



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1008, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year \$1.00

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.

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 handed in until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

### NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President, Yankton, South Dakota  
C. N. Rogers, vice president, Indianapolis, Indiana  
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Kankakee, Ill.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Joe Finnamer, Akron, Colorado  
J. M. Graves, Perkins, Oklahoma  
Frisa Schultzeis, Prairie Farm, Wisconsin  
Harry Farmer, Yutan, Nebraska  
John Erp, Canby, Minnesota

### KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President, Salina, Kansas  
A. M. Kinney, Vice President, Huron, Kansas  
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Salina, Kansas  
John Tommer, Conductor, Waterville, Kansas  
John Schell, Doorkeeper, Emporia, Kansas

### DIRECTORS

Ross Palenale, Alma, Kansas  
B. E. Winchester, Stafford, Kansas  
Henry Jamison, Quinter, Kansas  
John Fenzel, Lincolnville, Kansas  
F. C. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—354 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas, O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeeney, Kansas, T. M. Turman, Mgr.

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

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

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 205, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kans., Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 218, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

### FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1934

## THE FOURTH DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

When we went to school we learned that there are three departments of government in the United States, legislative, judicial and executive. We learned that the legislative department made the laws, the judicial department passed on whether or not the laws were workable and constitutional, and the executive department put the laws into force and enforced them.

When we learned this lesson in civil government, it all looked quite reasonable. We accepted it as gospel truth, and as the whole truth. Later however, when we began to wonder about certain things, we wondered if, after all, the school books had not failed to mention something important. Something seemed to be lacking in the explanation of government set-up.

If the whole basic operation of government depended on only the three departments, then why were so many things going wrong?

It has taken us many years to arrive at a conclusion in this respect. Now, however, we are convinced that, whether the constitution provided for it or not, there is a fourth department which is operating in connection with our government.

The fourth department is the monetary department.

We agree with you when you say that the monetary department is not fundamentally a department of government, to be classed with the three really basic departments, legislative, judicial and executive. Yet, perhaps because of those who have wrongfully been given control of it, it has so intervened its influence in all matters of government and daily living of the people, that it has assumed proportions equal to any of the three basic departments.

Power Stolen from Congress

The constitution says that the Congress shall issue currency and regulate its value. The United States government is supposed to fix the value of the basic metals used, when properly stamped and coined, as a medium of exchange. Money is supposed to be worth what the law of the land says it is worth. Therefore, the monetary system, instead of being a department in itself, should be under the legislative department.

Congress, however, has through the years allowed the control of currency to pass into other hands. That control, or that power, is now in the hands of the international bankers, and these international bankers, through the system they have developed, actually lend United States money to the United States.

The parasite plant which has attached itself to the living tree of government has lived so richly off that tree, and has sapped it to such an extent, that the parasite soon will

be bigger than the tree itself. The roots that feed the tree draw sustenance from the taxpayers and citizens. The strength thus obtained passes into the tree only to be stolen by the parasite. Finally, the poison drippings from the parasite will ruin the ground, or source of strength and growth, and the tree, as well as the parasite, will die.

The Monetary Department

Let us analyze this fourth department of government. What does it do? Whence comes its power? The three original departments have allowed themselves to be overpowered by the fourth. Its powers, stolen from Congress, allow it to buy and sell the three basic departments. Naturally, then, it can buy and sell almost anything in the United States. It can buy popular votes, and does. It can, and does, buy votes of congressmen and senators. It can and does buy judges. It can buy those in high and low executive positions, and has done it.

The fourth department of government regulates the location and flow of wealth. Its instrumentality measures wealth, and is the only such measure in common use in the United States. It does not produce wealth, but by its manipulations, it can force produced wealth to move around from one point to another until it falls into the hands of the manipulators. There it is stopped. That is why approximately four per cent of the population of the United States owns and controls 80 per cent of the wealth of the nation.

One fundamental difference between the fourth department of government and the original three departments is the fact that the former is not subject to control of any kind in which the people have a voice. People do have a voice in selecting the personnel of the three original departments. The fourth department is unhampered in this respect.

This fourth department must be checked. It must be made a servant of the people, just as it was intended to be originally, and must be sheared of its unholy power to destroy and divert wealth.

The fourth department of government must be made subservient to the government—subservient to the people. It must be changed from a parasite to a useful plant. Or, to carry out the comparison, it must be replaced with something useful and practical.

Farmers Union Can Do It

The Farmers Union is the instrumentality which is available to use in cutting this parasite away from the tree. The program of the Farmers Union also offers a solution of the problem of what to put into use after the parasite is cut off.

Increased membership will furnish that strength. This all-important factor depends on you and your willingness to do your part.

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD  
President Kansas Farmers Union

### FARMERS UNION STATE CONVENTION NEAR AT HAND

The Kansas Farmers Union State Convention will convene at Ellis, Kansas, on the 30th of October for the managers' meeting; and the convention proper will open the next day and will continue until the business of the convention is completed. Between now and that time your state officials will prepare and arrange the program.

I am sure that questions of vital interest to every farmer in Kansas will be considered and discussed at this convention. We will have the usual committees which will bring before the convention various resolutions to be considered, adopted or rejected.

The Kansas Farmers Union has weathered the storms of the past few years fairly well. We have at least held our own and that is something worth mentioning under past and present conditions. I have said publicly and I say again that in this nation we have reached the crisis, we have turned face about, and we are slowly digging out. With fair crops we will have better times. I prophesy that the Kansas Farmers Union will be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, instrumentality during the next decade in obtaining and securing better times and conditions for our people.

The Kansas Farmers Union has so taken the lead in State and National affairs that it is only fair to say that our influence for good is being felt throughout the country. There is scarcely a day but what we are contacted from Topeka or Washington relative to various economic problems which are before us. Recognition of this kind is indispensable for the common good of our people and our organization has a grave responsibility in protecting this recognition and reputation.

Want Representation

The Kansas Farmers Union has hundreds of business institutions including hundreds of local and county units which are entitled to representation at our State Convention. We beg and plead with you to send delegates from the four corners of the State.

We want as near 100 per cent representation as is possible. During the approaching session of the Kansas Legislature and the coming Congress of the United States many proposed bills of interest to our people will be up for consideration and passage. If the members of the Kansas Farmers Union give the state organization its support, we can, in cooperation with other groups, obtain state and national legislation which will mean to our people literally millions of dollars in the next few years.

We ask you to support the Kansas Farmers Union on its past record of accomplishment. Every well thinking farmer who has given this subject any study knows of the real good that has come to our members. We have saved to our Kansas farmers millions of dollars by influencing state legislation. We have returned to our Kansas farmers millions of dollars by taking the initiative in national legislation. The national agricultural program with all its inconsistencies has been a Godsend and lifesaver to the Kansas farmers this year. We pledge to our people, with your support, to strengthen this program by simplifying it and striving and driving on for that which equals or exceeds real cost of production.

We need your representation at the state convention in order to fight more effectively for the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill and for an adjustment of the banking and monetary system to the end that the banks of the country may be guided and controlled by the Government instead of selfish interests, and that the practice of issuing tax exempt interest bearing bonds be stopped.

Old and New Members

We beg and plead now that every Farmers Union Local within the state get your old members to pay their dues and new ones to join. Don't wait until you come to the convention to bring in your reports. Get them up to date at once and send in your remittance to the state office. We are going to do everything possible that our program may not only be interesting but that it may be edifying and fruitful as well.

We are in an economic war. If we stay at home and show no interest we suffer the consequences. If we conform to the principles of our militant organization we will be on hand, and we will be there to build and to construct and not to destroy.

Cutting Expenses

We ask our members to band together and come to the state convention at Ellis the last of next month. If four or five of you come together

## Clipped From Exchanges

### SCALING DOWN FARM DEBTS

Despite the refinancing record of the Federal Farm Loan Associations and the Land Bank Commission, it is a fact that there is an average of 3,000 homes being foreclosed in the United States every day. Some of these are foreclosures of mortgages held by Federal Farm Loan Associations. This proves that with farm products selling below cost-of-production no form or system of credit regardless of how extended and how small the installments of principal and how low the interest rate may be made, will pay out.

Even with probable better prices in the future the accumulation of interest, taxes, refinancing fees, etc., precludes any possibility that the majority of farmers can ever pay out without a drastic scaling down of their debts. That is the chief value of the Frazier-Lemke amendment to the national Bankruptcy act. It should be utilized with all possible speed—North Dakota Union Farmer.

### CONSOLATION

Progressives and so-called radicals even though appearing to get no where are well justified in carrying on because the crash is bound to come sooner or later and only from them will we be able to get leadership to direct us from chaos back to the cooperative democracy planned and intended by the authors of our constitution. Meanwhile let's all read as much as we can between the lines of the kept press. Let's subscribe to a few so-called radical publications, and get both sides of the question, and keep hoping for the best but prepare for the worst.

Gordon Stout, Kadoka, So. Dakota. —In South Dakota Union Farmer

### SILVER NATIONALIZED

Through the influence of the silver block in Congress and the Farmers Union, President Roosevelt has finessed nationalized silver, fixing it at 50.1. As we have predicted quite often before the re-negotiation of silver had the effect of increasing the price of farm products immediately, which was harvested especially in wheat and for that reason they can not say the increase in price at this particular time was due to a shortage. That fact has been established some time ago.

This is the third thing that Mr. Roosevelt has done in getting us a little nearer the commodity dollar or in balancing our money supply with our commodities. The first move

This had some effect in increasing commodity prices. To us, however, it seems the hardest route for him to pursue. Later he cut the value of the dollar and now he is nationalizing silver.

Our contention all along has been that the Government should issue a sufficient amount of currency immediately, non-interest bearing instead of interest bearing bonds, to supply the needs of a circulating medium and to re-establish credit. This would have acted quickly in increasing commodity prices. We hope Mr. Roosevelt will come to it in the near future. It is about the last step necessary to re-establish a circulating medium and secure for our cost of production plus a reasonable profit for our products, thereby really restoring prosperity and forever killing "old man depression." We extend to Mr. Roosevelt our heartfelt thanks for this last move and here-with express our unfaltering trust and faith in the ground that pull us out of the depression.—Arkansas Union Farmer.

### THE ATTACKS ON TUGWELL

We have noticed in some of the Farmers Union papers and in radio addresses, continued attacks on Rexford Tugwell, under secretary of agriculture. When Tugwell was before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, pending the recommendation by that committee to the senate body, Tugwell on the ground that he is a radical. In the vote which followed, Tugwell was supported by Senators Wheeler, Nye, Frazier, Shipstead, LaFollette and Norris. These senators are all liberals or radicals whichever you may choose to call them.

We also refer to Tugwell in this issue in connection with the pure food and drug act, the authorship of which brought the real opposition on the part of the big capitalist newspapers is also stated. Now, who are you going to believe with respect to Tugwell, the liberal and radical senators who may be presumed to know him, or those who because of prejudice, selfish interest, or from other motives, oppose him?

As for this editor, we personally believe that Tugwell is a liberal radical, and that is sufficient reason to us for supporting him. If our militant Farmers Union spell-binders would aim their verbal missiles at some of the radicals and liberals in the Democratic administration, instead of attacking at least be more consistent and be doing something worthwhile.—Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul.

### SEALED CORN LUCKY BREAK

While the corn-loan plan was promulgated last fall to peg the price of corn and appease the discontent of

corn belt farmers, and not as fore-sighted preparation for a disastrous drought, it is mighty lucky that this sealed corn is on hand, and that it is on the farms instead of being in the hands of speculators. Carrying over a supply of farm-stored corn from good crops ought to be the normal procedure. But farmers should be able to do this without having the corn sealed and mortgaged—and they would be able if they were not so egregiously exploited by the profit system.—Nebraska Union Farmer.

### FARMERS SHOULD MEET

One of the most regrettable things about the present plight of Agriculture is that the farmers of so few communities ever get together to talk things over, as do the business and professional men of the towns and cities. Among the more than 2,000 schoolhouse Farm Clubs which belong to the Missouri Farmers' Association there are many which hold regular meetings at least once per month, and not only do these meetings enable farmers to talk over their difficulties, and reach a common and helpful understanding concerning them, but they provide an interesting social time for both men and women, and thus they do much to make the tragic time through which farmers and their wives and children are passing more bearable. In communities which have no M. F. A. Club, one should be formed at once. One of the chief reasons why the farmer is so long proceeded upon the foolish theory of "Everybody for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."—Wm. Hirth in The Missouri Farmer.

### BUYS CO-OP PRODUCTS

Dwight Townsend, salesman with the Union Oil Company, Cooperative, drove 17,784 miles in the six month's period from February 15 to August 15th. During this time he has spent only \$4.11 in oil companies other than those cooperatives connected with the Union Oil Company Cooperative.

Co-Op distributors are closely grouped together in this section forming one of the few links necessary to supply cooperators from coast to coast. Cooperative motorists use Co-op products at home and "abroad." Mr. Townsend has covered in his travels a territory extending west to Pueblo, Colo.; north to Stapleton, Nebr.; east to Jefferson City, Mo., and south to McPherson, Kansas.—The Cooperative Consumer.

### RESPECTING THE FARM ORGANIZATIONS

For an answer as to whether it pays farmers to organize, all you need is to study the progress being made in our sister state of Kansas. During the first part of August the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations held a meeting and outlined its legislative program. The program always truly represents agriculture and is concurred in by all

the different organized groups. They only ask for what they believe to be just and right but once their program is outlined they are not afraid to fight for it when necessary.

Committees were recently appointed to wait on the state conventions of the two major political parties and present the farm organization's program to be included in their party platforms. As this is being written it is believed there is no doubt but that both parties will accept and incorporate in their platforms the farm program as presented.

Such a united front makes it imperative that they do accept, because any party or candidate that should oppose stands a poor chance on election day. Also the strength of these organizations united as they are guarantees performance as well as words, too much of the time words in party platforms are meaningless, because there is no performance. This is just one of the benefits from our organizations. Let's organize better.—Cooperative Farmer (Missouri).

### IT'S WHAT YOU MAKE IT

The condition of the Farmers Union like the condition of the Farmer's Ford depends on the amount of his time and money spent on it. Let each one ask himself how much of his time and money he has given this year to his organizations and he will know just how much or how little he can expect in return.

Your organization is just what you make it.

In the days of kings and emperors farmers had no economic or political rights. All they could do and did do was to till their acres. Since then democracy has brought these rights and with them the responsibility for taking a wise and active part in our economic and political organizations. To accept the rights and not the responsibilities is like wanting to eat your cake and have it too. The refusal to accept responsibility along with the rights is what makes one-man organizations, Morgans, Hitlers and the rest.

See how much you are doing and you will know what the Union can do.

If you are connected with the Union then you are as a small union. If you want it small, do not give it much help. If you want it noisy, be its tin horn. If you want it to meet often, then meet often. If you want it to lead us out of the wilderness, please don't hide in a hollow tree. If you want it to do a big job, roll up your sleeves. What you do the Union must do, because, You are the Union—Extract from editorial in Illinois Union Farmer.

### SCARCITY OF FEED STUFF

Scarcity of feed for livestock caused by the drought has taken tolls of many thousands of livestock from the farms of Oklahoma. Some were shot down and buried on the farm to keep from starving to death. There should be no cotton seed or feed pro-

(continued on page 3)

# The State Convention!

of the  
**Kansas Farmers Union**

will roll around in a very few weeks. It will be here almost before we know it.

### GET READY TO GO TO ELLIS

That's where the annual convention is to be held this year. The Ellis folks are beginning to get ready for us. Let's get ready to visit them.

### OCTOBER 31

is the date when the convention proper is to start. The Constitution says it shall begin at 10 a. m. on the last Wednesday in October. The Managers' Meeting probably will begin October 30.

### LOCALS, GET YOUR DUES IN!

The Kansas Farmers Union is your organization, and you want to show the strength of the organization at its annual convention. If any Locals have dues on hand, you are urged to send them in to the state office at Salina at once.

### MAKE A FINAL MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

In every community there are dozens if not hundreds of farm families who are not affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union. Now is the time to get these good folks in with us—before the annual convention. Every one of these families owes something to the militant farm organization which has helped the general lot of farmers in many ways during the last year or so, and long before that. Talk it over with them. Appeal to them for their support of the Farmers Union. Let's get them in with us.

### THERE ISN'T MUCH TIME LEFT. GET BUSY

Of Interest to Women

THE VERSATILE GREEN TOMATO

When the first hard frost leaves a supply of green tomatoes on the vines, many of them will be made into pickles. But they can add variety to the menu in everyday dishes.

Green tomatoes cut into half-inch slices, sprinkled with salt, dipped in flour or fine bread crumbs, and fried until tender in a little fat, are excellent. They may also be fried with sliced onions. Stew green tomatoes just the same as you do ripe ones, and you will have an equally good dish.

This green-tomato chowder is especially good for luncheon: Fry 1/2 cupful of diced salt pork until brown. Then add 1 cupful of diced carrots; 1 cupful of diced potatoes; 1 cupful of celery, cut into small pieces; 1 medium-size onion, minced and sauted until a light brown. Cover them with boiling water and cook until the vegetables are tender. Add salt, paprika and 4 cupfuls of white sauce. Heat 2 cupfuls of cut-up green tomatoes; when cooked add 1-4 teaspoonful of soda. Mix well, combine with the other mixture, and serve.

To make ham-and-green-tomato casserole, place a thick slice of nicely trimmed ham in a casserole and add 4 large green tomatoes, sliced, 1 small onion, sliced, 1 green pepper, chopped, a little bay leaf and 6 whole cloves. Cook in a slow oven about two hours. Pour off the liquid and thicken slightly to serve as gravy.

This green-tomato minicement will keep all winter and resemble real minicement in taste. Cook together for two and a half hours 1 peck of green tomatoes run through the meat chopper, 1 cupful of vinegar, 1 cupful of currants, 1 cupful of chopped suet, 3 teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, 4 cupfuls of brown sugar, 1 cupful of raisins and 2 teaspoonfuls of ground cloves. Add the currants and raisins about half an hour before taking the mixture from the fire. Put in jars with a thin coating of paraffin on top.

A relish made with green tomatoes calls for 12 small green tomatoes and the same number of small green apples (pared and cored) chopped coarsely together; add 4 medium-size chopped onions and 1 pound of seeded raisins. Boil for twenty minutes 1 quart of vinegar, 2 cupfuls of brown sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of salt and 2 tablespoonfuls of a mixture of cinnamon, allspice and cloves (each 1/2 cup). Add the vegetables and fruit and cook until thick and clear; add 1 tablespoonful of curry powder and 1-8 teaspoonful of cayenne. Let this stand a month or so before using.

A delicious conserve can be made with green tomatoes. Steam 1 cupful of seedless raisins for thirty minutes and add them to 4 cupfuls of cut-up green tomatoes, 1 lemon cut into small pieces, 1/2 cupful of English walnuts and 4 cupfuls of sugar. Cook this mixture until it is thick and clear, turn into hot glasses and cover with hot paraffin when cold.

CANTALOUPE PICKLE

8 cups prepared rind
2 cups water
1/2 cup salt
Remove thick outer skin and inner pink or yellow pulp part of rind. Cut into triangles or squares about 1/2 inch wide. Mix water and salt. Add rind and soak over night. In morning, drain, cover by 2 inches with cold water and slowly bring to boil. Simmer 15 minutes. Drain. Add to syrup.

Syrup
4 cups sugar
2 cups vinegar
1/2 cup stick cinnamon, broken
1 tablespoon whole cloves
Loosely tie spices in white muslin bag or square. Add to rest of ingredients. Boil 3 minutes. Add rind. Boil gently 15 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, covering rind with syrup.



8314. Morning Frock with Clever Lines.

Designed in Sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 38 requires 3 7-8 yards of 35 inch material with 7-8 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

8269. Smart Sailor Collar On Chic Dress.

Designated in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2 2-3 yards of 35 inch fabric with 6 1-2 yards of braid. Price 15c.

NOTICE

New Pattern Booklet

The Pattern Department of the Kansas Union Farmer is announcing a new development in its pattern books. Instead of the general all-purpose books which tried to cover the whole field of patterns, we now offer a series of specialized pattern books. The first of these, "THE CO-OP," a complete 32-page booklet of designs for sizes 11 to 19 and 14 to 20 only, is now ready. Send 10 cents for your copy.

Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLES

2 pounds green tomatoes
1 pound white onions
1 1/2 tablespoon salt
1/2 cup water
2 cups cider vinegar
1 cup brown sugar
1/2 stick cinnamon
1 teaspoon whole mixed spices
1 bay leaf
2 tablespoon mustard seed
1/2 teaspoon whole cloves
Remove blossom ends of tomatoes and peel onions. Slice both tomatoes and onions thinly. In a deep crock arrange alternate layers of tomatoes, onions and salt. Cover and let stand over night. Drain off juice and cook with vinegar, water, sugar, and spices 2 hours over low heat. Fill clean hot jars and seal.

UNCOOKED OLIVE OIL PICKLES

3 dozen six-inch cucumbers
1 1/2 cups sliced white onions
1-3 cup salt
1-3 cup sugar
1 1/2 tablespoons white mustard seed
1 1/2 tablespoons black mustard seed
1 1/2 tablespoons celery seed
2-3 cup oil
3 cups vinegar
Wipe cucumbers with damp cloth and cut into 1-8-inch cross-way slices. Add onions. Mix rest of ingredients, pour over pickles and let stand all night. In morning, stir well and pour into sterilized jars and seal at once. Store in dark, cool, dry place.

SPICED PEARS

Six pounds pears, 5 cups light brown sugar, 2 cups cider vinegar, 1-4 cup broken stick cinnamon and whole cloves mixed. Pare pears before weighing. Place in a crock alternately with layers of sugar. If the pears are quite large they should be cut in halves and cored. Pour on vinegar and let stand over night. Drain off liquid and add spices tied in a cheesecloth bag. Bring to the boiling point and boil five minutes. Add pears and simmer until tender, but not broken or soft. Pack in hot sterilized jars and pour over boiling vinegar syrup to cover. Seal at once.

RED TOMATO PRESERVES

2 1/2 pounds ripe tomatoes
2 pounds sugar
2 lemons sliced thinly and quartered
1/2 teaspoon salt
Scald tomatoes and slip off skins. Place tomatoes in crock or enamel bowl. Add sugar and allow to stand over night. Cook lemons in just enough water to cover until tender and transparent. Drain juice from tomatoes and boil it rapidly until it threads from spoon. Add tomatoes cut in small pieces, lemons and salt. Boil until thick.

DILL PICKLES

3 gallons water
2 pounds coarse salt
24 six-inch cucumbers
Dill seed
Grape leaves
Cabbage leaves
Mix water and salt and boil 5 minutes. Skim carefully and cool. Select a large jar, lay layers of cucumbers (which have been wiped with damp cloth), bunches of dill and grape leaves in jar. Add cooled brine and weight down with a plate so that brine will completely cover cucumbers. Cover with cabbage leaves and in about two weeks pickles will be ready to use, as quiet fermentation takes place during this time.

WHAT'S IN STORE FOR AGRICULTURE

(continued from page 1)

to produce enough food. People really are going hungry in city and country alike, because farmers have produced so much food that prices to producers have been depressed to ruinous levels. With these low prices farm producers have not been able to buy the products of industry and thus keep a sufficient number of men in employment to buy the products of the farm and pay a decent price for them.

Let us keep in mind, also, that farmers were going in the red, denying themselves even necessities and losing their homes long before the drought hit them. The prices, based on surpluses that they had been receiving for many years past, were simply so low that farmers had no opportunity to accumulate anything against the proverbial rainy day which turned out to be a dry day.

OBJECT TO HIGHER RATES ON STOCKER FEEDER CATTLE

(continued from page 1)

reasonable by the commission would be charged. At a subsequent date an adjustment would be made, provided that the owner of the attend live stock reship it to market by rail.

In the event of shipment by truck of part or all of the stock, the owner would forfeit the right to an adjustment to the legal freight rate, and the railroads would retain the excess charges.

stock is reasonable. At the present time, the stocker and feeder rate is eighty-five per cent of the fat live stock rate. Under the proposal of the Marketing Association in opposing, this rate would be granted when, and only when, the live stock after fattening were reshipped to market by rail.

"The plan of the railroads is one that every live stock man should oppose," declared P. O. Wilson, General Manager of the marketing organization. The railroads are not only seeking the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission to collect rates on stockers and feeders, which we know to be unfair and believe to be unlawful, but in effect, are attempting to secure approval of a scheme whereby they would actually collect money from live stock shippers, which they would use in their operation, returning it only when, and if the shipper at the conclusion of the fattening period favored them with his business in transporting the live stock market.

"In feeding operations, all live stock is not finished at the same time. It is desirable and advantageous for the feeder to top out his feedlot and send the finished stock to market at a time to take advantage of strong prices, keeping a few steers in the feedlot until the market is ready to receive them. This is done by shipping a few head by truck, making pool shipments with neighbors, or through a local shipping association. Under the railroads proposal, feeders would either be denied this right, or would forfeit their right to rate adjustment privilege.

"Should the railroads proposal be granted, a sum ranging from \$20 or \$30 or more per car, would be tied up for from six months to a year, and in some instances over a longer period, on every car of stockers and feeders coming into the middle west for fattening. This would be the live stock man's money, which he needs in his operations, and on which he is frequently paying interest, but which the railroads are withholding from him to their own profit, without cost to them. In the aggregate the sum would exceed hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

"The National Live Stock Marketing Association is, and will continue to oppose this scheme of the railroads for digging deeper into the pockets of the middle western live stock men."

CLIPPED FROM EXCHANGES

(continued from page 2)
ducts shipped out of the state. Cotton farmers, ginners and oil mills should adopt the live at home program—ship nothing out of the state in the way of feed until our farmers' needs are adequately cared for. It has been reported to me that some farmers have been burning nice fresh straw stacks in one or two places in the state, to get rid of the straw. This should not be permitted. The cotton seed meal with a little straw baled up and with a little live stock feed will carry live stock through the winter. It is next to criminal to permit feed to be destroyed in an emergency like this. I could hardly believe that any farmer was so foolish as to destroy feed stuff in this emergency, when his neighbor in the adjoining county was killing his livestock to keep them from starving to death. Save your straw stack, bale it up. There will be need for every straw. Take care of your own community and then sell your surplus to the neighbor across the way.

President Tom W. Cheek In Oklahoma Union Farmer.

GOOD AS FARMERS MAKE IT

The Farmers Union will be just as successful as the farmers wish it to be and we, as your hired men, are here to do your bidding. If you will patronize our advertisers whenever possible, and your own organization on the commodities and services that the now available, we will do the rest and at the same time make it much more necessary and desirable that you belong to your own class organization. It will take a little time to get this campaign started, and it will grow as fast as our good people are willing that it should. Let us make the Farmers Union what it is intended to be. i. e. a service organization in every sense of the word.—Editor John A. Housen in the Colorado Union Farmer.

CHARTER CREDIT UNIONS SOON IS DEPARTMENT AIM

(continued from page 1)

Credit Union Act makes it possible to organize credit unions in states or territories where there are at present no laws available for this purpose or where for one reason or another groups proposing to form credit unions have found it difficult to obtain charters.

The Federal statute provides a uniform basis of organization of credit unions chartered under it regardless of the state in which the various groups are situated. This will simplify the problem of large national business having factories or offices in several states, whose employees seek to avail themselves of the advantages of the statute," Mr.

IN SPITE OF THE DROUGHT AND OTHER ADVERSE CONDITIONS, DESTROY OF THE LIVE STOCK BREEDER IS STILL INTACT. THIS TRUE SPIRIT AND FAITH OF MANKIND IN THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY WILL BE PORTRAYED AT THIS YEAR'S AMERICAN ROYAL.

All indications at this time are that every department in the American Royal will be full to overflowing with the best live stock produced by the master breeders and feeders.

The American Royal is a show that is of interest to every man, woman and child. It will be eight full days of pleasure and profit at Kansas City, October 20-27. The railroads have issued special reduced railroad rates.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q. What is the status of the drought relief cattle buying program in Kansas?

A. On September 5, reports received in the State Office indicated that a total of 200,062 distressed cattle had been shipped to processing points. Cattle appraised for sale numbered 229,379, and of this number, only 4,613 had been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Q. What is the daily out-of-state quota for Kansas?

A. The quota for Kansas is 9000 head daily for shipments out of the state. This figure was an increase of 3,000 head over the previous established quota of 6,000. The 9,000 head quota became effective on August 30.

Q. How is this quota filled in the state; does each county have an individual quota?

A. Yes, the 9,000 head daily quota for the entire state is being allocated to the various counties on the basis of the number of distressed cattle, the amount of feed, the pasture conditions, the cattle population, and the percentage of cattle which each county can safely carry through the winter.

Q. Has the drought this year made it necessary for any alternatives to be made in the corn-loan provisions?

A. Yes, The day of maturity of corn loans has been extended from September 1 to January 1.

Q. What steps must be taken to obtain this extension of time?

A. To obtain the extension of time on corn loans until January 1, the borrower will be required to execute and return to the Commodity Credit Corporation a prescribed form of extension agreement not later than October 1 and to furnish satisfactory evidence until March 1, 1935, free of cost to the Government. If the borrower desires to sell his corn after September 16, he must first offer it for sale at the local elevator market, price to such extent as the Government is pledged to purchase. If no agency is designated, or if the designated agency does not accept the borrower's offer immediately, he is free to dispose of the corn in the regular commercial channels, except that no sales of pledged corn, other than to a Government agency, require the consent of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Q. Did any Kansas Farmers avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining corn loans?

A. A total of 998 borrowers received \$1,000,000.

Q. How much money has been received by corn-hog contract signers?

A. According to a report sent to Washington, D. C., from the Kansas State College, extension service on September 1, a total of \$2,580,944.97, has been received in Kansas as benefit payments on corn-hog contracts.

Q. How many counties in Kansas have received checks covering corn-hog contracts?

A. Fifty-nine counties in Kansas have received checks for corn-hog benefit payments.

Q. Is the planting of rye and barley permitted this fall on land contracted to the Secretary of Agriculture under the corn-hog contract and on any other land for harvest in 1935?

A. Yes, There is no limitation to

the planting this fall of rye and barley on contracted land and on any other land. This ruling was made known to the Kansas State College extension service by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration after many inquiries were received from farmers of the state who wished to plant rye and barley this fall, and at the same time were anxious to comply with the requirements of the corn-hog contract.

Q: Since the time is at hand for making preparations for the seeding of fall wheat, this question has arisen, "Can a Kansas farmer afford to increase wheat seedings this fall?" A: When all of the facts are taken into consideration, it does not seem that the fall of 1934 would be a good time to increase wheat seedings. Regardless of the general feeling that we are very short on all kinds of farm crops, the fact is not true in respect to wheat. We will have a full normal carryover on July 1, 1935. The world as a whole still has a surplus, and the world price outlook is weak. These facts offer encouragement to the farmer who increases wheat seedings this fall in the hope that it will be more profitable than corn or feed crop production next year.

The farm raised and fed baby beef production class will again be a feature of this department, as well as the novice classes; the novice classes are open to an exhibitor who has never won a first, second or third prize at the American Royal.

A new feature in the carlot division that will be of interest to cattle feeders and producers is a class for fat heifers weighing 900 pounds or under.

The Feeder Show will be the same as in the past, on the age basis, carlots of 20 head, calves before January 1, 1934 and those calves after January 1, the same year. Feeder cattle will be shown by districts. District one will consist of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, district two to consist of those states not in district one.

The auction sale of fat and feeder carlots is the grand climax of this exhibition, many fat cattle buyers come from distant points to purchase prime fat bullocks for their particular trade, as well as cattle feeders who will be in the market for choice feeders of the type and breeding that respond readily and economically to care and feed.

The American Royal Show COMES OCTOBER 20-27

The Carlot Show of fat and feeder cattle is one of the outstanding features of the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show to be held this year at the Kansas City Stock Yards—October 20 to 27.

More than \$6,000.00 is being offered on fat and feeder on Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus, and it is in this department that stockmen and farmers can see the results of better breeding and feeding, two essentials in profitable live stock production.

Three fat classes for each breed are being provided this year—carlots weighing 1025 pounds and under, those weighing between 1025 and 1175 pounds, and those weighing more than 1175 pounds.

CLASSIFIED ADS

SELL YOUR FARM. PAY no commission. Deal Direct. Write today. Box 225, Mount Vernon, Indiana. 9-20p

SALESMEN! At Last! A \$10 day opportunity. Family Group Life Protection at cost. Combined benefits up to 5 in family total \$1,000. Experience unnecessary. Write Secretary American Aid Benefit Association, Central Building, Topeka, Kansas. 9-20p

FOR SALE: 100 ewes, 70 lambs. —Jerry Dorman, Route 1, Wakekeeny, Kansas 9-27p

DEAD ANIMALS again removed free. Toll Central charge call to us if animals good condition. SALINA RENDERING WORKS, Phone 360. 11-34p

FARMERS WANTED—to qualify for Government Meat Inspector and other positions; Commence \$138 per month. Common education; age 18 to 45. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 888, St. Louis, Mo. 11-34p

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

ONE OF THE WORLD'S FINEST HOTEL PRESIDENT

HOTEL PRESIDENT

Comfort, luxury and world-famous hospitality, circulating ice water and ventilated valet service doors. Marvelous food in Coffee Shop and the Walnut Room. Garage directly opposite entrance.

JUST OUT OF THE NOISE ZONE

450 ROOMS

From 2 Single

PERCY TYRRELL Managing Director

BALTIMORE AT 14th STREET KANSAS CITY

ANNOUNCING—

a Complete New Line of FEEDS

UNDER OUR OWN BRANDS The Superiority of K. F. U. PRODUCTS is due to the complete quality control exercised by this organization at all times. We strive to give you the best and serve you to advantage in every way we can, and assure you that the quality of K. F. U. Products will always be of the highest.

UNION GOLD FLOUR — UNION PRIDE FLOUR MILL FEEDS — CORN MEAL UNION STANDARD FLOUR

K F U Chick Starter; Union Standard Chick Starter; K F U Growing Mash; K F U Egg Mash; Union Standard Egg Mash; K F U Scratch Feed; Union Standard Scratch Feed; K F U Developing Feed; K F U Chick Scratch; Union Standard Chick Scratch; K F U 20 per cent Dairy Feed; Union Standard 16 per cent Dairy

A complete stock of Merchandise carried at our Kansas City and Wakekeeny warehouses

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

354 Board of Trade Bldg Kansas City, Missouri

YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY

to market your dairy products COOPERATIVELY through the facilities of the

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kans. Wakekeeny, Kans.

Keep the Profits—

of marketing live stock in your own pockets. You can do this in one way only, and that is by shipping to your own

COOPERATIVE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

You are represented on the Kansas City and Wichita Markets by your own firm, owned and operated by farmers for farmers Over \$225,000 Profits Refunded to Farmers

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo. (Read list of Sales in This Issue)

The Risk is Too Great

for you to carry it yourself on your property. You can be careful, and cut down the probability of loss, but you don't know when disaster will come your way. However

You Can Insure Against Loss

Insure Mutually with us at a saving of 20 per cent, or more.—Join our 16,000 or more satisfied policy holders. Why not have the best.

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS Insurance protection against Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado. Hall. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance

The CO-OP Name Means Quality

A man buys oil to make a motor wear longer, easier, and better. The purpose of an oil is to reduce the friction between wearing surfaces by lubrication.

It is only an oil of high quality that will stand up under the pressure, heat, and speed of today's motors. Only oils made of first grade materials and blended by experienced manufacturers will stand the test.

Buy CO-OP oil. It is made by CO-OP men, experienced in making good oils. A CO-OP product!

UNION OIL COMPANY (Cooperative)

North Kansas City, Missouri

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards ..... 20 for 5c
Credit blank ..... 10 for 5c
Demit blanks ..... 15 for 10c
Local Secy's Receipt Books ..... 25c
Farmers Union Buttons ..... 25c
F. U. Song Leaflets ..... 20c
Secretary's Minute Books ..... 50c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each ..... 5c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs ..... 50c
Ladies Auxiliary Pins ..... 10c
per dozen ..... 10c

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

WRITE FLOYD E. LYNN Box 51, Salina, Kansas

