



The Kansas Union Farmer



VOLUME XXVII

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1935

NUMBER 39

Kansas Farmers Union Begins Radio Program

QUARTER-HOUR AT NOON EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY

First Program was Broadcast Monday, February 25, and Immediate Response from Listeners was Gratifying

OVER STATION KFBI

Marks Important Step in Development of Farmers Union Program; Microphone in Ward's Office in Farmers Union Insurance Building

The Kansas Farmers Union inaugurated its daily radio program on Monday, February 25, at noon. Almost immediately after the fifteen-minute period closed the first day, people began calling the state office of the Farmers Union, to tell of having heard the program, which was a talk by Cal Ward, president, with introductory remarks by Floyd Lynn, state secretary. The microphone is set up in Mr. Ward's office. One man called from Hutchinson and said, "I heard you just fine. I'm mighty glad to know that you're going to be on the air each day."

During the program, the listeners were asked to write in and tell how it was received. It was believed some letters would be received on late Tuesday mail or early Wednesday. But on the first mail Tuesday morning, two letters arrived. Others arrived later. Here are the first two letters:

Great Bend, Kans., Feb. 25, 1935. Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen: We heard your interesting program today at 12:10 and think it is fine. Your station came in very clear. Keep the good work going. We are for you always. Respectfully, George Herren.

Here is another: Timken, Kans., Feb. 25, 1935. Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen: This is to inform you that we heard your radio number today and the reception was fine, very clear and distinct. We could understand every word. I think the Kansas Farmers Union people are glad and feel proud over this kind of a program; and I only hope it can be continued all during the year.

I also believe that every Kansas farmer will be willing, if within his power, to contribute by way of annual dues to promote this program.

I shall inform the local newspapers to all Rush County farmers will be informed to tune in at this hour.

Wishing you good health and success in your efforts, I am, very truly, Wm. B. Romeiser.

Since this first program marks what is believed to be a most important step in the development of the Farmers Union program, the Kansas Union Farmer believes it is appropriate to reproduce here the first program.

The first introductory remarks were made by the state secretary, Floyd Lynn, who began by saying that those listening in were hearing the first Kansas Farmers Union program to be broadcast from the Union's own offices in Salina. "I am proud to have this part in instituting a series of daily programs which, I believe, will mark an important step in our existence as a leading state-wide, militant farm organization," he said. He continued:

Hereafter at this time of day, 12:10 o'clock, and until 12:25, we hope you will tune in for this station, KFBI, and for this program. We shall be on the air each day of the week except Sunday.

Naturally, we are wondering about our radio audience. We wonder how many are hearing us, and how well you are hearing us. For that reason, we should appreciate it very much if you would sit right down after this program, and write us a letter about it."

Mr. Ward's Address Then Mr. Lynn introduced Cal Ward, president of the Union, who made the following address:

It's with a lot of pleasure and pride that I take this means of talking to you today. We have every reason to believe that this daily talk with you will result in our coming closer together. We are in a transition period. Advances are being made. We are progressing from an old order to a new order of things. In starting out on this daily radio program, we as a farm organization responsible only to the farmers of our state, are merely trying to keep abreast of the times.

The type of program which you may expect to hear at this hour each day will depend to a large extent upon what our listeners want and demand. Naturally, we want the programs to be interesting, informative and above all, educational. We are the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division. We stress the educational part of our program, for it is all-important.

The very reason why this organization, which is of, by and for farmers, is coming to you over this radio medium, is the fact that we want to extend and develop the educational part of our program. Membership in the Kansas Farmers Union is representative of thousands of the best farm homes and families in Kansas. Our membership embraces, largely, the progressive element of Kansas farm life, and of the Kansas farm population. It's hoped that through the medium of the radio, we may bring about a better understanding of farm problems, not only by farmers, but by our folks in the towns and cities as well.

The Farmers Union of Kansas contends that there is too wide a gulf between the folks on our farms and the folks in our cities and towns. After all, our interests are more nearly alike than is realized. The common folks of the country and the common folks in town are a whole lot alike. We have the same common enemies. To fight these common enemies effectively we must have a good understanding of each other. It is our hope this radio broadcast each day will get us thoroughly acquainted.

Naturally, the farmer wants the highest price possible for his products. Naturally, too, the consumer wants to buy his necessities at the lowest possible price. We contend there is no reason why the farmer should not get cost of production for his products, and at the same time, there is no reason why the consumer should pay a higher price for those products than he is now paying. In fact, we believe if our cooperative program were put into effect, it would then be easier for the consumer to buy his goods than now, and he would pay cheaper than he now does. Therefore, our common enemy is somewhere between us.

Without doubt, there are a number of farmers, as well as others, listening to this program who are not acquainted with the Kansas Farmers Union. We want you to get acquainted with us, and we want to be acquainted with you. We might like each other if we knew each other.

Now, on this first broadcast from our office, I want to tell you a little

LIFE INSURANCE MEN IN MEETING HELD IN WINFIELD

Meeting Last Week Conducted by A. E. Kizer, Agency Supervisor from Home Office of Farmers Union Insurance Company

WRITING NEW POLICY

Several Kansas Agents and Rex Lear, State Manager, Worked Four Days in Two Counties, Getting 25 Applications

A. E. Kizer, Des Moines, Iowa, agency supervisor from the home office of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, cooperating with Rex Lear, Salina, Kansas manager, held a meeting at Winfield last Monday, February 18, for the company's representatives in that section of the state. The meeting was marked with enthusiasm, which reflects the progress being made by the Farmers Union company in Kansas.

Following this meeting the following men worked four days with the local representatives in Cowley and Sumner counties: Tom Wells, Eldorado; W. S. Trask, Belleville; Charles Sims, Wichita; Ray Henry, Stafford; and Rex Lear, Salina. Twenty-five applications for policies were received. Neil C. Dulaney of Winfield was high man with eight applications. Mr. Kizer announced increased business in all states in which the company is writing business. He also announced that a new policy is being designed which will afford protection for each member of a family group, in a low rate term policy.

The Farmers Union Life Insurance Company paid two death claims in Kansas during February. One for \$1,000 was in Stafford county, and one for \$5,000 was in Cowley county.

about the Farmers Union, and its various activities.

Our organization is founded on the principles of cooperation. We believe in cooperation in the matter of marketing and purchasing, and in carrying on our various trade and business activities. Through our organization, which is confined to the members of our farm group, we make it possible to sell our products cooperatively, and to buy our supplies on the same plan.

In Kansas, we have the following state-wide business and marketing activities affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union:

Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creameries.

Farmers Union Auditing Association.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company.

Farmers Union Life Insurance Company.

Farmers Union Royalty Company.

Union Oil Company Cooperative.

Within the sound of my voice as it is carried over Kansas by means of radio, are thousands of farmers who have patronized the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, either at Kansas City or Wichita, or in St. Joe. During the comparatively short time the Farmers Union cooperative firm has operated on the Kansas City and Wichita yards, around \$225,000 has been paid back in cash dividends, or refunds to the farmers themselves. Even more than that has come back from the St. Joe house in the same manner.

The Kansas City house, including the branch house at Wichita, is paying back ten per cent cash refund now on 1934 business. This is on top of a saving of 25 per cent brought about because this Farmers Union firm at Kansas City operated on a commission schedule 25 per cent lower than the schedules of the old line firms. That makes a total saving of 35 per cent for those who take advantage of the opportunity to market live stock cooperatively through the Farmers Union firm.

If you are contemplating marketing any live stock, get in touch with the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company. If you ship to Kansas City, write to G. W. Hobbs, manager, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; and if you ship to Wichita, write to the same company, L. J. Alkire, manager, Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. If you are in the St. Joe territory, write to C. F. Schwab, manager, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, Mo.

Now, just a word about the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, which handles grain for Kansas cooperators, and which jobs merchandise of all sorts to cooperative stores all over Kansas. Our Jobbing Association was organized in 1914. It started from a small beginning, and has had its ups and downs. Since 1927 it has made steady forward progress. It has paid back to its stockholders since that time more than \$100,000 in cash dividends. Besides that, it has in its cash reserve now, more than enough to pay back each stockholder all the money he has ever put into it.

The firm made, in 1934, net proceeds amounting to \$17,548.69. In 1933, when there was more grain to handle, it made a few thousand more than that. It is affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corporation, so that grain sold cooperatively at the country elevator may go through cooperative channels clear

(continued on page 2)

A THOUSAND TIMES NO TO FREE SEED REQUESTS

For twelve years the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been trying to convince 100,000,000 people that it has no free seed or plants. Yet each year as spring approaches, thousands of requests pour in from farms, suburbs and penthouses. And they are met with disappointment.

Years ago—previous to 1923—there was an annual appropriation for free seeds for Congressional distribution through the Department of Agriculture. But in 1923 the Government decided to discontinue the distribution of this great quantity of seed since it was only commercial garden seed such as could be bought from any good seed house and did not necessarily represent varieties better than those in common use.

Not only does the Department of Agriculture have no free seed, it has no seeds or plants for sale either.

FARMERS UNION IN CLAY CENTER HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Started 11 Years Ago with Small Capital and Now Has Net Worth of \$53,834.59, and Rebated Nearly \$60,000 in 11 Years

PLAN BULK STATION

Oil Station Already Operating; Paying 8 Per Cent Dividend on Capital Stock, and 5 Per Cent Dividend on Sales and Purchases

M. L. Beckman, president of the Clay County Farmers Union, sends in a clipping from a Clay Center newspaper, telling of the splendid progress being made by the Farmers Union Produce Association at that point. In a letter accompanying the clipping, Mr. Beckman says: "I might add that we started 11 years ago with less than \$1,200.00; and I can't say why we could not have a similar business in every county in the state. We wish to invite all Farmers Union members and friends to call on us who may happen to be through Clay Center."

Here is the clipping referred to: As a preliminary to their annual business meeting the Farmers Union Produce Association of Clay Center covered themselves with a dinner in the basement of the Methodist church at noon today.

The feast was followed by a short musical program which consisted of instrumental numbers by the Steininger quartet, vocal numbers by the 1924-8, and the books now show a total net worth of \$53,834.59.

During the past year the oil station has been built, and plans are in the making for a bulk plant at this place. The business for the year just finished has made it possible to pay an 8 per cent dividend on the capital stock, as well as a 5 per cent dividend on both sales and purchases, besides building up the reserve.

Jake Engert is chairman, and presided at the meeting today.

DOLLARS FOR DUCK PONDS

Is there a small duck pond, marsh or other water area in your township? If so, it may afford an opportunity to help the conservation movement and lead to some farmer's winning one of the host of cash and other prize awards in a National Waterfowl Refuge Contest sponsored by the More Game Birds Foundation, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Any group or individual who can accomplish the establishment of a migratory bird refuge, on a suitable water or marsh area of three acres or more, may enter the contest. It is free and three informative, fully illustrated booklets, entry blanks and all details on how to proceed are available from the Foundation entirely without charge.

The contest has been arranged as a means of supplementing the \$8,500,000 farm relief-wildfowl refuge program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. While the federal agency is engaged in the purchase of 1,000,000 acres of submarginal drained areas, particularly in drought regions, it is pointed out that the free use of thousands of smaller areas can be obtained simply for the asking.

It is for the purpose of according recognition to those who aid in this supplementary conservation work that the National Waterfowl Refuge Contest has been inaugurated.

A total of \$500,000 already has been contributed for awards, as well as twenty-five trophies, and engraved certificates of merit illustrated by the noted cartoonist, Jay N. "Ding" Darling, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey and Chairman of a committee of judges representing national wildlife organizations.

No one is going to fight the battles for agriculture except farmers themselves. There is only one way for us to fight—through organized numbers.

OUR STATE UNION MUST TAKE PLACE OUT IN THE LEAD

A Slight Hitch Develops in Starting Teachers Institute, for Leaders Who Will Teach Our Program Out in the Communities

BUT NO REAL DELAY

Uncertainty in Washington, over New Appropriation for Relief Causes Kansas KERC Officials to Play Safe, but Expect Action Soon

Although considerable progress has been made in getting ready for the Teachers' Institute, to be sponsored by the Farmers Union of Kansas, and to be made possible through the application of funds from the KERC, a slight hitch has been encountered. At this time, apparently inevitable, however, the Farmers Union is quite certain it will be able to announce right away just when the definite work will continue.

This does not mean that there is any delay in our actual Farmers Union Junior program in Kansas. It does not mean that there is to be any sign of letting up in our determination to go ahead and develop the Kansas Farmers Union Junior program to a point where this state, and the organization here, shall be out in the lead.

The slight hitch referred to comes from the uncertain state of affairs just now brought about because of the squabble in Washington, D. C., over the \$4,800,000 appropriation for relief. The funds with which our Institute is to be carried on are already appropriated, and do not depend upon the new appropriation. However, the uncertainty of the new appropriation is having some effect on those who have charge of the present funds, insofar as they are "playing safe" with their funds on hand.

There is every reason to believe that the program, as already planned and as already announced, shall go forward. There may, of course, be a few modifications; but that was to be expected under any circumstances.

The KERC officials in Kansas are anxious to start the new program, which involves setting up the Workers' Education Institute, which will teach leaders, selected by the Farmers Union state and county organizations, or Local units, who, in turn will go out and teach classes organized in the various communities; with the courses of study based upon our Junior Program, or on the Farmers Union Program.

It is in justice to these officials that the Kansas Union Farmer is publishing this information at this time. All previous announcements have been made with their approval, and after conferences with them.

It is possible that the matter may be checked back to Harry Hopkins, the administrator of the whole relief program, in Washington, before we can definitely announce just when the Institute will begin. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, who has had much to do with getting all arrangements made for the Institute and for going ahead on the program, is to arrive in Washington this week. He will go right to the bottom of the whole matter, and do all in his power to get action as rapidly and as promptly as possible.

In the meantime, state officials of the Kansas Farmers Union have gone with Hans Hoiberg, one of the KERC officials of Kansas, and have qualified several good Kansas Farmers Union folks who will attend the Institute, and who will return to organize classes out in the various communities.

A good and encouraging start has been made in this direction. Our Junior Program prospects look exceedingly bright. An appeal is being made to our leaders and workers throughout Kansas to keep the interest up, and to be prepared to help the Farmers Union go forward in this worthy project.

As the program develops, and as information reaches us, this paper will keep the membership informed.

FRESH PORK MARKET MEETS WITH CONSUMER RESISTANCE

The fresh pork market, which came into the limelight with a big advance between December and early January, is meeting with consumer resistance on prices in spite of the fact that the market supply of hogs has not increased, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

This probably will continue to be true, even with decreasing hog receipts, until competitive meats rise in price. Pork prices have been high enough this year that, even though beef prices have been soaring, the customers have stayed near the beef counter.

If reduced receipts continue for two weeks, live hog prices could be off to a spring peak. Late February prices are usually weak, due to pre-March 1 selling to avoid taxes.

The strong period between now and March 20 is usually just after the March 1. In about four out of five years, the market works higher. Later, the spring peak still appears to be ahead, but it may occur before April 1. Fall pigs ought to be fed so as to weigh 200 pounds by March 15. They can be marketed then or held for heavier weight, depending upon market reactions. They should be heavy enough to be sold by March 20.

MORE THAN 450,000 FARMERS SIGNED FOR 1935 CORN-HOG CONTRACT

More than 450,000 farmers have signed applications for the 1935 corn-hog adjustment contract, it was announced recently by Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the Administration's corn-hog section. This estimate was based on reports from extension directors in the major corn and hog growing states.

More than half of the number of applications expected to be signed in such states have been completed in the States of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas.

The total number of applications received in each of the major Corn Belt States as of February 18, is as follows: Iowa, 100,000; Missouri, 50,000; Illinois, 20,000; Ohio, 12,000; South Dakota, 20,000; Indiana, 12,000; Minnesota, 25,000. In Minnesota, it is estimated that about 40,000 to 45,000 or in the neighborhood of one-half of the expected number of signers have made application. Signing is just beginning in Wisconsin.

Outside the Corn Belt, Oklahoma reports 25,000 signers thus far; Texas, 20,000; Tennessee, 6,700; Kentucky, 7,000; North Carolina, 900; Arkansas, 8,000; Alabama, 500. Reports are not available for other States but it is known signing is now under way in many of them.

"The progress of the 1935 sign-up campaign to date is gratifying," Dr. Black said. "Local road and weather conditions have been very favorable in many areas and the signing has been under way only about a month. Yet farmers are signing ahead of last year's schedule. Corn-hog officials in most States expect nearly all applications to be in by the middle or the latter part of March."

"The new reports from the various States further indicate that the corn and hog producers are being represented by the 1935 contract signers probably will compare favorably with the total production put under contract last year," Dr. Black said. "It is expected that the majority of signers will be out of corn production near the maximum of 30 per cent of the base (1932-1933 average) acreage than new minimum of 10 per cent allowed under the new contract. Some extension directors in the Corn Belt indicate that over 20 per cent of the base acreage, or approximately as much land as in 1934, will be held out of corn this year."

A heavy sign-up is essential, Dr. Black emphasized, if corn and hog farmers are really to eliminate danger of an excessive corn crop in 1935. With increased production at a low level and without effective control of acreage, it would easily be possible to raise a surplus over needs of three or four times the normal carryover. He said such an excess would not only drive down corn prices by next fall but would set in motion a chain of events leading back to heavy livestock production, particularly of hogs. In that way corn-hog farmers of this country could lose the gains they have made under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

You have certain interests as a farmer. The only way you can protect those interests is through your own organization, the Farmers Union.

Doings Of Congress

(By Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota)

Outside of passing appropriation bills, and the Senate's debating the \$4,800,000 public works and emergency relief bill, Congress has been marking time. No action has been taken on any bill that would give fundamental relief. There has been stalling on the old age pension, the Frazier-Lemke Refinance bill, and on the Patman bill. Under the surface, however, Congress is getting restless.

Many members of Congress are beginning to realize that all is not well, that this nation is not recovering, and that the time is approaching to realize that we cannot borrow ourselves out of debt, nor tax ourselves into prosperity with a sales tax, a tax on poverty.

These members are beginning to realize that the information given them by the departments of government, the bureaucrats, is unreliable, and altogether too often false propaganda. Some of these departments deliberately attempt to misinform Congress, and some of the members are getting on to their game. There is likely to be a blowup and a shake-up of some of these bureaucrats in the not distant future. These members have assumed that they were entitled to get the truth from the various bureaucrats in the departments of government, but have discovered that this is not the case. This is not a condemnation of the rank and file in these departments. The rank and file generally are honest, hard-working people, and have and will continue to give the members of Congress correct information.

Congress Ruled Favorably In the meantime, the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Sixth Circuit, at Cincinnati, in an able and exhaustive opinion, held that the Frazier-Lemke moratorium was constitutional. Heretofore, this act had been held unconstitutional by 15 U. S. District Judges, 7 or 8 of them writing opinions, among them the able opinions of Judge Dawson, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Judge John P. Symes, of Denver, Colorado. To date, the Frazier-Lemke moratorium has met our highest expectations. It has saved the farms for several hundred thousand farm families, and has made thousands of insolvent farmers solvent, by scaling down their debts to

FORECLOSED FARMS NOT PROTECTED BY FRAZIER-LEMKE ACT

So Finds Judge Richard J. Hopkins in United States District Court at Topeka in Ruling Handed Down Last Saturday

SHERIFF DEED FINAL

United States Supreme Court Now Considering the Law as to Its Constitutionality; Farmers Union Making Determined Fight for it

The Frazier-Lemke moratorium act offers no protection for those farms upon which sheriff's deeds have been issued under foreclosure action, according to a decision handed down last Saturday by Judge Richard J. Hopkins of the United States district court in Topeka, say news reports. The decision is reported to have stated that such farms cannot come under bankruptcy laws or the Frazier-Lemke act.

It is pointed out here that this decision apparently affects farms which have already been freed by sheriff's deed, after the redemption period has expired.

As will be noted in Congressman Lemke's report, printed in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer under the heading "Doings of Congress," that the constitutionality of the Act is up for final decision in the United States Supreme Court. The circuit court of appeals has held the act valid, and the Farmers Union of Kansas and of other states, as well, are backing a campaign to see that the case is fought to the finish for the farmers of the country.

Judge Hopkins' ruling was made in support of findings prepared by Earl Hatcher, referee in bankruptcy. Hatcher's recommendation was that a trust company purchasing a certificate of sale to Eric Hagamen's farm should title to the property and that Hagamen retained no equity after the sheriff's deed had been issued.

Conclusions of law recommended by Hatcher:

"The trust company holding the certificate of purchase is not a creditor of the debtor within the meaning of the bankruptcy act.

"The interest of the holder of the certificate is not a claim against the debtor or his property, but is a vested interest by a final decree.

"The bankruptcy court has no jurisdiction of the property rights, other than the debtor's which have been fixed by a final decree of the state court."

"The bankruptcy proceeding cannot interfere to prevent the state court from enforcing its final decree.

"The trust company should be excused from participation in the proceedings further as a creditor and its interest in the land under the certificate of purchase should be removed from the assets claimed by the debtor."

somewhere near their ability to pay. It has met with almost universal approval by creditors as well as debtors. Unfortunately, however, a few over-conservative Judges, representing the dying shadows of a past civilization, have placed creditors' rights above human misery and suffering. These have construed every point against the farmer, and in favor of insurance and mortgage corporations.

Keep Cases Alive May I state to the farmers who are unfortunate enough to live in the shadow of the land under the certificate of purchase by appeal, or otherwise, until these erroneous decisions and interpretations have been reversed by higher courts, or until Congress overturns these courts by amendments clarifying the act. These courts will sooner or later learn that Congress writes the laws, and that their business is to interpret them honestly, fairly and unbiasedly, so as to carry out the Congressional intent rather than their desire to be of service to insurance corporations and investment corporations. The time has come for them to pinch themselves, and wake up. This is 1935, not 1100, A. D.

Under cover, there is also a merry battle going on between the Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, and the President's advisor on foreign trade, Mr. Peak. Reading between the lines, we know that Mr. Peak feels that the Secretary of State is trading away American agricultural markets to foreign nations, attempting to get an outlet for goods for our international manufacturers. Those of us who represent agriculture naturally sympathize with Mr. Peak, but our conclusion is that they are both wrong, that they are both chasing the will-o'-the-wisp. Our better judgment tells us that this international trade is bringing more or less than an inflation, and that it makes little difference whether Mr. Peak or Mr. Hull succeed in trading away American markets for foreign trade concessions. American domestic markets for American goods are on a logjam. Let the devil take the international trade. It has meant nothing short of humiliation, loss and wars to us in the past. But, eat, drink and wear American made commodities; American markets for our people; American self-contained and self-maintained is our future.

Death Claims C. C. Cole

Death reached into the ranks of the Kansas Farmers Union shortly after midnight, at 12:25 o'clock Tuesday morning, February 26, and took away one of the outstanding leaders and workers.

Cleophas C. Cole, secretary of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, and one of the best known men in the Kansas Union, died at the time mentioned, in a Salina hospital following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Cole was apparently making satisfactory recovery from his operation, which had been performed a few days previous. He had been out over the state doing his customary work for his company when he was first stricken with his trouble. He had driven back to his home in Salina, and was forced by his condition to undergo the operation almost immediately. He was apparently feeling quite improved Monday, just preceding his death. However, complications suddenly developed, and death resulted.

Mr. Cole had been a director in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company for twenty years. His name and his work have been closely identified with the success of the mutual

company. He has been one of the recognized forward moving influences in the development of the Farmers Union company for two decades.

Three years ago, Mr. Cole was elected to the position of secretary of the company. He came to Salina with Mrs. Cole and their son, William in 1931, from Colby, Kansas. Mr. Cole came to Thomas with his parents at the age of 14, and farmed in that county from that time until he moved to Salina. He was born in Ripley, West Virginia, in 1875. He would have been 60 years old in October, 1935.

Those of his immediate family who survive Mr. Cole are his wife, their son, William C. Cole, now employed in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. home office in Salina, and another son, Morgan Cole, who is county attorney of Thomas county. Both sons are married.

Funeral services will be conducted at Colby, at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, February 28. The body will leave Salina Thursday morning. Burial will be at Colby.

The Kansas Union Farmer extends to Mrs. Cole and her family the sincere sympathy of the entire membership of the Kansas Farmers Union.

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 208, 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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1935

INVOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS OF A WAR PROFITEER

One of the objectives of the National Farmers Union as well as of the Kansas Farmers Union, is to take the profit out of war, and to conscript wealth as well as manpower in time of war.

Therefore, the report of the testimony given by Eugene G. Grace on Monday, before the senate munitions committee, was mighty interesting reading.

Mr. Grace is president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company and of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. He expressed himself as opposed to taking the profit out of war. Then, following this expression of opposition he admitted that from 1917, when the United States entered the World War, and until 1931, he received, as bonuses, \$12,282,000, in addition to a salary of \$12,000 per year for most of that period of time.

The committee was asking Mr. Grace if, in time of war, he would be willing for his plant to be commandeered by the government, and his own salary reduced to that of a general, which would be about \$10,000 per year.

"I can't conceive of the government taking over an institution and telling the man at the head to go on and run it. That is not government," he said. He added that government operation of industry would be inefficient.

Records which the committee had said Grace's salary climbed to \$101,000 in 1931, the last year bonuses were paid to the officials, and for 1932, 1933 and 1934, his salary was \$180,000 a year, and no bonuses.

The witness defended the bonus system as a proper "incentive" for increased production on the part of officials and men.

Then Senator Nye of Indiana, chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Grace: "Did the corporation or the government get additional service from you, because of that bonus, that it would not have received otherwise?" Grace said: "Certainly not."

The great shipbuilder, who is immensely wealthy largely because of the very things that have caused countless common folks to be tragically poor, told the committee that there is a "difference" between drafting manpower and capital. No doubt there is a difference, but Mr. Grace, in putting profit ahead of personal security for the other fellow, or ahead of human life—the other fellow's human life—gets his equations twisted.

"We would not get anything like effective production under government ownership," he told the committee. "I don't believe the government would get as good results as private operation."

Of course not—the results would not be as good for Mr. Grace. Now let's read the balance of the

story exactly as it appeared in Associated Press dispatches in the daily newspapers. No comment is necessary. We do want to call attention, however, to the fact that Mr. Grace did a pretty good job of demonstrating the soundness of the Farmers Union contention that if we take the profit out of war, we will have no more wars. The account proceeds:

"There Is a Difference"

"Do you see why a skilled mechanic should be drafted and capital left to operate at a profit?" Senator Clark of Missouri, Democrat, asked.

"What is the difference between capital and manpower?"

"There is a difference," Grace responded.

"Would you favor or oppose a 100 per cent tax on profits in war time?" asked Chairman Nye.

"Let me answer in the reverse," Grace answered, leaning comfortably back in his chair.

"I would be pleased if we no longer made any kind of war equipment. I would like to see the relations among nations such that no nation would spend a dollar in preparation for war. I think, however, we should be fairly compensated for use of invested private capital."

No Answer

"You would oppose a 100 per cent profits tax then?" Nye pressed.

"Yes," Grace said, "I would."

"You would consider it excessive?" "Yes."

"Would it bankrupt the company?" Nye continued.

"The company couldn't operate. It would ruin it," Grace replied.

"Wouldn't it ruin a man to be called from his job to work for \$1.25 a day and perhaps lose his life?" Clark asked.

Again the shipbuilder reiterated there was a "difference."

"Why should there be a difference with dealing with life and property?" The shipbuilder did not answer, settling back in his chair while he twiddled a paper clip in his fingers.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION BEGINS RADIO PROGRAM

(continued from page 1)

through to the consumer in a foreign country who may have bought the finished or milled product cooperatively there. The firm was headquarters in the Board of Trade building in Kansas City, Mo. Through its Farmers National affiliation, it has a branch office in Salina, with Art Riley as manager. Harry Witham is general manager. Ted Belden is manager of the Merchandise department. Harry Neath is the manager of the cooperative warehouse at Kansas City, which we hope to tell you more about later on.

Our state offices are in the building owned by the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company. This Farmers Union firm is one of the strongest mutuals in the middle west. It has over \$10,000,000 insurance in effect or in force. It has established a reputation for prompt and satisfactory settlements in all losses. It

has thousands upon thousands of satisfied policyholders in the state. Ward J. Spencer is president and manager. You no doubt have an agent near you. It will pay you to see him about your property insurance.

At this point, Mr. Ward had to depart from the address he had intended to complete, because of lack of time. He announced the fact that he expected to go to Topeka Tuesday morning, and after a brief stay there, go on to Washington, D. C., where he had been called to take part in preparing the wheat program for 1935 under the AAA.

The next day, Mr. Lynn went ahead with some information relative to the Farmers Union Auditing Association, the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, the Farmers Union Creameries, and the Union Oil Company Cooperative. He also mentioned the many local and county-wide business and marketing associations which are established in all parts of the state.

Plans are being made for some entertainment of various sorts which will form part of the daily Farmers Union programs at the noon hour. Musical numbers will be introduced in the near future. The venture is new to the officials of the Kansas Farmers Union, but the radio feature will be worked out as well as possible, and no doubt will be one of the most valuable services performed by the state organization.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

Feb. 23, 1935

The government was given a national park in Maine comprising over eighteen thousand acres. The donor is paid \$3,000 annually to supervise the same.

Justice McReynolds said with a vehemence which is seldom heard in the court of the last resort, "The constitution is gone." We suppose, however, that he will continue to serve and interpret it.

Charles Evans Hughes, holding the balance of power enshrines his place with the other living immortal jurist, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The proposed banking bill, to amend the Federal Reserve Act, should be revised to direct the government to own the Federal Reserve System. Of course that won't happen now but it is the only way the people will control it.

Appearing before the Labor Committee a year ago on the NRA, Gen. Johnson was seen in a blaze of glory. This year, in a similar hearing Donald Richberg testified in a dense fog, with few interested.

Edward T. Taylor, elected fourteen times, who represents the western slope of Colorado, graduated from the Leavenworth High School in '81. In the absence of Bankhead, who is still ill, he is the Acting Floor Leader of the House. Taylor is the personification of courtesy, common sense, courage and a rounded legislative experience.

The above colleague tells of hearing a big Ute Indian begging hay for his skinny pony. When asked why he hadn't put up hay of his own, he grunted, "Squaw hear darn lazy."

Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington representative of the London Times, who spoke at the annual banquet of a men's Bible class, possesses the deepest speaking voice I ever heard. His stage mannerism is the repeated mopping of his brow with his handkerchief after which he pokes it far back into his left cuff.

IS FARMING BUSINESS OR PHILANTHROPY?

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Tribune, has discovered through the aid of farm equipment manufacturers, that the AAA frustrates the economical use of farm power. In other words, the farmer, on reduced acreage, has trouble in keeping his unit costs at a minimum because he is unable to use his horses and tractors as many hours per year as he once did. The inference, of course, is that the AAA, for that reason, is a bad thing for agriculture.

One may ask, with the same degree of logic, why United States Steel Corporation is operating at around 58 per cent of capacity instead of 100 per cent. If agriculture, operating at 85 per cent of 1929 capacity, is unable to utilize its machinery efficiently, how can a steel corporation, operating at a little more than one-half of capacity, use its equipment to best advantage?

Was Baldwin Locomotive works using its equipment efficiently when, in 1932, it turned out two or three locomotives? Are automobile manufacturers, turning out 3,000,000 units in 1934, as against some 7,000,000 units in 1929—are they using their equipment with full efficiency?

Other industries prefer to let their equipment remain idle rather than manufacture goods for which there is no profitable market. Perhaps agriculture, following that same formula, will, some day, begin living out of income rather than capital.—Cooperative Service Bulletin.

TIME TO PLANT EARLY VEGETABLES ARRIVES

"Cool season" vegetables may be safely planted now in open gardens of southern Kansas and by about March 15 anywhere in the state, according to Henry L. Lobenstein, gardening specialist of the Kansas State College extension service.

These vegetables, which often are most appreciated by the home gardener because they are early, include leaf and head lettuce, spinach, cabbage, cauliflower, and peas. All require cool weather and will not develop as desired when it is hot. They are naturally resistant to a considerable amount of cold weather, most of them being able to withstand

heavy frosts and even freezing temperatures.

In fact, the principal idea to be kept in mind when growing these vegetables is that they must be planted early enough that they will have a chance to mature before hot weather begins.

Well-hardened plants of cabbage, cauliflower, and head lettuce should be set in the garden between now and about March 15, the exact date depending on the location within the state. Planting can be done later in northwestern Kansas than elsewhere in the state.

CUTTEN SUSPENDED FOR TWO YEARS

"What's the use of trading? The market doesn't move."

Arthur W. Cutten, big-time Chicago speculator in grain and stocks was speaking. He had just received, as a Valentine, a suspension for two years from trading in his own name in any grain market of the county, beginning March 1, 1935.

Asked by newspapermen what he intended to do about it, Cutten is credited with the classic reply:

"I am not going to do anything. What's the use of trading? The market doesn't move."

With which Parthian shot he withdrew to his cubby-hole on LaSalle street and was lost once more in that fog of mystère which usually envelops speculators with "frozen" faces and iron nerves.

Three or four years ago, Mr. Cutten did try to make the market move by concealing his transactions in the market, by making false reports, and by failing to report, according to the charges of the commission credited by the Grain Futures Act of 1922. For these violations he was barred for two years.

Mr. Cutten's philosophy is that of all speculators, large or small. The market must move, and if it will not move rapidly enough from natural causes, then it must be moved by other means. They want the market price to fluctuate, gyrate, and, perhaps, oscillate. That is the way of profit for the speculator. And if he can induce it, by devious means, to move in support of their position in the market, as they often do, they are not forced to suffer the rigors of northern winters; they can and do go to Florida.

The farmer, on the other hand, is interested in a grain market that changes only from natural causes, and slowly. They are interested in a market that moves for bona fide reasons, like the markets do for certain other commodities of agriculture and industry. Millers are interested in the same thing. With a market responding only to natural causes, the necessity of tying up excessive capital in margining hedging transactions, would be largely minimized. Hedging on a market that rises and falls dizzily, is at once a hazardous form of price insurance. Hedging on a market that changes only in response to actual supply and demand conditions, is a much saner and safer procedure.

The argument of the trade that there should be no curb on men of the Cutten type is diametrically opposed to their contention that the market should be free and open. How can a market be free and open when a large-scale speculator is in collusion with others to produce wide fluctuations in their favor?

The contention of the trade that forced upswings in price inure to the benefit of farmers is only half the story. The other half is the fact that bull markets are made possible by country "longs" coming into the market after the big speculator has given the market a push. They are left holding the sack, usually, which fact would tend to wipe out the gains that other producers may have made. It is extremely doubtful if there is any net increase in rural income growing out of an unnatural bull market.

On the other hand, when unbridled speculation is concentrated on the short side of the market, it tends to hammer prices unduly low. Frequently it means the difference between profit and loss to the producer. It tends also to throw out of balance the relationship between agricultural prices and the prices of other commodities. In other words, the task of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in trying to achieve parity, will be greatly increased, if not made impossible, if wide price swings, engendered by uncontrolled speculation, are permitted.

The social value of large-scale speculators is in serious question. It is the contention of cooperatives that speculation can be kept within reasonable limits without destroying its functions. For that reason the cooperatives are supporting the Jones Bill, H. R. 3009, now before congress, which will tend to prevent wide swings in price, and assure to the cooperatives fairer treatment on grain exchanges.

For these reasons also, the cooperatives are interested in the resolution introduced in the senate recently by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas. This resolution directs the secretary of agriculture to investigate the cost of maintaining the present system of futures trading in agricultural products, with particular attention as to what classes of citizens bear such costs. Such an inquiry will be salutary, and will, no doubt, bring to an end many of the unsupported claims of the trade regarding that system.

Uncontrolled speculation undoubtedly is on its way out. The results of unbridled speculation on the margins of the "Brother" Crawford treaty, which culminated in the crash of July, 1933, actually resulted in closing the Chicago Board of Trade, thus destroying for a time any market at all. Can you imagine worse results coming from a greater degree of federal control than now exists over grain exchanges?—Cooperative Service Bulletin.

THE WAY TO GREATER GROWTH

The major farm organizations are taking an increasing interest in the education of rural youth in cooperative undertakings. This is vital to the success of group effort, without which the problems facing them will not be solved. These are some of the problems: The task of maintain-

ing farm buying power on a level

with the buying power of other groups, through production adjustment and cooperative marketing; the task of maintaining the standard of intelligence on the farm of securing competent managers for their business machines; of organizing political power in order to get a full measure of justice for rural people; of making themselves the owners of the land they cultivate; of maintaining the fertility of the soil; of caring for the tax load.

These are goals not attainable by individuals working alone. They are attainable by group effort only when individuals have an imaginative understanding of the business principles involved, and are willing to give obedience to self-constituted author-

ity in putting those principles into effect.

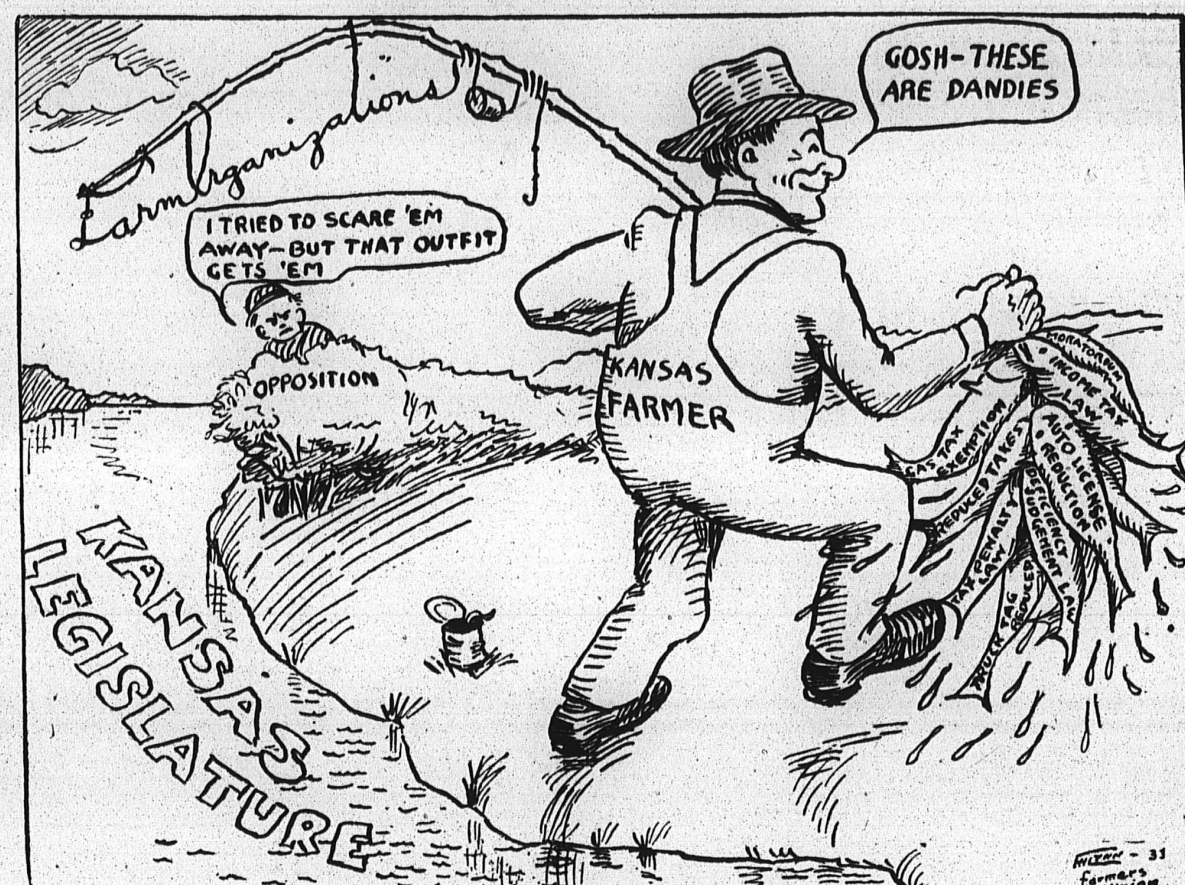
In a talk to a farm audience not long ago, M. H. Howard, manager of the Farmers National branch at Enid, Okla., said in part:

"If we are ever to get our boys and girls interested in cooperative enterprises, we are going to have to do it concretely rather than abstractly, and by that I mean we are going to have to get them interested in the movement financially. If a person can't be interested in a project in which he has money invested, then he can't be interested at all. I think our trouble in the past, in dealing with young people has been the fact that we have preached at them instead of giving them a chance to participate actively in the program

on a par with the grown-ups.

"I would like to see every wheat producer give his son a certain number of acres of his own; the crop to be marketed through the cooperative elevator in which the father owns stock. I would like to see cooperative elevators sell a share of stock to these youngsters, and I would like to see one or two leading youths in every community named directors at large on the board of directors. There is no more sobering and wit-sharpening experience I know of than to match minds with thinking men on a board of directors. And at meetings of this kind, annual meetings, I would like to see every Dad bring his children along. It gets them interested and keeps them interested."—Cooperative Service Bulletin.

Can He Repeat This Year?



(This cartoon was published in the Kansas Union Farmer at the close of the regular session of the Kansas Legislature two years ago. The Kansas farmer did pretty well that year. He is using the same fishing tackle this year.)

Tell Your

NEIGHBORS

to tune in on

KFBI

the Abilene radio station, each day, at 12:10 to 12:25

during the noon hour, to hear the daily radio program

of the

Kansas Farmers Union

Your Organization has installed a radio microphone in the headquarters office in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company Building in Salina. This is your program, put on by your own organization.

This daily broadcast is a development of our state and national Farmers Union program. If you believe in the program which we are trying to develop, make an effort to have your neighbors help you support it—with MEMBERSHIP.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 1

Conducted by Mrs. Art Riley

Kansas Junior Leader



Mrs. Art Riley

The new Farmers Union radio programs which are broadcast daily except Sunday at 12:10 noon, over station KFB, Salina, Kans., and which originate in the State Office, at Salina, Kansas, are one of the most important and far reaching developments which your State Union has undertaken.

Each program lasts for fifteen minutes, or until 12:25 o'clock, and consists of information and news of great importance and interest to not only every member of the Farmers Union in Kansas, but to every farmer in the state. I want particularly to urge each Junior Leader, every person who is interested in Junior leadership—every Junior and Juvenile, to make it a point to tune in on this program and to give your state organization and its activities, so, don't forget that you have a "date" at 12:10 each day—and TUNE IN!

Four Minute Speech Contest Rules

Elsewhere on this page this week, you will find the rules which will govern your Four Minute Speech contests. You will find that a contest of this kind will prove an interesting addition to your Local program. Ask three or four of the young people in your Local to prepare a short speech on some topic of general agricultural interest, and have the speeches given before your Local meeting. The rules which govern above may be used in judging the winner.

Please be sure to keep these rules. Each Junior Leader and Junior should clip them—although a better plan would be to file for ready reference each Kansas Union Farmer, as it is received.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THOMAS COUNTY

In a letter which was received from Miss Letha M. Bickett, of the Farmers Cooperative Association, at Brewster, the following was read with great interest:

"We are beginning our second week of Cooperative Education, here in our community. As you know we are holding these meetings at three different school houses, here in the country, and I believe we have as much interest in it as a little more than we did the first week. We are averaging, I would say, about 60 or 70 members at each place, with which I am more than pleased. The young people and women are becoming more and more interested and I believe at the present are showing more interest than they ever did in the past, so naturally I am quite pleased."

The work which is being undertaken in Thomas County, should be in progress in every county in Kansas. Let's see which county will be next to follow the leadership shown here.

AN ADDITION TO YOUR LIBRARY LIST

Another very good book which some of you will find valuable at your library, is "Technics and Civilization," by Lewis Mumford. This is an ambitious discussion on the origins and the promise in human terms, of our machine civilization.

As you know, our new National Study topic is "Power and the Machine Age."

(conducted by Aunt Patience)
Jamestown, Kans., Jan. 19, 1935.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I hope you will excuse me for not writing. I have not written since I became a member.

I have read all that you put in the paper. I have found my twin. I do not know her last name. She is nine years old, but she will be ten on June 9, 1935.

Her first name is Pauline. I have a little brother 5 years old. For pets I have a dog. We call him rover; and a cat.

Well I will close, goodbye.
Mary Camilla Shouse.

Dear Mary Camilla:
I enjoyed your letter so much—did you type it all yourself? And I will excuse you for not writing—if you'll write soon again. We must find your twin's last name. If you'll send me your little brother's name, I'll add it to our Cradle Roll—Aunt Patience.

Oswego, Kans., Jan. 24, 1935.
I have found my twin, Lucille Bauer of Green, Kansas. Her birthday is September 9 and mine is September 10. So we lack one day of being twins. I haven't written for quite a while, but I haven't forgotten you. I have been busy studying for 8th grade examinations.

My teacher's name is Miss Lucille Oheles and I am in the eighth grade. We are going to have a party for two little girls who are going to move. My little brother is writing Will I get a star for it. I still have my pin and sure like it.

Thanks for putting your picture in the paper. Are you giving notebooks yet? If you are I would like to have a notebook. I guess I had better quit now.

With love,
Virginia Lee Brown,
Route 2, Box 16.

Dear Virginia Lee:
I know that studying for examinations does make you busy. Have you written Lucille? Yes, you'll have a star for Shirley's membership and I am so glad that you like your pin. None of the Juniors can say now that I didn't fulfill my promise to put my picture in the paper, can they? No, we haven't given notebooks for several years. Perhaps you can use an old notebook for your Club material. Don't wait so long between letters—Aunt Patience.

STONE LOCAL PROGRAM

Stone Local 792 met February 19 at the West Sand Creek school house, and held their regular open meeting. The meeting was called to order by the president, after which the members joined in singing two songs.

The program committee next took charge and rendered the following program and they gave it in radio broadcast style over station "BLAB."

Reading by Ezra Mendenhall.
Recitation by Twila Marcotte.
Song by Mutt and Jeff.
Speech—"Little by Little" by Delbert Mendenhall.

Dialogue, "Valentines" by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Palmberg.
Recitation, "Cooperation" by Winefred Sutor.
Recitation—Ezra Mendenhall.
Music—by the Peanut Band.

Recitation—Darlene Sutor.
Speech—Chas. Pywell.
Song—Delbert Mendenhall.
Recitation, "When Pa Shaved His Whiskers," by William Pywell.
Song—by Mrs. Margaret Palmberg and Darlene Sutor.

Recitation—"The Little Girls," Ezra Mendenhall.
Song—William Pywell and Delmer Oederker.
Recitation—Freddy Palmberg.
Song—Aunt Gemma.

Reading of our paper by Essa Hadley.

The all day meeting which was to be held at the Lee McClelland home, February 26, will be held at the Chas. Pywell home as the McClelland children have the measles.

The next meeting will be held in four weeks, March 19, at the West Sand Creek school house.

Corresponding Secretary.

A STUDY OF MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

Lesson 7.
Prepared by Mrs. O. H. Olson

QUIZ—

- (1) How many independent banks were there in the United States when the Federal Reserve Act was passed? Compare with the number of banks in England, France, Germany or Canada.

- (2) Who furnished the capital of the Federal Reserve banks?

- (3) Who own and control them? Are they public or private institutions?

- (4) What per cent of the banks of the nation belong to the Reserve System? What part of all bank resources do these banks control?

- (5) How do reserve banks get new currency to issue and what does it cost them?

- (6) What services do reserve banks render to member banks?

- (7) How is the Federal Reserve board created? What are its powers?

- (8) How is it possible for chain banks or other powerful banks to gain actual control of a reserve bank and its policies?

- (9) Can you explain what is meant by "clearings" and how clearings are made?

- (10) How was the Reserve System to supply "flexible currency?"

- (11) Explain the two methods by which new Federal Reserve notes are put into circulation.

- (12) How are government bonds used in manipulating inflation or deflation of currency?

Definitions of Terms Used
Ex Officio means by virtue of office. Ordinarily, such office holders are considered to be without power, but this need not be true.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

With the development of the agricultural west, increase in population and growth of industry, and with people coming to depend more and more on buying necessities of life instead of being self-sufficient as in pioneer days, it became necessary that the medium of exchange increase to meet the demands to make possible the turn-over of business. With every form of government money limited to a relatively small supply between the time of passage of the National Bank act and the repeal of the Sherman Silver act, of necessity the people turned to banks to borrow. Banks

found it more profitable to lend credit than currency, and this coupled with the economic pressure for increase in the volume of exchange led to increased use of bank credit and checks.

The control of bank credit, then, came to mean the control of the nation's buying power. Control of this power was centralized in the hands of private bankers in 1913 with the passage of the Federal Reserve act. The name "Federal Reserve" as applied to these principle banks of issue and the provision for a "Federal Reserve Board" appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, intentionally misled the public into believing these banks to be government institutions.

When plans were being considered for creating central banks of issue it was remembered that the common people were traditionally opposed to the principle of central banking and control of currency. Out of fear of this attitude of the people, it was proposed to gain the same position of power by dividing the United States up into twelve financial kingdoms, each with a bank of issue as its financial capital and then provide machinery for having these twelve banks work together. At the time the Federal Reserve Act was passed there were 27,000 independent banks in this country, offering a big problem to the powers who wished to be in control. By contrast, there were 46 banks with branches in England, 6 in France, 11 in Canada and 10 in Germany.

The Reserve Act provided for tying the national banks into a system. On these were levied a capital tax of 6 per cent on capital and surplus for subscribed capital in the Reserve bank in respective districts. This capital conscripted from national banks made up the finances with which the twelve Reserve banks were created in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Boston, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Richmond, San Francisco and Dallas. They are owned by member banks in proportion to stock owned by each and control is divided according to stock. Banks with large capital and surplus own more stock in a reserve bank and so have more control. Anyone who understands how "blocc" work can understand that in practice a few big banks can secure actual control. For instance, the Reserve district in which we live, the Northwest Banking corporation and a few big banks of Minneapolis, whose officers are one and the same group of men, can, by securing even a little support from other banks, actually control the Reserve district.

By so doing they have the power of life or death over the finances of this area.

About one third of the banks of the country have become members of the Federal Reserve System up to this time. The Glass bill recently passed was intended to compel more small banks to become a part of the system or go out of business. Those already members have 41 billions out of billions of bank resources (1927) so the Reserve banks are not the more powerful banks. The funds mobilized as Reserve Bank capital stock was the greatest pool of liquid wealth ever created on earth, and the greatest financial power ever legislated into being.

The Reserve Banks were given power to contract or expand currency, which is the base for bank credit. In the original plan for legislation, it was not intended that the government should have anything to do with the issue of Federal Reserve notes. W. J. Bryan, who was Secretary of State and had a large following in the country, declared the right of issue belonged constitutionally to government only. Rather than create a split in the ranks of the Democratic party the bill was changed to provide for the Department of Printing and Engraving to print the blank notes and deliver them to Reserve banks at cost of printing, which is about 60c per note (10,000 or 20,000 per bill in 1925). The government to guarantee these notes as redeemable in gold. While the gold clause was in effect the government did not buy gold for the purpose of redemption. Instead the Reserve banks were required to buy gold on the dollar of their own gold with the Treasurer for this purpose. Bryan thus got the shadow of government issue and the banks got full control of the issuing of the new currency.

Not Operate for Profit

The public was told that Reserve Banks were not to be operated for profit and in a sense they are not. Rather, they are operated for the service and profit of the banks that own them. Let us see, however, that though serving the interests of our local banks these Reserve banks render some real service to the public. It is not the service they give which can be criticized but the centralization of control of credit and currency in the hands of private banks.

All banks which own stock in the Reserve banks receive a fixed return on this capital at the rate of 6 per cent. After Reserve banks have paid this interest to member banks and paid operating expenses, any profit left from operating expenses goes to the Government as a franchise tax. In recent years, lavish expenditures have left very little for the Government.

Why Banks Like the Federal Reserve System

Banks are required by law to keep cash reserves and they find the Reserve banks a safe place for leaving their reserves. They also know that in times when the public becomes frightened and asks for their deposits in cash, that is, "make a run on the bank" the Reserve bank can be relied on to make loans to meet any such emergency. Such banks have, at times, been second banks to have to close their doors, resulting in a condition of panic that affected other banks. Thus the ready relief available from Reserve banks to an extent prevent bank failures and panic. This service is invaluable in a nation such as ours which has no adequate money system and must depend on a credit structure to substitute for money. For with the credit structure not working, we are left without a medium for carrying on business.

A local banker knows, however, that if he borrows too frequently from the Reserve, where interest rates are a little higher than on the money market, he will soon be regarded as a banker always on the verge of trouble.

Reserve banks in each district furnish clearing house services, which is collecting checks, saving time and making a direct charge for doing this. Let us suppose the case of banks in Sioux City and Omaha. At the end of the day it will be found that each has cashed checks drawn on the other, and as a rule the amounts will about balance. Perhaps the Omaha bank will be owing Sioux City bank a little; if so when the checks are sent to the clearing house at the end of each day, the clearing house will charge the amount against the bank in Omaha and give Sioux City bank the clearing house to take care credit for the same amount deposited of balances, and in his way no real money is exchanged between banks for checks cashed that are drawn on each other.

Of course in working out these transactions of credit involved in cashing checks between all the banks in one reserve district, there are many accounts instead of just two. The total amount of checks in the United States in 1927 has been as high as 250 billions of dollars.

This story illustrates the principle of clearings: Mr. Brown dropped a dollar on the street accidentally. White picked it up and used it to pay a bet to Green and he used it to pay a bet to White. Then Brown came back up the street and asked White if he had found a dollar, and White handed him back his dollar. Who paid the debts between White, Brown and Green? In this story Brown, with the dollar he dropped represents the clearing house with its small deposits belonging to the various banks; White, Black and Green are the banks out over the country who are cashing checks and these obligations are brought together in the clearing house and settled by swapping credit. Check cashing is one of the services the public has enjoyed without any direct charge, nor should we be charged for using a substitute for money. For, remember, somewhere back of each checking account is a bank loan drawing interest.

Flexible Money

The people of the country were told that one of the important functions of the Federal Reserve System would be to furnish a flexible currency, that is, a supply of money to meet the demands of seasonal business, but meeting these demands so that neither inflation nor deflation would result. For instance, money is cash. In the year of 1927, the bankers argue, "if we supply enough currency for holiday trade and leave it out in circulation it will find its way into higher price levels or inflation. And if not enough money is supplied at Christmas and at such other times as it is needed to make business go then we have stagnation, falling prices and deflation."

In proposing a Federal Reserve currency, it was said that expansion and contraction of this supply of money would be almost automatic. For instance, let us say, a farmer needed money for the harvest so went to his local banker to borrow and gave him a mortgage on a grain as security. The banker gave him the cash needed for his harvest. Then the banker sent the mortgage on the farmers crop to the Reserve bank to borrow on; that bank had new currency issued backed by 40 per cent gold on hand and 60 per cent by the mortgage given by the farmer. When the farmer sold his grain he paid the local banker which paid the Reserve bank. Thus the Reserve bank got some of its notes back; these notes, which are "money" to us are old notes returned to the bank of issue. When a farmer gets back his old notes it may do just as a farmer does who gets his old notes back and burns them. The Reserve banks must send their old notes to Washington with a witness to watch them be burned. The gold is required to be held in Reserve banks as security for notes issued at this time, and except for this change, this is the way currency is issued and is supposed to be flexible in amount and self adjusting to meet the demands of business. When folks need to borrow that creates mortgages, bills of exchange or other commercial paper against which Federal Reserve banks can issue more currency; then the notes issued are retired from use.

Since we have gone off to the gold standard, no gold is required to back currency, as we have said, although the Reserve banks have much gold in their vaults. At present Reserve notes are issued, secured dollar for dollar by government bonds or by certain kinds of commercial paper up to 90 per cent of their face value.

Uncle Sam's Banker

The Federal Reserve Banks have the use of all of Uncle Sam's funds, averaging about 30 millions of dollars. Formerly this was kept in the treasury. On the other hand, the expense of the Reserve bank or handling this account is estimated to be about 2 millions per year.

We have already learned that the Reserve Banks are owned by private banks and that voting power and control are divided according to ownership of capital stock, and mention serve Board appointed by the President. This board consists of eight men, two of whom are the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, ex officio. The other six are appointed for a term of ten years. The board provides for clearing operations between the two different districts, has a force to examine Reserve banks and has general supervision over operations of the Reserve System, in the interest of the public.

The work, on a national scale, is comparable to that of the State Banking Department in the state. Approximately appointments to this board up to this time have been more in the interests of money lenders than of the public.

Where Power is Vested

Each of the Federal Reserve banks is operated under a board of directors of nine members. Three of these are appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. The others are elected in each district by the banks in such districts which own the Reserve bank capital stock. It is selecting these six directors that such powerful interests as chain banks may be able to secure actual control.

How Inflation or Deflation May Be Controlled

There are two ways Reserve notes may be put into circulation (or withdrawn from use). One is by making loans to bankers who have dealings with the public, for Reserve banks are banker's banks and have no dealings with individuals. Such loans were to provide the public with a flexible currency, but we find instead of this being the practice that Reserve banks have taken for themselves the right to dictate currency control. This is made possible through the second method by which currency may be expanded or contracted, and is much more important than making loans to local bankers.

If the Reserve banks wish to rapidly increase the amount of currency in circulation, as an inflationary move, they do so by buying government bonds, paying for them with newly printed notes of credit. The government or whoever sells these bonds gets new currency or checking accounts to use. In the last year or so it has been common to see headlines of newspapers, "U. S. bond issue over subscribed," and the average reader has remarked, "Well, some folks still have money by the millions to invest in tax-exempt securities." The public seems to have failed to grasp the fact that money can be made in unlimited quantities out of paper. Much of the buying of government bonds in the last year or so has been an attempt to break the downward swing of the depression which the Reserve banks were largely responsible for in the first place. However, this type of inflation was not carried far enough to get any very marked results.

The Reserve banks can bring about deflation by reversing the process and selling bonds, getting Reserve notes in exchange, and these notes may of course, be burned. This decreases the country's supply of currency to the amount of the bonds sold. In March, 1933, nearly a billion dollars in Reserve notes were drawn out of use in this way, but little noise was made about such deflation moves at a time when inflation of the currency was being widely advocated as a means of business recovery. Possibly because of this deflation policy in opposition to the wishes of the President, Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve, was finally ousted from his job.

It is very important that the public come to understand that it is not so much through loan policies and discount rates to banks that inflation and deflation are worked by the Reserve banks, but through buying and selling government bonds. When government bonds are bought by the Reserve banks, that means that new currency or credit to the amount of the bonds is created and paid to the government; when government bonds are sold by the Reserve banks, that means that so much currency is withdrawn from use.

This juggling is easily carried on without much commotion as the public and banks really consider government bonds as good as cash. However, the money does not circulate as money in trade channels.

This control of currency, on which local bank credit is built, is reflected in the price of hogs, wages of labor, and the prosperity or bankruptcy of the people.

A MUSICAL OUIJA BOARD

(By Mrs. C. H. Rose)

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 needed are I, K, L, M, N, O, P, S, T, Y. Center ones must have two letters each.

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

KNOCKER: Who won't work for the Union? etc.
Answer: SLACKER.
Sings: Who makes money in the Union? etc.
Answer: GOLD DIGGER.
Sings: Who must have all the honor? 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: Cooperator.

When 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. A Silent signal from the leader or guide to the Ouija can tell which to reply, yes or no, to questions asked.

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH CONTEST

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 a 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.

DARK FRUIT CAKE

1 cup of butter
1 cup of sugar
2 eggs, well beaten
1/2 cup jelly (grape preferred)
1 teaspoon of cinnamon
1 teaspoon of cloves
1 teaspoon of nutmeg
1/2 cup of cool coffee
1 pound of raisins
1 pound of currants
1/2 pound of dates, seeded and sliced

1 cup of nutmeats
2 1/2 cups of flour
Cream the butter and the sugar, add the beaten eggs, jelly and spices. Stir the soda in the coffee. Add the raisins, currants and nuts. Add the flour gradually. Bake in a moderate oven for fifty minutes. This is a delicious cake and will keep indefinitely.

CHOCOLATE PRUNE CAKE

2 cups cooked Prunes
1/2 cup shortening
1 1/2 cups granulated sugar
2 squares (2 ounces) bitter chocolate

3 eggs, well beaten
2 1/2 cups flour (pastry or cake)
4 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Pit prunes and cut into small pieces. Cream shortening and sugar thoroughly. Melt chocolate over hot water and add to creamed mixture; mix, add well-beaten eggs, and mix again. Sift flour with baking powder, soda and salt and add alternately with the milk, a small amount at a time. Add prunes and vanilla and beat thoroughly. Pour into three greased layer cake tins and bake 25 to 30 minutes in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.). Put layers together and spread top and sides with chocolate butter frosting. Serves 12.

FRUIT ANGEL FOOD

One cup sugar
Half cup lemon
Juice half lemon
Quarter teaspoon cream of tartar
Two cups dated, chopped
Six egg whites
One teaspoon vanilla
Add sugar, water and lemon juice to dates, which have been cut in small pieces. Cook, in small saucepan, until thick, stirring constantly. Remove from fire and let cool. Beat the egg whites to a froth; add cream of tartar and beat until nearly stiff. Add vanilla and finish beating until very stiff. Fold in to date mixture, very gently. Pour into greased bowl, set in a pan of water and bake for 1 hour in very moderate oven. Serve with custard sauce. Six servings.

CRUMB COFFEE CAKE

1/2 pound of creamed butter
1 cup of brown sugar
1 cup of white sugar
1 egg
2 1/2 cups of flour
1/2 teaspoon of soda
1 teaspoon of combination baking powder

1/2 teaspoon of salt
2-4 cup of sour milk or buttermilk
Mix together the butter, both sugars and the egg and beat well. Sift together the dry ingredients and mix with the first mixture. Pour into a loaf pan and sprinkle with cinnamon. Bake for forty minutes in a moderate oven.

PECAN NUT LOAF

One cup boiled rice
One cup cracker crumbs
One cup milk
One-fourth teaspoon pepper
One cup pecan nut meats
One egg
One and one-half teaspoons salt
One tablespoon melted butter

Combine all ingredients. Turn into buttered small bread loaf pan. Brush with butter. Cover. Bake in a moderate oven. Serve on hot platter with medium white sauce, flavored with onion and celery salt.

DATE BARS

3 eggs
1 cup sugar
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup chopped dates
1/2 cup chopped nuts

Beat the egg yolks well, add other ingredients and then fold the stiffly beaten egg whites into the batter. Spread thin on a baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees). Cut into squares or strips when cold.

CHOCOLATE ORANGE BUTTER FROSTING

2 teaspoons grated orange rind
4 1/2 tablespoons butter
2 cups sifted confectioners' sugar
1 1/2 squares Unsweetened Chocolate melted

Dash of salt
4 teaspoons orange juice (about)
Combine orange rind and butter; cream well. Add part of sugar gradually, blending after each addition.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

BROWNIES

1/2 cup butter
1 cup sugar, creamed together.
3 eggs beaten
3 tbsps. cocoa, dissolved in a little hot water.
1/2 cup flour
1 tsp. baking powder
1/2 cup nuts.

Mix together all ingredients. Bake slowly for 30 minutes. Cut in strips or squares. Roll in powdered sugar, if you like.

BAKED FRESH SALMON STEAKS

Four slices salmon (1 inch thick).
On a cup milk.
Three tablespoons flour.
One-half teaspoon salt.
One-eighth teaspoon pepper.
Three tablespoons butter.
Have the fish man skin the salmon (if you dislike doing it yourself). Mix salt and pepper with flour. Roll the fish in it. Place in a shallow butted baking dish. Pour milk over. Dot with butter. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about fifty minutes. Baste occasionally.

BRAISED SHOULDER OF MUTTON STUFFED

1 egg
1-2 teaspoon bread crumbs
2 ounces fat bacon
2 onions, minced
4 mushrooms, chopped fine
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 teaspoon herbs
Salt and pepper

Bone shoulder, stuff with dressing made of above ingredients and sew up or fasten together with skewers. Cut up in carrot, one turnip and one onion in large pieces and parsley, and herbs and put in bottom of casserole or pan. Pour over this two quarts of stock, put in meat and simmer for two and a half hours. Remove the shoulder and when cold, cover with melted glaze and decorate the small end with a paper frill. Serve with a garnish of green peas and carrots.

OTHER RADIO PROGRAMS

Leslie C. Roenigk secretary-treasurer of the Clay County Farmers Union sends us a list of radio programs, together with the time each comes on the air. The list comes in the form of a clipping from a Clay Center paper, and Mr. Roenigk suggests that it be given publicity in the Kansas Union Farmer. The clipping follows:

Here are several interesting programs in which Clay county farmers and laborers and their friends will be especially interested.

Milo Reno, WHO, Des Moines, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Father Charles E. Coughlin, WLW, WHO and other stations of the National Broadcasting company, each Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Congressman Finley H. Gray, WLW, WRC, and other stations of the National Broadcasting company each Friday evening at 8:45 o'clock.

The Farmers Union Radio Hour on the fourth Saturday in each month over WLW and the National Broadcasting company from 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Emil Loriks, president of South Dakota Farmers Union, WNAK, Yankton, S. D., at 8:45 p. m. Monday February 11 and every two weeks thereafter.

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, February 23, 1935

T. R. Evans and Son Coffey Co Ks—25 str 1081	11.10
Alcott Axtell—Riley Co Ks—21 str 1084	11.00
Morris Ott—Coffey Co Ks—27 str 943	10.35
A C E Ott—Coffey Co Ks—27 str 943	10.35
B A Scully—Pottawatomie Co Ks—11 str 873	9.60
P D Mochamer—Osage Co Ks—3 str 790	8.09
Samuelson Bros—Riley Co Ks—18 str 1047	8.75
C C Andrews—Steede City, Neb—28 str 852	8.60
Geo. Shuler—Douglas Co Ks—7 str 888	7.50
Samuelson Bros—Riley Co Ks—10 str 827	7.75
Edward Freeze—Lafayette Co Mo—4 str, hfrs 725	7.00
J W Koshler—Shawnee Co Ks—9 str 746	6.50
Peter Brecheisen—Douglas Co Ks—11 str 137	6.50
W A Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—5 str 976	6.50
R A Zimmerman—Johnson Co Ks—7 cows 1140	6.00
L S Pennington—Chase Co Ks—3 cows 1040	6.00
Louis Everhart—Miami Co Ks—3 str 906	6.00
Ernest Samuelson—Towner, Colo—12 str 831	5.75
C T Wilson—Johnson Co Ks—7 cows 900	5.50
Elmer G. Tornquist—Osage Co Ks—9 str 990	5.55
Elmer G. Tornquist—Osage Co Ks—9 str 990	5.50
M B Graves—Waynoka, Ok—5 cows 786	5.25
M B Graves—Waynoka, Ok—4 cows 902	5.00
A G Graft—Osage Co Ks—10 cows, hfrs 570	4.50
Ernest Samuelson—Towner, Colo—11 cows 648	4.00
M. B. Graves—Waynoka, Ok—8 rows 878	4.00

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Averages and up	
Peter Thowe—Wabunsee Co Ks—23 240	8.60
M Reinisch—Johnson Co Ks—12 235	8.60
J G Rufenacht—St. Clair Co Mo—10 210	8.60
J G Rufenacht—St. Clair Co Mo—21 301	8.60
R R Glenn—Miami Co Ks—5 318	8.60
L C Cleveland—Mg—St. Clair Co Mo—22 291	8.60
Alcott Axtell—Riley Co Ks—20 238	8.60
Albin Plentie—Nemaha Co Ks—6 253	8.60
Randolph F U—Riley Co Ks—6 210	8.60
Schoepflin, Butell—Osage Co Ks—51 235	8.50
M D Axtell—Anderson Co Ks—16 258	8.50
Joseph Stallbauer—Marshall Co Ks—10 243	8.50
F U S A—Marshall Co Ks—10 247	8.50
Phil Smith—Marshall Co Ks—31 340	8.50
Joe P Collins—Osage Co Ks—15 263	8.40
Aug. Schulz—Miami, Ks—5 286	8.40

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs. Averages

Elmer Anderson—Osage Co Ks—5 216	8.60
Frank Zimmerman—Linn Co Ks—22 194	8.55
W S Boehm—Johnson Co Ks—5 214	8.55
L R Wyatt—Chase Co Ks—14 228	8.55
John Rodewald—Miami Co Ks—5 184	8.55
Glenn Art—Anderson Co Ks—6 255	8.55
Geo A Vohs—Miami Co Ks—22 195	8.50
Addie Donald—Anderson Co Ks—5 186	8.50

J Hale Parker—Franklin Co Ks—30 203	8.50
R C Donald—Anderson Co Ks—5 208	8.50
L B Williams—Allen Co Ks—6 201	8.50
Geo Kelley—Mitchell Co Ks—20 195	8.50
Theo Steinbrück—Geary Co Ks—32 192	8.50
J W Homrighausen—Miami Co Ks—6 193	8.50
F Wetzel—Labette Co Ks—9 206	8.50
Henry Braun—Henry Co Ks—29 210	8.50
H W Neth—Clinton Co Mo—44 210	8.50
N T Strickler—Allen Co Ks—10 187	8.40
Jay McKaughn—Allen Co Ks—12 184	8.40
Guy Rogers—Anderson Co Ks—6 191	8.40
Will Edwards—Coffey Co Ks—7 218	8.40
G H Caple—Franklin Co Ks—7 228	8.40
John J. Anderson—Coffey Co Ks—40 180	8.35
Herman Wentz Jr.—Miami Co Ks—18 178	8.35
Cliff Gatt—Lafayette Co Mo—15 215	8.30
Frank Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—25 172	8.25
B A Scully—Pottawatomie Co Ks—12 181	8.25
Anton Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo—46 175	8.25
Schmid Bros—Coffey Co Ks—25 187	8.25
M C Robbins—Johnson Co Mo—21 195	8.25
A S Lee—Osage Co Ks—22 202	8.25
A L Ingersoll—Osage Co Ks—12 209	8.25
S G Smith—Grundy Co Mo—5 176	8.10
Walter Rose—Linn Co Ks—26 180	8.10
W R Henderson—Anderson Co Ks—5 182	8.10
W A Twogood—Linn Co Ks—10 174	8.10
A J Williamson—Lafayette Co Mo—6 170	8.00
Carl Dageford—Miami Co Ks—5 184	8.00
D E Wiley—Leavenworth Co Ks—9 178	7.75
Nat Collum—Mitchell Co Ks—6 173	7.75

Light Lights 130 to 160 Lbs. Averages

Paul Grimm—Miami Co Ks—9 166	8.10
William Schulz—Miami Co Ks—9 164	8.00
J E Cocayne—Platte Co Mo—9 164	7.85
E J Henry—Henry Co Mo—16 168	7.85
C S Crawford—Jackson Co Mo—10 156	7.75
Earl Bullock—Pottawatomie Co Ks—13 157	7.75
Clifton Gall—Clinton Co Mo—17 142	7.65
L W Silven—Lafayette Co Mo—43 154	7.50
Lee Smith—Miami Co Ks—10 147	7.50
M E Eastland—Johnson Co Ks—14 157	7.50
F H Modlin—Jewell Co Ks—6 163	7.50
Randolph—F U—Riley Co Ks—11 148	7.50
Oscar Gamble—Anderson Co Ks—7 132	6.50
Schmid Bros—Coffey Co Ks—6 133	6.50

SOWS

Roy L Lee—Miami Co Ks—3 526	8.00
J E Cocayne—Platte Co Mo—3 300	7.50
Lee Smith—Miami Co Ks—3 356	7.50

PIGS

Mrs. T. N. Deardorff—Linn Co Ks—10 115	6.00
H W Neth—Clinton Co Mo—8 108	5.25
Anton Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo—10 116	5.25
L W Cliven—Osage Co Ks—39 106	5.25
William Wahl—Pottawatomie Ks—5 116	4.50

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

ACTIVE AT EUREKA LOCAL

Eureka Local, No. 2207, met in regular meeting at the Eureka school house in Rooks county, on Friday, Feb. 22. The meeting was called to order by the president, George Ondrasek. After roll call, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A good of the order committee was appointed consisting of Emil Honimich, Frank Cerrow and Clarence Bartos. Discussion of buying oils and distillate by the Union on a cooperative basis was lively, some several oil companies' propositions being talked over. The above committee was delegated to go to McCracken and investigate their proposition after the joint business meeting with Stone Local next Tuesday, February 6. A few of Eureka members held out for a Eureka young man to have charge of Eureka's own oil and gas business. We may be few in number but we believe the way to build up our own local is to work for cooperative business, try to encourage new members to join, and then boost for Eureka, first, last and all the time.

George Ondrasek then read an article on Swift & Co., to show the value of cooperation even to the smallest stockholder.

Emil Honimich then explained some of the bills for the farmers' benefits which are being tabled in committee while other bills are being passed on to Congress without opposition.

The picnic to be held at the Lee McClellan home has been postponed because of measles in the home. The children are having a siege of them but are reported better.

The play committee reports things progressing nicely and hope to be able to put the play on in about ten days if no one else comes down with measles or flu. They have surely been handicapped so far.

Meeting was adjourned until next regular meeting, Friday, March 5, when we will initiate George Culp, and several other prospective members are expected to join at this time.

MRS. C. W. SWALP,
Corresponding Secretary.

IRVING LOCAL HAD MEETING

Here is more news from the Irving Local No. 1288. We held our regular meeting Feb. 20 and at this meeting we voted upon the proposed amendments to the By-Laws. A great deal of interest was shown in the Junior Union program, and it was voted that the secretary be recommended as a Junior leader.

After some other business of lesser importance, two delegates to the country quarterly meeting to be held in Frankfort, March 5th, were elected. Those delegates were Frank Forst and Dwight A. Smorchek of the By-Laws committee.

There were a few vocal numbers and several instrumental numbers given as entertainment by the John Tommer family from Waterville.

The committees for the March 20th meeting are: Refreshment committee—Mrs. Joe Nowak, chairman; Entertainment committee—Frank Forst and Lois Holly.

JOSEPH V. HOLLY, Sec. Treas.

Local No. 1288.

OBENDORF HAD GOOD ATTENDANCE

There was a good attendance at the Obendorf Local meeting held Wednesday evening, the 20th. The Nemaha county president, F. B. Roots, and wife, were present. At the time of the business meeting H. Spelman was taken into the local by demit from Triumph Local.

There was a short program opened by the singing of the Farmers Union song. This was followed by a paper, "The Obendorf Gossip," read by Mrs. James Ingraham, Ida Louise

Ingraham gave the reading, "In 1492." There then came an old fashioned spelling contest with Mrs. S. P. Conley and Mrs. Henry Katz as the captains. Mrs. Katz's side won with Mrs. Otto Schmidt the last to leave the floor.

The ladies served cake and coffee. The next meeting will be Wednesday evening, March 6, at which time the president, Mrs. Katz's side, will be repeated. Many in our local were unable to see this play presented at the time of the annual dinner because of sickness and bad roads.

Mrs. J. M. Waugh, Reporter.

QUARTERLY MEETING FOR MARSHALL CO. MARCH 5

The regular quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at the S. B. A. Hall at Frankfort, Tuesday, March 5, commencing at 11 o'clock. We will have a basket dinner at noon as usual. Everyone is invited to come and spend the day with us.

O. W. DAM, Sec.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and goodness to remove from our midst our beloved member and neighbor, C. T. Train; the deplorable removal of a life so full of usefulness leaves a vacancy that will be deeply felt by his relatives and friends.

Therefore be it resolved that Smoky Hill Local No. 882 extend to his bereaved family our sincerest sympathy.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Train and family, and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy sent to the News-Record for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of our Local.

CARL FORNBERG,
HERMAN BENGTSON,
C. D. LUNDSTEDT,
Committee.

NOTES FROM ZEPHYR LOCAL

Zephyr Local 1622, near Conway Springs, held its regular meeting on Monday night, February 18, with the president, Ben Rice, presiding. H. Engelman received the obligation. Brother Arthur Pontius was reported in need of help with his work, as his wife is quite ill and has all the house work and chores and spring field work to do alone. Joe Harsha, John Orr and John Sneed were appointed as a committee to see that necessary help was given.

Rev. Hughes and Sec. Reeside were appointed to draw a resolution of sympathy for the family of the late Brother Erwin. Application from Mrs. John Orr for teacher for the Junior school was okayed by the Local.

Rev. Hughes and Geo. Pillsbury were named a committee to interview nominees for Junior Leader. Report of the committee on the Membership Drive was accepted and they were instructed to carry out the plans. Rice and Pillsbury were unanimously elected as captains of the two competing sides for the drive.

It was decided to hold an oyster supper on the next regular meeting, March 4, at Beacon Light school house. Orr, Pillsbury and Gail Hamilton were appointed committee to arrange for the spread, and Mesdames Pillsbury, Little, and Orr, were appointed "cooks".

Rex Lear, state supervisor of agents for the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co., gave a splendid talk on Cooperation and the value of Life Insurance. Although space is short, it is fitting to quote a few of the things he said:

"About 2,000 years ago there came to this earth a man who taught a new philosophy—the Golden Rule; a philosophy of Cooperation . . . It

was 1400 years later that the Bible was translated, making possible the several of that philosophy . . . The cooperative philosophy . . . of service. Today \$1,000,000 worth of business is done daily in cooperative business—all bound in the philosophy of that Man of Galilee."

The Local was extremely interested in the charts. Mr. Lear had prepared for the agent's school held in Winfield that day.

Interesting talks were also given by our most welcome visitors, Ray Henry, president of Stafford County Union, President Harry Vail and Mr. Zimmerman from Cicero.

The "cooks" for the oyster feed were all that who come to the spread bring their own bowl, spoon and cup, and hold themselves responsible for the same.

Mrs. John C. Orr,
Cor. Secy.

ANOTHER FROM SPIES

Belleville, Kan., 2-17 1935.

Dear Cooperators:

We have had some mighty fine meetings in Nebraska and are at Bremen, Kansas, since I last wrote you. Nebraska farmers are coming into the organization, and the membership in Southeast Nebraska are cooperating mightily fine.

I spoke in Broken, Saturday, February 10 to Farmers Union and stockholders. The president is Milos Svoboda; Secretary, Joe W. Bruna; Treasurer, F. H. Glue—all real Farmers Union men who believe in the principles of our organization.

I am stressing the importance of managers being members and not just assessing the cooperative spirit. Can you imagine a manager accepting money from a Farmers Union group and not belonging to our organization; or, in too many cases, does not believe in the principles of cooperation?

There is where our Junior movement comes in, training from our own ranks boys and girls brought up on the farm, who have a practical knowledge of farming but of civilization we lack.

We heretofore have not paid the attention we should have to this important phase of our Cooperative program. The Cooperative movement is here to stay. It will attain great heights and we must properly groom our youth to best fit them for their part in the program. We will have need for big men, to properly manage and direct the affairs of our organization. Farm programs must be settled by farmers; no one else is able to solve them. Practical cooperation is the solution, as I see it, to our future economic strength.

Our program is as yet young. We have made, in spite of lack of numbers, wonderful progress.

Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries churned 15 per cent of the butter churned in the state during 1934. Multiply this great volume and savings and you at once visualize that huge mountain of butter, and those dividends would really be worth while. The one farmer pulling the heavy load up hill with too many setting back in the breaching, retarding the progress, not only of the farmer, but of civilization itself.

It seems therefore logical that members owe it to themselves to get their non-member brother into the organization thereby lightening the load for all. We owe it to our families to do our part. We owe it to our nation, and especially upon our ability to organize and cooperate in lessening future national recovery and stability.

It must be done. It will be done; so why not do it now? The time was never ripe. The table is set. Let's partake of the good food, cooperation, set before us.

Yours for Cooperation,
Judd E. Shippo.

OTTAWA COUNTY MEETING

The Ottawa County Farmers Union will meet Friday evening, March 1, at 7:30 o'clock in the I. O. O. F. hall in Minneapolis, Kansas.

Among the numbers on the program will be a 30-minute play. This

will be really worthwhile, and a good crowd is expected out to see and hear it. Other interesting numbers will be included in the program.

Business which will be of interest to all will be considered at this meeting. Every Local should be well represented. The usual dance after the program and business session will be held for all who care to dance.

Abe Pickering, president
J. A. Myers, secretary.

MITCHELL CO. MEETING

DATE IS SET AHEAD

The Mitchell County Farmers Union will meet on Tuesday, March 5, at Tipton. The reason the date is set ahead instead of the usual third week is due to the fact that plans must be made immediately for the Junior work prior to the Teachers' Institute. Mark the date lest you forget, and pack the lunch box for the usual basket dinner, load up the family and as many others as the fliver will hold, so as to let the town of Tipton know you are one of the faithful members that have come to show appreciation and loyalty to our newly elected president and to one of their respected townsmen, Mr. John Schulte.

There is so much interest taken in the welfare of the Farmers Union in the western part of the county with the largest list of paid up members, so why not, in the eastern part, think and act wisely and beat their records.

E. Creitz, manager of the Farmers Union Royalty Company, and a former Mitchell county citizen, will be the speaker—Mrs. Chas. Opling-er Co. Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Sumner County)

Whereas God in His Infinite Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst, our Brother, Herbert Irwin.

Be it resolved, That we, the officials and members of Zephyr Local No. 1622, Farmers Union, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent to the local paper and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local.

M. M. Hughes,
A. A. Reeside,
Committee.

WEALTH AND MONEY

There are two kinds of wealth, the real wealth and the so-called wealth. Both of these come from the mother earth and much has been said of wealth and money. But which of the two is the real or true wealth? The wealth that is produced for the necessities of life or the gold, silver and currency which is called money?

The products which are produced for the necessities of life have the same value as regardless of quantity. That is the price of such products should not be below the cost which would increase the real wealth of the nation. Since the population of the nation has been increased, naturally the real wealth must be increased and not decreased if we are to prosper.

The so-called wealth, the money, the dollar, should be reduced to its normal value and enough of it placed in actual circulation which is needed to bring prosperity of the nation. In order to solve the unemployment problem, the business and industry must be expanded according to the population instead of centralizing the business in the hands of the few. The money has been changed in value. The dollar which is supposed to represent one hundred cents has been increased and decreased many times of its existence; therefore it's only a so-called wealth because money by itself has no value. It is supposed to be used as a medium of exchange and just for the lack of a medium of exchange the progress of the nation has stopped. Because the so-called wealth, the dollar, has been increased above the normal value and then it became scarce, which weakened the whole system.

The false and misleading propaganda caused the people to believe that the farmers have produced too much of wheat, cotton, corn, beef, pork, butter and eggs, as though the products are national liabilities instead of assets to the nation. The farmer's wealth should have been increased and his system.

"With kindest fraternal regards to you and Brother Ward, and to the whole Kansas membership, I am, Sincerely and most respectfully yours,

"FRANK ROTH.

If you have anything to sell, or if you want to locate some one who might have what you want to buy, remember a little WANT AD on this page will be read by thirty to fifty thousand farm folks.

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 .50c
Centennial Blanks, 10 for .50c
Demand Blanks, 15 for .50c
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 .100 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

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Secretary

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