



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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NUMBER 1

Benefit Plan Is Applied To Hogs

Government Starts Wednesday of this Week Paying Premiums on Light Hogs, Pigs and Sows; Program on Until October 1

PRICES TO FARMERS ARE UP

Sows up about \$4 per Head Under New Schedule; Pigs up from \$3 to \$4 per Hundredweight; Forerunner of Permanent Plan

By the time this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer reaches its readers, the federal government will have entered the hog markets of the nation, with substantial premiums to be paid on pigs and on sows about to farrow. Wednesday of this week, August 23, has been announced as the day when this emergency hog plan goes into effect. This program will last until October 1.

Government officials, in announcing this plan, make it plain that it is an emergency plan, meant to be effective with a more permanent plan to be announced later, involving both corn and hogs and control of production of both.

The government's program of buying these certain classes of live pork will begin in the six Midwest stockyards; those at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, South St. Joseph, St. Paul and Sioux City. Other markets will be entered about next Monday according to the announced plans. The Chicago market is made the basing point, with prices at other markets in proportion.

C. B. Thorne, field representative of the hog-corn section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has announced some of the particulars of the campaign, which is designed to take up 5,000,000 pigs and 1,000,000 "piggy" sows. These include pigs weighing from 25 to 100 pounds and sows due to farrow soon and weighing 100 and over.

The following prices have been announced and will be in effect as soon as the program starts:

Pigs weighing 25 to 30 pounds \$2.50 per 100 pounds; 31 to 35 pounds \$3.25; 36 to 40 pounds, \$4.00; 41 to 45 pounds, \$4.75; 46 to 50 pounds, \$5.50; 51 to 55 lbs. \$6.25; 56 to 60 lbs. \$7.00; 61 to 65 pounds, \$7.75; with a decrease of 25 cents for each successive five pounds of weight, so that pigs in the final class—weighing 96 to 100 pounds—will be bought for \$6.00.

Prices at the five other markets will be 40 cents a hundred pounds lower than those at Chicago because of the varying charges, with price differentials for the rest of the livestock centers to be announced later.

The market price, plus a \$4 premium, will be paid for sows. The usual "dockage"—a deduction of 40 pounds made for sows for this type of product—will not be made when the government buys, Thorne said. To a market price of \$3.25 a hundred, this would add \$1.30.

One important announcement which will be well received by the farmers who produce the hogs specifies that the hogs will be sold through the regular channels. They will be sold through the stockyards at the points mentioned, by the regular commission firms, it is understood. Farmers are to be paid for their hogs as they come to their farms expecting to buy the pigs and sows at such a price that they can make big profits on them by selling them, in turn, through the regular channels. These special benefits

are meant for the farmers themselves. Otherwise, a principal objective of the movement will be defeated.

Therefore, customers of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. should continue to market their hogs through this firm. If in doubt as to any particulars, appeal by letter to your own Farmers Union marketing firm at Kansas City or the other markets involved.

The hogs will be weighed at the stockyards under supervision of a government inspector, who will see that no runts are included, and that the hogs meet the specifications. This deal means that the value of the pigs and sows in a farmers hog lot will become greatly inflated in value. Roughly, the farmer who has 15 pigs within the specified weight limits will find they have increased in value some \$3 to \$4 per hundred pounds, or anywhere between \$10 to \$45 for the lot. Sows about to farrow will jump in value from around \$4 to \$5 per head.

Precautions will be taken to see that speculators do not mix very light and very heavy pigs to obtain a favorable average. Individual pigs in each lot must not vary more than 30 pounds in weight, it is explained.

After the hogs are weighed under government supervision, they will be turned over to packers who have contracted with the government to be slaughtered them.

A government processor's tax will be put into effect simultaneously with the benefit payment program, it is understood. Further details will be given later. The proceeds of the tax are to be used in carrying out the program whereby enough pigs, light hogs and sows due to farrow, will be purchased from farmers to remove from the fall and winter markets between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 pounds of live pork.

"The total reduction in tonnage for the 1933-1934 marketing season, as a result of this emergency program, may amount to as much as 1,800,000,000 pounds of hogs, live weight," Secretary Wallace has announced.

Pork To Relief Agencies

"The animals will be processed in the usual manner, but the edible portion will be kept out of the normal channel of trade. That will be available to relief agencies for consumption by families in need, possibly to some extent for sale in the export market. The inedible portion will be so handled as not to interfere with the market for this type of product."

The secretary stated that to secure funds for this part of the hog program it will be necessary to levy a processing tax on hogs and hog products. "At present market prices, the tax would have to be sufficient to bring in about \$5 million dollars," he stated. "A tax of considerably less than a cent a pound would accomplish this purpose, but it is impossible at this time to state the figure with any exactness."

Late August is a good time to make a late planting of the early spring vegetables such as spinach, lettuce, and radishes. These will usually mature before frost.

WHEAT ALLOTMENT CHECKS ARE NOT TO HAVE OFFSET

Definite Announcement from Secretary Wallace's Office that Wheat Producers Who Qualify for Benefits Will Get All of Check

HEED F. U. PROTEST

Farmers Simply to be Urged to Apply as Much as Possible on Past Due Government Obligations, Says Washington Statement

Definite announcement from the office of Secretary Wallace of the department of agriculture, to the effect that wheat producers who qualify for benefit payments under the wheat acreage adjustment program will receive their checks without any offset for government indebtedness, will be received with a feeling of relief by Kansas farmers.

It has formerly been hinted that the government, because of an old law which had been discovered on the statute books, would be forced to withhold from wheat farmers, out of their benefit checks, any amounts they might owe because of feed and seed loans previously made, and now due. However, as was pointed out in these columns last week, the Kansas Farmers Union, along with the Farmers Union organizations from some of the northern states, entered a protest. Other organizations also joined in the protest, and the fact was pointed out that if such a provision was allowed to stand, the wheat program now under development would likely fall flat.

Last week we were able to report that M. L. Wilson, chief of the wheat section of the production division, and Secretary Henry Wallace, were doing all they could to straighten this matter out. This week we are able to report that the matter has been straightened out. A statement coming from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, under recent date, says:

"The legal department of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has advised the Secretary that governmental liens on the wheat crop do not require benefit payment checks to be withheld from farmers, but are payable to any other governmental agency. Hence wheat checks will be issued directly to wheat farmers."

"The difference in methods of handling wheat and cotton checks arises because of a legal distinction concerning governmental indebtedness in reference to benefit payments in the two cases."

"In the case of cotton, part of the security of seed, feed and other loans from the Farm Credit Administration (continued on page 2)

NO 'PRESIDENT'S COLUMN' THIS WEEK

Due to the fact that C. A. Ward, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, was called to Chicago this week to attend to duties in connection with his position as Special Regional Assistant for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, wheat section, there is no "President's Column" in this week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. Mr. Ward expects to be able to continue writing this column most of the time he is employed in this special work, but it is not surprising that there should be a week or two when his many duties may make it impossible. We shall look forward to a report from him next week under the familiar heading, "The President's Column."—The Editor.

F. U. LIVE STOCK FIRM AT ST. JOE MAKES BIG SAVING

Saved Approximately Six and One-Half Times as Much This July as in July, 1932, Although Slight Loss for Seven-Month Period

COMMISSION RATE CUT

Manager Schwab Expects to Better Last Year's Patronage Refund Payment, and Could Now Pay Around 35 Percent

With net savings in July, 1933, of \$2,090.51, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of South St. Joseph, Mo., showed an increase of approximately six and one-half times over the net savings in July a year ago. In July, 1932, the net savings amounted to \$313.59, according to C. F. Schwab, manager.

Comparing the net savings of the first seven months of 1933 with the same period in 1932, there is a decrease this year of \$4,034.52. This figure is a comparative net savings decrease of only 1.82 per cent. "In comparing the net savings of the two periods," says Manager Schwab, "consideration must be taken of the fact that we operated the first five months of the year 1932 under a 15 per cent higher commission schedule."

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the decrease in the percentage of savings for the first six-month period of the two years figures 4.61 per cent, whereas the decrease (continued on page 2)

RESPONSIBILITY MUST ACCOMPANY ORGANIZATION

Farmers Union is Here for Farmers to Use in Bettering Their Condition, and Responsibility is Theirs to Accept

WHY JOIN THE UNION

In Radio Talk, Secretary Says Many Farmers Will Join Out of Sense of Appreciation for Accomplishments Already Attained

In a radio talk over WIBW, Topeka radio station on Thursday evening, August 17, Floyd Lynn, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union pointed out several reasons why affiliating with the Kansas Farmers Union is the logical thing for Kansas farmers to do. He predicted that the time will come when people generally who do business with farmers will insist that the farmers they deal with shall be members of a farm organization such as the Farmers Union. He based his prediction on the fact that people will learn that organized farmers make for a better agricultural class and that a better agricultural class insures a better Kansas. The text of his talk follows:

For a few minutes this evening, I want to plead the cause of cooperation and organization among my own kind of people—the farmers of Kansas—with special emphasis on the work and influence of the Kansas Farmers Union.

The first organization among farmers known in Kansas existed before Kansas was a state. That was when those pioneers, who came out here to conquer a raw land, banded themselves together to protect themselves from hostile tribes. From that time on down to the present, the need for organization among farmers has been ever present. However, we do not need to band together now to protect ourselves against Indians. Those we must fight and protect ourselves against now are much more savage than the Indians ever were.

Cooperation and organization among Kansas farmers have reached a high plane. In this state, as in no other, the various farm organizations not only foster cooperation within their own ranks, but they seek to cooperate with each other to the fullest extent possible. This is true, notwithstanding the fact that forces insist on coming in from without the state of Kansas from time to time and try to disrupt the harmony between Kansas farm organizations.

Because of the willingness of Kansas farm organizations to work to-

gether, we have accomplished some great objectives for farmers in this state. We have been able, as a class, to unite our voices into one common demand for the things we deserve and must have. Our success with legislation at the 1933 session of the Kansas Legislature is a shining example, and needs no further comment.

Here to Stay

Cooperation and farmer organization are here to stay. After farmers have found out what the Farmers Union means to them, they are not going to do without it. It is true that they do not support it as vigorously as they should in every instance, but there is every reason to believe that this condition will be changing in a very short time. Officials and leaders in the Kansas Farmers Union are going to make it possible, by means of a membership drive, for every farmer to have an opportunity to join this, their own militant organization.

In this connection, I want to say that every business man and every professional man or woman in Kansas should use his or her influence to get farmers to line up in a definite way with this fighting farm organization. No one but farmers are eligible for membership, in the Kansas Farmers Union. That fact, however, should not keep other people, in their walks of life, from doing all in their power to further the interests of the Farmers Union. A better organized agriculture means a more prosperous agriculture. A more prosperous agriculture in Kansas means a better Kansas. It means better business, better schools, better social environments.

I hope, and believe, the day will come when any good Kansas dealer with a farmer will insist that that farmer be identified with organized agriculture.

Membership in the Farmers Union is not only advantageous, but it is to be insisted upon—not only by farmers, but by others. This may sound like a wild prediction, yet I believe it will come to pass. It is but a matter of education. When our public becomes educated along these lines sufficiently, the need for farm organization will be so apparent that the lack of it will seem foolish. You must remember that all of us have learned a lot about different things during the past year or two. The depression may have robbed us of our prosperity, yet it made us rich in experience. We must remember that we did not suspect it before. The value of cooperation is one of the lessons we have learned. We have learned that we may help ourselves by helping others. We have learned that no man is sufficient unto himself.

We have a great example of this truth, or these truths, in a nationwide movement now on foot. The Agricultural Adjustment Act and its twin brother, the National Recovery Act, are both component parts of a great cooperative move which is almost as big right now as the nation itself. Nearly every one of my listeners tonight is insisting that the stores we do business with, the shops we patronize, the newspapers we read, the public transportation facilities we use, in fact, that all enterprises with which we do business, shall be in step with this great national cooperative movement. The time is already here, then, when we are demanding that others cooperate, whether they are in their own line of business or not. Then it is such a long step to that time, or that condition, when people are going to demand that all farmers be in step with their own cooperative organizations?

Campaign Approaching

I spoke earlier of an approaching campaign in which all Kansas farmers are going to be asked to join the Farmers Union of Kansas. Farmers are not going to be asked into this organization simply that we may enjoy a larger membership than any other such organization. They are not going to join just to be joiners. They are not going to join simply to have some place to go on meeting nights. Kansas farmers are going to join the Kansas Farmers Union because there is a real necessity for it. They are going to join because farmers simply must get together and stick and act together in order to hold their own with other classes of people who do organize. They have to get to (continued on page 2)

JOBGING ASSN. HANDLING BIG LINE OF GOODS

Monthly Bulletin, First Number of Which Appeared in August, Acquaints Managers and Patrons with Wide Variety of Lines

LIST OF COMMODITIES

Patronage of Farmers Union Jobbing Association Aids in Matter of Increasing Volume, Resulting in Better Contracts

In order to acquaint Farmers Union managers and dealers in Kansas better with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and its line of merchandise, the Jobbing Association has started publication of a monthly bulletin, the first number of which appeared in August. The bulletin calls attention to the fact that the Jobbing Association, through its Merchandise Department, is able to fill the wants of all cooperative dealers along many and varied lines, and at cooperative prices.

Harry Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, has the following to say in the August bulletin:

"Our merchandising department was created several years ago to furnish managers of elevators and stores with carlot merchandise comparable in quality and price to any legitimate competition. We have from time to time been adding different items, and just in case you have not had time to read our ads in the Kansas Union Farmer or the Co-Operator, we wish you would take a few minutes of your time now and read what we have to say about some of our products. We have tried to tell you a little about our products that are reasonable, and earnestly solicit your business. Your inquiries will be appreciated and promptly answered."

Some of the information carried in the August Bulletin shows to Farmers Union members and patrons of Farmers Union stores, elevators and business associations a list of products handled, together with the manufacturers of the various items. The list follows:

Farmers Union Flour—Trade Name Union Gold and Union Standard—Manufactured by Lawrence Flour Mills Co. and Beloit Mills, Beloit, Kansas.

Steel Products such as Tanks, Bins, Etc., Manufactured by the Columbian Steel Tank Co.

Tires, Tubes, Gas, Oil and Grease. Union Oil Co.

Field Seed—Furnished by J. G. Peppard Seed Co.

Stock Salt, American Salt Co.

Coal, Furnished by Southern Kansas Deep Shaft Mines, Oklahoma, Colorado and Pennsylvania coals also handled.

Commercial and Mixed Feeds, Nutrena Mills.

Cod Liver Oil, National Oil Products Co.

Poultry and Stock Preparations, Johnson Laboratories.

Binder Twine bearing Farmers Union brand, Furnished by the Kansas State Penitentiary.

Tankage, Meat Scraps, Bone Meal, or Blood Meal, Manufactured by and (continued on page 4)

WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Capper Public on Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following:

August 24, Rex Lear.

August 31, Union Oil Co.

September 7, F. U. Stock Commission Co.

September 14, F. U. Cooperative Creamery.

These programs begin at 7:30 o'clock each Thursday evening.

HEAR LEARN ON WIBW

Readers will be glad to know that Rex Lear, prominent Farmers Union insurance man in Kansas, will "pitch in" for the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union this week, on the regular Farmers Union broadcast period on radio station WIBW, Topeka. Mr. Lear will deliver an interesting and enlightening talk on the above mentioned radio program during the period between 7:30 and 8:00 p. m., Thursday evening. All are urged to hear him.

Farmers National Shows Loss

An operating loss approximating half a million dollars, after depreciation and reserves, was reported to stockholders of Farmers National Grain Corporation in Chicago on Tuesday, August 22, by George E. Milnor, vice-president and general manager, covering the fiscal year ended May 31 last. It was the fourth annual meeting of the corporation.

Grain purchased by the cooperative, and that handled on a commission basis, totaled 150,754,732 bushels. The volume of grain originated by stockholders of the corporation exceeded that of the previous year, Mr. Milnor said.

Among factors adversely affecting earnings, Mr. Milnor mentioned, the small profit-margin in grain during the major part of the year, due to low prices; unusual business hazards, such as the banking holiday; and the action of the Chicago Board of Trade in suspending the Urdike Grain Company, a subsidiary of Farmers National, from clearing house privileges, after having denied such privileges to the cooperative in its own name.

Country and terminal elevator space controlled by the cooperative reached 72,000,000 bushels during the fiscal year, but for the current ses-

son the leases on about 23,500,000 bushels of that space were not renewed, in view of the short crop, the general manager said. No important purchases of facilities were made during the year, he observed, although new leases were made at Chicago and Buffalo and the corporation extended its marketing service in Iowa territory.

Inland waterway facilities of the corporation will be used increasingly and will be added to, he pointed out, since the opening in June this year of the last section of the Lakes-to-Gulf channel, between Peoria and Chicago. He believes the system will have a wholesome effect on the whole grain price structure.

Salaries have been cut from 10 to 40 per cent; unprofitable branch offices have been eliminated, requiring a smaller personnel than heretofore; and other adjustments have been made which should enable the corporation to conduct its business profitably during the current year, he told stockholders. From the time the cooperative began business late in 1929, to and including the close of the last fiscal year, net earnings have amounted to \$1,409,918 after creating liberal reserves, Mr. Milnor concluded.

How You Can Help—Now

Not all the work of a membership campaign is done after the start of the campaign has been announced. Much of the work necessary consists of getting things ready.

The foundation is always built first.

Study your own community and its needs with respect to carrying on a successful membership drive. Figure up a list of those men and women who should be members. Write their names on a slip of paper, and keep for your own use later on. Compare your list with other members' lists.

Plan a local campaign. Then when the campaign actually starts, you'll have something to go on.

Any suggestions you have will be gladly received by your state officials. Send them in to Floyd H. Lynn, State Secretary, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Remember, you have as much responsibility in the coming campaign as any one.

Remember, Secretaries, that you should be sending in any dues you have already collected, since there will be no advantage in holding memberships until after the drive is actually started.

THERE'S A REAL NEED FOR THIS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN—HELP MAKE IT A GOOD ONE

THERE'S A REAL NEED FOR A BIGGER AND BETTER FARMERS UNION IN KANSAS

The one we have has done much good; but our job is so big and important to farmers that we need thousands more members.

WILLINGLY DO YOUR PART

Plant 80 Percent Of Average

Growers who plan to sign wheat acreage reduction contracts this fall may go ahead and plant at least 80 percent of their average acreage from 1930 to 1932 without conflicting with the wheat allotment contract, Chester C. Davis, director of production of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, announced this week.

Mr. Davis made it plain that although allotments are determined at 54 percent of adjusted five-year averages for the period 1928-1932, acreage reduction for 1934 is limited to 20 percent of the average acreage planted in the base period. The percentage of reduction asked for may be less than 20 percent, however. The Administration has set up a replacement-crops section to deal with the problem of land taken out of cultivation under the contract.

The Administration has received many inquiries from farmers who interpreted the contract provision to mean that restrictions on planting land retired from basic commodities applied to all land above the 54 percent.

There are upper and lower limits on the amount of wheat the contract allows farmers to plant, Mr. Davis explains. They must plant at least 54 percent of their average acreage for the base period. The total planted acreage is limited only by the percentage of reduction to be asked by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, August 24.

If the cut in acreage is as much as 20 percent, Mr. Davis explains how this would operate for each 100 acres of average past production. Under the contract, a farmer would be required to plant at least 54 acres. Twenty acres would be taken out of cultivation. This 20 acres is the only land upon which the restrictions of the wheat contract against planting other surplus or nationally sold crops would apply.

On the remaining 26 acres, the farmer would be free to plant wheat, or any other crop he chooses. If less than 20 percent reduction is announced by Secretary Wallace, that would leave even more acres to be planted at the farmer's discretion.

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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, AUGUST 24, 1933

WHO WILL DO THE WORK?

The announcement has gone out to the effect that the Kansas Farmers Union is soon to conduct an intensive membership drive throughout the state. The preliminary response has been generous and encouraging. Members have written in and have expressed their pleasure over the prospect of a good membership drive.

In a very short time, your officials expect to be able to announce the details of the drive. Thorough organization of working forces, which most likely will have connections with various Farmers Union activities and enterprises, will be perfected before the actual drive starts.

It is well to remember that the locals which are best organized before the drive will be in a good position to carry on the work of the campaign. Therefore, it is no advantage, but probably a disadvantage, for locals to wait until the drive is announced to send in any memberships. An added member is much to be desired at any time, and is as welcome into the organization right now as just before the close of the membership campaign. There should be no letting up of effort on the part of any local or any member, as far as membership work is concerned, at this time. Secretaries are urged to send in reports regularly, along with any dues collected. Again, let it be known that there will be no advantage in holding memberships back until the drive is announced.

In Rooting Section, or on the Team?

As has been said, the initial response to the proposed membership campaign has been generous. We are all assured of a good rooting section. In all contests in sports, such as baseball, football, or other such games, a good bunch of rooters who cheer on the team to victory, is much to be desired. A group of people bunched together and cheering lustily for one certain team is referred to as the "rooting section."

Yet the rooting section is not what really wins the game. It helps, but the team out there in the field of contest is the group which has the responsibility and work of winning the game.

All of this brings up the question: Who will do the work?

As usual—and this is a good old Farmers Union custom—the good Farmers Union member is going to have an important place on the Farmers Union team that plays this forthcoming game to be known as a "membership drive."

The local member is going to have considerable help in this campaign, but the idea to be expressed is that if the member doesn't do his or her part, just that much of the campaign for

members will fall flat. No one is going to be asked to do anything unreasonable. No one person is going to be required to give unreasonably of his or her time. But every one is going to be given the opportunity to do his or her bit.

This should be, and will be, good news to every good Farmers Union member. Every one who is a good member wants as many other farmers in the organization as possible. Every good member is thoroughly convinced of the great good to be accomplished by membership in the Farmers Union. Every good Farmers Union member knows full well what a blessing organization among farmers amounts to. Every good member also knows that with a larger membership, the opportunities for good will come in greater numbers.

Why the Drive?

This approaching membership campaign has a great purpose prompting it. It will not be put on just because Farmers Union officials are ambitious to be able to say: "See how WE increased the Farmers Union membership." In the first place, it will not be the officials who are responsible, either for the success or failure of such a campaign; but the present members and friends of the organization shall have that responsibility. The primary purpose of this campaign is to improve the effectiveness of the most valuable asset the Kansas farmer has. By that, of course, we mean his own militant class organization, the organization which gives him a voice with which to demand his necessary legislation, the organization which gives him some power over the marketing of his own products, the organization which he must have to safeguard his own collective interests. Other classes have such organizations, and the farmer, it has been learned, must have such an organization or be eternally under the thumb of forces which seek only to exploit him.

Even with an organization not as large as it should be, Kansas farmers have given a good account of themselves. What they have gained, however, they have gained through organization, and that thought must be kept uppermost in our minds. Simple organization is splendid—but not enough. Passive organization is good—but not as good as active, militant organization. Active, militant organization is the type sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union.

The Farmers Union has proved its worth many times. Now it is asking for endorsement of its actions. Endorsement must come through added memberships—either new or renewed memberships.

Proceeding on that basis—which certainly is a fair basis—the Farmers Union urges any farmer who upholds

the principle of cooperative marketing to come to the active support of the militant farmers' organization which has done more than any other organization to develop cooperative farm marketing. Farmers Union cooperative institutions have taken the lead in bringing to Kansas farmers the advantages of cooperative marketing along many lines. These Farmers Union institutions have grown because they were—and are—right. They have forced other institutions to narrow their margins, and give more to farmers than they otherwise would have done.

Have Taken the Lead

The Farmers Union has taken the lead in demanding just and equitable laws which have a tendency to improve the lot of the average farmer. This is true in a national scope as well as in state-wide extent. The Farmers Union has had influence of such magnitude that it cannot be measured. For instance, take the policies long advocated by the Farmers Union with respect to agricultural rights, and compare them with laws that have been finally adopted. These laws did not merely happen; they came about because of long exerted influence from some source. The Farmers Union has been the leader in that influence.

The Farmers Union has not reached its goal. It has merely started. It has a long way to go, and the traveling may be rough. It still has the Frazier Bill to enact into law. This will be done only by intensively and extensively organized agriculture along militant lines—along Farmers Union lines. The Farmers Union still has a bloody fight ahead of it before the necessary emergency financing measures are enacted and put into effect. The frame work is already built, but it is going to require concerted effort, which can be supplied only by a thoroughly organized Farmers Union, to fill in the frame work so it will work to the real benefit of the farmer who needs it.

The approaching membership drive—or, perhaps, we should say the membership drive now on—is being conducted for no other purpose than to build this great fighting unit of farmers up to the effective strength which will get all these things accomplished. Keep in mind the fact that the Farmers Union exists for no other purpose than its benefit to the farmers of this state and of this country. Its benefits are varied, as we have attempted to point out.

Time to Do Your Part

The necessity for a great fighting, unified group of farmers under one common heading, is greater now than ever before. Likewise, the opportunities for real good to be accomplished by such a union are greater now than ever before. Therefore, this drive or campaign, which should reach into every Kansas community, is the natural result of present conditions. It did not have to be planned or thought up, in a certain sense; rather it has come upon us as something greatly needed under present circumstances, just as a rain comes to be a necessity after a long dry spell.

Whether it shall reach into every Kansas community as it should depends on those communities themselves, and on each farmer in those many communities.

Be ready to do all you can in your community. What is better, start right now in your own way, to build your membership. Send in all the dues you can, for they are sorely needed right now. Do your part!

MR. PECK AND THE "CHECK-OFF"

F. W. Peck, Cooperative Bank Commissioner, who will be the general supervisor of the twelve regional cooperative banks to be established in the twelve Land Bank districts, apparently needs some pointed instructions along cooperative lines, if his recent statement printed below is a criterion of his innermost feelings.

In this connection, this paper wishes to say again that the matter of effective and equitable farm financing measures have not yet been obtained, and should stand as one of our Farmers Union objectives until obtained. Such measures can be obtained if we stand together as a sufficiently well organized class of people.

The statement by Mr. Peck, which forms the subject of this comment, has to do with his unsympathetic attitude toward cooperatives which emphasize the "check-off" system. We print below the statement in question, together with a bit of comment by A. W. Rickard, editor of the Farmers Union Herald, published in St. Paul, Minn.

"Under the policies now existing, no loans will be made to cooperatives that employ the check-off system or specifically require their individual members to pay dues to any general farm organization. This policy essentially says that business coop-

GET IN THE PROGRAM

Kansas farmers have, or soon will have, the opportunity to sign applications for wheat allotment contracts. The Kansas Farmers Union earnestly urges all its members and friends, who are qualified, to enter this great plan. It is to be the means of bringing many millions of dollars into Kansas. Do not hold back if you do not happen to understand thoroughly every little detail, but be assured that the administration of this great movement is in the hands of experts. We must all at the ultimate benefit will make your participation in this program one of the things you may be proud of for the rest of your lives.

eratives should stand on their own feet and general farm organizations should likewise maintain relations with their members wholly independent of operating cooperatives. Where members of cooperatives voluntarily support general farm organizations, this policy does not apply."

Mr. Rickard's comment follows: Many Farmers Union cooperative enterprises and in all states, have written into their by-laws dues-check-off requirements in connection with patronage dividends. The same is true of the Farmers Union of Farm Bureau educational organizations, should by every rule of good business and of cooperative education, support the parent which gave them being.

Why should, therefore, a governmental department set up to assist and promote cooperative enterprises which pay dues by means of the check-off to the parent or educational organization?

Many sound reasons may be given for the check-off, and it seems to the writer, at least, that not a single good reason may be given to the contrary. Cooperation is something more than mere temporary points out in his address to the same convention.

The educational values and the social values of cooperation exceed the temporary return to the farmer in savings. At times when we are not able to make prizes for patronage dividends but educated cooperators stick to cooperation regardless of dividends. When no dividends are available, there is no check-off for dues, but when they are available, the parent organization, on whose shoulders rests the burden of education, is entitled by every right to the check-off. Both the cooperative and the parent organization are benefited by the check-off.

And we repeat, if a cooperative chooses to use the check-off why should a government agency discontinue it? No, you may not have a loan if you check off dues to the Union or the Bureau."

RESPONSIBILITY MUST ACCOMPANY ORGANIZATION

(continued from page 1)

gether for mutual protection and progress, just as our forefathers did when they banded together to protect themselves from the Indians.

Today farmers are going to join this most militant of farm organizations because they are daily learning the lesson of cooperation and organization. It is going to be, and more and more, the popular thing to do. They are learning that they are entirely at the mercy of adverse and vicious forces when they attempt to act or live separate and apart from others whose problems are identical with their own.

Thousands of farmers should join the Farmers Union if for no other reason than a sense of justice and gratitude. It is well known to every one in the state that the adjusted benefit payments in cash this year and next spring, to the wheat allotment program, as provided under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, will come as a direct result of the efforts of the Kansas Farmers Union leadership, together with the wholesome and vigorous cooperation of other good farm organizations and farm co-operatives. This one thing alone will bring millions upon millions of dollars into Kansas, that would otherwise have been brought here.

The wheat program, it must be remembered, is only one of several which will bring wealth to the farmers of this state. A program looking to bringing hogs, corn, dairy products, and kindred farm products up to parity price basis, is in the offing, and will be here soon. Organized agriculture, in the final analysis, will be responsible.

Countless farmers should join the Farmers Union because they want their children to grow up in the proper relationship to agriculture and to society in general. Farmers are no proud of their children. Farmers are, and should be, considering the welfare and the future of their children. They are going to do their best to insure the future of farming so that their children may want their children to remain in the farming industry when they grow up. We can not very well insist, or even recommend, that our children engage in farming or producing of food products as their life work, if we cannot hold out some promise of betterment, or improve-

ment over conditions as we have seen them in the recent past. The Farmers Union offers just what is needed in this regard.

When you get vigorously into the Farmers Union work, which is pure cooperation, you will be imbued with a spirit which will enable you to show that farm boy and that farm girl of yours that there is a way to save the farming industry; that there is indeed hope for the agricultural class of folks, and that there is great need for active minds and willing hands among folks interested in the great organization, and increase your own interest, your problem is solved.

We must be able to point to definite improvement, and that improvement must come from within the industry of farming itself. We must be able to point out to our farm boys and girls that the relationship of farming to society as a whole is on an equal basis with that of any other industry. We must be able to show them that we are able to organize ourselves into working units of cooperation, that we can act together under a powerful militant organization which is respected by other industries and by the government itself.

Organization, such as is sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union, is the salvation of the farming industry. It is the thing which is destined to elevate farmers to the plane of living which is enjoyed by other classes. It is the thing which we can offer our children as a definite forward step. Through the Kansas Farmers Union, we, as farmers have the opportunity to build not only for the present, but for the future.

Any organization or any unit of society, if worth while, must build for the future. Any nation must do that very thing, else it crumbles and vanishes. When this country was founded, the welfare of posterity, the foundations of a great government destined to be a dominant world power. When the Farmers Union was first set up, those men with vision thought not only of themselves and of the immediate present, but they thought of the welfare of their children and their children's children in time to come.

Farmers in Kansas, you now have the opportunity to support a great cooperative farmer's institution, rich in influence and power for good. When you give this organization your own work, you are not only building for your own welfare, but you are building for your children—you are building for the future. What interest have we that is paramount to the interest we should have in our children's welfare?

Our Responsibility

Science and invention, together with intensive research work, have given us machines with which we are able to do much good. We can now travel from continent to continent, over great wastes of water, more handily than our forefathers could traverse a hundred miles or so. We have machines which make it possible for us to process raw materials into food and wearing apparel with very little effort. We have machines that fabricate other machines, which are put to thousands of uses.

But with these blessings of science comes added responsibility. These modern inventions are placed at our disposal with the distinct understanding that we are to put them to good use. We violate our trust if we fail to make good with these blessings of science and invention.

Likewise, we as farmers have had placed at our disposal a great organization known as the Farmers Union. It is the instrument with which we can go ahead and accomplish what we desire, and we have worked for during a "seemingly" endless period of time. It is the power with which we can attain equal rights and privileges with other groups of society. It is the united voice with which we can make our just demands in our own behalf.

Likewise, too, we as farmers must accept a responsibility in connection with our acceptance of this great militant agricultural agency. It is heeded for us to use in bettering our conditions, and our responsibility charges us to make use of it.

Therefore, I appeal to you, not in my own name or right, but in the name of our class of people—agriculture—to accept the responsibility that is incumbent upon you, and to affiliate yourselves with the Kansas Farmers Union. If you stand for better conditions, you will know you should join. If you are satisfied to let things drift and to take the crumbs thrown from the tables of other classes, then you will not be interested in joining the Farmers Union.

Do what you know to be the right thing to do. The dues are small, and the benefits are too big a measure.

WHEAT ALLOTMENT CHECKS ARE NOT TO HAVE OFFSET

(continued from page 1)

is destroyed when farmers who sign up in the cotton campaign plow under a portion of their crop. Hence checks to cotton farmers having such loans will be made jointly payable to them and the Farm Credit Administration as announced Tuesday by Governor Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

In the case of wheat, however, the contract with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration does not require farmers to destroy any portion of their crop. Hence in the security of government loans is not in any way threatened by their contract.

Therefore, Secretary Wallace said the checks to wheat farmers who qualify for benefits will be made jointly payable to them, and be sent directly to them, and not be made jointly payable to them and the Farm Credit Administration.

"Essentially there will be little difference in the method of payment since in both cases, so far as strictly governmental indebtedness of farmers is concerned, farmers may use the proceeds as they see fit. The Farm Credit Administration is asking that both wheat and cotton farmers apply as much of the proceeds to their

debts to the government as they can. But there is no compulsion about it in either case, except that as to cotton where private interests are involved in the governmental claim, the division of the proceeds will be the subject of negotiation. The difference will be that in the case of cotton loans, the checks will be made jointly payable to farmers and the Farm Credit Administration, whereas wheat payments will not."

F. U. LIVE STOCK FIRM AT ST JOE MAKES BIG SAVING

(continued from page 1)

for the first seven-month periods of the two years is only 1.32 per cent. "As we have stated in your paper before," writes Mr. Schwab, "we fully expect to better our last year's patronage refund payment. Each month finds us closer to our goal."

"Percentage of patronage refund for the first seven months of this year figures 34.44 per cent. If we would close our business handled this year on July 31, we would be able to pay back to each farm organization member approximately 35 cents out of every dollar of commission paid to us." A careful study of this report is urged on the part of every farmer who has live stock to ship to market. This certainly is a conclusive answer to the question, "Does cooperative marketing pay?"

CAPITOL COMMENT

Latest State News—Special From Topeka

By Special Topeka Correspondent

Investigations into the bond forgery scandal, it was revealed no end of schemes practiced by Ronald Finney in selling and duplicating bonds or getting money to use in his wild orgy of speculation. Persons' checks were cashed through the state treasurer's office in large amounts, and methods of clearing allowed considerable use of state money. Warrants as well as bonds were forged. The total is mounting steadily. Fred M. Harris is mounting steadily. Fred M. Harris is mounting steadily.

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The amendment has been drafted and adopted by the council.

Banking laws will be modified and the council has adopted a measure to reorganize the state banking board, and the state supervision over banks. A new, non-political board would be created to establish banking policies and to guide state regulations.

A number of small reductions in gas, electric and telephone rates and a special regulation for trucks hauling inflammable material were announced. Gas rates in a number of small towns were reduced as much as 40 cents in a few cases and 25 to 15 cent reductions. One telephone company has cut 25 cents a month from its charge for rural subscribers. The regulation will ask all trucks hauling gasoline and other inflammable material to stop, look and listen before crossing railroad tracks.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

JOINT PICNIC AT GARNETT

Francis R. Kelley, secretary of the Anderson County Farmers Union, writes that the farm organizations of Anderson county are going to hold a joint picnic at Garnett on Saturday, August 26. This should be a good meeting and it is believed a big crowd will be present.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MEETING

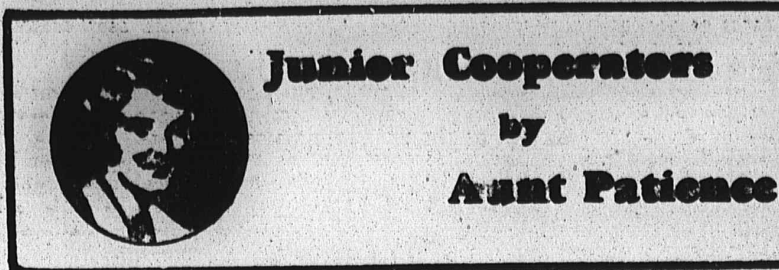
Washington County Farmers Union will hold the regular quarterly meeting at Cyr Pavilion in Garnett, on Wednesday, August 30. The meeting will be held at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

State Farmers Union President C. A. Ward will speak at 3 o'clock. Every one is invited.

J. T. Poland, County Secretary

BIG BRANTFORD MEETING

A rousing meeting of Brantford Local is announced



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT
Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience, in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Junior Cooperators: This week I'm going to tell you about something I saw at Akron, Ohio, which will probably interest the boys in our Club, more than the girls. It's the hangar, or "dock" as they call it at the airport, in which two of our large government zeppelins were built and housed—the "Akron," and the "Macon." Of course we all know about the disastrous end of the first mentioned ship. The "Macon," its sister ship is not in its hangar at present, but is absent on naval duty. The dock itself is huge—1,175 feet long and more than 200 feet high. The floor space is eight and one half acres in extent and it is the largest building in the world without interior support. Ten foot ball fields could be laid out within its walls and within it could be placed the Washington Monument and the Woolworth building, at the same time! So that you can get some idea of its height—it is about equal to a 22 story apartment office building. Each half door at the end of the hangar weighs 6 tons, but can be opened and shut at a cost of only one dollar.

The airship itself is the largest in the world with a gas volume of 6,500,000 cubic feet. Its nearest rival, the "Graf Zeppelin," a German ship, has only 3,700,000 cubic feet. Its length is 750 feet and it is equipped with eight engines, with 4,480 horse power! The maximum speed attained is 84 miles an hour and its cruising range without refueling, at a speed of 50 miles per hour, is 10,580 miles. Five aeroplanes are carried and operated from the ship, while in flight. Helium gas, which is non-inflammable, is the only gas used.

The huge hangar is empty now, the only things within it being thousands and thousands of bales of raw rubber, which have been placed there by the Goodyear tire manufacturers. These bales are just as they were sent from the tropics and bear the names of strange places printed on the sides: "Produce of British Malaya," and so on. And the rubber itself, which is of course, in its raw state, is very queer in appearance.

To me, this man-made marvel is worthy to be classed with the wonders of the world and I know that not soon shall I forget the sight of the huge ship's graceful flight, as it soared effortlessly into the sky.

JUNIOR LETTERS

Tipton, Kans., Aug. 10, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:
I received my wrist watch yesterday and I sure think it is a dandy. I was sure surprised to find my name in the paper as one of the winners of a wrist watch.

I suppose you think I am a little slow in writing, but didn't have much time to write until now. It makes it interesting to all those who like to be in a contest, anyway I sure enjoy ed it.

I congratulate the other winners of wrist watches and those who won the other prizes.

Yours sincerely,
Norbert Arnoldy.
P.S.—I haven't found my twin yet. My birthday February 24 and I am 14 years old.

Dear Norbert: I'm so glad that you liked your wrist watch—I thought it was very nice. Your essay was very good and you deserved one of



7208. Ladies' Morning Frocks. Designed in Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. For contrasting material 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

7943. Girls' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. To finish with bias binding requires 2 1/2 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND WINTER 1933-34. Send 12c in silver or stamps for FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 230 designs of Misses' and Children's Patterns; also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

the prizes—we all congratulate you. Yes, I think contests are fun, too—although I never won one in my life. We'll certainly have to find your twin right away—and don't forget to write soon again. Aunt Patience.

Tipton, Kans. August 10, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I suppose you think I have forgotten you, but I haven't.

Is it hot in Salina? It sure is hot here. It is plenty windy to day. It won't be long before school will start. My teacher will be Miss Wilma Hobbie.

I wrote to one of the Juniors a couple of times.
When will be our next lesson? I will close so I can mail this.
Your Junior
Mary H. Arnoldy.

Dear Mary: Well, I had just about given up hearing from you again—and I was glad to get your letter. I've not been in Salina for about a month, but according to reports I get from there, it's pretty hot! No, it isn't very long until school begins again—did it? Did the Junior to whom you wrote, answer your letter? We're going to try to arrange our first lesson early in the fall. Aunt Patience.

Burdick, Kans., Aug. 19, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine and hope you are the same. I am writing to tell you that I vote for the forget-me-not for flower and colors blue and yellow. My little brother, Marvin is just fine. We have a new little calf. Her name is Pansy. Marvin calls it a little dog. He says Boo-boo. He sure likes our little dog and so do I. His name is Comfy. We named our kittens Billy, Betty and Felix. Two of our other kittens died. How is Bosco? I'll bet he is cute. I found my twin. His name is William Brechieson. His birthday is September 9, 1933, and so is mine; but he will be 11 and I will be 10. Can we be twins?

I lost his address, so I can't write to him. Will you please find his address, so I can write to him.
Well news is scarce as hen's teeth, so will close.
Your niece,
Madeline Neustrom.

Dear Madeline: I enjoyed your letter and I'm fine, too, thank you. I have had news about Bosco. He slipped through the back door one night and some dogs in the neighborhood killed him. I felt very, very bad about it—he was so sweet and seemed to understand everything said to him. Yes, I think you and William are very "matched." I'll find his address for you. I'm sorry about the two kittens you lost and I wish I could see Marvin—I know he is darling. I've made a note of your vote. Aunt Patience.

Ellis, Kans., July 17, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
School will soon start and it won't be long before a decrease in letters will be found on the Junior page, which will disappoint many of whom I am one. Most of us will be busy bees "behind a desk," if our teacher prefers to call us just that. I will be a freshman in high school. I think I will take business arithmetic, home economics, English and perhaps spelling, to busy myself with the next nine months.

Speaking of club flowers and colors, why not vote for yellow and brown since Sunflower petals are yellow, and the center brown. I am sure the sunflower will win.
I haven't found my exact twin although I've found one who has a birthday several days ahead of mine. I'm eager to find one with a birthday on August 30 and who will be 14 years or close to that age on August 30.

I have a gray kitten whom I have named "Tuffy" and a black and white named "Tommy."

I also take music lessons on the piano and I think it is an interesting project.

Aunt Patience, do you mean to say you may have had your picture in the paper? I haven't seen it.

I am sure! You are teasing us—I'll bet. If we were to come to Salina would we get an introduction? We may have a great surprise some day, as these to cmfwyp mfwyapara day as to the explanation you are to give us.

I wish to ask you to put my cousin Anne Herman, aged 4, whose birthday is on July 12 on the Cradle Roll.

You promised you would publish the Cradle Roll, but I haven't seen it yet.

Oh! what suspense you have kept us in, because of the essay contest, I didn't get a prize, but I was mighty pleased to be on the "honorable mention roll." That was a remarkable idea, to bring up about the essay contest. Even if some were disappointed they received the benefit of exercise by writing, education and brain work. We need something like that during vacation to keep our brains from getting "rusty."

In telling a story at bedtime, my nephew, Donald, gave the following description of a man: "Once there was a man, real small, as big as a house, only lower," he said.

I am afraid my letter has ransacked the column—but simply banish the parts you don't care to publish.

Closing, I remain, as ever,
Your niece,
Isabel Herman.

Dear Isabel: First of all, you know what I've said before about long let-

ters—I like 'em! And the other Juniors do, too. I hope your prophecy about the decrease in letters this winter, won't be realized. For it doesn't take very long to write, now, does it? And we could all find a few minutes once a month or so, to write to the club and its members—as well as for the lessons.

The sunflower has many more votes and I've added yours. I hope you'll find your twin soon—I'll surely do my best to help you. Yes, indeed, I'd love to see if you ever come to Salina—and what makes you think I've been teasing you? I'll be glad to add Anne's name to the Cradle Roll—and I think you must have missed seeing it. There were so many deserving essays—and you can't imagine what a hard task the judges had, to decide which ones should receive the prizes. I don't think any of the Juniors who entered the contest without return, regretted doing so for I think it did us all good to review the facts upon which the essays were written. That was a very vivid description of the man—perhaps Donald will be a writer! Little children say the funniest things—I wish more of our Juniors would tell us about the amusing remarks of their brothers and sisters. Perhaps we'll have a contest on that, some time! Aunt Patience.

Cawker City, Kans., Aug. 5, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
Johnnie and I received our gifts. We thank you and Mr. Lynn. We thought they were very nice. We had an inch of rain this morning. Did you get any rain?

It was sure a nice rain. We have our plowing all done.
They will now get a little rest. I guess I had better close for now. Your little niece,
Johnnie and Louise Brinker.

Dear Johnnie and Louise: I'm glad you liked the things we sent and I want to congratulate you both on winning two of the prizes. Rain is very welcome after June and July—most of us had forgotten what it looked like! I hope you'll be able to write again soon. Aunt Patience.

Cawker City, Kans., Aug. 5, 1933
Dear Aunt Patience:
I received the fountain pen and pencil set and surely wish to thank you for it. I have written several letters, including this one with the pen and it writes excellently. I am proud to show it to anyone and tell them where and how I got it. Everyone that sees it says it looks like a fountain pen. I think of the time I "put in" on the essay, and how well I was repaid for my efforts. It has been fairly cool here for the past few days. We had a small-rain this morning.

Are you going to visit "The Century of Progress?"
Again I wish to thank you for the fine combination set.
Your nephew,
Harold Runft.

Dear Harold: I thought you would like the pen and pencil set—they're always useful, I think. Your essay showed that you had spent serious thought on it, and that was one of the reasons why it was chosen. I spent several days at the "Century of Progress" and plan to stop again in the fall. I wish everyone could see it especially every young person—for a think it would prove an inspiration. Remember, if you must use your pen and pencil in writing letters to the Junior Page this winter—and for the Club work. Aunt Patience.

El Dorado, Kans., Aug. 2, 1933.
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. Hope you are the same. It sure has been hot here. Has it there? We got a little shower this afternoon. I washed my dress with my pin on it and when it was ironed it was found. It was not hurt a bit. I haven't found my twin yet, but my birthday is October 4. I will be ten years old. I haven't written to you since I got my pin, but you know how easy it is to put off writing, don't you. I haven't got a letter from any of the Juniors yet, but hope to soon. I think the sunflower is a good club flower, because it is the Kansas flower. I will be glad when school starts. Will you send me your picture, please. I think it is fun to have contests. Although you are disappointed, some of the fine, well, my letter is getting long.

Tell all the Juniors hello for me. I would like to hear from some of them. I will answer all the letters I get.

Bye-bye,
Betty Corfman.

I will exchange pictures with anyone.

Dear Betty: Yes, it has been hot in Salina, too. That's a pretty good recommendation for our pin, isn't it? I'm glad it wasn't spoiled. Yes, indeed, I do know how easy it is to "put off" things—I think most everyone has that failing. I hope you'll hear from some of the Juniors soon—and I think it's a fine idea to exchange pictures. I've not had a picture taken for a long time but when I do, I'll try to save one and be sure to write soon. Aunt Patience.

Here are recipes which should be clipped and saved and ready for the hour when needed. The spiced vinegar recipe is one that every housewife should know if her family is fond of sweet pickles, or fruits and vegetables.

Spiced Vinegar
1 quart vinegar,
1 cup sugar,
1 tablespoon cinnamon,
1 teaspoon allspice,
1 tablespoon white mustard seed,
1 teaspoon cloves,
1 teaspoon salt,
Mix ingredients, bring to boil and pour over pickles.

Chili Sauce
4 quarts chopped tomatoes and peeled tomatoes.
2 cups chopped onions.
1 cup chopped sweet red peppers,
1 cup chopped green peppers,
1 small hot red pepper,
3 tablespoons salt,
1-2 cup sugar,
1 tablespoon white mustard seed,
1 teaspoon cinnamon,
1 teaspoon allspice,
1 teaspoon salt,
Combine the vegetables, salt and sugar, and cook until the mixture begins to thicken, then add the vinegar and spices, and cook until the mixture becomes a thick sauce. Pour into hot glass jars and seal immediately.

Chow-Chow
2 quarts green tomatoes,
12 small cucumbers,
4 green peppers,
1 small head cabbage,
6 onions,
1 cup salt,
1 quart string beans,
1 gallon vinegar,
1 tablespoon celery seed,
1 tablespoon mustard,
1 tablespoon allspice,
1 tablespoon pepper,
1 tablespoon cloves.
Shop together tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, cabbage, onions and string beans. Let the mixture stand in a covered enamel pan overnight. Place mixture in a pan with alternate layers of salt, using 1 cup salt, reserving enough salt for top layer. Let mixture stand 12 hours then drain. To 1 gallon vinegar add 1 tablespoon each of celery seed, mustard, allspice, pepper and cloves; heat to boiling point, add vegetables and cook mixture until tender, hot jars and seal at once.

Chutney
24 ripe tomatoes, medium size,
6 onions, medium size,
3 red peppers,
3 green peppers,
12 tart apples,
1 pound seedless raisins,
1 cup celery cut fine,
2 quarts vinegar,
3 cups sugar. Salt.
Chop vegetables first and then the apples. Cut celery. Combine ingredients and cook chutney until it is thick and clear. Pour immediately into clean, hot jars, and seal immediately.

Cucumber Oil Pickles
200 cucumbers,
6 small onions,
1-2 cup celery seed,
1-4 cup black pepper,
1-2 cup mustard seed,
T cups sugar,
8 cups cider vinegar,
1 cup olive oil.
Wash cucumbers and slice thin. Slice onions. Soak overnight in brine strong enough to float an egg, made of eight quarts water to one quart salt. Drain but do not wash. Boil vinegar, sugar and spices together, pour over cucumbers. Add olive oil.

Grape Conserve
Five pounds grapes, 5 pounds sugar, 1 box raisins, 3 oranges, 1 cup nut meats.
Wash and pick over grapes. Press pulp from skins and cook pulp until seeds are free. Rub through sieve to remove seeds. Put skins and pulp with oranges cut in thin slices, sugar and raisins into preserving kettle. Cook 15 minutes and add nut meats. Cook 10 minutes longer and turn into sterilized glasses. Cover with paraffine, and when cold cover with a second layer.

Grape Relish
Five pounds grapes, 2 1-2 pounds sugar, 2 cups vinegar, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 2 teaspoons cloves, 1 teaspoon allspice, 2 teaspoons salt.
Wash grapes and remove from stems. Press pulp from skins and cook pulp until seeds are free. Rub through sieve to remove seeds. Put pulp, skins, sugar and vinegar into preserving kettle and boil until thick, about a



RECIPES

half hour. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal.

Grape Butter
Five pounds grapes, 4 pounds sugar.
Wash and pick over grapes. Remove from stems and drain. Press pulps from skins. Heat pulp to the boiling point and cook slowly until seeds are free. Rub through a sieve to remove seeds. Cook skins until tender, add pulp and sugar and simmer for 15 minutes, stirring to prevent burning. Pour into sterilized jelly glasses and cover with paraffine. Cover with more paraffine when cold.

Any variety of grape can be used for juice and preserves. Naturally the Concord makes a rich colorful product.

Squash Cooked in Butter
2 pounds crook neck, patty pan or Italian (zucchini) squash,
2 tablespoons butter,
1-2 teaspoon salt,
Pepper.
Wash and scrape squash, cut into pieces, discarding seeds, if large. Melt butter, add squash and salt, cover and steam until tender, stirring occasionally. Add a little water, if necessary. Sprinkle with pepper and serve.

Green Apple Pie
Rich pastry.
One quart sliced green apples,
One and one-fourth cups sugar,
Two tablespoons flour,
One-half cup grated cheese,
Two tablespoons butter,
Cinnamon or nutmeg, if desired.
Roll out rich pastry and line a pie plate. Exclude air. Mix sugar, flour and a sprinkle of salt, then combine with sliced apples. Mix gently and place in crust. Dot with butter. Roll out top crust and sprinkle with cheese. Fold and roll to incorporate cheese. Place a tablespoon of water in the center of the pie, sprinkle with cinnamon or nutmeg, moisten edge and place top crust. Press edges firmly together and decorate. Bake in a hot oven for about ten minutes, then reduce heat and bake more slowly until apples are tender and juice which boils up is clear. Cool for serving.

Apple Raisin Pie
1 3-4 cups soda crackers,
1-3 cup butter,
1 tablespoon sugar,
1-4 teaspoon salt,
2 tablespoons water Filling.
Filling:
2 cups thinly sliced cooking apples,
1-3 cup raisins,
2-3 cup sugar,
1 tablespoon lemon juice,
2 tablespoons butter,
Cinnamon.
Roll biscuit fine and mix with one-third cup softened butter, one tablespoon sugar, salt and water. Press two-thirds of the mixture in an even layer against sides and bottom of buttered pie plate. Mix apples, raisins, two-thirds cup of sugar and lemon juice and put into cracker lined plate. Dot with butter and sprinkle with cinnamon. Press remaining crust into a flat round cake on a piece of waxed paper, and invert on top of pie and remove paper. Bake in a hot oven (425 degrees Fahrenheit) for fifteen minutes, reduce temperature to moderate (375 degrees Fahrenheit) and continue baking for fifteen minutes more. Makes one 8-inch pie.

Mustard Pickles
1 gallon green tomatoes, cut into cubes.
6 green mango peppers,
6 red mango peppers,
3 onions cut fine,
1-2 cup salt, and enough water to just cover.
Cook the above ingredients together until the green tomatoes turn white. Then drain well.

Dressing:
5 cups vinegar,
3 cups sugar,
3 cup flour,
1 tablespoon tumeric,
1 tablespoon celery seed,
1 tablespoon mustard,
1 teaspoon red pepper (or less).
Thicken flour and spices with vinegar, using some from the five cups. Bring vinegar and sugar to the boiling point and stir in the flour and spice. When well cooked pour over vegetables. Mix well; add 1 1-2 dozen sweet cucumber pickles chopped up.

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