer. The butter was about the same as that brought here as a sort of feeder to find out how American buyers would react if they could buy the foreign butter at a little less, although the price at which it was offered plus duties was about the same as our Extras quotation at the time.

It is reported a little New Zealand butter has been brought to San Francisco. The San Francisco and Pacific Coast markets are now on a lower basis than Chicago. For several days the Pacific Coast market ranged considerably higher than the eastern markets on a comparative basis with the result that for a time quite a large volume of mid-continent butter moved westward over the mountains.

Were it not for the threat of foreign importations we believe the butter market would advance rapidly 2 or 3 cents above present quotations, especially on the top grades. However, the threat of foreign importations to date seem to have been sufficient to hold our market about in line with what foreign butter could be brought in and placed on these markets duty free, and we expect that condition will be a big factor in fixing limits to which butter can go through out the remainder of the winter, even though we should have a real famine on account of the extreme light production in this country which is of course contributable to the feed situation.

EGGS

The fresh egg market also advanced further during the current week. Extra Firsts opened at 30 1/2c, advanced a full cent on the 31st to 31 1/2c and held steady at that price. Fresh Firsts opened at 28 1/2c and advanced to 29 1/2c. Top Current Receipts were quoted at 27 cents throughout the entire week. Dirties advanced from 21 cents to 22 cents, and Checks from 19 1/2c to 20 1/2c.

The advance in the egg market has been entirely due to the weather, as real winter weather prevailed over most of the large producing areas with snow over practically the entire northeastern section of the United States including the big eastern coast henery areas. The feed situation, of course, continues to be a very important factor in egg production. Also the rise in meat prices has had some effect.

Although the walls of a house can be insulated most easily during the process of construction, it is possible to insulate the frame walls of old houses quite thoroughly and with satisfactory results. Perhaps the most effective method of applying insulation to old walls without removing the siding or plaster is by blowing mineral fibers into the space between the wall studding.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

PAWNEE LOCAL MEETINGS

Pawnee Local No. 2188, Ness Co., met Friday evening, January 4, 1935. The meeting was called to order by the president, Clyde Strobel. No program was given but our president gave us an interesting talk on taxes, the proposed sales tax, and other things of interest to the farmer.

At a business meeting held December 14, the following officers were elected for 1935:
President—Clyde Strobel,
Vice president—L. B. Burditt,
Secretary-Treasurer—Ed Mauch.
Another meeting will be held January 18. The program committee is planning a program.
Everyone problem and bring a new member.—Ed Mauch, Secretary.

LINN COUNTY

The next meeting of the Linn County Farmers Union will be held at Goodrich on Saturday, December 10, at 7 o'clock. The program for the last meeting, the election of officers was postponed, and will be held at this meeting, January 19.

We are hoping that each Local will have a number or two for the program. These people will be the ones to accomplish this purpose. The Farmers Union, Mr. Ray Henry, was called upon to give a short talk and he also introduced the main speaker, Mr. A. M. Kinney of Huron, Kans., vice president of the Farmers Union, who gave a very interesting talk upon what the Union has accomplished, and is doing at the present time.

After the talks committees were appointed to make a membership drive for both old and new members and the local hopes to double their membership this year.

A legislative committee, composed of three members were elected to keep the Union posted on what the legislature is doing.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served by the following committee: Mr. and Mrs. Hal Minks, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Minks, Mr. and Mrs. Clair Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Brent Newell.

The Local wishes to take this opportunity to wish all Farmers Unions and individuals a happy and prosperous New Year.

B. J. C. Rosacker,
Cor. Secy.

FRANKLIN COUNTY NEWS

The next meeting of the Franklin Co. Farmers Union will be held Jan. 16th in Pomona at the Farmers Union Hall. There will be a play given by the Boy Scout community. Members are requested to bring pies.

The program will include installation of officers.
Following is the list of officers for the coming year: President—A. R. Carpenter, Vice President—Lawrence Lundstedt, Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. T. G. Ramsey.

Conductor—Marion Pile, Doorkeeper—Frank Bowen, Lecturer—Ekon Thayer, Executive Committee—L. O. Pile, T. G. Ramsey, Harry Morgan, Mrs. T. G. Ramsey, Sec.

FAIRVIEW ELECTIONS

"We had a very good meeting last night," writes Art Moyer, secretary of Fairview Local No. 1897, south-east of Chapman, in a letter dated January 2. Mr. Moyer says the Local is doing very well, and reports the officers elected for the coming year. They are: Ralph Latzke, president; Hans Hassler, vice president; Art Moyer, secretary-treasurer; Ernest Laurence, conductor, and Ernest Detrich, Ed Hasselman and Sam Hassler as the executive committee.

The next meeting of the Local, which will be a social meeting, will be on Tuesday evening, January 15. Mr. Moyer also enclosed the referendum ballot with his report.

HOPEWELL RESOLUTIONS AND MEETING REPORT

Frankfort, Kans., Dec. 31, 1934
Fellow Members and Officers:
Well, here we are again. Hopewell Local 809 held their regular meeting Dec. 28. While we had a small attendance yet they were all interested. Thirty people were present. We had good discussions and different topics besides discussing and voting on the amendments. Amendments No. 5 and 7 were voted down because of the fact that we believed that there should be a limit to the expenses that could be changed per day. In fact we decided that the limit should be lower than \$3.00 per day. No. 6 was voted down because we felt that all voting delegates should have their membership cards.

We had an excellent paper by Mrs. Lulu Johnston followed by a program and lunch.

The following resolutions were adopted. We hope other locals will fall in line and cooperate in the fight for a better condition in Kansas.
1. Believing that all farm organizations should be on an equal basis, we therefore demand that our state Senator and Representative and State Union present a bill in the coming legislature to repeal the present so called Farm Bureau law, thereby placing all state wide farm organizations on an equal plane.

2. Believing that the fight on liquor has just begun and that we should align ourselves with other organizations, be it therefore resolved that we demand our senator, representative and state union to support a bill defining intoxicating liquors as liquor that contains more than 1/2 of 1 per cent of alcohol.

3. Resolved that Hopewell Local go on record as against any state sales tax.

4. Resolved that our state Senator and Representative be requested to vote for a law electing county commissioners for two years instead of 4 years.

5. We demand that this session of congress pass the Frazier-Lemke Re-financing and cost of production bills as soon as possible.

Enclosed find yearly dues for four members. Here's hoping that we can eliminate a lot of our opposition and

local will furnish coffee, sugar and cream.

A short musical program is being planned and some guest speakers are expected. The new cabinet of officers will be installed. All present and former members are most cordially invited.

The Union Oil Company (co-operative) ranked fourth from the top in volume of petroleum products sold in Kansas during the first nine months of 1934. Most of the Farmers Union stations of Kansas are affiliated with this company.

When the cooperative leaders of Great Britain and the continent learned that oil cooperators had spread widely throughout the American mid-west, many of them now buying from the American oil trust, were eager to hear from cooperative sources. It is likely the first shipments of oil and gasoline from American Co-ops to European Co-ops will cross the Atlantic within the next few months.

EUREKA UNION MEETING

The Eureka Farmers Union No. 2199 of Stafford Co. met Thursday night, January 3, for a called meeting. A short program and business meeting was held during which the president of the county Farmers Union, Mr. Ray Henry, was called upon to give a short talk and he also introduced the main speaker, Mr. A. M. Kinney of Huron, Kans., vice president of the Farmers Union, who gave a very interesting talk upon what the Union has accomplished, and is doing at the present time.

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gain many new members in 1935. Remember folks, in numbers there is strength. Let us fight for the right.

Respectfully,
C. F. Tenzard,
Secy, Hopewell Local 809.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, Don Maring, therefore be it resolved that we the members of Fairview Local Union No. 1897 extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family. A copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the state F. U. paper for publication.

Chas. Lawrence,
Henry Zernowok,
Jesse Knopp,
Committee.