



# The Kansas Union Farmer



ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

VOLUME XXVII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1935

NUMBER 40

## KENNEDY'S SPEECH TAKES UP PROGRAM OF FARMERS UNION

In Radio Talk on Regular Monthly Farmers Union Program on NBC Hookup, National Secretary Goes into Records

### POINT PROGRAM

National Secretary Has No Patience with Present Efforts of United States Government to Bring about Return of Prosperity

After a short introduction by E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers Union, the secretary of the National Union, Edward E. Kennedy, speaking from Washington over the national weekly NBC radio hook-up, on the regular monthly Farmers Union hour, had the following to say, Saturday noon, February 23:

**Important Agricultural Surpluses**  
I was very glad to comply with President Everson's request and to have this opportunity to share with you the startling facts I recently secured, studied and analyzed.

You will remember that the Wall Street bankers told us, away back in 1920, that the sudden drop of farm prices and the resulting panic was due to overproduction of food, after the close of the war. In 1929, the same Wall Street crowd, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the gamblers in the market places and finally the Hoover administration again shouted "overproduction." The money changers had "plowed under" their counterfeit bank-credit-money in the agricultural states and then, after having made the "money crop" scarce, insisted that the farmers "plow under" their crops too—one row of cotton out of three. Do you remember?

The money changers had retired from circulation the currency and credit-money which they controlled. They then insisted that the farmer retire from production 20 per cent of his wheat acreage. The money changers destroyed by maceration several billion dollars of actual currency that was in circulation for the use of the people and then demanded that we farmers destroy six and a half million little pigs. The money changers destroyed—by calling in their loans—hundreds of thousands of farm and workingmen's homes. The money changers then raised an angry cry because the Daily Farmers would not shoot every tenth Dairy cow and veal all their heifer calves. The money changers in their wild orgy of destruction evidently felt the need of a partner to give them the one thing they did not have and that was respectability. The United States Government kindly obliged.

Let us look back but a few short years. Was it not the Hoover administration—Hoover's Legge—who first obligingly offered the use of the respectability and the power of the Federal Government in a campaign to get farmers to allow 20 per cent of their wheat lands to be "plowed under" every third row of cotton—to shoot every tenth dairy cow and to veal all the heifer calves?

In 1932, if you will remember, the American people repudiated this misuse of Government credit and authority. At least, that was their purpose—but no one in authority here in Washington now seems to know it.

The big bankers still have the currency of the nation "plowed under." The big bankers continue to keep the currency and credit-money of the nation sterilized and this Administration obligingly "plows under" the production of Agricultural commodities to "match" the "plowed-under" currency and credit policy of the International bankers.

There is just this difference: Under this Administration the farmers have been requested by law, to sign a confession that they—the farmers—are guilty of overproduction. That they—the farmers—and not the International bankers are responsible for the depression, giving the monetary scoundrels virtually a clean bill of health and that they—the farmers—won't do it again.

**Wallace "I Choose"**  
After this policy was agreed upon and adopted, Secretary Wallace assured the Nation that America was going to "Choose" choose between two policies of Government—that we must retire from production between 40 and 100 million acres of farm lands or that we must be prepared to buy from abroad at a billion dollars worth of products a year. Now we find, that instead of doing just one or the other of the two, we are doing both and that a considerable part of the imports are foodstuffs that we could have raised in the United States. This is almost unbelievable when we remember the flood of propaganda emanating from Government departments and colleges and the contempt of Government agents for farmers who believed that both choices were wrong.

**Statistical Proof**  
The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Trade of the United States Department of Commerce, in a recently issued summary of imports and exports, shows that nearly four hundred million dollars' worth of farm commodities were imported into this country in 1934. I selected from the voluminous report those commodities which our American farmers produce on their farms. I did not use figures for crops that are of minor importance as a whole.

**Pigs**  
In 1933 this Administration "plowed

under" six and a quarter million little pigs. In 1934 they reduced the production of hogs again by contract. I am informed, reliably, I believe, that we now are short 15 million head of hogs. During 1934 the imports from foreign nations of fresh, frozen and prepared meats and meat products were sixty million pounds, worth about twelve million dollars. The list includes, beef, pork, veal, mutton, turkeys, and other poultry. In this list is included about 36½ million pounds of canned meats. It would take about 250,000 one thousand pound steers, cows and heifers to have filled this order from feed lots and pastures of American farmers to reduce your production? You did not. The farmers of a foreign Nation filed this order.

**Dairy Products**  
Let us look at Dairy products now. There were imported 223 gallons of cream. That is not much. Twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifty gallons of milk. Well, that is not much. Then there was imported 388,884 lbs. of condensed milk—\$72,000 lbs. of condensed milk and a half million pounds of so-called Swiss cheese, 37,420,500 lbs. of other cheese, altogether dairy products valued by the Government in this report, more than ten million dollars. Now do you Dairy farmers like that. How much of your milk is so-called "surplus"? Who says that we produce too much? Even with the reduced consumption of dairy products, due to the "plowing under" of money policy of the International bankers, we have to import at this enormous ratio. And all this is in addition to the more than half a million dollars' worth of live cattle, sheep and oats, hogs, turkeys and other poultry imported.

**Eggs and Egg Products**  
Let us see how the farmer's wife fared who had to take in trade ruinous prices because there was supposed to be such an enormous "surplus" of produce. Nearly three million pounds of eggs and egg products, valued at a value computed by the Department of more than one million two hundred thousand dollars was imported—consisting of eggs in the shell, whole eggs and yolks dried or frozen, dried albumin, and so forth.

**Hides**  
Wait, I nearly overlooked a very important item, important to the livestock producer I mean, and that is the imports of raw hides and skins. One million two hundred and forty thousand cattle hides valued at 5½ million dollars, 1½ million calf skins, valued at \$1,900,000—135,000 horse and colt hides valued at more than \$337,000 were imported from other countries. The list further includes 1½ million kip, goat and kid skins. All told there was imported into this country with its so-called "ruinous overproduction" in 1934 about 55 million hides, valued at more than 13 million dollars, as well as more than 19 million dollars' worth of other hides imported. The total number of hides imported is very nearly equal to the total number of bovine animals of all kinds on all the farms in all the States of the United States.

**Grain**  
Now we come to the grain farmer. You farmers on the corn and wheat farms of the middle west and north west listen to this. There was imported during the first eleven months of 1934, 1,787,000 bushels of corn, valued at \$14,718.00, 2,750,000 bushels of oats, valued at \$921,701.00. Wheat for grinding "In Bond" for export 10,311,000 bushels valued at \$7,213,000. Direct imports of wheat were 5,820,000 bushels, valued at \$5,400,000. The list further includes other grains and preparations, the total value of which is more than 28 million dollars, while under the heading of feeders and feed they report an importation of 6 million dollars.

It is certainly interesting to note that about 3,800,000 bushels of wheat was imported direct. This is supposed to be feed wheat, which comes under a tariff duty of 10 per cent. Admittedly, the Department of Agriculture still insists that, notwithstanding that this wheat was shipped in "in bond" to be milled into flour, free of duty, because it was again to be exported, now suddenly in the class of "feed wheat" it therefore carries a tariff duty of only 9 cents a bushel instead of 42 cents. Is it a fair question to ask why the Department of Agriculture has talked incessantly about "surpluses" but has maintained a deadly silence about "imported surpluses"?

**Vegetables**  
Well, let us hurry along and see how the vegetable farmer, the man who grows the beans and the tomatoes, the cabbage and the onions, gets along under the "New Deal." The imports of vegetables and their preparations amounted to more than fifteen million dollars during 1934. You bean and pea growers, who could only get a mere pittance for your products, these two staple articles of American diet were imported into this country to the tune of \$1,743,661 dollars worth. Potato growers will be interested to know that 90,834,905 bushels of white and Irish potatoes were imported for which the foreign powers received \$1,286,336.00 of our money. You tomato growers in Florida, Illinois, and other states, you were cheated out of a market for 42,585,065 bushels of tomatoes which were imported fresh and 77,718,665 bushels in canned form so that the foreign growers received \$3,909,091.00 for tomatoes alone, which I believe you could have raised nicely.

It is not time, that you truck farmers begin to consider yourselves as being in the same boat as the rest of us? More than 7½ million dollars

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## TED BELDEN IN VISIT TO PLANT OF WIRE FACTORY

Manager of Farmers Union Jobbing Association Merchandise Department Goes Graphic First-Hand Picture of Operations

### GUEST OF COMPANY

American Steel and Wire Company Factory at DeKalb, Ill., Proves Most Interesting Place; Belden Impressed with Quality

T. C. Belden, manager of the merchandise department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and Mr. Paul Larkin, of the Kansas City office of The American Steel and Wire Company, recently spent a few days in Chicago, Mr. Belden was a guest of The American Steel and Wire Company and made the trip in order that he might become more familiar with their business policies and to see "first hand" how wire, nails, steel posts and kindred products are made. One full day was spent at De Kalb, Illinois, where the Company has mills devoted to the manufacture of field fence, barb wire, ornamental fence, poultry and rabbit fence, screen wire, nails, staples, steel posts, gates, etc. Mr. Belden writes: "On Monday, February 11, a delegation of about sixty dealers and jobbers (many of



TED BELDEN  
Steel Corporation Honors Head of Farmers Union Jobbing Association Merchandise Department

whom were attending The Illinois Lumberman's Convention) enjoyed a wonderful breakfast at The Stevens Hotel, and from there were taken by private bus to the Northwestern Station where we were transferred to a private car for De Kalb, Illinois. We were joined there by wire dealers who had ridden to De Kalb in their own cars. After a very enjoyable lunch at the Elks Club we were conducted through the entire De Kalb Works.

"De Kalb, Illinois, which is an older city than Chicago, was the home of Joe Glidden, the first man to make barb wire. It was also the home of Mr. Elwood, the first man to make hinge joint field fence. In making the barb wire Mr. Glidden and his son put the barbs on by hand and used an old grindstone as a means of rolling the wire into rolls. In order to convince the public that they really had something, it was necessary to construct a corral, ship in some wild steers and prove the merits of this invention. From that time on, farmers all over the world have been buying this product which is so necessary on a farm.

"Mr. Elwood was the inventor of the first hinge joint fence ever to be made in this country. The present superintendent at DeKalb told us that he was the operator of the machine that made the first roll of this type field fence. The American Steel and Wire Company bought this invention, had it patented, and for several years they were the only manufacturers making this kind of fence. The modern machinery now used by the American Steel and Wire Company in their fifty mills employed in the manufacture of these products, gives them as much capacity as the combined capacity of all the other manufacturers engaged in this same industry. All of you who read this, are no doubt, familiar with Glidden Hog and Cattle wire and Elwood and American Fence.

"One of the most interesting things to me was to learn the many processes through which wire must go, such as drawing, galvanizing, polishing, etc., before it can be made into fence. The American Steel and Wire Company own their own ore mines and through scientific research learn the proper grade of spelter to use on the different types of wire, depending on the purposes for which the manufactured product is to be used. In galvanizing the wire, it is drawn through vats of hot spelter, heated to the proper temperature. It then passes through a series of "washing" and is polished. It was also very interesting to see the wire rods passing through a series of dies, drawing it out to the proper gauges. A great many machines that were actually produced were in operation and it is certainly fascinating to watch them make ornamental fence, poultry wire, field fence, etc.

"The machines that were making

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## BE READY

Look for some very interesting and important announcements next week, or in the very near future, about the Teachers' Institute which will be opened at an early date in Topeka, which will be financed by KERC funds, and which will be built around the Farmers Union educational program. KERC County Union officials or Local Union officials, are asked to be in readiness to cooperate with a KERC official and a Farmers Union official who will, according to present plans, visit your county or counties soon for the purpose of qualifying teachers who are to attend this institute—on pay. You will be contacted a few days before your county is visited. Be ready. The Farmers Union is about to take a most important step.

## J. C. GREGORY IS NEWEST MEMBER JOBBING BOARD

In Recent Reorganization of Farmers Union Jobbing Association Board, Farmers Union Leader from Osborne County Added

### IS VALUABLE MAN

Has Built Up Wonderful Farmers Union Cooperative Business in Osborne County; Has Been Mainstay of Organization

In a recent reorganization of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, following the annual meeting, J. C. Gregory of Osborne, Kansas, was appointed as a member of the board. Gregory's appointment to a place on the board follows in sequence to the appointment of H. E. Witham as manager of the Kansas City branch of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, although Mr. Witham retains his position as secretary of the Jobbing Association board and as manager of the Jobbing Association. Mr. Witham has been a member of the board for a number of years, serving at the same time as secretary of the board and as manager of the association. With his added duties as manager of the Kansas City branch of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Mr. Witham was appointed to fill a vacancy on the board. Although Mr. Witham resigned as an actual board member, he was retained, by a unanimous vote of the board members, as the regular secretary, and will continue to give of his time and experience in all matters in which the Association is interested.

Mr. Gregory, the new member, has been long in cooperative grain marketing, and has done as much, says Mr. Witham, to build up the Jobbing Association to its present successful position, as any man in Kansas. Mr. Gregory, who has been a member of the board for many years, has been recognized mainstays in the Jobbing Association for many years," said Mr. Witham. "He has built up one of the strongest county wide Farmers Union business organizations in the middle west, and the Jobbing Association is mighty fortunate to have men of his caliber on the board. We are all happy to have him with us for we know we can depend on his counsel and advice in the many matters that are constantly coming up for consideration. He is well grounded in all phases of cooperative marketing and purchasing."

The county-wide Farmers Union business association which Mr. Gregory has built up is considered one of the strongest of its kind in Kansas. The Association has seven elevators, four produce stations, and a county-wide oil and gasoline setup, with the principal bulk station and service station at Osborne and with branch service stations at various points over the county.

The board of the Jobbing Association now consists of the following: J. C. Gregory, president; Homer Terpening, Vice President; H. E. Witham, Secretary; Cliff Miller, Treasurer; C. E. Elder, Beloit; Phil Blair, Leonardville; and J. C. Gregory, Osborne.

Mr. Gregory served several years as a member of the state executive board of the Kansas Farmers Union.

## FEWER CATTLE ON FEED

Corn Belt cattle feeding has been sharply reduced this year. There are almost more than half the number of animals on feed this time a year ago, although the distribution of animals varies as to different States. Figures by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics range from a decrease of 15 percent in Indiana.

Feeding in Ohio is 5 percent more from last year, but reductions are shown in all other Corn Belt States, including Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, and Nebraska. The average reduction for the Corn Belt group is 46 percent.

The Bureau reports a decrease from last year in the proportion of heavyweights, an increase in the proportion of mediumweights, and a decrease in lightweight steers and calves. Records of shipments from 4 leading markets during the last 6 years of 1934 indicate that "a much larger proportion of lightweight cattle shipped in this year were not put on feed but are being roughed through the winter."

## SALES TAX EVILS POINTED OUT IN ABLE DISCOURSE

John Vesceky of Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations Is Author of Article Disclosing Undesirability of Unfair Taxes

### WRITE LAWMAKERS

Such a Tax would Throw Burden of Heavy Taxes on Farmers and Other Common Folks, Rather than on Those with Ability to Pay

A discourse on certain tax bills now up for consideration and vote in the Kansas legislature formed the basis of the daily Kansas Farmers Union broadcast prior to noon Tuesday, March 5. The discourse was prepared by John Vesceky, legislative representative for the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations at Topeka, and was read Tuesday noon by Floyd Lynn, secretary of the Kansas Farmer Union who has had charge of the daily Union broadcasts over KFBH. Mr. Vesceky's article follows:

**The Sales Tax**  
There are two general classes of sales taxes under consideration now in our state legislature. The first of these, typified by House bill No. 229, is what is known as the gross receipts or gross income tax. This form of taxation taxes all receipts from whatever source they may be derived. House bill No. 229 would tax farmers' gross, or total receipts, 1-2 per cent of one per cent and the receipts of other classes of our citizens at varying rates. We can get a better idea of the pyramiding of this gross receipts tax by following a bushel of wheat from producer to the ultimate customer.

The farmer pays 1-2 per cent on his original sale to the elevator. The elevator pays 3-4 per cent on its sale to the mill. The mill pays 1-2 per cent on its sale to the bakery. The baker pays 3-4 per cent on its sale to the grocer and the grocer pays 1 per cent on his sales to the customer. Taking into consideration the increase in the sale price of the bushel of wheat through each operation we find that the total tax on the bushel of wheat would be over 10 per cent, or at least 10 cents per bushel on one dollar wheat. Since no tax is paid by the middle man which can be taken from the producer's price or added to the price the consumer pays, the tax is easily seen that at least one-half of the total tax, or 5 cents per bushel on \$1.00 wheat, would be taken from the farmer's price; and the other 5 cents per bushel would be added to the consumer's price. Thus a farmer or who sold five thousand bushels of wheat would have \$250 deducted from his receipts to help pay this tax. Other farm products would be taxed in proportion.

In addition to this the farmer would be called upon to pay the consumer's part of the tax on everything he buys. As this bill proposes to tax all sales, all trades, even if you trade horses, or eggs for groceries, all wages and salaries except those specially exempted, it would cost too much to administer and would load most of the tax burden on the farmers and laboring people in the cities since they alone are unable to pass the burden on to some one else. For every dollar that this tax bill would lighten our ad valorem or real property taxes, we would pay three or more dollars in gross receipts taxes.

The other gross receipt tax bills are much the same as House bill No. 229, except that the rates are much higher, and consequently our share of the tax would be much more.

The other class of sales taxes proposed is what is known as Retail sales taxes. The two bills known as the Dale-Buzick, or Thompson bills, being the most serious of these, are now as they are the ones with the big push behind them. The Senate bill No. 331 and House bill No. 438 provide for a 3 per cent retail sales tax on all goods sold at retail, except sales made by farmers of the products of their farms when not sold at retail as a regular business, and certain other exemptions of goods sold to the government or of articles already taxed such as cigarettes and gasoline used in automobiles.

The bill also places a 3 per cent tax on telephone and telegraph tolls, railroad fares, freight, etc., or such part of the charge as represents interstate business. This part of the bill we believe would be declared unconstitutional as it would interfere with either interstate commerce or would be declared to take property without due process of law, so all that will likely remain to be taxed are the necessities of life since people who use any amount of the luxuries can order them from some one order house and so escape the tax.

Let us take an average Kansas farm that will produce in average years three thousand bushels of wheat and corn and about one thousand dollars' worth of livestock, poultry, cream and other products. The tax on such a farm would average over \$150 per year. The Thompson bills are supposed to raise about six and one-half million dollars. This is about 10 per cent of our total tax load of sixty-seven millions. Under the Thompson bills this farmer's real estate and personal property tax would be reduced 10 percent or \$15.

As he would spend at least fifteen hundred dollars more per year for food, clothing, machinery and repairs and replacements of his farm buildings and equipment, he would pay \$45 in sales taxes or three times as much as

he would save on his ad-valorem taxes. In other words either of these plans would make farmers, and laboring men, and all home owners pay their own share of the taxes and a good share of the taxes which large absentee land owners, building and loan associations and mortgage companies should pay on foreclosed farms and homes. In every hearing before committees of the house or senate on gross receipts taxes or sales taxes, building and loan lawyers and mortgage company representatives were working hard for the bills; so you can see who is sponsoring the bills and who would benefit by their passage. There are two general principles upon which all taxation should be based. One is ability to pay, and the other is the value which each class of our citizens receives for the taxes it pays. These bills violate both of these principles. The common people who are the least able to pay would eventually pay over 75 per cent of the tax and receive less than 25 per cent of the benefits derived from the taxes.

One of the arguments which the proponents of the sales tax use is that it will make us all tax conscious by making us all pay taxes. We are all tax conscious. We do all pay taxes now.

Let me quote from one of the last editorials written by the late Will Townsley, editor of the Great Bend Tribune. In this editorial Mr. Townsley said: "It has been estimated that 20 per cent of a family income of two thousand dollars goes for taxes. Little of it is paid in direct taxes—and that fact has led to the erroneous belief that people with small means escape paying for government. That belief should be exploded—every bag of groceries, every gallon of gasoline, every pair of shoes you buy is taxed. If you rent your home, part of the rental represents taxes which the owner of the house must pay. If you take a trip on a train, the heavy taxes paid by the railroads are in the cost of the tickets. If you turn on a light about 15 per cent of your electric bill goes for taxes.

"The average citizen eats as much, wears as many clothes, and moves about as much as do people with larger incomes. As a result it is this average citizen who is most seriously affected by the extravagant and wasteful government."

The history of all sales taxes has been that they have been gradually increased until they become unbearable. Let us protest in time. Each one of you write to your senator, your representative in Topeka and urge him to vote against all the general sales tax or gross receipts tax bills.

### JACK RABBITS MENACE GREAT PLAINS CROPS

Jack rabbits have become a major menace to farm crops in the Great Plains and Mountain States, where drought already has caused an unparalleled shortage of feed supplies. The United States Department of Agriculture has received many stories of devastation by this "one-eyed, long-legged, high-hopping member of the hare family." A petition signed by 9,500 farmers in eastern Colorado, on file with the Bureau of Biological Survey, asks assistance in controlling jack rabbits. The jack rabbits appear in cycles of abundance. Every few years they are beset by disease until only a few are left. Their abundance at this time is probably due to this cycle. When "jacks" are numerous, they play havoc with growing crops. In winter they riddle haystacks and other feed supplies. Tests in Arizona have shown that 12 jack rabbits will eat as much feed as a 120-pound cow; that 50 jack rabbits will eat enough feed to keep a 750-pound cow.

The simplest, most effective method of controlling "jacks," especially on the Great Plains, is by "drives." Many persons—the more the better—surround several sections of land and move forward. The rabbits run before them. Opportunity for escape lessens as the encircling line tightens, and the animals are driven into a pen erected for the purpose. Here they are killed by hundreds. "Drives" do triple duty—destroying thousands of rabbits, furnishing food for the poor, and providing a popular form of community sport for those participating.

Poisoning is effective in irrigated areas. Here baits are placed on the trails used by the rabbits in crossing ditches. Poisoning is not recommended for the plains country where there is danger that the bait may be picked up by livestock. Drought and lack of wild vegetation have caused jack rabbits to move in a cultivated fields, especially in the irrigated valleys. Observers report the "jacks" have moved eastward from Kansas and the Plains States for approximately 100 miles as feed supplies have become scarce to the west. The Bureau of Biological Survey will not predict what damage may be expected from jack rabbits during the coming summer, other than to state that if dry weather continues it probably will be heavy.

Pastures in sections where the drought was most severe will require several years to recover their normal carrying power. This matter is especially serious, because beef cattle raisers in Kansas depend so much on grass, both for breeding herds and for fattening market cattle. The big question before the attention now is how badly pastures were damaged by the drought.

Tons of productive soil are washed off sloping land every year, and some fields lose more than 10 times as much plant food by washing as is taken out by the crops raised, says John S. Glass, rural engineer of the Kansas State College.

## LIVE STOCK FIRM HAS SALES ROOM FOR MERCHANDISE

Front Lobby of Office of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. in Kansas City Put to Good Cooperative Use

### WITH JOBBING ASSN.

Two Big Cooperatives Go together in Working toward Establishment of Truck Terminal; Neely in Charge of Show Room

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company in Kansas City is this week inaugurating a new forward step in honest-to-goodness beneficial cooperation. The front office or lobby of the Commission Company, on the first floor of the Live Stock Exchange Building, has been given over to a display of the many items of farm merchandise which are handled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, through their cooperative warehouse located in Kansas City, Kansas, near the north gates of the stock yards.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association are working together on the project, and through this cooperation are making it possible for any truck driver who has hauled live stock to the Kansas City market to come in and arrange for a load of merchandise which he may have orders for, through a local cooperative, to take back home with him.

Charley Neely, well known to the Kansas farmers union membership through former connections with the Jobbing Association, will be in charge of the display of Jobbing Association merchandise at the Live Stock office.

Among the items on display will be the new "KPU" gasoline pump, which are now being handled by the Jobbing Association for cooperative stations. Virtually a complete line of merchandise, including flour, feeds, chick mash, stock tanks, steel and wire products, KPU oyster shell, KPU salt, coal, etc., will be shown. It is the intention of the two Farmers Union terminal marketing firms to develop a cooperative truck terminal at the stock yards. This will be another long step toward complete cooperative Farmers Union services for Kansas farmers and farmers from surrounding states. George W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company and H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, are putting forth every effort to make this new service as available and as valuable as possible for all farmers. It is a step which merits the active cooperation of every Farmers Union member.

### HOG SLAUGHTER DECREASE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

Smaller slaughter supplies of hogs in most European countries and a sharp reduction in hog slaughter in the United States are in prospect this year, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its current report on world "meat and pork prospects. Total exports of pork and lard in 1935 from the United States will be the smallest in recent years, it is expected.

Some decrease in hog slaughter in Germany is expected during the last half of this year, but an increase is looked for in Denmark. Hog slaughter in Great Britain may increase this year over last. A marked increase in hog numbers in Russia was reported for 1934, but even now there are fewer hogs there than during the 1928-30 five year period.

The British quota for cured pork imports, effective during the first four months of this year, limits imports of bacon and hams from the United States into Great Britain to 16,721,000 pounds or slightly more than the actual imports during the corresponding period last year. For the entire year, however, the British quota for cured pork imports from this country probably will be smaller than the actual imports during the corresponding period last year.

The Bureau says that international trade in hogs and hog products in 1934 was considerably less than in 1933 because of decreases in hog production in surplus hog countries, and increased production and import restrictions in deficit countries. It is stated that prospective supplies of lard in Europe this year will be reduced in somewhat greater proportion than the supplies of hogs.

The many fruit trees that were seriously weakened by the drought of 1934 will need special attention this season to bring them back to normal, declares G. A. Flinger, Kansas State College horticulturist. Cover crops should be plowed under early so that the trees will not be robbed of any food and water. An early application of sodium nitrate or ammonium sulphate may help in getting a fruit set this spring.

The Japanese method of segregating the sexes of day-old chicks requires an expert for accurate work. In chicks resulting from certain crosses of two pure breeds, sex may readily be recognized by differences in color or growth of wing feathers. Such hybrids have also shown exceptional vigor.



## 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 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION President

C. B. Thowe, Secretary

T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1935

### "YOU"

"It's a pity more farmers don't know about the Farmers Union and its program."

This is a statement we hear, in some form or other, nearly every day. It comes from Farmers Union folks, of course. It shows a yearning for more strength as an organization, a yearning for more influence as a class, on the part of those who realize the importance of organization and of cooperation.

Here is another statement which is not heard as often as the first one quoted: "It's a pity that the folks, who know and realize the necessity of more membership strength in the Farmers Union, don't tell their neighbors more about it."

This expresses a desire for a more wide-spread knowledge of the Farmers Union and its work. It shows a desire for having more light on the subject.

Now, if we could put these two expressions together, and put them into effect, the spread of the Farmers Union gospel would be more rapid than it ever has been.

Let us realize that there is only one agency which can spread the gospel of the Farmers Union. There is only one group who would do this if they could. That agency, or that group, is the present membership of the Farmers Union.

Reducing the whole problem down to its common denominator, we find the one person, YOU.

YOU are the person who can go to your neighbor and tell him about the Farmers Union. YOU are the person who can spread the news that there is a great militant farm organization which is of, by and for the farmer. YOU, and you alone, should be responsible for that neighbor of yours knowing that a great organization of his own kind of people—his own class—stands for justice, equity and the Golden Rule.

Perhaps your neighbor does not know, or does not believe, that the Farmers Union stands for the things which will wrest the control of the money system away from the present money pirates, who have so manipulated the monetary system that a little handful of non-producers own and control 80 per cent of the wealth and income of this "free" nation. Perhaps he does not know that the Farmers Union stands for the Frazier-Lemke bill which would refinance farm indebtedness at 1 1/2 per cent interest annually with a like amount applied to payment of the principal each year, the money to be United States money rather than Wall Street money.

It may be that your neighbor does not know that this is the only farm organization which stands militantly and aggressively for complete cost of production for farmers. Maybe he doesn't know that we—his own class—are fighting for gov-

ernment supervision of the packers, that monopoly which can make nearly a 100 per cent profit on the live stock you and your neighbor produce for less than cost.

There are a lot of other things your neighbor may not know about the Farmers Union. You may rest assured he will never know them, if you wait for some one outside your own class to tell him.

Who is going to make your neighbor realize that to put this great program into effect, your organization needs membership strength and financial support? He is going to get that information, if he gets it at all, from a neighbor farmer. You are his neighbor. You tell him.

If your neighbor comes in contact with some one from outside our own class, he will hear something like this: "Don't waste your time with the Farmers Union. Those people are wild-eyed radicals, who are crying for the moon. They advocate radical things, which we, as people of long established sound thinking, do not want at all. Don't let those Farmers Union bugs influence you to be for their kind of legislation."

Wouldn't you rather your neighbor would hear this? "The Farmers Union principles are sound. The legislation it proposes and fights for is class legislation for farmers, which would make the entire nation more prosperous, with the exception of those classes who seek to grab everything for themselves, and who seek to keep farmers in a state of slavery."

You would speak to your neighbor in the language of the last statement. Maybe he has heard the first statement. You can set him right.

Who is going to tell your neighbor of the advantages of cooperative marketing and purchasing as developed by the Farmers Union? Not the speculators; not the gamblers in farm products, not the middle man who wants to make a profit on what you raise and produce.

YOU have a great responsibility. You have the responsibility of going out among your neighbors and getting at least one new member into the Farmers Union. The sooner you do it, the better you'll feel.

### KENNEDY'S SPEECH TAKES UP PROGRAM OF FARMERS UNION

(Continued from Page 1)  
worth of vegetable oils and fats came in—in addition—much of this was in competition with our butter and animal fats. It certainly is a pretty picture isn't it?

**Sugar**  
Now the sugar. Our beet sugar growers have been compelled to reduce the acreage while nearly 115 million dollars worth of sugar and sugar products was imported from foreign countries.

These imports are further facilitated by the so-called reciprocal trade agreements. In the Cuban treaty the tariff on sugar was reduced. Our sugar growers can not buy automobiles and farm machinery with prices for beets and cane as they are, while in

addition they are forced to produce less and thus have less in come—in order that automobile and farm machinery manufacturers may sell cars and trucks and implements to Cuba. During the discussions on the sugar quotas, Henry Wallace was reported to have said that if Cuba could raise sugar for less, it would be better for the United States to quit growing it at all, because industry could sell more manufactured goods anyway to Cuban sugar growers than to our poverty-stricken beet-sugar growers in Michigan, Ohio and Colorado and cane sugar growers in the South. It is well to remember that some big prominent American millionaires own large holdings of sugar plantations in Cuba.

Oh yes, farm seeds are on the list of imports too, to the tune of \$3,612,000.00 and let us see now how the tobacco growers get along. Tobacco reduction legislation makes it compulsory to reduce acreage. We know in 1934 about 55 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco was imported, valued at almost 24 million dollars and \$3,300,000 worth of manufactured tobacco.

### Cotton

Now I am going to take you "way down to Dixie land." Surely in view of the feverish activity that has taken place in the cotton belt to reduce the "Surplus" you would expect that there would be no imports of cotton to report. Well—let us look at the record.

In 1934, 66 million pounds of lint cotton was imported or about 137,000 bales of 48 pounds each, valued at \$8,745,000.00 and semi-manufactured cotton such as cotton waste, cotton yarns and so forth, valued at \$3,367,000.00. Together this amounted to about 125,000,000 pounds or 256,000 bales of 478 pounds each valued at more than \$12,111,000.00. But this is not all. Imports of manufactured cotton amounted to an additional \$26,449,000.00.

Let's go back to the Northwest for a moment. How about the flax growers? We find that imports of flax, ramie and hemp and competing manufactures amounted to more than \$23,000,000.00 in 1934.

The list of imports I have just outlined for you, vitally affects virtually every phase of American Agriculture, of American industry and of American Labor. You farmers have been beefed and egged. You have been milked and skimmed. You have been grained and foddered, oiled and greased and sweetened and cotton has been stuffed into your ears in the hope that you would never hear the truth. You have been fed the "Overproduction" and a lack of a market abroad for your surplus, while the surplus was largely an imported one. You have had the wool pulled over your eyes too.

### Wool

That makes me think of wool. Let's see. In 1934 imports of wool amounted to more than 105,000,000 pounds or the equivalent of about 15 million seven pound fleeces, valued at about 16 million dollars. In addition to this, the imports of semi-manufactured wool amounted to more than 13 1/2 million dollars worth in the 11 first months of the year just past.

An Analysis  
The total value of the imports I have told you about for the full year of 1934 amounted to about \$400,000,000.00. If you were to go down to the United States Department of Agriculture here in Washington, they would pleasantly tell you, "Oh, the imports of wool are not much. That is only a drop in the bucket." Let us see what the real facts are.

In 1934 the gross income from all agricultural production was reported to be about seven billion dollars, valued at 288,710,000 acres of farm land in the United States. This is an average of \$8.00 an acre. These imports then really mean, that for every 8 dollars worth of agricultural imports, one acre of American farm land has been disposed of. Four hundred million dollars worth of agricultural imports then would take the place of 50 million acres of our farm lands in the United States. These figures are from Government records.

They are available to all and yet they dare to tell us we must take 40 million acres out of production. Now let's see what the effect is on our price levels. The prices at which these imported products are offered for sale mean a lowering of the price level of all our farm production in the United States. That in turn destroys the buying power of our 30,000,000 farmers and their dependents and the inevitable result of a continuation of this Government policy is to reduce, as to "Flow Under" what was once the proud boast of America—the "American Standard of Living."

By buying farm products from abroad, our people are paying a ransom to the foreigner. They have kidnapped our own prosperity child. The farmer pays—through reduced production and on what he raises. The other workers of the Nation pay because the home market for the goods and services they have to sell, is destroyed through lack of buying power of the largest single group of consumers in this country—the farmers.

### The Remedy

My friends there is a remedy. The Farmers Union meets the problem in the Thomas Massingale Cost of Production Marketing bill. An American program for Americans. It provides for securing for farmers the cost of production for farm products consumed in the United States of not less than the average cost of production. It further provides for the definite limitation of Agricultural imports of commodities and fibers of which we raise enough or more than enough for the needs of our own people. This bill has the further purpose of protecting the home market for the United States for agricultural products as well as the almost twelve million unemployed, and it has the further purpose of really protecting the domestic price level on a cost of production basis for everybody.

I strongly urge you to write to your Congressman for a copy of this bill. Its number is S.1220. After you have studied this bill in your home, in your local meeting and with your

friends and neighbors and you decide that this is a good bill, write your Congressman and Senators and urge them to support it.

### Cooperation

A majority, if not all of my radio listeners today, are familiar with and understand the principles of the National Union for Social Justice, which under the leadership of the courageous Reverend Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oaks, Michigan, has grown to a membership of over six million Americans. The 16-point program, laid down by this organization and to which the members subscribed when they joined, includes the essentials of the National Farmers Union program. It has been duly agreed and I have been authorized to tell you today, that these two—although separate and distinct organizations, the National Union for Social Justice and the National Farmers Union will be united in a common fight for the passage in this session of Congress: The Frazier-Lemke bill to refinance the farmers' mortgage indebtedness at 1 1/2 per cent interest and with Government currency—the bill to create a Bank of the United States, owned by the American people through our Government and not by International bankers, a single bank of issue for all our currency, a bank through which to own and control our own money, a national bonded debt bank, managed by a board of 48 directors, elected by the people of the 48 states. The Thomas Massingale Cost of Production Marketing bill, to secure for farmers a price for our agricultural products consumed in the United States of not less than the average cost of production. The Putnam bill, providing for the payment of the adjusted compensation certificates of world war veterans with Government currency and not with an issue of interest-bearing bonds.

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## The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

March 2, 1935  
Prayer books and shotguns are two of the three articles which received 50 per cent tariff reduction in the new trade agreement with Belgium. This recalls the picture in the history textbook of the early pilgrims going to church.

Ex-Gov. Pollard, of Va., toastmaster at the American Legislators Association banquet, said that an adherent of the President is one who hasn't gotten quite all he wants yet, also that we need posterity because they are the guys that must pay the bill.

One stamp nut has sent me a bank draft for \$258 and commands me to see Gen. Farley on the morning of March 15. This fellow lives in a small town and not a million miles from Fairview, either. Come on, any others who want to help posterity.

A certain group in Washington this week held a dinner at which 750 were present, paying \$19 per plate. It was a benefit for a university fund in Palestine.

Once when giving his squad a mental drill, Capt. Rockne asked quickly of a big faithful substitute what he would do under such and such a situation, and received this reply, "I would move over on the bench so I could get a better view of the play." The Republicans feel like that big boy in these last scoreless weeks in Washington.

Folks vitally interested in the farm problem are wondering what is back of the recent shake-up in the AAA. For months newspapers carried reports that Administrator Davis was going to resign and join some business firm. We hope this kicking out of the set-up some of the real friends of the farmers isn't for the purpose of making the Department of Agriculture safe for the business interests who have been making huge profits out of the farm products all through the depression.

The removal of Assistant Victor Christgau, the lone farmer, has lessened the faith of many in the administration of the Act. It is well known that the processors and distributors were out to get his scalp. He apparently was a stumbling block to them. When he saw that they were getting the upper hand in some of the policies, he resigned, refusing to remain a "window dressing" for the farmers.

### Neighborhood Notes

**COWDEN TO SPEAK IN GREENLEAF MARCH 16**  
Howard A. Cowden, president of the Consumers Cooperative Association (formerly the Union Oil Company) of North Kansas City, will deliver an address in the high school auditorium at Greenleaf, Kansas, Saturday, March 16, at 1:30 o'clock. Every body is invited to come and hear Mr. Cowden's address on Cooperation. He attended the International Cooperative Congress in London in 1934 as a representative from the United States.

DAN H. COMBOW, County Secretary.

### CRAWFORD COUNTY RESOLUTIONS

Be it resolved by the Crawford County Farmers Union, that we adopt the following resolutions: Adhering to the Union Oil Company and that taxes should be levied in proportion to ability to pay, we are unalterably opposed to any sales tax or any gross production tax, because such taxes almost invariably are passed on to the consumer, and therefore place the heaviest tax burden on those whose expenses are great and net income correspondingly small. In proportion to their gross income, therefore we favor a graduated tax on net incomes, as the only just and equitable form of taxation to relieve the excessive burden of direct taxes on property.

2. We favor the Frost bill requiring a 65 per cent majority in bond elections.

3. We endorse the Cash Basis Law as the most beneficial and far-reaching legislation that has been enacted, and we are on record as endorsing the State Tax Commission to grant any temporary exemptions from any of the provisions of this law.

4. We favor the Frost and Schoen bill providing for the recall of state, district, county, and municipal officers.

Adopted by the Crawford County Farmers Union, Feb. 26, 1935.

J. HENRY MEYER, Sec.

### GREENWOOD CO. MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Greenwood Co. Farmers Union will be held at the Lena Valley M. E. church, Thursday, March 14, with basket dinner at noon.

CHAS. A. ROBERTS, Co. Sec. and Treas.

### SHIPPS STILL BUSY

Dear Cooperators:  
Bad roads in Nebraska forced me to drive back to Kansas for the last three days of last week. Mr. Joe Chase of Beatrice rode with me Thursday p. m. around Atxell. John Tommer of Waterville, Marshall county president, drove with me all day Friday. Friday night I met with Blanchville Local and spoke to a small crowd of real Farmers Union men and women. They put me on early in order that I might also speak at the Star school house four miles south of Blanchville.

County Secretary O. W. Dam is a member of Blanchville and county president John Tommer is a member of the local at Star schoolhouse. Any great deal of interest was shown during the regular business meeting, after which the following program was given:

## "What are you paying for corn today?"

THE Iowa farmer that asked this question over his telephone was offered two cents more per bushel than he could get from another buyer. A few minutes for a telephone call and he made sixty extra dollars.

In business transactions, you can readily reckon the cash value of your telephone. But it also has a value that cannot be measured in dollars—that of keeping you and your family in friendly touch with the world. And there comes a time when its service is priceless—when a member of the family or relative or friend is seriously ill—or when fire, theft, or accident puts you in urgent need of help from your neighbors.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

the farmers' cream business where they are not favorably located to Colony or Wakeeney. There I am still after it for those creameries. Why should not all the cream produced by farmers be churned in Farmers Union creameries?

On Saturday I had the pleasure of meeting with the Riley county group and believe me it was a real meeting; a lot of real cooperators, we talked Farmers Union language. County president Graham was unable to be present because of illness, but the county vice president did a wonderful job of conducting. Gust Larson, county secretary, was on hand, and believe me I wish more could have been there to have heard the discussions. John Tommer went along with me and took part in the program. M. L. Beckman of Clay county was present and also spoke and lent a hand in the program. I wish the Leonardville group would publish their business statement in our paper—not as big as Clay Center business, but very, very sound.

Yes we are working back and forth across the line. John Tommer assured me that we could count on Marshall County F. U. to get back of any sound F. U. program. He feels as I that Superior and Fairbury creameries should get the cream from Kansas counties who are located out of reach of our Colony and Wakeeney plants. We, by working together, can do much good and I know the Kansas membership will cooperate.

County Secretary Hanzlick of Republic county advised me today that Mr. Cowden of Union Oil Co. would speak in Belleville, Saturday, March 16th at the court house, I presume. —Watch for further announcements. —Let's make our paper the medium of exchange for ideas. Let's help the daily broadcast with helpful hints and contributions.

Yours for a well rounded, 1935 program,  
JUDD E. SHIPS.

### PLEASANT RIDGE MEETING

The Local meeting of Pleasant Ridge Local in Morris county was well attended, February 22. About 75 were present and an especially good interest in the Farmers Union work prevailed.

Regular order of business was conducted by the president, Mr. Eisler. Mr. Gass gave an interesting talk on the Junior organization and its importance.

Mr. Peterson, a visitor, gave a talk on the farmer's condition and compared prices of cream at various places.

Farmers Union Insurance was discussed by Mr. Hoch, another visitor. A motion was made and seconded that the locals in the Alta Vista community have a joint meeting with Mr. Kinney as speaker, if possible to obtain him on the date desired.

A program consisting of a dialogue, readings, and music was enjoyed.

Oyster soup and all that's needed to go with it was served—and did we eat? Ask the cooks.

Committees for March: entertainment—Ross Joy and Roy Haag; refreshment—Mrs. A. N. Allen and Mrs. H. Seubert.

Visitors welcome.

Mrs. Roy A. Haag, Reporter.

### OTTAWA COUNTY MEETING

The Ottawa County Farmers Union met March 1st in Minneapolis. A splendid crowd was out. The meeting was opened by singing several Farmers Union songs.

A great deal of interest was shown during the regular business meeting, after which the following program was given:

Solo—Old Faithful and Isle of Caprice, Durwood Walker.

Clarinet solo—Rex Pruett.

Solo—We're Growing Old Together.

Whistling solo—Glow Worm, Miss Viola Gentry.

Solo—Trees, and Cuckoo Clock, Miss Rowena Lewis.

Reading—Miss Helen Gaghan.

Duet—The Old Fashioned Garden, and Missouri Waltz, The Misses Lewis.

Playette—The Tragedy of the Old Gray Goose, Culver Locan.

Lunch of sandwiches, cake and coffee were served. All who cared to enjoyed dancing.

Our next meeting will be April 6th at which time Burnham Local will put on a play. Every member is invited to attend.

### ATTENTION WASHINGTON CO.

The Washington County quarterly meeting will be called to order March 12, Tuesday, at one o'clock, in the city hall at Hollenberg. All delegates be present. This is the meeting postponed from February 26.

DAN H. COMBOW, County Secretary.

### GOVE COUNTY MEETING



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juniors from 16 to 31

Conducted by Mrs. Art Riley

Kansas Junior Leader



Mrs. Art Riley

our Local would have been a success?

The success of the Junior program does not depend on any one person—nor upon any "ifs." It is a plan to which time must be given—it is a cause for which we must have leadership. Each Local should consider the education of their young people in the light of a necessary duty. Below are listed the names of the Locals which have pioneered in this important work, together with the names of their Junior program—The Junior educational work in this program:

Union Local No. 2019, James W. Tanner, St. John, Junior Leader. Liberty Local No. 1988, Mrs. James S. Henry, Stafford, Junior Leader. Eureka Local, Mrs. Clarence Fritzmeier, Stafford, Junior Leader. Loyal Local 1234, Elson Thaper, Ottawa, Junior Leader. Roundhouse Local 646, Carl Fessenden, Clifton, Junior Leader.

We have received replies from many other Locals, with commendations as to a suggested Junior Leader, but we do not have at present other definite appointments. If your Local has definitely chosen and elected a Leader, send his or her name at once to your State Leader. This is the month during which we will begin the National Study Topic for 1935. Delay at the printers has resulted in these lessons not being ready on the first of March but they are expected in a very short time. Classes should begin on this topic this month—so send us the name of your Junior Leader, promptly.

### MARCH PROGRAM

In this week's issue of the paper you will find a suggested program for your March Local meeting. Similar programs are being followed by other states and have been found very valuable. They can be used in full, or if you find them too lengthy, parts may be used from time to time. The Farmers Union Creed should be committed to memory by every Farmers Union member—Junior, and Juvenile. It has been printed before but we want its every word to become as familiar to you as the verses of "America." The Creed is the first item of the March program.

### A LETTER FROM OIA MONTANA JUNIOR

I am printing for you this week a letter received from a Junior of Montana. Billings, Montana, February 25, 1935, Mrs. Mary Riley, State Junior Leader, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Madam: The Kansas Farmers Union paper comes in our Montana State office of the Farmers Educational and Co-op. U of America every Saturday of the week, and is much welcomed.

Being born of Kansas parents with most of my relatives around Pilsen, Marion, and Salina, Kansas, the growth of the Farmers Union and the cooperative movement in your state proves very interesting. As a young lad, my father was a member of the Farmers Union in Kansas. After a lapse of about eighteen years, he again joined in 1929 when the State of Montana had a thorough organization drive put across.

Your articles under the heading "Juniors and Juveniles" prove very interesting and provide information and stories for future use.

While in Saint Paul last December, Mrs. Edwards of North Dakota informed me of your proposed Junior and Juvenile meetings in Kansas which according to developments have proven successful. In Montana, we believe that her work shall always stand out in the history of future Farmers Union work in both the Junior and senior fields.

During the past few years, the youth of America have come rapidly into the limelight. As a Junior in the Farmers Union of today, I am glad to say and sincerely believe that the Farmers Union Junior and Juvenile movement is progressing just as rapidly as successfully if not more so than other youth movements, considering especially that our youth movement is restricted from the ages of 16 to 21 years of age.

Fraternally yours,  
EDMUND R. BEZDEK,  
117 North 34th Street,  
Billings, Montana.  
(Junior of Brooks Local No. 275, Montana, 20 years old, secretary to State Secretary of Montana, E. R. Kindler.)

### MARCH PROGRAM

Creed: Because I know that as an individual, I am nothing, but banded with my brother farmers, I am a power, I pledge the work of my hands, the fruit of my soil, and the loyalty of my heart to the Farmers Union. I will keep my eyes on the goal and let no petty annoyances make me forget it.

I will attend my Local meetings organization.

Sometime during our school experience, we were all told of the classic and concise reply of the Spartans to Philip of Macedonia, upon their being informed that Philip had threatened that if he ever came near Sparta, he would so treat her, that not one stone would be left standing on another, to mark the spot where Sparta had been in existence. Their one word reply was simply "If." They could have written a "five-foot shelf" of books, in response, and their meaning would not have been made more clear, or their reply more appropriate.

This word has preceded every failure—every unfulfilled plan—every unrealized ambition since the world began. It means so much—and is so small. We say, "If I had the time, I would do this—and-so." "If I had more education along this line, I would undertake such-and-such a project—" and we go on, excusing ourselves with this important little word.

Will the members of your Local say, in a year or two: "If we had more people to undertake the Junior leadership—if we had more time to give to the Junior program—the Junior educational work in

our Local would have been a success?"

I will support our business institutions with my entire production and our leadership with my utmost confidence. And I will always remember that, greater than any man in it—worthy of any sacrifice—deserving of all faithfulness, is the Union itself, built for me and by me—my own organization.

—Gladys Talbot Edwards.

### AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

By G. R. Ingram, Jan. 27, 1935  
Oh beautiful land of rolling plains—  
where fertile acres lie;  
The home of men who feed the world  
—why must her beauties die?  
America, America! Why must the  
Sons of Earth  
For rightful gain, seek but in vain  
Is this the land of their birth?

Oh beautiful for Law and Right  
proclaimed by heroes, dead;  
Where Peace and Plenty filled the  
land and multitudes were fed.  
America, America! Redeem thy  
pledge to men.  
That all may be content and free—  
and Justice rule again.

Oh beautiful for Pioneers who cleared  
And reared their sons to build thy  
fame with hard and honest  
toil  
America, America! Restore thy  
hopes again:  
And raise them to their rightful  
place among the sons of Men.  
—why must her beauties die?  
Oh beautiful for stores of wealth,  
and fields of garnered grain;  
Why must the hungry cry for bread  
while others seek but gain?  
America, America! Inspire the  
soul of Men  
That all unite to win this fight, Redeem  
our land again.

### Message to the Local

(By Floyd H. Lynn)  
Let us remind you that Farmers Union is the one organization which is of, by and for farmers. If it were not of, by and for farmers, we could not point to the following accomplishments. Here are some of the things it has done in the way of national legislation:

Secured passage of Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium Law, being an amendment to the National Bankruptcy Law.

Secured the Insurance Feature of the Wheat Allotment plan, bringing millions of dollars to Kansas wheat farmers.

Carried fight forward for complete cost of production.

Turned the Nation's attention to western Agriculture as has never been done before.

Following are some of the items of state legislation which your Farmers Union has put into effect in Kansas:

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

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

Secured the Kansas Moratorium Law, and had it extended.

Got down penalties for tax delinquencies.

Prevented passage of sales tax laws.

Had laws passed regulating sale of butter substitutes.

Fought for and won lower grain freight rates.

Secured lower cost for auto and truck tags.

Now, here are some of the things the Farmers Union expects to do, and which we will do as soon as we have sufficient membership strength:

Nationally  
Secure passage of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinance bill, providing for refinancing farm indebtedness with United States money rather than Wall Street money.

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

Take the profit out of war by conscripting wealth as well as men.

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

Enact Copper-Hope bill to regulate direct buying by big packers.  
Revamp the banking and credit system.

### In Kansas

Retain "exemption clause" in gasoline tax law.  
Prevent sales tax.  
Strengthen Income Tax Law, raising rates in higher brackets, thus further relieving tax burden on land and property.  
Strengthen Oleomargarine law.  
Provide for graduated tax on chain stores and graduated land tax.  
Strengthen anti-discrimination law.

### A MUSICAL OULIA BOARD

By Mrs. C. H. Ross

Arrange 8 persons, children or older, with white head-bands lettered in black to represent A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and A, an octave on the white keys of a piano—could be in white costumes. Arrange another row of seven wearing black head bands and letters in white—letters needed are L, M, N, O, P, S, T, Y. Center ones must have two letters each.

A tall person back of human "key-board" acts as pianist playing the tune "Old Time Religion" and singing the questions to the Oulias. As each "key" is touched, child ducks head as if key was struck. A boy, who is Oulias, with an extended stick answers questions by pointing to letters and spelling out the words.

Sings:

Who don't like the Farmers Union?  
Who don't like the Farmers Union?  
Who don't like the Farmers Union?  
Answer: (Spelling with a stick)  
K-N-O-C-K-E-R.

Sings: Who won't work for the Union? etc.

Answer: S-L-A-C-K-E-R.

Sings: Who makes money in the Union? etc.

Answer: G-O-L-D D-I-G-G-E-R.

Sings: Who lost all the hon- or? etc.

Answer: Peacock.

Sings: Who must tell us how to do it? etc.

Answer: Tyrant.

Sings: Who bears blame in the Union? etc.

Answer: Martyr.

Sings: Who will work with friend or foe?

Answer: Co-operator.

Other questions may be asked, and if desired a child to represent Yes and No can be stationed to right and left. Crowd may ask questions.

Signal from the leader or guide to the Oulias can tell which to reply, yes or no, to questions asked.

Music: Instrumental or Vocal (selection of Program chairman).

### FOUR MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE

#### The Gold Decision

By Mrs. G. H. Edwards  
The "Gold Clause" in each government bond says, that when this bond is issued, the government will pay the holder the value of the bond in gold. The decision of the supreme court says that the bond may be paid off dollar for dollar, in other money and need not be paid in gold. This is a fact, and the time has come when the "gold clause" bonds were issued that they are worth today, the money group of the country, who own most of the bonds, were anxious that the gold should be used to pay these bonds.

Another reason for this desire is: All gold is now owned by the government—payment in gold, it was hoped by the bond holders, would put gold into their hands and under their control again.

The bond holders scored on the gold decision thus far. A bond must be paid in money of the value of the bond. That is, a one thousand dollar bond will be paid in current money, but it will amount to a little more than \$1000. The government scored in this: that the power of Congress to regulate the money was upheld. The court ruled that we should make all money equally valuable, (gold, silver, or paper) and that any of it should be accepted in payment of a debt. This power was upheld.

For monetary reforms are demanded by the Farmers Union and other organizations. They are:

1. Remonetization of Silver.  
2. A Central Bank of issue (in place of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks) to be owned by the Government and to issue all currency.

3. That non-interest bearing Treasury Notes issued as legal tender.

4. That public borrowing on bonds cease and the government issue legal tender currency with which to redeem all debt.

5. No more tax exempt bonds.

### A STUDY OF MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

Prepared by Mrs. O. H. Olson

LESSON 8  
Questions:

(1) After studying the Federal Reserve System in the previous chapter, what do you think of the prophecy made by C. A. Lindbergh concerning what the Glass Bill would do to our country?

(2) Which has superior power, government or private banks, in placing currency in circulation, under the Federal Reserve System?

(3) Give a recent illustration of this fact.

(4) What do you think of the government borrowing and paying interest on money it has created and given to the Federal Reserve banks?

(5) Do you know how the Federal Reserve System wrecked international trade and brought hatred of the rest of the world upon us?

The Reserve and Wreckage  
When the Glass Bill creating the Federal Reserve System was under consideration by Congress, Charles A. Lindbergh, congressman from Minnesota and father of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, made the following statement in a minority report from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"The Glass Bill proposes to incorporate, canonize and sanctify a private monopoly of the money and credit of the nation, to remove all money

from the United States Treasury and place it in the vaults of private banks to be used by them.

"It violates every principle of popular democratic, representative government, and every declaration of the Democratic party and platform pledges from the time of Thomas Jefferson to the beginning of this Congress.

"It recognizes the SUPERIOR SOVEREIGNTY of the embodied INSTITUTION OF MONEY over any power of government, so that neither the government in its sovereign capacity nor the people for their representatives can initiate the placement of one dollar of monetary functionary into actual exchanges among the people except through the agency of organization money lenders with purely selfish interests.

"The Glass Bill positively abolishes the Treasury of the United States and the public money of the people and substitutes the so-called Federal Reserve banks, which by the terms of the bill are to be the exclusive stockholders. It reduces the people's Treasury and the Department of Printing and Engraving to the position of a job printing house for the PRIVATE use of bankers."

The vigorous analysis is so accurate that it needs little comment; almost every statement can be checked with the information in the previous chapter. But let us repeat this phrase: "Neither the government in its sovereign capacity nor the people nor their representatives can initiate the placement of one dollar of monetary functionary into the actual exchanges among the people except through the agency of organized money lenders with purely selfish interests."

Vivid proof of this statement is fresh in the minds of all American citizens. When business conditions in this country destroyed public confidence in the fabulous credit structure of the nation and people began demanding currency and gold for use in the place of credit and bank checks, the entire banking structure of the nation collapsed on March 4th, 1933.

The first act of the Roosevelt administration was to start the smashing deflation of farmers as a class, John Simpson, now national President of the Farmers Union was in Washington and learned what was to happen.

He called on John Skelton Williams, controller of the Currency, and the following conversation took place:

Mr. Simpson: When is deflation going to begin?

Mr. Williams: The other members of the Federal Reserve Board voted the day after yesterday to begin it in May.

Mr. Simpson: Don't you know that will be a calamity to the country?

Mr. Williams: I told the other members of the Board that it would break lots of little banks and they cold-bloodedly replied to me, "They ought to break. There are too many of them." I told the other members of the Board that such a policy would ruin lots of farmers and they just as cold-bloodedly answered, "They ought to be ruined. They are getting so prosperous they won't work."

Quite a long time has passed since then, and now the government is to pay farmers to get them to quit working and to produce less.

In the meantime, agricultural ruin has been a slow poison creeping through the business life of the nation. County bankers could no longer risk loans to farmers when farming was less than breaking even, so capital flowed from the country to the city banks. This increased rural bankruptcy and resulted in booms in the stock and bond markets. Cheap raw materials and more than a proper share of the nation's money over stimulated industry, labor flowed from the farms to the more prosperous industrial centers. In proportion to rural losses the industrial centers were flushed with temporary prosperity. In the minds of financiers and industrial "leaders" what happened to agriculture, the source of all things, mattered little. The Wall Street Journal boasted that ours had become an industrial civilization and that what happened to the peasants was of little consequence in our national life. All civilizations of the past were known to have been built on the exploitation of agricultural people and resources; hence, it was reasoned, the factor these feeders of industrialism were exploited, the bigger and better the civilization resulting. President Coolidge summed up this doctrine briefly by saying, "There is no agricultural problem as long as agriculture produces."

What happened to the peasants? When farmers used up their capital, business feasted on the carcass of the goose that had laid the golden eggs and the day approached when there would be neither the goose nor eggs for their hungry stomachs.

In the meantime, bankers, pleased with their first big attempt to exercise control through the Federal Reserve System, embarked on a policy to control world trade and prices.

Wrecking Capitalist Civilization  
It has long been established that a relation exists between the supply of gold and commodity prices in gold standard nations. Plentiful gold means plentiful credit, and credit loaned into use finds its way into higher price levels.

The World War increased our gold supply with a correspondingly increase in prices. After the war gold continued to flow in at the time when the Federal Reserve had embarked on a policy of deflation. By 1926 the supply of gold in the United States had reached enormous proportions but without a correspondingly increase in prices. Speaking of this paradox before the time the depression had hit the country, W. B. Burgess, Deputy Governor of the New York Reserve bank said, "The happy result (i.e. holding prices down) will be traced wholly to the credit policy of the Federal Reserve System."

Sir Josiah Stamp, British economist, discussing a possible inflation of prices in the United States, resulting from our gold supply, had this to say in 1924: "They—the banking authorities—have a credit policy which by a steady process keeps prices steady, partly by 'sterilizing gold' as it arrives and acting a though it did not exist." The reason the British and people of other European nations were interested in our credit policy and the prices of commodities in this country was, of course, because they

have been made directly to the government they might have been considered more or less a permanent part of the nation's debt. And he asks this question, "Would the Treasury have repaid the Reserve banks rapidly enough, to avoid continued serious inflation?"

The people who borrowed, unlike the government, could be forced to pay up their loans borrowed to buy bonds or to increase food production "to win the war." So even at the time of easy bank loans during the war, those who went into debt were marked for slaughter through the policy of the Federal Reserve banks, which was to make loans in such manner that as soon as the war was over, deflation could be put into effect. The Deputy Governor of the New York Reserve bank points with pride to this policy of foresight and efficiency as proof of the soundness of the system.

### Deflating the Farmer

In May, 1920, the Federal Reserve Board initiated the policy of deflating agriculture to lower the cost of food stuffs and raw materials and more than 2 1/2 billions of dollars of Federal Reserve notes were called in and destroyed and most of this was called from rural banks which had borrowed the Reserve banks on farmers' securities. Had this currency stayed in the vaults of local banks 25 to 30 billions of dollars of bank credit could have been built on it to loan into surrounding communities.

Instead, farmers were forbidden to make or renew loans to farmers, regardless of securities that could be offered. This broke the back of agriculture which had contracted heavy debts while prices were high, expecting to pay their debts with high priced products. Deflation brought on low prices both from lack of money and from forced selling. Countless farmers could not pay their obligations to their banks because of the drop in prices and so thousands of country banks were broke.

In January, 1920, during the time the railroads did not permit farmers to get cars to market their livestock and grain, while plans were being worked out to start the smashing deflation of farmers as a class, John Simpson, now national President of the Farmers Union was in Washington and learned what was to happen.

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### FOUR MINUTE SPEECH CONTEST

Farmers Union Juniors.

Explain these points to the judges:

Any speech which is less than four minutes or more than five minutes in length is disqualified, no matter how fine the speech. The object of this contest is to teach Juniors to know how long a given topic will take to give to an audience. Subject matter, if perfect counts 50. It must be upon some topic of direct interest to farmers, in an economic, educational or legislative manner.

Delivery, if perfect, counts 30 per cent. Can the voice be heard in the back of the room? Are all the words clear? Does the speaker give his speech as though he believed it himself and had confidence in what he is saying? Reading a speech, or being prompted disqualifies a contestant. Notes may be used.

Poise, if perfect counts 20 per cent. Does the speaker stand well, appear calm and confident? Does he have control of himself and appear to be thinking on his feet, or is he trying to remember a committed speech?

Use a gong at a stipulated time so the speaker will have a chance to know exactly how much time he has left. Have timekeepers so that the exact time that the contestant was speaking may be kept. Have no applause during the contest. It confuses the contestants and may in some cases be a disadvantage to certain persons.

were looking for markets for goods. We had gotten their gold and the only way they could get it back was by selling us goods. High prices here in proportion to our gold supply would have enabled them to sell goods here over our tariff walls and to get some of their gold back with which to carry on industry at home and also to pay war debts to us.

The efforts of the Federal Reserve to hold prices down were little known at the time among American citizens, particularly farmers. If you remember, that was in the days when Congress bombasted about Farm Relief, while these great statesmen winked one eye at the bankers and their policy of manipulated deflation of prices!

At that time we were living in a world of gold standard nations between which trade and payment of debts were measured in gold. The American Federal Reserve chose to sterilize or impound so much of the world's gold supply that the effect was the same as if that much of the world's basic money had been destroyed. International trade was paralyzed, unemployment became a vicious social ailment and nations abandoned the gold standard, leaving the world without a means for measuring trade between nations.

England, the mother of the gold standard, abandoned it for a managed paper currency, based on what? fierce nationalism, expressed in trade agreements and tariff barriers, breed the germs of war. Humanity stands ready to revolt at unbearable hardships, perhaps to destroy the civilization which vests the powers over that thing necessary to life—money—in the hands of a few socially ignorant

capitalists. Today the degradation and despair of the masses mocks the "century of progress" in science and invention.

The hatred of the masses of Europe comes from the fact that they know, more than do our own people, that their idle hands and empty stomachs are largely the result of the American tariff and Federal Reserve policies. To them he is Shylock, this Uncle Sam of ours; Shylock, the greedy Jew who demanded a pound of flesh from his debtor who could not pay. But the thing they do not seem to know is that these same policies have worked equal injustice on the masses of American citizens, farmers, country merchants, teachers laborers and bankers, and those who ARE AMERICA.

We speak of tallow candles, wooden shoes, ox-carts and getting along without money. We use scrip in hundreds of communities, showing that we half realize that our money system has failed us. But reverting to semi-primitive living means the loss of the benefits of science and invention; getting along without money means heading back towards the jungle, for modern civilization is "wrapped in a garment of money."

Can we patch up this old garment and leave the bankers in control? Or shall we make a new one improving on the pattern of the old? If not, shall we go back to naked savagery and begin to live by barter and start rebuilding civilization?

Perhaps barter of a kind, based scientifically on tables of index prices of all important commodities, should furnish the foundation or base of a new money system. The most

(Continued on Page 4)

## Introducing the Consumers Cooperative Association

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION is the new name of the organization formerly known as the Union Oil Company Cooperative. Four hundred cooperators, at their recent Annual Meeting in North Kansas City, chose this new name, because it better identifies the cooperating consumer with his cooperative wholesale supply organization, and because it explains to the public the type of organization this is.

This organization started out as a supplier of petroleum products; consequently it was named "oil company." Later, as the member associations demanded more and more types of goods and services, obedient to the demand it broadened its services, until at present it is handling nearly 60 different items. In future, as the demand from the organized consumers broadens further, it will supply still more items. This is a Consumers Cooperative—its purpose is to serve consumers.

More than 100,000 consumers, mostly farmers, in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota, Colorado and Utah, jointly and collectively are the Consumers Cooperative



## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—25 str 1109.11.40  | 9.00  |
| C. C. Corkill—Sedgwick Co Ks—20 str 954             | 8.95  |
| Kelley Branson—Butler Co Ks—26 str 1252             | 8.75  |
| P. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—25 str 992.11.00   | 8.60  |
| Pete Bocquin—Lyon Co Ks—22 str 1026                 | 9.00  |
| Peter Thows, Jr.—Wabunsee Co Ks—20 str 1037         | 9.00  |
| Alfred Knehaus—Lafayette Co Mo—4 str and            | 10.75 |
| hfs 692   | 10.25 |
| C. C. Corkill—Sedgwick Co Ks—10 yearlings 785.10.50 | 10.00 |
| I. G. Sand—Riley Co Ks—15 str and hfs 750           | 10.00 |
| John H. Driskill—Linn Co Ks—7 yearlings 654         | 10.00 |
| Lester Peairs—Osage Co Ks—8 str 1506                | 10.50 |
| Merl Converse—Wabunsee Co Ks—3 str 1046             | 10.00 |
| Kelley and Branson—Butler Co Ks—7 str 1188          | 10.00 |
| R. A. Johnson—Jackson Co Mo—10 hfs 820              | 8.75  |
| Merl Converse—Wabunsee Co Ks—2 hfs 930              | 8.50  |
| T. E. Jett—Clay Co Mo—25 str 859                    | 8.50  |
| F. R. Cole—Wyandotte Co Ks—13 cows 1270             | 7.25  |
| Guy Long—Cass Co Mo—6 hfs 600                       | 6.50  |
| F. R. Danneberg—Johnson Co Ks—21 cows 1090          | 6.20  |
| Albert Klenda—Marion Co Ks—13 str 512               | 6.00  |
| D. H. Walker—Cameron Ok—20 olve 461                 | 5.50  |
| H. F. Ziebell—Dickinson Co Ks—14 hfs 517            | 5.50  |
| Walker Fabrum—Lafayette Co Mo—strs 640              | 5.40  |
| D. H. Walker—Cameron Ok—10 olvs 452                 | 5.00  |
| Oscar Peterson—Crawford Co Ks—7 cows and            | 4.00  |
| hfs 625   | 4.00  |

## SHEEP

|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| L. E. Martin—Linn Co Ks—24 84    | 8.15 |
| L. M. Martin—Linn Co Ks—15 114   | 8.00 |
| Dan Johns—Lafayette Co Mo—9 95   | 8.00 |
| M. S. Russell—Coffey Co Ks—16 3  | 7.50 |
| Frank Zimmerman—Linn Co Ks—51 96 | 7.25 |
| G. B. Thompson—Allen Co Ks—41 78 | 6.25 |
| E. L. Martin—Linn Co Ks—5 66     | 6.00 |
| Frank Zimmerman—Linn Co Ks—12 63 | 5.00 |

## HOGS

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Aves. and Up. | 9.10 |
| V. Vantravis—Nemaha Co Ks—12 263            | 9.00 |
| Alfred Knehaus—Lafayette Co Mo—5 262        | 9.00 |
| Geo A. Vohs—Miami Co Ks—8 230               | 9.00 |
| Ernest Nash—Nemaha Co Ks—20 253             | 9.00 |

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending February 27, 1935

## CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

We have had a continuation of the weak and continually lower quotations during the current week, but there have been in effect now for some time. On the Chicago market Creamery Extras opened on the 21st at 34 1/4 cents; on the 25th there was a 1 1/4 cent drop to 33 cents; on the 26th a three-quarters cent drop to 32 1/4 cents; and today the market was one-quarter cent lower closing at 32 cents or a loss on that grade of 2 1/4 cents for the week. Standards opened at 34 1/4 cents, went down to 34 cents on the 23rd, a whole cent on the 25th, and today the market was one-quarter cent lower closing at 32 cents. 89 score opened at 33 3/4 cents and closed at 31 1/4 cents. 88 score cars opened at 33 1/4 cents and closed at 31 cents.

The cause for this weakness in the market is very largely due to the heavy importations of foreign butter that have come over our 14 cent per pound tariff wall. The European markets have not advanced in accordance with our own. The result is when our market advanced to 38 1/2 cents as it did at the high point a flood of butter was started this way from foreign countries. It is also said that consumption was seriously hurt on account of the marked advance and we again hear the same old story that immense quantities of oleomargarine are being sold to the producers of dairy products themselves. At least the Government reports show that there has been an immense increase in the production of oleomargarine which proves that someone is using it.

## CHICAGO EGG MARKET

Egg prices have also dropped rapidly during the current week. Extra firsts opened at 26 1/2 cents and dropped each day during the week closing at 22 1/2 cents or 4 cents down. Fresh Firsts opened at 26 cents and closed at 22 1/4 cents. Current Receipts opened at 24 1/2 cents and closed at 20 cents. Directions opened at 23 cents and closed at 19 cents, and Checks opened at 22 1/2 cents closing at 18 1/2 cents.

The receipts of eggs have picked up very rapidly during the past few days. For instance, the receipts on Monday and Tuesday, February 26 and 27, on the Chicago market were 21,839 cases against 6,222 cases for the same two days last week, but were still under the receipts for the same two days a year ago when there were 25,551 cases. The New York market, however, had heavier receipts during some days of the current week than was the case a year ago.

Eggs have been considered high, especially when compared to the prices that were in effect a year ago. Therefore, it required only a moderate increase in receipts to weaken the markets and that has been the main factor that brought about the large reduction in the quotations. Consumption is also said to be running lighter. Inflammatory articles appearing in most of the big city dailies, some of them falling little short of urging city consumers to go on a strike against meat, dairy, and poultry products, are having their effect, we are sure, in this connection. If these city consumers had to get out and produce these products under the present high cost of feed conditions, we are sure they would not be so eager for prices to be put back in line with a year ago.

In discussing the matter a few days ago, with a neighbor who appears to be a man of average intelligence, it was surprising to find the attitude some of them take. When this man asked the writer for the cause of the high prices for these products, I called his attention to the terrible drought that occurred in 1934 and that it compelled many producers to buy feed to keep their live stock alive until the pasture season arrives during the coming spring. I also pointed out the high cost of production on account of the high cost of feeds and his reply was, "Well, the farmer raises the feed doesn't he?" Therefore, his feed costs him nothing. All of which made the writer

|                                       |      |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| V. F. Carrico—Linn Co Ks—6 243        | 9.00 |
| M. L. Owens—Nemaha Co Ks—28 241       | 8.95 |
| F. C. Gerstenberger—Linn Co Ks—12 232 | 8.75 |
| Joe Schwartz—Miami Co Ks—8 258        | 8.60 |

## Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lb Aves

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Alta Vista S A—Wabunsee Co Ks—5 222         | 9.10 |
| Alta Vista S A—Wabunsee Co Ks—17 191        | 9.10 |
| L. F. Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—22 211 | 9.10 |
| Henry Schmidt—Henry Co Mo—15 206            | 9.10 |
| Willie Sanders—Lafayette Co Mo—15 202       | 9.05 |
| Alta Vista S A—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 221         | 9.05 |
| John Gerhen—Miami Co Ks—6 215               | 9.00 |
| W. H. Anderson—Dickerson Co Ks—5 224        | 9.00 |
| A. T. North—Henry Co Mo—6 198               | 9.00 |
| W. O. Hogsett—Miami Co Ks—14 220            | 9.00 |
| Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—10 215              | 9.00 |
| Geo. W. Steiner—Vernon Co Mo—5 222          | 9.00 |
| August Apprill—Lafayette Co Mo—6 180        | 8.95 |
| August Hussman—Lafayette Co Mo—15 208       | 8.95 |
| W. H. Doherty—Clay Co Ks—10 207             | 8.90 |
| C. H. Schieboan—Grundey Co Mo—9 195         | 8.90 |
| Lloyd Smith—Johnson Co Ks—40 194            | 8.90 |
| L. E. Weber—Lafayette Co Mo—20 185          | 8.75 |
| Otto Keyetter—Osage Co Ks—7 181             | 8.75 |
| W. H. Doherty—Clay Co Ks—20 173             | 8.75 |
| Henry Jeneret—Greenwood Co Ks—10 197        | 8.75 |
| Henry Newland—Clay Co Mo—5 204              | 8.60 |
| F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—16 222                 | 8.60 |
| Mike Kelly—Miami Co Ks—8 212                | 8.60 |
| Tom Durnell—Lafayette Co Mo—32 220          | 8.50 |
| A. J. Steadman—Clinton Co Mo—102 195        | 8.55 |
| O. T. Powell—Douglas Co Ks—13 176           | 8.55 |
| Clyde Ritchy—Coffey Co Ks—5 180             | 8.15 |

## Light Lights 140 to 160 Lbs Aves.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Mrs. Chris Malsch—Miami Co Ks—8 166        | 8.75 |
| L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—8 164 | 8.75 |
| Alta Vista S A—Wabunsee Co Ks—8 164        | 8.65 |
| Alta Vista S A—Wabunsee Co Ks—12 163       | 8.65 |
| Alta Vista S A—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 161        | 8.50 |
| Alta Vista S A—Wabunsee Co Ks—8 161        | 8.50 |
| Ed Garrett—Clay Co Ks—11 161               | 8.50 |
| Harold Anderson—Dickinson Co Ks—7 140      | 8.40 |
| L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—8 146 | 8.35 |
| Howard Martz—Bates Co Mo—6 160             | 8.25 |
| Peter Durnell—Linn Co Ks—9 136             | 8.20 |
| Ed. Werning—Lafayette Co Mo—14 148         | 7.75 |

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

## BEANS WITH DUMPLINGS

For this old-fashioned dish, soak the beans overnight and parboil with one teaspoon of soda. Drain and put to cook with fresh beef or pork that has been cut into small cubes. When the meat and beans are tender, add very small dumplings, sprinkle pepper on top, cover the kettle tightly and steam the dumplings until tender. Serve hot.

## CORN PUDDING

2 eggs  
3 cups of corn (fresh or canned)  
1 tablespoon of sugar  
1 teaspoon of salt  
Pepper  
1 tablespoon of melted butter  
1 cup of cream  
1 cup of milk  
Beat the eggs slightly, add other ingredients, and pour into a greased baking dish. Bake in a slow oven (300 degrees F.) until firm. One tablespoon of chopped green pepper may be added if liked. Serves five.

## HOT CABBAGE SLAW

Fry 2 or 3 pieces of side meat until most of the grease is removed. While this is cooking, shred a small head of cabbage very fine, and to it add 2 small hot green peppers which have been shredded fine, 1 small onion cut in thin slices, 1 cupful of tomatoes, either fresh or canned; 2 tablespoonfuls vinegar, 1 teaspoonful salt and a sprinkling of black pepper. When the grease is all removed from the side meat pour it over the above ingredients, mixing well. Now pour the mixture back into the frying pan, and allow it to come to a boil. Pour immediately into a bowl and serve. This slaw is especially good with meat dishes. In case any is left over it may be placed in a fruit jar, stored in a cool place, and reheated before serving again.

## PIGS IN BLANKETS

Wash and pare 6 large potatoes. With a knife or apple corer, cut a hole through each potato which will be large enough that a sausage may be inserted. Drop sausages into boiling water and cook for 3 minutes. Insert sausages into potatoes (1/2 pound link sausages) place them in a baking pan, cover with 1 cup cream of tomato soup and 3 cup water, sprinkle with salt and pepper and cook until potatoes are done, basting frequently with sauce.

## FRIED STUFFED ONIONS

Remove centers from 4 large cooked onions and chop. Mix with 1/2 cup soft bread crumbs, 3 cup broken nut meats, 1/2 cup teaspoon poultry seasoning, pepper and salt. Stuff onions, dry, coat with crumbs, egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat.

## KRAUT WITH TOMATOES

Mince a large onion and fry in a saucepan with four tablespoons of shortening. Add a cup of sliced tomatoes. Pour over this the contents of a jar of kraut and mix well. Sprinkle the surface with a cup of grated cheese. Over this sprinkle a half cup of bread crumbs and bake in a 350-degree oven for fifteen minutes.

## STEWED TOMATOES AND CELERY

Combine the contents of a No. 2 can of tomatoes, one-half cup diced, cooked celery, salt and pepper to taste, one tablespoon butter and one teaspoon sugar, simmer gently for a few minutes and serve.

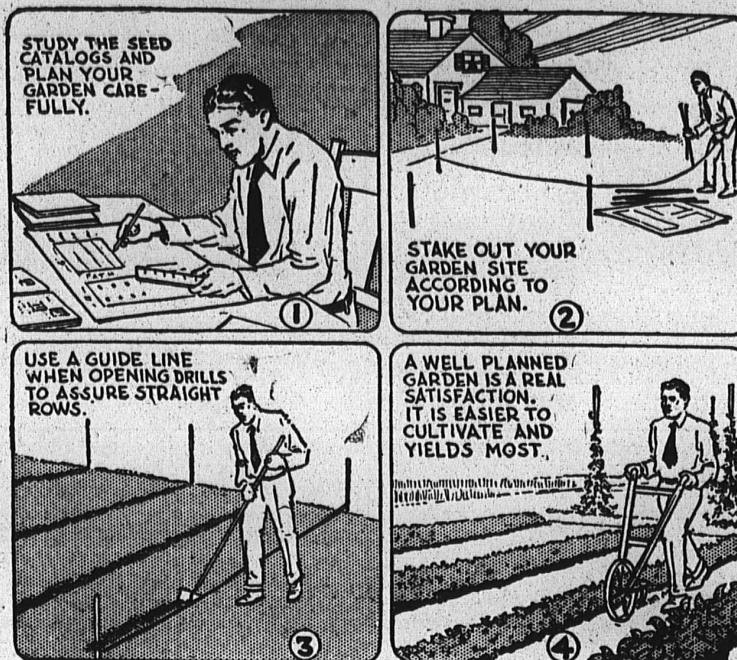
## BACON AND CREAM CHEESE PINWHEELS

Remove lower crust from loaf of fresh white bread. Cut thin slices the length of the loaf. Trim crusts. Spread each slice with "Philadelphia" Cream Cheese slightly softened with milk. Roll up like jelly roll, cut each roll in half crosswise; wrap a strip of bacon around each pinwheel, securing it with toothpicks. Broil pinwheels on a wire rack under low heat bacon side up. Turn frequently. Serve hot.

## BAKED BEANS WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Soak one pint of small beans over night, drain, cover with fresh water,

## Planning and Planting the Vegetable Garden



The Four Essentials of Good Gardening.

There are many ways in which plants may be grown. Beginners should assume that the practices which are nowadays usually followed constitute the only way. They are merely what experience has proved to be, in most situations, the best way.

While many vegetables will grow if the seed is broadcasted over well-spaded beds, the crop is improved and the work of cultivating and caring for the plants immeasurably reduced if the seed are sown in straight rows. Don't think this means a wavy or zigzag row. Take the trouble to stretch a line and mark the row with exactness; it will save hours when the time comes to push a wheel hoe down the aisle between the rows.

Rows running north and south are best, to let sunshine reach the soil, after the plants are well grown. Distance between the rows may vary considerably. In small gardens, well-rows of low-growing crops may be as close as 6 inches. The best distance for crops not exceeding 2 feet in height is 18 inches, which enables you to cultivate each aisle in one trip with the wheel hoe. Seed catalogs usually state the space which each crop needs. These are relative rather than exact directions; you may vary them somewhat to fit your special needs, but remember that crowding your crops may reduce the yield.

Time spent in thinking out a garden program, deciding what you want to grow, and then drawing a plan, will be well repaid by results. Transferring this plan to your garden area is easy, if you proceed methodically. An evening's thought may save

for each cup of prunes during the last five minutes of cooking. Prunes may be served hot or chilled, and with or without cream. Just before serving a little lemon juice may be added. If preferred, prunes may be covered with water and soaked overnight, then simmered for two hours next morning in the same water in which they were soaked.

If you haven't sent in your seed order, do so immediately. Seed stocks run short when planting season comes around, and you might not be able to get what you want.

## Local Supplies

Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Application Cards, 20 for                    | 5c   |
| Credentialed Blanks, 10 for                  | 5c   |
| Demit Blanks, 15 for                         | 10c  |
| Local Sec. Receipt Book                      | 25c  |
| Farmers Union Watch Feb.                     | 50c  |
| Farmers Union Button                         | 25c  |
| F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen                   | 10c  |
| Farmers Union Song Book                      | 20c  |
| Business Manual                              | 5c   |
| Delinquency Notices (100)                    | 25c  |
| Secretary's Minute Book                      | 50c  |
| Book of Poems, (Kinney)                      | 25c  |
| Above, lots of 10 or more                    | 20c  |
| Above, lots of 100, each 15c                 |      |
| Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) | each |
|  | 75c  |

Write to

FLOYD H. LYNN

Secretary

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

## THE CORRECT WAY TO PREPARE PRUNES

First, wash the prunes with cold water. For quick preparation, place in pan, cover with water and bring to a boil. Cook at this boiling temperature for one hour. If a sweet dish is desired, add 2 tablespoons of sugar

## "RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY"

SERVICE rendered with a friendly desire for your personal satisfaction.

## FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

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

## FARM AND HOME HOUR

IN 2,000TH PROGRAM

Special Program Planned to Mark Anniversary on Monday, April 8

Two thousand hours of broadcasting in the service of agriculture. That's the record the National Farm and Home Hour will attain on Monday, April 8.

To commemorate the passing of another milestone in agricultural broadcasting a special anniversary program is being planned for this, the largest sustaining day-time network program on the air.

On Air Since 1928  
The first Farm and Home Hour program was broadcast on October 2, 1928, under the sponsorship of Montgomery Ward and Company. On May 1, 1929, the program became the Farm and Home Hour on a sustaining basis and a network of stations.

Throughout these years the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been the chief contributor to the Farm and Home Hour. Other regular co-operators include the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Farmers Union, Future Farmers of America, National 4-H Club, Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, United States Post Office Department, Farm Credit Administration, United States News and the Farm Press.

Entertaining and Instructive  
Known as "The Nation's Bulletin Board of Agriculture," the Farm and Home Hour has become a recognized instrument for the inspiration, instruction and guidance of millions of persons interested in agriculture and country life. As a result of many improvements in broadcasting technique the Farm and Home Hour now supplies one of the most popular radio programs in the nation.

Details of the two-thousandth program will be announced later.

## APPLICATION FOR SEED CORN

OPTIONS TO CLOSE MARCH 15

March 15 has been set as the closing date for acceptance of applications from producers in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Missouri, and Minnesota for optional purchase of seed corn by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in its program to conserve seed supplies, it has been announced.

Under the plan which was inaugurated last fall, producers in these states with seed quality corn under seed security for 65 cents per bushel corn loan functioned through the Commodity Credit Corporation have been eligible to place such corn under option contract for sale to the Administration at \$1.25 per bushel. Farmers with whom options are negotiated receive an advance option payment of 20 cents per bushel.

It is estimated that applications received from producers and now undergoing inspection may bring the total quantity of corn thus conserved for seed to around 300,000 bushels.

Latest reports indicate that a total of 157,411 bushels have been placed under option in three states, as follows: Kansas, 55,179 bushels; Missouri, 95,103 bushels; and Iowa, 7,129 bushels. Adverse weather has delayed inspection of crops in other states.

Through the plan growers in states where corn of seed quality is deficient as a result of the drought are encouraged to hold seed quality corn from the 1933 crop for use in planting the 1935 crop in their local areas. While such corn cannot be sold for processing or feeding, producers may obtain authority to sell the corn to other farmers for seed use.

Don't pass up a garden because you have but a small space of ground, or because you think the soil is too poor. Any small area will raise something, even if only a bit of lettuce and radishes, and by following one crop with another, you can have a whole season's supply.

## DIABETICS

Seattle Man Finds Complete Relief in severe case with simple natural method after specialists failed. No needles—no starvation. Write today. All letters answered.

N. H. BOIES 415 Bayview Bldg  
Seattle, Washington

## CLASSIFIED ADS

CERTIFIED Frost-proof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen. Early Dutch Blue Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000 \$1.75. Express collect: 2500, \$2.50. Onions Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 2,000, \$1.40. Express collect: 6,000, \$3.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 3-28p.

FOR SALE: PURE-BRED BROWN SWISS BULL, 8 months old. Also young pure-bred Poland China boar. W. B. Helm, R. 1, Box 13, Ellsworth, Kansas.

KAFFIR SEED  
PINK and WHITE "WESTERN BLACKHULL" Kaffir, germ, 85 to 97, 6 cents per pound. This Kaffir was raised from certified seed grown by Fort Hays Experiment Station. —F. J. Pecharne, Timpkin, Kansas— 3-14b.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Rooming house and restaurant; will trade for good bonds, stocks, cattle or real estate. Wm. Schewe, Alma, Kansas. 3-7c

FOR SALE: I have a coming two-year-old Black Percheron Stallion and one coming yearling not eligible for registry. Harm Schoen, Cawker City, Kansas.

## 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, Hail. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance

## DIRECT SHIPPER

IT COSTS MONEY TO RUN A FARM—GET THE MOST FOR YOUR PRODUCT—

With feed crops short this year and production cut, it is very necessary that you get the most for your butterfat.

WE WANT MORE SHIPPERS. GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE YOU. We give prompt service on return of checks and empty cans

REMEMBER—WE PAY TRANSPORTATION

## Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas

Wakeeney, Kansas

## Have You Tried

## K F U And Union Standard Feeds?

These feeds not only GET RESULTS but COST YOU LESS. These FARMERS UNION BRANDS are carefully milled and only the best of ingredients are used. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR K F U and UNION STANDARD EGG MASH, K F U CHICK STARTER, UNION STANDARD ALL MASH (starter and grower), K F U MASH CONCENTRATE, K F U and UNION STANDARD SCRATCH FEED, UNION STANDARD DAIRY RATION, K F U OYSTER SHELL, K F U PURE BRAN, K F U GREY SHORTS, K F U SALT, UNION GOLD, UNION PRIDE and UNION STANDARD FLOUR. Remember—you save money when you buy a GOOD feed or flour.

## The Farmers Union

## Jobbing Association

1032 Board of Trade Bldg.  
Kansas City, Missouri