

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1935

HAVE WE INFLUENCE?

Has the Farmers Union any appreciable amount of influence in Washington? Of course it has. Any group of organized farmers, working under an organization of their own making, accountable to no other class or group, and with a definite educational, marketing and legislative program based on justice and equity, could not fail to have a great deal of influence. When that organization is militant and aggressive, it is bound to exert an influence which is almost beyond measuring.

What was the influence which brought about the enactment of the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium law, amendment to the bankruptcy law? Every one knows it was the Farmers Union.

What influence has been mainly responsible for the action of the House and Senate committees on agriculture in reporting the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing bill out and recommending its passage? The Farmers Union deserves and gets credit for that.

In the case of the Patman bill providing for the payment of the so-called bonus by United States money instead of Wall Street money, what farm organization headed the fight for it, openly urged it, and finally brought it to the point where it was passed by both the House and Senate? The answer is the same—the Farmers Union.

These are just a few of the accomplishments which have come about because of the influence of the Farmers Union. They are recent victories—or part victories. In any event they are recent indications of what our strength could be if each farmer would do his part and join forces with this great militant organization of, by and for farmers.

Naturally, those of us who are members of the Farmers Union are proud of what we have been able to do. We are enthusiastic over the possibilities of bringing our class up to the economic and social level which it deserves. We pat ourselves on the back and say, "We surely have done our part well." But have we?

As long as we have neighbors who are not in our organization—our organization so badly in need of more membership strength—we have not done our full part until we have gone to these neighbors in a serious attempt to influence them to join our ranks.

As long as we have not done all we can in the matter of spreading the good news of the Farmers Union, and of instilling it into the minds of our young folks, we have not done our full part.

As long as we fail to make use of our Farmers Union cooperative institutions, set up by our own class and maintained by our own class, we have not done our full part.

As long as we are lukewarm in the matter of attending our Local Union meetings, we are not yet ready

to put ourselves on the back.

We have it in our power to make the Farmers Union what it should be. We know this will not be done by any one else. Let us do our part!

ARE YOU WORKING ON YOUR MEMBERSHIP JOB?

Have you done anything to increase the paid up 1935 membership in your own Local this month? Remember, there is a campaign on to bring the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union up to what it was last year.

If you are in arrears, please be fair with yourself and with your neighbors and fellow members, and pay your 1935 dues at once. Your organization depends on Kansas Farmers to keep it operating. It can depend on no one else. Please do not fail it.

Most members of the Farmers Union would feel they had been insulted if some outsider should come along and say, "Your Farmers Union is not worth the price of \$2.75 per year."

Let us all recognize the fact that it is worth many times that amount, and then let us all be willing and anxious to pay our dues—NOW.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

May 11, 1935

The mother of Mother's Day, Miss Anna Jarvis, formerly of West Virginia but now of Philadelphia, was in the House gallery yesterday while tributes were being paid.

It was in the fall of '29, just before the stock market crashed, that the young's swept across the country. Therefore they caused the depression. Dime letters are promising to restore the lost prosperity.

Our First District is especially interested in the Byrd expedition which was welcomed here last evening because Paul Swan, of Washington, Kansas is a member of the party. The Bear of Oakland anchored at the Navy Yard is a rugged old boat. The crew is all sleeping late this morning at the Willard Hotel.

It is worthy of comment that, over night, a priest inspired more than a hundred thousands paid telegrams to Washington on the bonus. The lie of it was never heard before. It is interesting to live in this old world and just watch new things come up and go by.

McAdoo held the close attention of the full Senate for the closing speech in favor of the Patman plan. Producing a treasury note issue in '64, he said, "This is good currency today and is just like the Patman kind except for interest." His speech dumfounded those who had been sneering at printing press money. It will be an epoch in money history if the Senate can override the veto.

Sen. Bronson Cutting's lofty kind is not found everywhere. A Phi Beta Kappa attested to the qualities of his mind; his heart was always right; and his courage never failed him. He

was a true Progressive, in spite of his wealth.

Sunday we drove to old Charles Town where John Brown was tried and hanged, then on through Harpers Ferry and all over Antietam field. On the side hill above the Burnside Bridge over the historic creek, stands a McKinley monument, marking the farthest advance of the unit to which belonged this beloved last Civil War Soldier President.

Lincoln was in Kansas Dec. 2, '59, the day of Brown's execution. Kansas' birthday is the same as McKinley's. Teddy Roosevelt, the only Spanish-American Soldier President, and one who personified Kansas political thought, dedicated the John Brown Memorial Park in Osawatomie in 1910. The next Republican meetings, after the one in Springfield, should be held in Canton and Oyster Bay.

IMPORTANT BILLS PENDING IN CONGRESS

There are now pending in Congress a number of bills that are of special concern to live stock growers and packers. These bills will affect the competitive live stock markets preserved.

These bills would in no way make direct marketing illegal. They aim only to bring all live stock markets under the same federal regulation as that under which the central markets have operated for years, and to otherwise protect the producers' interests. They are designated as follows:

Capper Bills—S. 542 and S. 1424.
Wearin Bills—H. R. 3643 and H. R. 6089.

Hope Bill—H. R. 2791.

Farmers and stockmen are urged to read the following summary of what they would and would not do if enacted into law and then write or wire their senators and congressmen urging support for this legislation and its early consideration by the agricultural committees of house and senate.

The bills are meeting with strong opposition in both congressional bodies. The only manner in which such opposition can be met and overcome is through the direct response of live stock producers who want the protection which the bills would provide. Prompt action, therefore, is necessary.

The bills as submitted:

(a) Would not prohibit or restrict direct buying in live stock by packers.
(b) Would not give to the Secretary of Agriculture any right to supervise stockyard operations with respect to stocker and feeder live stock which does not now exist.

(c) Would not provide for the employment of government weighers and graders of live stock.

(d) Would not impose added expense upon the industry and should result in very little added expense to the government.

(e) Would provide access by the Secretary of Agriculture to the books and records of packers.

(f) Would provide penalties to be imposed on packers in the event of violation of provisions of the Stockyards and Stockyards Act with respect to packers.

(g) Would provide for the establishment by the Secretary, after hearing, of uniform rules and regulations relating to grading, weighing, filling and docking of live stock bought by packers in interstate commerce.

(h) Would prohibit operation of unsupervised stock-yards by packers. (S. 1424).

(i) Would provide for the establishment of just, reasonable and non-discriminatory rates, practices and charges in respect to all stock yards presently posted, and all others handling over 35,000 head of live stock annually sold to packers. (S. 1424) or under S. 542, handling over 2,000 head of live stock monthly, exclusive of stockers and feeders.

(k) Would provide for the registration by packers of all packing plants operated in interstate commerce and give to the Secretary the right to revoke such registration in the event of violations of the Act, and similarly provide for the suspension of stock yards or market agencies violating the Act.

(m) In S. 542 are provisions for the granting of permits by the Secretary to new and additional market agencies, packers and stock yards, authorizing operation on posted markets only in the event the Secretary issues a certificate of public convenience and necessity. Such a provision is not contained in S. 1412.—Editorial in United States Live Stock News.

LETTER FROM MR. SHEPHERD

Clay Center, Kans., May 2, 1935
Floyd H. Lynn:

Dear Bro. Lynn: I say "Amen" to the "New Deal" talk of Bro. G. E. Creitz in today's Kansas Union Farmer. For it's the gospel truth. No individual nor nation can possibly succeed and endure, unless its character is founded and grounded upon the eternal principles of right, equity and justice.

True: Ill gotten gains, secured by deceit and treachery, may momentarily flush their possessor with money; but money often taketh wings and fleeth away; leaving the possessor of ill-gotten gains a guilty conscience and having wronged his fellow-men.

Unfairness, profiteering, and dishonesty do not deserve success. Nothing in human dealings can long endure, which has been gained by dishonesty and treachery. All true, and lasting business, and prosperity, are founded upon honesty and fair dealing. This begets confidence, and it creates trade and business exchanges.

So as an old man, I would say to the young men "Strive above all things to be fair, honest and truthful. For, the success, the prosperity, and the happiness of individuals is everlastingly built upon these principles."

As individuals make up a nation of people; so as these individuals are, so our nation is—and will be.

Cordially,
J. D. Shepherd.

Commercial fertilizer will add little or nothing to Kansas corn yields, several years of experimental work indicate. But in south-eastern Kansas, manure applied to corn ground may give profitable returns.

IS DAN CASEMENT QUALIFIED TO DO FARMERS TALKING?

(continued from page 1)

entire program and further that in his opinion the people themselves, short-sightedly and unwittingly force upon this nation fantastic measures which would do much injury and accomplish no good.

Any real farmer or anyone who understands the present attitude of such a great majority of our farmers will not find it easy to believe that such warnings will be very effective in suppressing opposition to the amendments. On the contrary, the acknowledgement by both the administrator and the secretary of the entire program may blow up in case the amendments fail of passage is the most encouraging incident of the past two years in the eyes of real, self-reliant farmers and will serve to heighten the desire that the amendments may be beaten.

As to the fantastic measures which the secretary fears may be forced on the nation in lieu of the present deluded, destructive, and ill-begotten devices of the AAA, surely there is nothing fantastic in the desire that the management of our farm be restored to their owners and freed from the heavy hand of bureaucracy, that the farmer be given his freedom to win his livelihood in the spirited contest with the forces of nature. This is all that our real farmers desire.

In admitting that the whole program may collapse if the amendments are not passed, the secretary and administrator probably believe that the prospect of the discontinuance of benefit payments or subsidies, which would result if the entire program were sunk, will induce farmers to give strong support to the amendments.

Such a belief on the part of the secretary and administrators would indicate only that Messrs. Wallace and Davis have no actual or profound understanding of the needs and desires, the true spirit, temper and moods of farmers.

Even those farmers whom they have induced to barter their constitutional rights for so called benefits are not proud of their conduct to the extent that they will fight very hard for the passage of the amendments or to save their benefits. All of them who are capable of sincere and unemotional thought are really apathetic about the thing because they know in their hearts the whole scheme is wrong. As very few of them are, they disqualify themselves when they impaired their self-respect and integrity and resigned their rights by subscribing to a plan which their intelligence rejected.

No effective support for these amendments will not be forthcoming from farmers in any considerable numbers. The support invoked by Messrs. Wallace and Davis will come mainly from those drawing government wages on the local committees instituted by the Federal Farm Bureau to obtain signatures to contracts for production control, and from all the multitude of little spokes in the great wheel of Juggernaut that the Secretary of Agriculture has set in motion to crush the very life out of American agriculture.

Some farmers, already pauperized by the program, may fall in line. The professional farm leaders whom Mr. Davis on Saturday last was having borne the brunt of the battle for the enactment of the iniquitous law, they too will fall in line. Mr. Wallace calls some of these leaders the salt of the earth. I call them blather-skites.

Stupidity, the colossal wheel also are the personnel of the extension departments of our land grant colleges, but their support is commanded not volunteered. For they have unhappily found themselves built into the structure of the government's present connection.

Indeed it is a vast and expensive army without deep convictions and with little pride in the purpose of its campaign that this agricultural bureaucracy has rallied to its banner. Some time ago I prepared a short analysis of the various provisions of these proposed amendments, giving my honest views of the injustices and injuries which might logically be expected to result from their passage.

The more effective attack on the amendments must be made on the law itself. For Congress deliberately to busy itself with the task of buttressing and perpetuating rank righteousness appears to me as something worse than folly.

For that reason my present indictment is of the law itself. I indict the agriculture adjustment act because it runs counter to, offends and makes mockery of the principles of justice. For it's the gospel truth. No individual nor nation can possibly succeed and endure, unless its character is founded and grounded upon the eternal principles of right, equity and justice.

It disregards the law of life, which is universally predicated on abundance, not scarcity, which this law confessedly has at its very heart. Its proponents now claim to seek a "Balanced abundance," which any man of common sense knows to be beyond their power to achieve or to bestow.

It defies the economic law of supply and demand by assuming the power to fix prices through various devices exploded since the beginning of time.

It would reverse the law of evolution by insuring the survival of those least fit to survive.

It denies the time honored truth that human welfare can be promoted only by production. In short it offends common sense and human experience by its every announced purpose and in its every provision.

Furthermore it violates that inalienable instrument which was framed to guarantee to all of us the enjoyment of our natural rights. For although the constitution grants to congress the power to tax and possibly that power might be delegated by it to the secretary of agriculture, pro-

duction is unquestionably one of the powers "reserved to the people" and congress cannot legally exercise one of its admitted powers for the purpose of controlling a power vested in the people themselves. And as we all know, the sole purpose of the processing tax is to control production.

Justification of the AAA program is sought on the grounds that it provides a desirable means of crop insurance. When and on what fanciful pretext did any farmer ever acquire the right to expect his fellow citizens to pay premiums to cover the large and unavoidable risks incident to the vocation in which he has voluntarily engaged? To claim vindication of the plan on such grounds is, in its full implication, contemptible.

Mr. Davis referred to the processing tax as the farmer's tariff. It is claimed by its defenders that it operates for agriculture just as the tariff operates for industry, that they parallel each other in function, that there is equal justification for each. I deny that. The advantage conferred on a manufacturer by a tariff is granted without reciprocal obligation. The "benefit" accruing to the farmer from a processing tax comes as compensation incident to a bargain. I call it an infamous bargain, since he thereby surrenders to government priceless rights for which free men have contended for centuries. In return for this grant he consents to be subsidized, to become in a sense a kept man. To carry out the simile one might point out that industry is "kept" by a tariff in the sense of receiving only its board and lodging, so to speak, while agriculture in accepting these "benefits" loses character, and its crowning virtue of independence comes as a kept woman loses respect.

Every right minded, thoughtful citizen knows the AAA disregards fundamental laws and is therefore predestined to complete failure. Why then have so many farmers submitted to its decrees?

Primarily because it was put forth by the wealthiest and most powerful nation in the world as a sure cure for certain inevitable conditions against which professional farm leaders and those under their influence had constantly voiced exaggerated complaint for more than a decade.

Fear had a part in their submission, the fear of chaos that attended the financial crash. Hope played a part, the hope that it might work, a hope deliberately indulged against better judgment, a hope that was fathered solely by a weak and worthless wish.

Cupidity shamefully played its part, a desire to get something for nothing. Lack of self-reliance and determination figured also. Many farmers sought an easy way out of their difficulties. There is no easy way. The only true road to recovery leads through economy, thrift, hard work, hardships. Have Americans so completely lost the courage and spirit of their forebears that they are unwilling or unable to follow this hard road? If so, there is small hope for us or for that exalted destiny our country was designed to consummate.

But, no, with the exposure of the fallacies in the law, the futility of these fears, hopes, impulses, desires has also been laid bare and farmers at last must stop dreaming and face reality. The price that for many of them this task will be far more difficult than it would have been had they undertaken it before they were deluded by impossible promises and enervated by government subsidies.

The settler farmers, who have contracted, now rebel against the processing tax on their product, but they nevertheless want a continuation of the "benefits" it has paid them. They want to eat their cake and have it too by putting the burden of their benefits on the federal treasury and thus transferring the load to all the people from the shoulders of those who buy cotton goods. The administration knows that, if it yields to their demand, similar demands will be pressed by growers of corn, hogs, wheat, tobacco.

It is an awful mess with a disgraceful and unmanly implication at every turn. Why not end it? The prompt and effective means now rests in the hands of those farmers who have made applications to sign corn-hog contracts. If the bulk of them will withhold their signatures from these contracts the whole cock-eyed scheme will be doomed to speedy dissolution. That is the quickest way to stop the silly debate on the proposed amendments in which congress is now indulging. It is the decisive way to restrain that august body from making itself more ridiculous by continuing consideration of proposals to strengthen, unrighteousness, to revivify a dying duck.

Mr. Davis made the charge Friday that most of the evidences of opposition which came to his notice were obviously artificially inspired by a group of unknown identity called the Agriculture Industries Conference. May I inform him that I have not been inspired by anyone and that, although I never heard of the Agriculture Industries Conference until he mentioned it, I fail to see any mystery about it. Even a school child knows what the agricultural industries are and I think Mr. Davis does too. I have named, as a matter of fact, since hearing his remarks, that members of the Agriculture Industries Conference not only conferred frequently concerning the amendments with representatives of other farmers, but also that one of his associates addressed the group on the amendments.

I am a Kansas farmer and have no other occupation. Without doubting I ask everyone to hear to me believe me implicitly now when I say that in making this broadcast I am not actuated by self-interest or by any other motive than very serious apprehension for the future not only of our agriculture but also of our country. I represent only myself. I am speaking for no one but myself. I am stating my own sincere and honest views. I actually believe that of acceptance and free expression of

views similar to those here stated on the part of a majority of our people are essential not only to the welfare of my vocation but to the survival of our government. That is why I have made this statement.

As to the circumstances leading up to it, I am grateful to the National Broadcasting Company for this opportunity to discuss a national question. Under their liberal policy of providing an open forum I am simply exercising my right as an American citizen to express my views on a topic of public interest.

I am not doing this for or at the behest of any packer, processor, middle man or producer, but solely for the reason just stated. The expense incurred in coming here has been borne by myself and I will not permit anyone to reimburse me. It is my earnest hope that what I have said may impress my hearers as sound and patriotic and that they may be moved to do all in their power to end this agricultural program and to restore to our farmers their constitutional rights to run their own business. That at least will be one positive move in the direction of national recovery.

Witness experiments that seek a painless cure, an easy way, have largely failed. It is high time to acknowledge failure and courageously to set out on the hard but happier path that leads through self-respect and honor to real and substantial prosperity. The farmers of America will be true to their traditions if they shall be first to fix their eyes steadfastly on reality and set their feet firmly on this toilsome road.

PITY THE BRONTOSAURUS

A reply to the above radio talk of Mr. Casement's, under the heading "Pity the Brontosaurus," sent to the Kansas Union Farmer by M. W. Thatcher, follows:

Once upon a time, many ages ago, there was an animal called the Brontosaurus. He was a huge fellow with a great muscular body—quite a sight on the landscape. But he had a tiny head containing a ridiculously small amount of brains. And he could not get around very fast. All his weight was in the rear.

Well, times changed, as times do change. Progress, which can no more be stopped than the tides of the ocean, swept onward and upward.

But it confused old Bronty. He didn't know what it was all about. All he knew was that things weren't what they used to be in the good old days. He pleaded with the other animals to go back to the old times. And he passed out.

So life passed him by. It had to. And he passed out. There he is now. The only thing left of the Brontosaurus now is an occasional heap of old bones buried deep in the mud. They are fossils of a glory that lost its usefulness.

Dan Casement and the Brontosaurus are kindred spirits.

To Dan Brontosaurus Casement, things aren't what they used to be. He's too long to go back to the good old days.

All this business about improving the condition of the farmer; all this business about getting together for a common end—that is nonsense to Bronty Casement.

Just so, progress was nonsense to the Brontosaurus. He simply couldn't move forward. He was going to stay right where he was and stick to the good old virtues. And he did, poor fellow.

Now Bronty Casement is right when he says we do need those old virtues. We do need strength and individuality and the fighting spirit just as much as we ever did.

Those were the virtues of the pioneers. But what made them pioneers? The fact that they faced new conditions boldly. They adapted themselves to changing times. They did not look longingly to the past—they looked to the future. Otherwise they would not have been pioneers.

We do need the individual effort and self-reliance that Bronty Casement talks about. They are part of the pioneering spirit. If it is the presence of that spirit that it is willing to take new forms to serve new ends.

In a changing world, it does not stick to old ways just because they are safe and tried. If it did, America would not be what it is. It would still be a colony of England.

The modern world of science, our whole complex modern society, is not the old world. Asia is not what it was even a few years ago. Europe is not what it was. Nor is America what it was.

Industry and farming are not what they were. Once the farmer was a plodding peasant with bowed head and eyes fixed on the ground.

Today he looks up and out to new horizons. He dares to demand his rightful place in the world, his right to the good things of life.

And he knows that as long as he remains only an individual, at the mercy of great, organized economic forces, he cannot get that rightful place.

He knows that he too must organize, he must work with his fellows to meet the needs of a new day that calls for a new kind of pioneering.

Mr. Casement in a recent speech compared the American farmer under the New Deal to a "kept woman."

Mr. Casement inherited a large estate of three great ranches, and plenty of money. He lives in a fine town house. Every fall, he used to—perhaps he still does—pack up his flock coat and his silk hat and trot off to the East to play around the big cities.

Does this man, favored with wealth and advantages, represent the average American farmer?

Is he, friend of big business men, one to compare the average American farmer to a kept woman?

The Brontosaurus dismissed all need for planning and adjustment to meet a changing world. Doubtless he called those who insisted on going forward bad names. Well, he was a grand and a picturesque animal—while he lasted. A real gentleman of the old school. But he dug his own grave.

PROCESSING TAX FARMERS' TARIFF DECLARES KANSAN

(continued from page 1)

which that industry is important that they are doing all in their power to bring about relief. Even if my New England friends proved by their votes that they had no sympathy for the plight of the old industry in its distress, I am willing to go along with them in any reasonable measure to rehabilitate the textile industry. I do not, however, propose to stand by and see an attempt to rehabilitate that industry at the sole expense of the American farmer. I would make that statement even if I felt that the processing tax was detrimental to the textile industry, which it is not, as I shall presently show.

"As it stands today, the processing tax is the farmers' tariff. Every argument that can be made for the tariff can be made for the processing tax, because both are based upon exactly the same principle. If it were possible for the farmer who produces commodities of which we have an exportable surplus to be fully protected by the tariff, then in the case of sugar the processing tax is being applied to compensate for the reduction in the tariff, so that in no instance is the processing tax being used except to complement and supplement our tariff system.

As long as the farmer must buy in a protected market he must have the benefit of the processing tax system on products whose price is fixed in world markets. Agriculture has been fighting for this principle for years, and it is not going to give it up at this time, no matter how loud the wails from New England. Whenever you get ready to give up the tariff system, whenever you are willing that the textile industry should operate without protection, then American farmers will be ready to listen to the proposal to take off the processing tax.

"The processing tax has not injured the textile industry. Every penny of this tax has been passed on to the consumer, and like other taxes, no doubt in some cases something has been added. The extra cost in the retail price of cotton goods caused by the processing tax has been so little as to be insignificant and has in increased cases been much less than the increased cost, due to the operation of the N. R. A. codes. There is no evidence to show that the imposition of the processing tax has resulted in any decrease in the consumption of cotton goods. There is evidence

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

Conducted by Mrs. Art Riley

Kansas Junior Leader

"POWER"



Mrs. Art Riley

So we say in our Farmers Union creed: "Because I know that as an individual, I am nothing, but banded with my brother farmers, I am a POWER, I PLEDGE the work of my hands, the fruit of my soil, and the loyalty of my heart to the Farmers Union."

One of the outstanding words of the New Testament is the word "power." The Greek word for power is DUNAMIS, from which we get the English words "dynamic," "dynamo," and "dynamite." With the successful application of the principles begun by the Rochdale pioneers, in 1844—a new Power came into the world—that of COOPERATION. This word, the practice of which is to make the righting wrongs—causing old, out-worn systems to be thrown on the scrap heap—for almost a hundred years since that date.

The principles formulated by these twenty-eight persons who opened the little shop in Toad Lane, are the basis upon which our Farmers Union constitution was built.

This word—cooperation—is the emblem of a new power. We need support if only with our faith and loyalty and we can make for ourselves a "new heaven and a new earth."

In it we find the hope of the next generation. Your children must be educated in its principles, in order that they may reap the benefit of its application. Will you deny them this knowledge?

Study our Junior program—read everything you can find about it. Look about you—in thirty years, do you want your children to be existing under a lower standard of living than you now do? Or do you want them to have made for themselves a "place in the sun"—to be rightfully enjoying the comforts of a life to which they are entitled?

See that the JUNIOR PROGRAM is understood in your Local—that your Local Leader is elected—that your classes are begun, in order that your children may be taught to understand the causes underlying agriculture's distress, today.

WE ATTEND A MEETING IN McPHERSON COUNTY

On Wednesday night, May 8th, Mr. Floyd Lynn and your state Junior Leader, attended a joint meeting of Pioneer and No. 8 Locals, which was held at Pioneer Schoolhouse, four miles west of Marquette. We had been invited to attend the meeting by Mr. Carl Larson, a member of our Workers' Education teaching staff.

We had been asked to explain the Junior program of the Farmers Union. Mr. Lynn was introduced first. He explained the beginning of the FERA sponsored schools, and the value of the Junior program of the Union.

Our "new" country is gone—there are no new frontiers, Mr. Lynn said. It is no longer possible to turn around and fight—the only thing which is left to do, is to try to change economic conditions, rather than change our location. The Farmers Union is the only farm organization which relies entirely on the farmer for support. Mr. Lynn also stated that other classes are organized in the same Local, in this changing age we must be on the alert to guard our interests, more than ever.

Mr. Lynn described the manipulation of money and credit by the few of Wall Street, non-producers, and stated, when describing the Frazier Lemke bill that we are not organized enough to put our program over—a program which is just and equitable. Your state Junior Leader was then introduced and explained the organization and mechanics of the set-up of the Junior Farmers Union program.

Coffee, rolls and cookies were served after the meeting—a committee from Pioneer Local, consisting of Mrs. Gust Holm, Tena Holt, Mrs. Gustafson and Mrs. Rupert Carlson, having charge of this part of the meeting.

Mr. Joe Gustafson, who is president of Pioneer Local, and Mrs. Gustafson, and Mr. Albin Gustafson, secretary of the same Local, with Mrs. Gustafson, were present at the meeting. Mr. Richard Burnison, who teaches at Pioneer schoolhouse, and who is a member of the Farmers Union, was also present. Mr. Burnison was very interested in the Junior program—as was Mr. E. Larson, of No. 8 Local. Among others whom we met were Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Person, their three grand-children—Gloria and Gayle DeFord, who are twins, and Mrs. Sydney Carlson and Vanetta Mae Carlson, daughter of Mrs. Rupert Carlson.

NEWS FROM BREWSTER

The adult educational meetings, under the leadership of Mrs. Clara M. Souder are being received with great interest in Thomas County. On Tuesday night, May 14th, a class was held at Garden Plains; on Wednesday, at Edison Schoolhouse, Thursday, at West School, District No. 6 of Thomas County, and on Friday, at Brewster Schoolhouse.

THE STRENGTH OF THE WOLF

"This is the law of the jungle, As old and true as the sky, And the wolf that shall keep it shall prosper, And the wolf that shall break it—must die. As the ivy that circles the tree trunk, The law runneth forward and back, For the strength of the pack is the wolf, And the strength of the wolf is the pack."—Kipling.

Our Junior Program

(This is the second of a series of broadcasts on the Junior program of the Farmers Union of Kansas—given by Mrs. Art Riley, State Junior Leader, over station KFBH on Friday, May 10th. The third talk in this series will be the same station, Friday, May 17th, at 12:10 p. m.)

This morning, I should like to continue my explanation to you of the Junior program of the Farmers Union, which I began last Friday, at the same time. And in case some of you did not hear me, I am going to repeat again the purpose of the Junior Farmers Union—for it cannot be repeated too often.

First—to have thousands of farm boys and girls educated with the Union who will not need to be organized later. Second—to have them trained in the principles of cooperation that they may be able to carry on the burden of the fight for agricultural equality when it falls upon their shoulders. Third—to have a better educated and a better organized Farmers Union when it is out of our hands and in theirs; and fourth, to create a medium where our farm boys and girls may have a chance to be what is causing farm owners to be what they are; where they may study our economic structure in relation to themselves, and where they may mingle with their neighbors in a militant, class conscious organization.

Let me summarize briefly some of the things which I said last week. We will suppose that the things which we will suppose as a starting basis for Junior work, have been done in your Local. You have elected your Local Leader, and have organized your Junior and Juvenile classes. The young people eligible for the Junior class must be from 16 to 21 years of age, and they must be children of paid up Farmers Union members. Your Juvenile classes consist of the young people under the age of 16. Young people may join your Junior classes, whose parents are not members of the Union—these young people are called social members. They may participate in the programs, and in the activities of the Local in every way, but they are not eligible to take part in any state or national contest, vote, or hold office.

Each Local may determine the desirability of including social members, for itself. Their inclusion is advised, however, for we learn about our more program and our organization—about cooperation and its aims, the better. The County Junior Leader is the most important aid to the County Board. He is appointed by the County Board. He should handle the publicity which is carried in the County papers—as to Farmers Union news. An annual report of the number of Juniors in his county, the number of social members, the number of Locals with Junior classes, the number of visits made to Locals by the County Leader, and information as to the progress of the County Board also receives this report.

Next, in the national Junior set-up—we have the State Junior Leader, then the National Committee on Junior education, and the National Junior Leader. From each state a representative member from each state is participating in the national contest projects. Last—or rather first—we've been elected to this first from the Local organization. Here, from the Local organization, we have the National Junior Leader, who has charge of the Junior program of the Farmers Union, nationally. Our national leader is Mrs. O. H. Olson of South Dakota.

Now let us imagine that your local Junior Leader has sent in the list of the Juniors and Juveniles in your Local, to your State Leader's office. A list of twenty-five sent in, and a Junior card for each sent in, return, from the State Office. Each Juvenile receives a pin and there is no fee for his membership.

The Junior does not receive a pin until the completion of his first year's work, in the Junior Union. A blue, gold and white pin is assigned to the National Junior Leader in his office. The pin is taken and is in gold and silver. The Junior who achieves a score of 125 points out of the possible 200 points listed in the Junior Manual, in one year, receives a pin from the State Office. Each Juvenile receives a pin and there is no fee for his membership.

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A QUESTION FROM WABAUNSEE COUNTY

We received this week a letter from Mr. Walter E. Brennan, Lecturer and Junior Leader of Wabaunsee County and we will answer it in this column, as the answer to the question may be of information to others.

Mr. Brennan writes: "I am writing you in regard to the qualifications of the Junior members in order to be sure that my understanding is right. Any one who is 16 years of age before the contests in September, and one who reached the age of 21 after the first of March, are both eligible, that is, provided the parents are paid up members."

"We are also charging our social members 25 cents the same as the regular Junior members, and holding this money in the Junior funds. If the parents of said social members should join, the 25 cents will be forwarded with the dues of the adult member."

"The Junior of the ages mentioned above are eligible. Our program in this county is progressing rapidly, under Mr. Brennan's efficient leadership."

(12) Keeping a notebook containing the following: (a) Study and reference material on the National study topic. (b) Reference material for use in 4-minute speeches. (c) Current events suitable for use in meetings. (d) Pictures, program material, etc. —10 points

(13) Posters; this offers a wide field for carrying on demonstrations, propaganda and educational work, 7 points.

(14) Booklets and miscellaneous original projects, 7 points. Total points 200.

A Junior who achieves such a record in a year, is entitled to be called a "star Junior," and he receives a blue, gold and white bar pin bearing one star. When he completes his third year's work, he is given a bar pin with two stars at the end of the year, he may be given a bar pin bearing three stars—and a four-star bar pin will indicate the highest possible achievement record a Junior can make between the ages of 16 and 21.

A Junior does not need to undertake each one of these fourteen projects. For instance, if there are several Juniors in your Local who are especially interested in the four-minute work, several of these projects may be given for credit. Sixteen points are awarded for a well prepared and delivered four minute speech. Or, if there are Juniors whom you wish to enter in the national and state essay contest, the Junior may prepare several essays, and receive credit for each one.

And here I want to explain more fully about these essay and 4-minute speech contests, which are sponsored by the National Farmers Union. The essay contest is a subject connected with the national study topic which is, this year, "Power and the Machine Age." The essay is written in place of an examination on the topic. The Local should have its contest during the first week in September—the first prize essay should be in the hands of the County Junior Leader by September 10th. The County contest is held during the first week in September, and the winning essay is in the hands of the State Office by October 5th. The essay should not be less than 1500 or more than 2,000 words in length. Each essay should be numbered and given to judges who do not know who has written it.

The essay which is chosen as the best in the State, competes with the prize winning essay from each other. The County Junior Leader is the most important aid to the County Board. He is appointed by the County Board. He should handle the publicity which is carried in the County papers—as to Farmers Union news. An annual report of the number of Juniors in his county, the number of social members, the number of Locals with Junior classes, the number of visits made to Locals by the County Leader, and information as to the progress of the County Board also receives this report.

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THE JUVENILE MEMBER IS A CHILD OF A FARMERS UNION FAMILY

The juvenile member is a child of a Farmers Union family, under the age of 16. In Kansas they were formerly called "Junior Cooperators."

They do not have a vote and are not counted as members of the Local until they become sixteen and have been taken into the Local by the ceremony in the Junior Manual. The Juniors and Juveniles may meet with the Locals—the classes upon the Study Topic are conducted under the supervision of the Local Junior Leader, or teachers appointed by the Leader.

It is time to stop once more—and I still have a great many things left to say. I hope you'll all listen next week on Friday, at the same time. Let me urge you again to elect your Local Junior Leader at once—send the name of the person elected to the State Junior Leader's Office—order the three necessary booklets to begin the work—I'll name them again: the Junior Manual, which costs 10 cents—the Kansas Junior Outline, which is furnished without charge—and the outline of the 1935 national study course—"We Live With Power and Machines." This book costs 25 cents.

Then, organize your Junior and Juvenile classes, and send the names to your State Leader's office, together with the twenty-five cents for each Junior for whom a Junior card is desired. There is no fee for Juvenile membership—the Juvenile is sent a Juvenile pin from the State office. As I said, I'll talk to you again about our Junior program next week—in the meantime, if there are any questions you'd like to ask—or anything which you feel has not been fully explained, please write to me.

Early History of the Farmers Union

(Note: So many requests have been received for material on the beginning and early history of our organization, that we are printing the following facts, which we think will be of interest.)

The first Local of the Farmers Union was organized at Smyrna school house in Raines county, Texas, September 2, 1902. Newt Gresham, a thinking farmer on a rented farm near Point, Raines county, started the agitation which finally resulted in nine of his neighbors joining him receiving a charter from the state of Texas at a cost of \$1,000 (borrowed money) and organizing their Union which they called The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union.

Mr. Gresham was experienced in organization work in the old Alliance. Bitter experience, coupled with vision and intelligent study, convinced him of the unfair odds against which the average farmer had to battle in order to become a farm owner, under a marketing system controlled wholly by speculators. With his own hands around him he saw the credit and mortgage system holding farmers down, and knew individual farmers, acting as such, were powerless to cope with the situation.

Mr. Gresham saw the possibilities of united action and of unified strength. He formulated a plan, sketched in form perhaps, of cooperative marketing; but he well knew that a number of farmers, able to act as a group must first be educated along cooperative lines and sold on the soundness of the cooperative plan. The principles of the Rochdale pioneers were the basis for our Farmers Union Constitution.

He started it as all movements must be started—by talking it over with his neighbors whose circumstances were similar to his own. After prolonged effort, he succeeded in convincing nine of his neighbors that they must band together as a unit, effectively to fight for their products. These ten farmers then started the Farmers Union, as mentioned above.

The movement could not be entirely ignored, so it was ridiculed and knocked by cotton exchanges, crop speculators, and other unscrupulous farmers. But when, in 1903, the Union made a contract with cotton ginners in Raines county and saved its members more than \$6,000 that year, others began to see the wisdom of the success spread, and inquiries poured in.

Newt Gresham, A. F. Dornblaser and John Garner, wrote the constitution for the first Local. Mr. Garner was the father of the present vice-president of the United States.

Mr. Charles S. Barrett was elected our first national president and he held that office for twenty-two years.

Much of Mr. Barrett's time was spent in Washington working for farm legislation. A brilliant, witty and charming man, absolutely honest and free from personal ambition, he is deserving of a debt of gratitude from all farm people of the country.

In 1906 the Farmers Union in Illinois asked to be allowed to join the Union in a body, and this offer was accepted. In 1926 two other large organizations in the northwestern states, became a part of the Farmers Union. In all, the Farmers Union has been organized in 27 states, mostly in the Mississippi basin. At present, Michigan, Virginia and New England are organizing Locals.

President Garfield once said, "it takes a hundred years to grow a tree and only a few years to cut it down." The sound growth of the Union depends on educating farmers to understand their common problems and the COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The work of the National Union is educational and legislative. It does not engage in business enterprises. (However, locals, counties,

districts, states and groups of states have many thousands of cooperative enterprises.) The word EDUCATION is so big and has so many meanings that some explanation is needed. In the Union we try to stick quite closely to teaching farmers the necessity of being organized, to meet and STUDY THEIR PROBLEMS AND THEN PLAN FOR ACTION. This goes on from Local meetings all the way up to the national meetings. Local and county delegates represent their neighbors in state meetings, expressing their majority opinions and voting their wishes. Delegates from states attend the national meetings, and there represent the thoughts of a majority of their members back home on important matters. In this way the plans for action are laid and by constant study and discussion a union-of-purpose results.

Mr. A. F. Dornblaser, one of the first members of the Farmers Union, never misses a national convention. He is the oldest living member of Local No. 1.

Mr. Gresham died in 1906, only four years after he founded the organization that was to grow until it reached from coast to coast. Miss Lottie Gresham, who attended a national convention, (probably the first one) was adopted by the organization as "the daughter of the Farmers Union." Her picture was published in a number of papers, among them a Texas paper, which fell into the hands of a young man named Templeton. He became interested in her, wrote to her and finally met and married her. Both are still ardent workers for the Farmers Union.

The Texas State Union was organized in Mincoola, Texas, February 14, 1904, by delegates gathered from organized Locals, and N. C. Murray was elected state president. Under Murray's leadership, the plan was worked out to withhold from the market one bale of cotton out of five. That afforded the opportunity to market the crop, or part of it, when prices and conditions were favorable. This was the first cotton withholding movement, and the first attempt on the part of American farmers to market their own products in an orderly manner. It was the origin of the orderly marketing movement. This idea saved the southern farmers nearly two hundred million dollars.

From this point the organization spread, and Unions were organized in other southern states. They had learned the cooperation was the key to successful farm marketing. The original ten sold their franchise to the Texas Union. Cooperative marketing, thus developed, was applied successfully to the marketing of live stock, grain, produce and general farm products.

Then the National Union of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America came into being. It was organized in Kansas on December 5, 1905, by delegates from Texas, Oklahoma, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. Practically the same constitution as drawn up by the original ten, became the constitution of the National body.

The original farm cooperative movement of the Farmers Union spread into the North in 1906, when Illinois farmers answered the call to organize. Other states soon followed. The charter of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America is dated May 22, 1907. The 3rd meeting of the National Union was held in September, 1907, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Thirteen states had chartered Unions at that time.

Following Charles Barrett as National president, C. E. Huff, for some years the state president of the Kansas division, became the National president. After serving two years he became president of the National Grain Corporation, a large cooperative set-up under the late Board, John Simpson, who had been state president of the Farmers Union of Oklahoma for 14 years, then became national president. President Simpson was a fearless leader and a powerful speaker. Upon President Simpson's death in 1934, E. H. Evers of South Dakota, became national president.

The Farmers Union is the only farm organization that works in harmony with labor organizations. Today, the Farmers Union is the best of all organizations that reaches from coast to coast and from Texas to Canada.

producers could not keep more 1935 pigs than the same number produced during the base period. For example, a producer who for one reason or another had a market hog base of only two head and a home slaughter base of 3 head, could produce a total of no more than 5 hogs in 1935. Under the new ruling, this producer may not produce more than two hogs for market, but he may use for home consumption all of the remaining pigs farrowed in one litter in 1935."

KANSAS COMPLETES T. B. TESTS AND IS 18th STATE TO QUALIFY. Kansas, on May 1, was officially recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as the nineteenth state practically free of bovine tuberculosis. The State was thus established as a modified accredited area—where tuberculosis among cattle has been reduced to less than one-half of 1 percent. The other states are North Carolina, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Idaho, North Dakota, Nevada, New Hampshire, Utah, Kentucky, West Virginia, Washington, Illinois, Oregon, Virginia, and Minnesota.

The testing of cattle for tuberculosis has been speeded up in Kansas during recent months through the use of emergency funds provided by the Jones-Connally Act. This work resulted in the rapid completion of testing in 31 counties which enabled the State to achieve its tuberculosis-free status. Officials who directed the work have commented on the splendid spirit of cooperation on the part of the cattle owners throughout the State.

The campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis is progressing rapidly in other States and during March 2, 690,074 cattle in approximately 250,000 herds were tested—more than in any previous month in the history of the work.

DIRECT SELLING LOWERS PRICES

(continued from page 1)
\$35.16 more money, another with 46 head received \$32.29 more, while my own 32 head of hogs brought \$28.56 more. This was almost 80 cents per head profit by patronizing a terminal market, as compared with local direct buying prices. These are general conditions.

The packer who bought hogs direct from a concentration point even at the price quoted in this article had the advantage of buying his hogs at \$103.00 per double deck less than the market who purchased our hogs on the terminal market.

Obviously the packer who buys direct is in a position to cut prices of his pork products against the market. The market competitor who has paid the farmer more net money. This, in turn, causes the packer who buys on the terminal market to look for cheaper hogs so he can meet the competition of his direct buyer. Thus, thus creating a continuous cycle of downward pressure on general price levels.

Direct Costs Higher. Much has been said about direct selling being cheaper, but the fact is that a packer bought the same quality hogs direct in Illinois at a difference of \$350.00 per car, paying that much less at one concentration point than at another. On the same day Ohio prices on direct were 50¢ a hundred under Iowa prices on direct.

The total cost of marketing this car of hogs, shrinkage, and everything included, was approximately 62 cents a hundred. The farmer who hold hogs at the local market, concentration point or direct selling agency sold his hogs \$1.00 a hundred, under the terminal price. In other words, it cost 37 cents a hundred more to sell direct, or, stating it another way, the farmer received 37 cents less money through direct selling agencies than through the terminal market. At this same time to illustrate the inequalities in returns to farmers which result from direct buying, I had information that a packer bought the same quality hogs direct in Illinois at a difference of \$350.00 per car, paying that much less at one concentration point than at another. On the same day Ohio prices on direct were 50¢ a hundred under Iowa prices on direct.

Day by day, week by week, in fact all the time we find packers hunting for locations where their needs can be supplied direct, because by getting a certain percentage of their supply direct from the country they are able to undersell their competitor who gets his supply on the terminal market, which thereby depresses the price of hogs.

OUTDOOR CHIC



8475. Cool Frock. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 38 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material with 1-3 yard of contrasting. Price 15c.
8479. Party Dress and Hat. Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/4 yards of 35 inch material for hat and dress, with 1-4 yard of contrasting for collar and 1-4 yard of 1 inch ribbon trimming. 3-5 yards edging is required for trimming. Price 15c.

PRODUCERS WITHOUT HOG BASE MAY RAISE ONE LITTER FOR HOME USE

Producers who agree under the 1935 corn-hog program to hold their corn acreage within the contract limits but who do not have a hog production base may produce one 1935 litter of pigs for home consumption, according to a ruling by the Secretary of Agriculture. No hog payment, however, will be made to producers taking advantage of this ruling.

It also has been ruled that 1935 contract signers, who have an average production record of six hogs or less for both market and slaughter during the 1932-1933 period and who are receiving no hog payment under their contracts, may be permitted to produce a smaller-than-average number of pigs from one litter during the base period, and to assure that they will have an adequate number of hogs for home use, 7 hogs are permitted to be produced for slaughter for home consumption all pigs produced in 1935 in excess of the producer's market hog base, provided that only one litter is farrowed under the unit under contract. The number of pigs which may be produced for market under this ruling is not changed by this ruling.

"These modifications were made primarily to accommodate farmers who produced a smaller-than-average number of pigs from one litter during the base period, and to assure that they will have an adequate number of hogs for home use," said Claude R. Wickard, chief of the Administration's corn-hog section. "The 1935 contract does not require a producer with a market hog production average of 15 hogs or less for the period to make any adjustment in 1935 farrowings, but until the new ruling was made, many small

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending May 10th, 1935

Samuelson Bros—Riley Co Ks—8 str 1112	12.40
T R Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—24 str 1177	12.55
II R Falk—Wabunsee Co Ks—20 str 1134	11.80
McCloud Bros—Johnson Co Ks—15 str 885	11.00
E A Campbell—Republic Co Ks—12 str 988	10.50
J P DeMoss—Lafayette Co Mo—23 str 1080	10.55
E W Schmitz—Powell, Neb.—24 str 1035	9.75
V E Oman—Riley Co Ks—9 str 876	9.25
W E Allen—Neosho Co Ks—30 str 894	8.50
Geo Pray—Dickinson Co Ks—5 str 826	8.25
W E Denton—Johnson Co Ks—16 cows 1160	8.25
Edd Davis—Wabunsee Co Ks—3 cows 1110	8.00
Chas Green—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 cows 4411	8.00
Geo Kirsinger—Johnson Co Ks—13 cows 1081	7.85
W E Denton—Johnson Co Ks—9 cows 1190	7.60
Earl Lloyd—Clay Co Mo—8 str 713	7.40
Samusor Bros—Riley Co Ks—20 str 700	6.80
E A Farks—Franklin Co Ks—9 cows 993	6.50
Geo W Wiley—Osage Co Ks—5 str 676	6.50
Guy Duval—Russell Co Ks—32 heifers 620	6.00
K F Krone—Ottawa Co Ks—8 calves 575	5.25
F J Brown—Jackson Co Mo—18 str 543	5.00
W E Denton—Johnson Co Ks—16 cows 1160	7.00
W E Denton—Johnson Co Ks—11 cows 1027	5.00
W E Denton—Johnson Co Ks—11 cows 808	4.50
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—11 cows 681	4.25
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—9 cows 882	3.75

SHEEP

S H Sutherland—Henry Co Mo—11 62	8.50
H J Scott—Lafayette Co Mo—9 82	8.25
W N Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—16 108	7.75
John Baratt—Lafayette Co Mo—16 108	7.60
E H Hobbly—Grundy Co Mo—20 87	6.50
F J Gouvin—Neosho Co Ks—11 88	6.25
Frank Wadsworth—Osage Co Ks—15 136	4.25

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Averages Up	
Carl Schwarzholt—Lafayette Co Mo—13 240	8.75
W T Kelley—Furnas Co Neb—88 278	8.75
Dave Donohue—Nemaha Co Ks—29 279	8.75

M W Zieker—Wabunsee Co Ks—31 233	8.75
Ira Ash—Jackson Co Ks—25 256	8.75
E A Ricketts—Miami Co Ks—9 243	8.70
Peter Thowe, Jr.—Wabunsee Co Ks—15 274	8.70
E S Nash—Nemaha Co Ks—14 335	8.70
J R Shear—Linn Co Mo—7 235	8.65
Geo J Kent—Sullivan Co Mo—29 271	8.60
B Case—Carroll Co Mo—2 244	8.60
Henry Anderson—Washington Co Ks—16 230	8.60
R F Eastland—Johnson Co Ks—7 232	8.25

Light Butchers, 170 to 230 Lbs. Averages	
Frank Frothe—Miami Co Ks—11 210	8.75
Geo A Whitehair—Dickinson Co Ks—14 210	8.75
A C Turner—Cass Co Mo—7 217	8.75
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—6 221	8.75
C D Full—Henry Co Mo—18 205	8.75
John Kalevel—Henry Co Mo—12 222	8.75
Joe Gatz—Lafayette Co Mo—14 222	8.75
August Rime—Lafayette Co Mo—27 214	8.75
Frankfort Farmers Union—Marshall Co Ks—6 228	8.70
Albert Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—8 205	8.70
Lilie Forgy—Nemaha Co Ks—6 196	8.70
G F Hamilton—Marshall Co Ks—7 207	8.70
H S Clark—Vernon Co Mo—15 196	8.70
Marshall Smith—Lafayette Co Mo—16 187	8.70
Mrs. W F Russell—Ray Co Mo—9 198	8.70
R M Buckley—Cloud Co Ks—5 186	8.70
L C Cleveland, Manager—St. Clair Co Mo—57 207	8.65
Ed Miller—Leavenworth Co Ks—8 220	8.65
J M Martin—Linn Co Mo—12 223	8.65
Julius Busch—Lafayette Co Mo—6 205	8.65
S A Snider—Davies Co Mo—15 196	8.60
Mrs. Elma Skinner—Grundy Co Mo—18 213	8.60
David McCaughy—Vernon Co Mo—16 213	8.60
Edgar Braton—Linn Co Ks—5 172	8.55
O B Brown—Davies Co Mo—22 182	8.25
Fred Hoeft—Miami Co Ks—21 179	8.25
Ernest H Swanholt—Lafayette Co Mo—6 223	8.00

Light Hides, 140 to 160 Lbs. Averages	
Miss Helen Fields—Riley Co Ks—18 152	8.35
Frankfort Farmers Union—Marshall Co Ks—5 150	8.25
Anthony Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo—7 158	8.25
J O Glasgow—Anderson Co Ks—15 167	8.15
T O Brown—Davies Co Mo—10 158	8.15
Dwight Weinland—Thomas Co Ks—144 155	7.50

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

ANTONE IN GOOD REPORT

"I don't want to write this, but Ingman insists I do," is the way Anton Peterson of Greenleaf starts his report of the regular meeting of the Dane Local held May 10. Incidentally, it is characteristic of this old warrior that he does his part, and then some, whether he particularly wants to or not. Following is the report:

Brother L. W. Hansen was in the chair. Mrs. Lawrence Stetson, our KERC Leader, was with us. After the usual Local business, she gave us a wonderful lesson on cooperation, with the help of her husband. Mrs. A. C. Hansen, our Junior class leader, gave us a fine outline of what she expects to teach our young folks. It will be interesting to us old folks as well; so come every body, May 24.

Mr. C. B. Ingman ordered me to write up Miss Ruby Benne's meeting at the Guiding Star Local six miles north of Greenleaf. I think that's useless, as Miss Benne will probably do that herself. Anyway, I think the teachers are doing a nice job of reporting without me butting in. C. B. tells me they had some fine singing and instrumental music. Then Miss Benne made the main talk of the evening, which consisted of a splendid address on the subject of the get-together scheme of the F. U. Inc. U. These girls are doing a wonderful job of spreading cooperation. Miss Benne will be back to Guiding Star May 24th. Come all.

Then the community put on a nice program that was enjoyed by all. The meeting on May 24 will be special, to start a Junior class.

Will see you in K. C. on the 21st and 22nd.

—Anton.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Since our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom removed from our midst our Brother and member, Fred Henke.

Therefore, be it resolved that the members of the Bremen Local 2122 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing widow in this hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Farmers Union paper and one to the family and one spread upon the minutes of the Local.

F. C. Pralle, Sec.

HOPEWELL MEETING

On account of the Senior high school play being held Friday night the Hopewell Local of the Farmers Union held their regular meeting on Thursday night with seventy-five people present. The Local voted to pay a year's dues for a member who recently has had great sorrow and misfortune; and also voted to pay a year's subscription to the National Union paper. If any person would like to subscribe for this paper at 25c per year order through your secretary now. The local has received two new members this week.

Neva Teagarden gave a short outline of her work as a teacher of the KERC workers educational program. The meetings for next week are: Lillis, Monday night; Winifred Tuesday, Antioch Wednesday and Hopewell Thursday. These meetings are open to all. Be sure to come.

Senator and Mrs. John Frost were present. The Senator gave an interesting talk on proceedings that took place during the recent legislature. We hope that they come again soon. Will Manges read an interesting paper.

Alva Teagarden had charge of the program.

TUNE IN EACH DAY AND GET THE LIVESTOCK MARKET as interpreted by the salesmen of the

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. at Kansas City

(On Farmers Union Program, KFBI, at noon)

Rev. Ross and Allie Hartman were

present with the Boy Scouts. Mr. Hartman had charge of this part of the program and gave an interesting talk on the Boy Scout Movement, telling about the Silver Anniversary which is being celebrated this year. The boys gave demonstrations on first aid, knot tying, fire, starting, code signalling, plaque work, etc.

Roy Farrar gave a short talk on his trip to Washington.

A group from the high school gave a short play, following which a delicious lunch was served.

Don't forget to come back next Thursday night to the Educational meeting. The next regular meeting will be May 17th.

RILEY COUNTY NOTICE

The second quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Center Hill schoolhouse Saturday, June 1st, at 11 A. M.

Election of a delegate to the State Convention and any other business that may come before the meeting will be transacted.

All Union members are invited to attend this meeting. Dinner will be served at noon.

John Graham, President, Gust Larson, Secretary.

JUST OBSERVATIONS

(By Frank Chapin, Winfield)

It is not in our mind to criticize sincere and worth-while effort although such effort may fail. So, heaving to the line, letting the chips fall where they may, seems not wholly out of place.

We have seen failure, as well as success, along our experience; yet, all days with the goal of accomplishment ever in the foreground. The Farmers Union stands on a foundation really akin to our noble Magna Charta, the contribution of the United States. Likewise, its tenets are not different from those of the church. It is only a step from one to the other, and being thus based, there seems no valid reason for refusing to join with those who have brought our organization to its present status of accomplishment.

No other like organization has served so long and now stands so firm, even in the face of the most strenuous opposition. No stone has been left unturned by its enemies, to injure or annul its influence. Through all of these ruinous depressions, backed by the strongest of organized effort, it has no peer in its strenuous determination to "carry on," conserving every step of advancement, until today her flag is floating on the outposts of righteous endeavor.

Down in the field of active business effort, her soldiers are lined up in solid ranks, adding stone after stone to its structure. This building has been assaulted from various angles, by every combination that sinister brain and sly cunning could bring to bear. Through it all, the Union has come through unscathed, unharmed.

Viewing the matter as a whole, we sometimes wonder where an objection to our policy can find a place to hide. Certainly such aloofness does not savor of true Americanism, for that suggests the greatest good to the greatest number. Special privileges to none; justice to ALL.

Sometimes our efforts are ignored then we scrutinize the splendid discussions in the K. U. F. and can but comment on the splendid array of indisputable facts, which need no argument. Thus we recognize the wisdom of the editor's selection, and bid it God speed.

Discouraged? Oh, no; we just take a rest, and try again—"If at first you don't succeed—Just fight along most important lines. Strike the enemy wherever exposed. There is somewhere a vulnerable spot, a weak point. Just now seems a most critical stage in our new development but since sanity and free discussions seem the only policy to pursue, we feel our leaders are quite equal to the emergency, for if there ever was an emergency, this is one of them.

Just now we must gird on our whole armour, and having attained a position, to stand. We vision in the distance, our banner floating from the dome of our Capitol, from which no foe shall tear it down. Let Righteousness be inscribed across its folds. "Peace on Earth, Good will to men."

Tommy—"Mother, let me go to the zoo to see the monkeys."

Mother—"Why, Tommy, what an idea? Imagine wanting to go to see the monkeys when your Aunt Betsy is here."

100 PER CENT LOCALS

Below are listed, by counties, the Farmers Union Locals of Kansas which have, to date, reported and paid the dues of all members who were paid up for 1934. Watch the List Grow—and HELP IT GROW. See that your own Local gets on this list as soon as possible.

ANDERSON COUNTY—Indian Creek 2050.

ATCHISON COUNTY—Cummins 1837.

BROWN COUNTY—Carson 1035.

CLAY COUNTY—Lone Star 942.

CLAY COUNTY—Hillside 511.

COFFEY COUNTY—Independent 2145.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Slifer 431.

CHAS. COUNTY—Mormon 1714.

CHAS. COUNTY—Sixty Six 1907.

COWLEY COUNTY—Science Valley 1946.

CLOUD COUNTY—St. Joe 2183.

ELLISWORTH COUNTY—Little Wolf 1376.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Franklin 1301.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Pleasant Valley 984.

GRAHAM COUNTY—Trivoli 1001.

GRAHAM COUNTY—Morland Elevator 1822.

JOHNSON COUNTY—Pleasant View 1957.

JOHNSON COUNTY—Summerfield 1955.

LYON COUNTY—Admiral 1255.

LOGAN COUNTY—Page 1286.

MIAMI COUNTY—Osage Valley 1683.

MIAMI COUNTY—Bellevue 1192.

MARSHALL COUNTY—Washington 1580.

MARSHALL COUNTY—Bremen 2122.

MARSHALL COUNTY—Fairview 964.

MARSHALL COUNTY—Midway 857.

MARSHALL COUNTY—Sunrise 1235.

NEMAHA COUNTY—Downey 1127.

OSAGE COUNTY—Kinneyville 1522.

OSAGE COUNTY—Union 1412.

PHILLIPS COUNTY—Gretna 634.

RILEY COUNTY—Baldwin Creek 1308.

RUSSELL COUNTY—Center 766.

RUSSELL COUNTY—Pioneer 1250.

RUSSELL COUNTY—Prairie Dale 370.

ROOKS COUNTY—Pleasant Valley 2208.

ROOKS COUNTY—Eureka 2207.

ROOKS COUNTY—Elm Creek 432.

RUSH COUNTY—Lone Star 917.

SALENE COUNTY—Illinois 794.

SALENE COUNTY—Bavaria 1978.

STAFFORD COUNTY—Cherokee 2201.

SCOTT COUNTY—Modoc 2006.

SHAWNEE COUNTY—Sunbeam 1815.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Emmons 783.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Liberty 1142.

WABUNSEE COUNTY—Lone Cedar 1864.

WABUNSEE COUNTY—Pretty Creek 1652.

WABUNSEE COUNTY—Sunny Slope 1861.

WILLIE'S BEDTIME STORY

(Reprinted)

The lady of the house was entertaining her bridge club when the patter of tiny feet was heard from the head of the stairs. She raised her hand for silence.

"Hush" she said softly. "The children are going to deliver their good night message. It always gives me such a feeling of reverence to hear them. Listen."

There was a moment of silence, and shyly:

"Mamma, Willie found a bedbug!"

SHOULD HAVE ADVERTISED

Emanuel Jackson, mule tender, appeared one morning on crutches. "How come?" asked a friend. "Ah thought you was one of the best mule skinner in the business."

"So Ah is," affirmed Emanuel proudly, "but me got a new mule dat didn't know mah reputation."

For effective irrigation, water should be applied only when needed, and then the soil should be thoroughly soaked. Afterward, the soil should be cultivated as soon as practicable and irrigated no more until the plants show the need of moisture.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director
Kansas State College, Extension Service

Q: Just why is this wheat referendum being held?

A: The present AAA wheat contract expires this year, and adjustment officials wish to know whether or not wheat producers desire another program.

A: Who is eligible to vote?

A: Any wheat producer who is eligible to sign a contract is eligible to vote in the referendum. Producers not under contract will vote on a ballot different from that furnished contract signers, but the difference is merely to facilitate counting and classification.

Q: Where and when will the vote be taken?

A: The date set by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is Saturday, May 25, but the voting date is being varied to suit the convenience of farmers in certain Kansas counties. Polling places will be provided in each community where producers may cast their secret ballots into a sealed ballot box that will not be opened until after 8 o'clock on the evening of May 25.

Q: What would happen if the vote were against continuing the program?

A: Two things would happen: First, there would be no adjustment contract for the 1935 crop. Second, wheat producers in Kansas as well as in other states would probably return to the practice of seeding their maximum acreage.

Q: With both the United States and the world surplus considerably below the high point of 1933, would there be any danger in a return to uncontrolled wheat production?

A: The drought and the adjustment program have combined to remove the burdensome surplus of 1933, but only the adjustment program has done anything about the cause of that surplus. If adjustment is discontinued and unlimited seeding resumed, we can expect to seed about 66 million acres of land to wheat. With the average production, this acreage will every year produce 200 million bushels more than we can use in this country. We could perhaps sell 100 million bushels abroad, but the other 100 million would constitute a surplus to be carried over and added to the existing 100 million produced the following year. Our past experience indicates what a rapidly growing surplus does to wheat prices. We might again see 29-cent wheat.

Q: When must multiple land holdings in corn states under corn-hog contracts be filed?

A: These multiple land holdings reports must be filed on or before July 1. If the separate units of land are all located in one county, the report should be filed with the county allotment committee. If the land is located in two, or more, counties, the report should be filed with the state office at the Kansas State College in Manhattan. If the land lies in two, or more, states, the report goes to the Corn-Hog Section, Washington, D. C. County agricultural agents will be glad to help landowners who must file these reports.

ORDER 962 CARS OF FEED FOR WESTERN KANSAS STOCK

Feed, 962 carloads of it, has been ordered to save starving western Kansas live stock.

The composite order for corn fodder, straw, legume hay, grain, or prairie hay, and molasses feed was telegraphed by H. Umberger, director of the Kansas State College extension service, to Phillip G. Murphy, chief of the commodities purchasing division of the AAA at Washington, D. C. The feed is to come from stocks conserved by that section, and is to be sold to Kansas farmers at reasonable prices. Cash, funds secured as loans from federal agencies, or personal funds taken by the Homestead Rehabilitation Corporation as payment to enable farmers to obtain the badly-needed feed.

This first order represented half the quantity of feed requested by 36 counties as necessary to supply their needs for a 30-day period. In the drought area, alfalfa has been bringing from \$22 to \$30 a ton, prairie hay from \$20 to \$27, and straw and fodder proportionate prices. Even then, feeding has been hard to get, because dealers and farmers alike hesitate to lay in stocks of any size when rain might remove the demand. Live-stock losses have been high, due indirectly to limited rations.

Credit difficulties have also prevented some farmers from getting loans for feed, many of the animals having been mortgaged to the limit for winter rations. The new plan will greatly relieve the situation, Director Umberger believes, since every one owning live stock will be eligible to receive emergency feed when he makes the necessary arrangements for its purchase, and the Homestead Rehabilitation Corporation will make financing arrangements for those otherwise unable to obtain funds.

Turning work horses and mules out on pasture at night is a good practice, but animals working every day need grain too. The amount depends upon how hard the horses are being worked. Barley, kafir, wheat, or other small grain should be crushed or ground.

SAYS DIRECT MARKET REPORT IS MISLEADING

Speaking over a national radio hook-up on April 10, N. K. Carnes, manager of the Central Cooperative association of South St. Paul, Minn., assailed the recent report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture on direct marketing.

The report, which was prepared under the direction of Nils A. Olsen, who has since resigned as chief of the Bureau, was called by Carnes "a feeble attempt to justify the practice of direct buying of hogs, which is the method chosen by the packers for the purchase of their raw material at the expense of the system of marketing that has been set up by live stock producers of this country over a period of many years."

Carnes said the report was drawn at the request of the hog producers that the secretary of agriculture proceed under legislative authority to place direct buying and terminal marketing on a basis of fairness and equality.

Instead, he said, the report justifies the practice on the basis of a partial investigation.

The investigation of price spreads was based only upon those packers operating in Chicago, and not upon those in the interior.

Concluding, Mr. Carnes said: "The Agricultural Adjustment Act is the declared policy of the congress of these United States to place agriculture on a basis of economic parity with other lines of business enterprise. The intent of congress cannot be accomplished unless the farmer's problems are given just and fair consideration. This has not been done in connection with the investigation of the direct buying of hogs as conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics." — United States Live Stock News.

Estimates of the winter wheat acreage seeded for the 1935 crop in 24 counties, states W. E. Grimes, agricultural economist of the Kansas State College, are 163 million acres. For the 1934 crop, the figure was 160 million acres. This comparison indicates the keen competition prevailing in wheat production throughout the world, he believes.

Hens should have adequate protection from the summer sun. Extremely hot weather causes hens to produce fewer, smaller, and thinner shelled eggs.

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