



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXVIII

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NUMBER 45

NATIONAL PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO JUNIORS ABOUT STUDY TOPIC

Makes Plea With Farmers Union Juniors to Consider their Topic "Peace and Patriotism"

THEIR RESPONSIBILITY

The Salvation and Advancement of Our Country Lies in the Efforts Of The Juniors

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am going to talk to you today on the subject: "Peace and Patriotism." This is the study topic selected by our National Junior Committee for our Farmers Union Junior organization for the year. And so I am going to talk to you Juniors for a while today.

Surely there can be no more important subject for discussion at this time, when the leading nations of the world are busily engaged in making preparation for war as never before perhaps in the history of the world.

Surely a world staggering under mountains of debt incurred during the late World War—declared to be a war to end war, a war to make the world safe for democracy—can master a statesmanship that can prevent a recurrence of that awful tragedy. I say to you Juniors, this subject is tremendously important to you, because upon your shoulders must rest the duties as well as the responsibilities of determining the future destiny of our Beloved Country.

Your motto is: "He loves his Country best, who strives to make it best." In this motto you will find the sum total of True Patriotism. Your first important patriotic duty is to become good citizens, to respect the rights of your fellow-citizens, to honor your parents and become genuine cooperators in promoting the general welfare of the people. I say to you Juniors, to become genuine cooperators means that you must learn to work with your fellow-associates in genuine cooperation, which means that you must learn to work with your fellow-associates in genuine cooperative fellowship for the common good. Your organization provides the sum total of intelligent use of it by each member doing his full share of the work and sharing in the responsibilities as well as the benefits to be derived therefrom. Don't become discouraged if mistakes are made. Mistakes have been made throughout the entire history of human progress and sometimes by some of our very best people. They are lessons in the great school of experience and our experiences of the past should serve as guide-posts for the future and enable us to avoid mistakes in the future.

Wars are Mistakes

All wars are mistakes on the part of one side or the other and sometimes on both sides. They are the result of selfishness, greed, exploitation and lust for power or wealth and all these evils are conceived in the hearts of men and women, so you see how important it is that we keep our hearts clean and free from these evils that are the cause of war.

There would be no war if hate, selfishness and greed, and lust for power and wealth were kept out of the hearts of men and women. LOVE, RIGHTEOUSNESS and JUSTICE and the TRUE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION were permitted to dwell there in, shaping the lives and conduct of society according to the Golden Rule. Yes, I say that would be an effective antidote for war and a powerful influence for permanent peace and prosperity for there can be no such thing as permanent peace and prosperity until these virtues rule the hearts and souls of men.

I say to you, Juniors, that your importance to this organization, yes and to society as a whole, and its benefits to you, will depend upon your fidelity to these principles and your courage to defend them. Do your part in this great work. Never shirk a duty or responsibility. Be honest with yourselves and your associates. Remember the best way to have friends and neighbors is to first be one. Don't get the fool notion in your head that you are smarter than your fellows or that you know it all, because all of us have an awful lot to learn and we must learn by exchanging ideas with each other. He who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is wise; but he who knows not and knows not that he knows not, is a fool. Remember, the whole span of life from the cradle to the grave is a school of education; education is the preparation for life and life's usefulness. It's purpose is to bridge that dark chasm of ignorance that separates civilized man from the savage barbarian. Hate, greed, and war are the characteristics of the savage barbarian. They are not the characteristics of civilized man. So you see, we have not progressed so very far on the road toward a really civilized society, and it is high time that we were making some rapid strides in that direction if the work that has been done to improve the social well-being of mankind in the past is to be saved for the benefit of our posterity.

It is high time that we should cultivate that kindly, unselfish, cooperative spirit of Christian Brotherhood

throughout the length and breadth of our land.

His is a true benefactor and deserving of honor who brings hope, comfort, joy and happiness, where before was sorrow, wretchedness and despair; who garners the tears of the distressed; who heals the wounds of the unfortunate; who feeds the hungry and clothes the naked; who enlightens the ignorant and looses the fetters of the slave; who not only by words but by deeds and action inspires a love of God and his fellow-man. The true greatness of a nation is not found in its wide expanse of territory, nor in the vastness of its population, nor in its wealth of gold, silver or jewels, nor in its army and navy or the phosphorescent glare of its battlefields. No! the true greatness of a nation is found in the characteristics of love, justice, and these qualities of genuine Christian fellowship which constitute the greatness of its individual citizens.

Surely, the true greatness of nations is not to be found in triumphs of intellect alone, in science, literature, learning or art for the polished Greeks were the World's masters in the delights of language and the Romans over-awed the earth with their power and yet, this power was so overshadowed by their immoralities that they became so impotent they were over-powered by the barbarians. No; the true grandeur of humanity lies in the moral elevation to noble and lofty ideals, enlightened, decorated and sustained by the intellect of man.

The truest tokens of this grandeur in a state or nation are the diffusion of the greatest good, the greatest happiness, comfort and well-being among the greatest number of people and the crowning of Eternal Justice to govern and control the hearts and minds of men in their social relationship; both as between nations and among all the people committed to their charge.

Noble Deeds in Promotion of Peace Overshadow Deeds of War

War with its bloody heel crushes all justice, all happiness, all that is God-like in man. It brings about a temporary repeal of all virtuous principles. It is true of course that wars may have a sprinkling of noble deeds of generosity and sacrifice but these are all borrowed from peace. They are a manifestation of that spirit of love which is so strong in the hearts of some men that it survives even the rudest assaults.

The flowers of love, gentleness, kindness and fidelity for humanity which flourish so luxuriantly in the rich meadows of peace receive unrivaled admiration when we see them in war, like roses shedding their perfume on the edge of a precipice beyond the smiling border of civilization. Noble deeds in promotion of peace overshadow so luxuriantly in the refreshing shade of the giant oak the overshadows that of the miniature, weeping willow by comparison. War is a renunciation of Christian brotherhood. It is an adjusting of differences on the basis that Might Makes Right rather than upon the principle that Righteousness Exalteth a Nation.

Society Must Become Master of Machine

Let me say to you Juniors that the progress that has been made in modern invention, in science, in the development of machines, in harnessing the forces of nature, in the development of electric power have far outstripped the power of the people to control, use and equitably share the blessings made possible through the mechanization of industry. This has deprived millions of our citizenship of opportunities to earn a livelihood. This is one of the gravest problems confronting our nation today and one that should challenge the most serious thought and consideration of every patriotic liberty-loving citizen.

We must find a way for society to become the masters of machines rather than permit these machines to stifle, smother and destroy the opportunities of society. Surely the social welfare and security of society, as a whole is of far greater importance than are huge profits for the owners of machines.

Besides, the destruction of opportunities on the part of the people to earn and purchase the product of the machine, is also a destruction of the market for the products of the machine, so that eventually the owners of the machine must suffer the consequences as well. The solution of this problem is a genuine spirit of fairness and cooperation and in the interest of society as a whole, will be a most remarkable achievement in the March of Time and of Human Progress. We are passing through what is perhaps the greatest crisis that has ever occurred in the history of the world. It is a time that will really test the hearts and souls of men. A time when clear, straight thinking on the part of the great masses of society is imperative if our civilization is to endure and if the noblest ideas which are the real purpose of life are to be realized.

A time when the use of our own thinking and think in terms of the greatest good to the greatest number of society, rather than in terms of some special advantage or favor for one individual or group of individuals at the expense of the majority. This straight, clear thinking, then, must be followed up by intelligent cooperative action if our objective is to be attained. This is the real test of the patriotism in a Democracy. Yes, this is the real test of the true manhood and womanhood.

Enlightened People Cannot Be Enslaved
If we have the intelligence to know

PRESIDENT VESECKY OBJECTS TO KANSAS FARM BUREAU SOLICITING MEMBERSHIP THROUGH ALLOTMENT PAYMENT

Date _____ 193_____

County Farm Bureau _____ or Order, \$ 3.00

Pay to _____ THREE AND NO/100 _____ Dollars

For value received, I represent that the above amount is on deposit in said Bank in my name subject to this check, and is hereby assigned to the payee or holder hereof.

To _____ Bank, _____

Name of Bank _____, Kansas

Town _____

Dear Friend:

The County Farm Bureau takes this means of thanking you for cooperating with us in handling the wheat adjustment program in Rush County.

Benefit payments have been brought about through the combined efforts of the National Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations by their work with Congress in Washington.

Since we feel that we have saved the wheat contract signer considerable money by handling the work through this office, we think we are entitled to the privilege of asking you to take out a membership in our County Farm Bureau for 1936.

Enclosed is a blank check for your

membership which I hope you will sign and return to us. —Farm Bureau.

The above is a copy of a letter and check enclosed in the same envelope with a notice from a Kansas county allotment committee, that the one addressed has his last 1935 wheat allotment check at the allotment office ready for him subject to his call.

It is bad enough for Farmers Union and Grange members to be taxed for the support of County Agents, who are expected to and do use a large part of their time to proselyte among the membership of the other Farm Organizations in order to get them to join the Farm Bureau. Now

they claim most of the credit for the Allotment checks for the Farm Bureau and are using the office force and expense money of the Allotment Administration to tell our members. See what WE got for you, so dig up.

I hope that this practice is not general over the state and that both the Farm Bureau and the Allotment Administration will see that it is not repeated again. It is not ethical to say the least. Every one knows that the Kansas Farmers Union under the leadership of the then President Cal. Ward did fully as much as any other Farm Organization to secure for our farmers the benefits which they received through the operation of the AAA program.

John Vesecky, President.

members should be equally good for you seniors, for after all, we adults are just merely children grown up, so far as taking advantage of the opportunities Education, Organization and Cooperation offers us to improve our condition as members of a civilized society.

Denmark Farmers Receive Two-Thirds Consumers Dollar
I say to you unorganized farmers, you have not even started to begin to make use of these instrumentalities that are available to every one of you.

Do you realize that in the United States farmers receive less than one-third of the price consumers pay for our products, while in little Cooperative Denmark farmers receive approximately two-thirds of the price consumers pay? Do you realize that while farmers in the United States have been losing their homes through foreclosure (less than 40 per cent now owning their homes) because of low prices of farm crops and the high prices we are compelled to pay for the things we buy and including high interest and taxes are so largely passed on to the farmer; because of his lack of organization; that in cooperative Denmark, ninety two percent of the farmers own their own homes and are a happy and prosperous people?

What does it cost to become organized? Well, I am just trying to show you what it costs to be unorganized and ignorant and indifferent. Do you know that in the United States, farmers comprise approximately twenty-five per cent of the nation's population and receive less than 10 per cent of the National income? How long are you going to permit the politicians and including the Department of Agriculture to mislead and deceive you into believing that this is your fair share of our National income? How long are you going to think the average business man could continue in business if he permitted his customers to fix the selling price of his products as we farmers do? What would you think of the manufacturers of Farm Machinery or Automobiles, or harness, shoes, clothing, oil or any other manufactured product, for that matter, if they would load them on the cars or trucks, send them out to the places of distribution and then let their customers fix the selling price on them? You would think they were crazy. Then why should we farmers blame these manufacturers and business men for thinking or saying the same thing about us. But they are organized and do not do business that way. Then why should we? Is it just because we are ignorant and indifferent and do not yet realize the absolute necessity of organizing our industry on a sound, business basis, so as to secure at least an average cost of production? If these fundamental business principles are indispensable to the success of a business or factory, then why not to a farm? You know the same sound business principles that apply to a successful business also apply to a farm. Then, why should we not apply them?

True, it is important that we should be efficient in our production, applying scientific methods so as to eliminate as much time and expense as possible; but it is even more important that we organize and cooperate in our marketing and in our purchasing and establish our industry on a sound business basis, so as to collect our fair share of the Nation's income. It is our failure in this respect that is most responsible for this depression. It is our failure in this respect that is responsible for the bank failures that have occurred in the last 10 years. It is our failure in this respect that is responsible for the purchasing and debt-paying power of our farm dollar being reduced more than 50 per cent.

Yes, but I hear some one say: "Deflation was responsible for that. I say, yes; but if our agricultural industry had been thoroughly organized and active we would not have

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RADIO PROGRAMS YOU SHOULD HEAR

The National Farmers Union broadcasts over the Farm and Home Hour on the fourth Saturday of each month. Tune your dial to hear the message from your national officers at that time.

At 3:30 p. m., every Sunday afternoon over the National Broadcasting system, Father Coughlin discusses the questions of the day.

Farm and Home Stations
The National Farm and Home Hour may be heard over the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, at 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. central standard time, each week day.
WCEF, Chicago; KWK, St. Louis; WREX, Lawrence, WXYZ, Detroit; WLW Cincinnati; WHO Des Moines; WOA, Omaha; WDAF, Kansas City; KOW, Denver; WOAI, San Antonio; WFAA, Dallas.

ROAD FACILITIES AND SCHOOL-MERGING PLANS

The little red school is far from being an extinct educational unit. Federal figures show 140,000 rural schools present inadequate facilities.

By use of methods which border upon economic magic, however, education authorities in many sections of the country are reducing the number of very small schools and are making modern facilities increasingly available to rural pupils.

This is being done through use and extension of the system of consolidating rural schools. Under that system, centrally-located schools are provided, with modern buses and improved highways serving to make these larger and better schools available to pupils.

Approximately 65,000 motor vehicles now are being used to transport 3,400,000 pupils to and from 17,000 such schools, according to the U. S. Office of Education.

Federal records indicate use of this system has reduced levies upon taxpayers in some cases. But the main "economy" produced by this linking of schools with highways, as authorities view it, rests in provision of greatly improved teaching facilities without proportionate increase in cost.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

The Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill is attracting a great deal of attention these days. There is little question but what it would sweep the House if it got a chance to come up, but the sponsors cannot get it out of committee. Just recently the petition carried the names of 215 members, just three names shy of the required number of 218 to get it on the floor for consideration. In view of the fact that the total living membership of the lower House is now 429, six either died or resigned, a motion was made to bring the bill before the House on the petition of 2215, it being argued by some that it was a majority of the present House. But Speaker Byrnes held that 218 names were required because it takes that many to be a majority of 425, the number of Congressmen allowed. The chances of this bill being considered during this session are very, very slim.

While in the Library of Congress last week I saw a Bible that was printed in Germany in 1454, making it 482 years old. It is known as the Gutenberg Bible, and is valued at \$300,000.00.

The House of Representatives has one member who is never seen with his hands jammed in his pockets. He is Clare E. Hoffman, of Michigan. The reason he never puts his hands in his pockets is that he has no pockets, and reason he has no pockets is because he wanted to break himself of the habit of keeping his hands in his pockets. When asked, "Where do you carry your cigarettes," he replied: "I don't smoke, I carry no change and I don't speak from notes." But he does carry a bulging brief case.

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KANSAS FARM ACCIDENT DEATHS IN 1935

One hundred and one Kansans died because of farm accidents during 1935, a decrease of 11 from the 1934 total of 112, but nothing compared to the decrease we could show if the element of carelessness could be completely eliminated.

As in the past years, machinery accidents were the leading cause, with more tractors involved than any other type of implement. The circular saw was second and the combine third. Animals were again the second most important cause of accidental farm deaths, with a total of 17: kicks by animals—4 horses, 2 cows and 1 mule—killed 8 persons; falls from farm work horses killed 2 persons; 3 were gored or fatally injured by bulls, and there were 4 other fatal animal injuries.

Excessive heat, which has caused an unprecedented number of deaths in Kansas during the last two summers, shows up as the third cause of accidental farm deaths in 1935. Accidental falls (outside the farm home) took fourth place with 6 deaths. Five persons were killed by vehicular accidents, 4 of them caused by runaway teams, and 5 persons met death by lightning. Punctures, abrasions or incised wounds were fatal to 6 persons; 7 died because of injuries by falling trees, cut for wood or posts; excessive cold, injury by falling objects other than trees, electricity, accidental poisoning and suffocation during a dust storm killed one person each.

Of all persons killed in farm accidents last year, only one was a woman, and she was 50 years of age. Men in middle age and older suffered the greatest loss of life. The leading age group for any ten-year period was in men 60-69 years of age; next were those 50 to 60, and third were those from 40 to 50. There were no deaths among males less than 10 years of age and one in those more than 80.

It is regrettable that those engaged in farming do not heed the warnings shown in the death reports, because fatal accidents follow the same pattern year after year. Farming is the most hazardous occupation in all industry—but it would not be if each person would cultivate daily habits of safety and custom.

COME ON, MONTANA, LET'S GO!

By A. W. Ricker, Editor Farmers Union Herald

Under the above heading I have printed a call to Montana in the Union Herald, which is mailed regularly to nearly 20,000 farmers in your state, many of whom are patrons of Farmers Union oil and grain elevator associations, but not dues-paying members of the Union.

I am anxious to see two things accomplished in Montana in 1936. First, that the paid-up membership of the state reaches the high mark of 10,000 this year.

Second, that we organize and bring into the Union by state convention time at least five new counties. What I have to say here concerns proposition number one—10,000 dues-paying members in 1936. That can be accomplished without bringing in new counties and should be.

How to do it? There is just one way. It is not complicated or difficult. It is simple and easy.

Down in the state of Kansas the Union has under way a state-wide membership drive. It is not being done with organizers. The job is being done by the members. Membership drives have been organized by the locals themselves, each member volunteering to give one day of time. An auto with gas, financed by the local starts out with from 2 to 4 members of the local, and calls on non-member farmers. The next day another group does the same thing until the whole territory is canvassed. A careful check is kept on the work and if there are some hopeful prospects which group number one failed to sign up, a new group covers the old route and makes an attack with a new set of canvassers.

The point is that the whole territory is canvassed. Neighbors are canvassed by neighbors and with results that in some cases have been surprising. Large locals have been made larger and small ones have grown to size.

We can get 10,000 paid-up members of the Union in Montana in 1936 if the now organized locals will make a state-wide membership drive. Do that and by the end of 1937 every county in Montana will be organized and you will have the power in the state. You can get those 10,000 paid-up members from the 20,000 farmers in Montana who are on the Herald mailing list. It can be done with a state-wide membership drive.

That will solve all of your financial problems in Montana so far as your state organization is concerned. It will give you a full time state organizer. It will make it possible to reach your necessary goal, every county in Montana organized.

On one thing every member of the Union is agreed, namely, we want a big Union. No matter what you disagree about, you agree on this one thing.

So let's stop all other discussions, join hands and go to it for a goal of 10,000 paid-up members in 1936. Come on, Montana, let's go—Montana Farmers Union News.

Who will be the first in your Local to report a new member, or an old member brought back into the Union?

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SPECULATORS HOPE TO HOLD UP PASSAGE OF COMMODITY BILL

By Preventing Act From Becoming Law Will Necessitate Re-Introduction of Commodity Exchange Control Bill

GRANT ANOTHER HEARING

Unless Bill is Passed We Shall Witness More Low Grain Prices This Summer, President Vesecky States

Hearings before the U. S. Senate committee on Agriculture and Forestry, on the Commodity Exchange Control Bill, H. R. 8772.

Although the Senate Committee on Agriculture had already reported out favorably H. R. 6772 practically as it passed the House, with only the omission of the provisions affecting cotton, the board of trade pressure was sufficient to induce Chairman Smith of the committee to grant them another hearing. Obviously their intention is to either so amend the bill as to make it inoperative or to defer its consideration by the Senate until it will be too late to pass it at the present session. If they can prevent the passage of the control bill during the present session, it will kill the present bill and it will have to be reintroduced upon the convening of the next congress with all the trouble, hearings and expenses incident thereto. But the expenses are not the worst part of the Speculators' plans. The bill is passed soon we probably will again witness a bear raid by professional speculators on our grain markets, with resulting low grain prices. Already now there are signs plainly to be seen as to what the effect of such a move would be. The Kansas City wheat breaks 5 cents per bushel. This pack of wolves who paraded before the Senate committee in sheep's clothing are and always will be ready to run down the price of our grain. The bill is necessary to protect the farmer from these self-avowed saviors of agriculture. Over Sunday from .1 inch to 1.5 inches of rain falls over the state, far too small an amount to be of any permanent benefit to the wheat and corn crops of the Kansas City wheat breaks 5 cents per bushel. This pack of wolves who paraded before the Senate committee in sheep's clothing are and always will be ready to run down the price of our grain. The bill is necessary to protect the farmer from these self-avowed saviors of agriculture. Over Sunday from .1 inch to 1.5 inches of rain falls over the state, far too small an amount to be of any permanent benefit to the wheat and corn crops of the Kansas City wheat breaks 5 cents per bushel. This pack of wolves who paraded before the Senate committee in sheep's clothing are and always will be ready to run down the price of our grain. The bill is necessary to protect the farmer from these self-avowed saviors of agriculture.

One little town in Kansas sent over thirty letters to Sen. Joseph Robinson, majority leader of the senate, urging the passage of the Commodity Exchange Control Bill. This bunch of letters is still talked about on Capitol Hill and will have its effect on the action of the Senate. Imagine the effect on the bank sists on side for the miller to get it and out of the market quickly. Without this ability to get in and out of their hedges quickly he said the miller would have to take wider margins on both his purchases and sales. He did not say what the millers were going to do with the New Year's gift that the Supreme Court gave them. They probably are using a part of the processing tax money to defeat this and other useful legislation.

The other witnesses of the board of trade crowd all testified that although they might have been bad in the past and have done some mean things, now they have reformed and are the best friends that the farmer has. Congress should not try to pass any laws to regulate them in their gamble with the farmers' products.

The opponents of the bill took until about three o'clock of the second day to present their testimony. After they were through the farmers put on their witnesses. The farmers' side was opened by Irving Goldsmith of the Farmers National Grain Corporation legal staff. Mr. Goldsmith handled the hearing in a masterly way and deserves much credit for the way he presented the witnesses and the evidence and explained the legal questions which arose from time to time.

Mr. Edward O'Neal, National President of the Farm Bureau, was one of the first witnesses. The next

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1936

EDITORIAL

I have written so much already for this issue of the paper that I will not tire our readers with any more from me except this. We have received several communications from our members in regards to the CCA and Farmers Union Jobbing Association controversy, for which there is not room in this issue of the paper. After conferring with some of our members on either side of the controversy we have decided to end the controversy as far as the Kansas Union Farmer is concerned with the next issue of the paper. I feel sure that no good can be accomplished by further arguments and ask our members to help by dropping the whole matter, or at least, if they must write about it, keeping out all personalities and other things which might tend to retard the growth of the Farmers Union.

I have been told repeatedly by our members and Farmers Union folks from other states that the Neighborhood notes are the best part of our, or any other, Organization paper. I wish you would all be sure to report to the paper on your meetings and any thing else that might be of general interest. We all like to hear from "you all" as the southern folks say and hope that you will keep on writing.

Presidents Travelogue

BY JOHN VESECKY

Webber Meeting

Saturday noon April 18 I took the bus for Belleville, Kansas where I was met by Brother Floyd Reed and some members of his family. We drove to Mr. Reed's farm near Webberville where I visited for a while with his brother and the children of the family. The Reed boys were overhauling their tractor with the aid of a mechanic. Although they do lots of work with the tractor, still Mr. Reed told me that he is keeping four horses as he does not want to depend entirely upon the iron horse. While sitting at the supper table with the Reed family, Junior who is about 4 years old took me to task for not helping his father with the milking. I had to make an excuse that cows do not like people with store clothes trying to milk them and later partly regained his esteem by standing by while they were doing their chores. Since Joan the youngest daughter of the Reeds was sick in bed with an infected knee Mrs. Reed could not go to the meeting with us. I take this opportunity to thank her for the excellent supper that she served to me, especially for the wild plum butter which is my favorite covering for bread.

There were about thirty present at the meeting. President Clark presided

at the meeting. I spoke to the interested Farmers Union folks for about an hour. After the meeting we visited for some time and discussed the possibility of increasing the membership and then Mr. Emhoff of the Superior, Nebraska Farmers Union Creamery took me to Superior, where I stayed over night.

Sunday forenoon I visited with Jimmy Norgaard, manager of the Nebraska Farmers Union Creamery and with Geo. Larsen, a member of his board and if I am not mistaken also a member of the Nebraska State Union board. They took me all over their fine plant and for a drive over the city and its fine park. Then we went to the depot where I took a train for Washington D. C. On Friday April 17 I had received an urgent call to testify before the Senate committee on Agriculture and Forestry in favor of H. R. 6772 a bill designed to control the Commodity exchanges and assure cooperatives equal rights with other members. So in order to get there by Tuesday morning I had to leave Sunday noon.

I will not try to describe the trip there only to say that in spite of the great amount of moisture which had fallen over the eastern part of the United States this winter, trees, shrubs and even grass was not as green-east of Chicago as it is around Salina. If Kansas could have only half of the eastern rainfall, one county in Kansas would raise as much products as an entire state in the east.

I was so busy while in Washington that I did not get time to visit any of our Kansas Representatives. Of course I talked with Senators Capper and McGill since they are both members of the Agricultural Committee. I feel sure that we can depend on our senators from Kansas doing their part to get the bill not only reported out favorably, but also passed, but I am not so sure of some of the others. A few thousand letters from our farmers to the senators from Kansas and other states, commanding immediate passage of H. R. 6772 the Commodity Exchange Control bill, just as it was approved for passage by the representatives of our Farm Organizations is just the tonic that some of the weak kneed Senators need.

I had a nice visit in Washington with E. E. Kennedy National Secretary of the Farmers Union. I invited him to come to Kansas as soon as he can and address a few meetings. He assured me that he will come here some time this summer. I wish that the farmers Union members in localities desiring to have Secretary Kennedy address them would write in asking for a date. As he will be able to make only a few meetings we want to be sure and get out a good crowd to hear him at each place.

I also had a fine visit with our old friend Charlie Talbot, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union,

his daughter Gladys T. Edwards, who is helping the Resettlement Administration line out their educational program, and Mrs. Glen Talbot, Pres. C. E. Huff of the Farmers National Grain Corporation was kept so busy directing the fight for the Farmers bill; that although I had the honor of being saved from the necessity of sleeping outside, by Brother Huffs and I only got a chance to exchange a few words with him about other things than the pending bill which we farmers were all working for. There were many other fine folks present that I will not have the space to mention. It sure makes one feel that all our efforts at organizing farmers were not in vain when we see how well they worked together for this bill. We can better appreciate the necessity of strong, well financed Farm organizations when we have a chance to watch the Board of Trade organizations work, as one unit, for their own benefit, and see how much time and money they spend to accomplish their end. We need and must have at least 15,000 Farmers Union Members in the Kansas Farmers Union by the end of the year and should have one million members in the National Union.

ORGANIZERS REPORT

Kansas Union Farmer—We have been handicapped some this week by dirt storms, but they probably were no worse than you have heard they were, but they were bad enough to spoil two of my meetings.

Tuesday evening, April 21, we held our Farmers Union Social meeting at Bee-Hive Local No. 877, with about 100 present, who I think all enjoyed the program and the sandwiches, cookies and coffee. Our speaker failed us, which cut the program a little short. A few good numbers were given by our local talent and the program closed by our Sheridan County 4-H Club giving their Model program which took first at Colby recently, where they had 11 other County Clubs to compete with. We are proud of this Club and with good reasons. Then later at the supper hour we were entertained by these and others with music and songs, I am sure all there enjoyed the evening and will attend the next one and bring others.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings my meetings were almost spoiled by the dust storms.

I was on the program for a short talk at the Township Farm Bureau Meeting at Tascos, Friday evening, April 24, and a Farmers Union meeting announced at the place for Wednesday evening April 29, and am hoping we have nice weather this week for four meetings.

I attended a very instructive meeting, Friday afternoon on the new Soil Conservation program, and cannot help but think of how nice this program would fit in with our Farmers Union Cost of Production program, and believe our Sheridan County Farm Bureau members will see their responsibility and give their support to our program.

It seems the new soil conservation program is to benefit us to the extent of paying out and securing our farm fertility, but it does away with our commodity production control, except for the first year it is taken out of production, after the first year of summer-allow or otherwise, the crops should come close to producing enough more to take care of the future acres taken out of production, and besides it is only a temporary measure, but hopes of building it into a permanent measure this may be decided soon by a Supreme Court decision, but even if it grows into a permanent measure and we have no market control, where will we be benefited in price for our products? We can all recall instances when we raised a one-half crop and sold it for more dollars than when we raised a full crop, so if a one-half crop is worth more dollars than a full crop why not sell a one-half crop each year as on an average a one-half crop is about what we raise. Our Cost of Production bill provides that surpluses may be withheld from the market (or handled otherwise) Our 1932 wheat crop sold on the local market for very little if any over 25c per bushel. If our cost of production bill had been in effect at that time and withheld one-half of this crop from the market, the demand price would no doubt have been a dollar a bushel which would have given us twice as many dollars, and I am sure we in Western Kansas could have used the other one-half to advantage since then instead of CWA, PWA, Rehabilitation, Resettlement, etc. So let's all unite our efforts for the Farmers Union Permanent program.—Ira L. Shoemaker.

ANDERSON COUNTY MEETING.

The Anderson County Farmers Union will meet at Indian Creek school house, six miles northwest of Colony, Friday night, May 8 There will be a good entertainment and a fine program.

State President, John Vesecky will be our guest and will give the principle address of the evening.

Ladies please bring either sandwiches or cakes. Coffee will be furnished by Farmers Union. All farmers are invited to attend. Let's show what Anderson County can do.

Yours truly,
Robert Meliza, Pres.
Francis Kelley, Secy.

Kansas Farmers who expect to plant Atlas sorgho should secure seed at once, as pure seed of this popular variety is scarce and high in price. Beware of substitutes that are "just as good as Atlas." This variety has juicy, sweet stalks, and white, palatable seed. It is well adapted as a dual purpose variety in eastern Kansas.

Nowhere else in the world is the use of the public telephone, or "pay station," so common as in the United States.

Neighborhood Notes

MEETINGS IN N. W. KANSAS

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.
On Monday, April 13th, I met with the Board of Directors of the Lenora Mercantile Ass'n who were anxious enough to organize a Farmers Union Local, to vote a sum to such an organization, provided they organized with at least 40 male members in good standing for one year and held regular meetings at least once each month from date of organization, in other words if they have a local it must be a good local.

On Tuesday evening of April 14th, I attended a social program sponsored by this Association at the Lenora High-School Auditorium, Mr. R. E. Jacobs, Mgr., acted as chairman and after some very nice comments regarding organizing a Farmers Union Local, the Program Committee took charge with a very interesting program. The Lenora High-School band opened the program with two numbers led by Mr. Steeples. To say they were extra good would be putting it too low so hardly know how to explain it, but know Lenora and community should be and are proud of this group. Lots of other good local talent was shown in recitations, songs, etc. Rev. Waggoner closed the program with some very humorous and also some very instructive remarks. Mr. Waggoner was at one time State Speaker for the Nebraska Farmers Union so of course was not out of place at all at this Farmers Get-Together meeting.

Had a good visit Thursday the 16th with our friend, Mr. Carl Kobler, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Penokee. Mr. Kobler tells me that he thinks his local will soon be on the 100 percent list, this is one of the successful Farmers Union Elevators that have come through the depression very nicely, but needless to say "not without difficulties." They have stuck to the plan of paying dues with dividends and may get a little delinquent in these times but will do a nice business both in the elevator and oil business with loyal supporters and a good membership.

On Friday evening of the 17th I met with a group of old Farmers Union members at a country schoolhouse where they used to carry on both the Pleasant Ridge Local No. 897. They still believe in the organization and are going to support the Farmers Union program. Will meet with them at another meeting April 27th at which time they intend to notify all the other local members out there that are still in the neighborhood.

I visited with several of the old stand-patters around Hoxie and Seguin the 18th who will arrange for meetings in the near future in their vicinities.

Our membership is gradually increasing in Bee Hive Local No. 877 and hope to build it up to a large local this year. Our Elevator here at Studley is closed at the present time. Be it further resolved, that we realize the Cooperative plan is the best plan that places our name on the dividend check instead of some one else's for the business we do through it.

Yours very truly,
Ira L. Shoemaker.

OPINIONS OF MEMBER AT RANDOLPH

To Kansas Union Farmer and the membership:

The unfortunate oil controversy has made its roads on my thinker too. Whereas the "rattle" does not mean dollars either in or out of my pocket, perhaps my views of the situation are oiled enough to go into print.

As a Farmers Union member I confess my ignorance. I didn't know until I read in the Union paper of April 9 that the Union Oil Co. was and is not a Farmers Union institution.

Right here we find the cause for the present controversy. Flirting with "outsiders," as the Kansas Farmers Union has a weakness for. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose. The Union finds it easy to get in, but a tangled regrettable mess to get out of. So the dozens of "farm" resolutions indicate.

Before tying up with "foreigners," study the pedigree. A successful Kansas Farmers Union must be farmer controlled and to maintain this we must revise our qualifications for representation at our state annual conventions. I recall an unsuccessful attempt of this at the Iowa convention but we found a non-farmer was chairman of the Constitution and By-Laws committee.

Do you recall when the "farmers" selected two delegates to the National convention at Kankakee? There were not (we suppose) two Farmers Union farmers in all Kansas good enough for that job so two business men were elected instead and one "runner up" candidate was a business man for Consumers Oil Co.—a foreign tie up.

Personally I commend Mr. Vesecky on his able front page article in the Union paper of April 9. It was easy to get in (let us hope the injury will not be great in getting out).

When we think of cooperation let us remember the importance of national dirt farmers' legislation and a strong cooperation with our Mr. Everson and Mr. Kennedy. They are safe Farmers Union officers to confide in our service and strengthen our Farmers Union stock.

Yours,
Victor E. Hawkinson.

OTTAWA COUNTY

Farmers Union meeting will be held in I. O. O. F. Hall at Minneapolis 8 p. m., May 1, 1936. Everybody welcome.

There will be a lunch and a dance. Mr. A. Harvey, Pres. Clyde Sample, Sec.

HELPING NEW COMMUNITY ORGANIZE

The Eureka Farmers Union Local No. 2109 of Stafford county met Friday night, April 17, it being postponed from April 10 on account of revival meetings being held in community.

A report was given of the county meeting which was held at Liberty Local Tuesday night, April 14. A report was also given on a drive the county made in the Zenor neighborhood in northeast part of county. A number expect to go from here Tuesday night to help them organize.

It was also voted upon to make another drive to enlarge the membership in our own local. At present we have a membership of 42 paid up members.

The exchange program was given by the Union local 2019, which was greatly enjoyed by a crowded house.

The refreshment committee consisted of the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Melreis, Mr. and Mrs. George Learned, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Litchfield.

Mrs. J. C. Rosacker, Corr. Sec.

RESOLUTION

We, The Farmers Union Members of Local 606, of Ellis, Kansas, County of Ellis, State of Kansas, do, hereby oppose to the Jobbing Association their move, going into the oil business.

We feel that it will defeat the purpose of the organization.

Be it resolved that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of Local 606, one to be mailed to President Vesecky one to Pauline Cowger, Cliff Miller, Farmers Union paper at Salina, Kansas.

Excelsior Local 606, Committee

Wenzel Nienbruger, Ed. Nienbruger, Fred King.

John N. Gaschler, Secretary.

WANT IMPORT ON CRUDE OIL

We the Farmers Union Local 606, Ellis, Kansas, do hereby petition Representative Hope to renew his fight on the imports of crude oil.

One copy to be spread on the minutes of Local 606, one copy sent to Representative Hope, and one copy to be sent to the Farmers Union paper, Salina, Kansas.

Excelsior Local 606, Committee

Wenzel Nienbruger, Ed. Nienbruger, Fred King.

RESOLUTION

Resolution submitted to the meeting by F. U. Cooperative Association, Piqua, Kansas, April 16, 1936.

Resolved That we the Farmers Union Cooperative Association stockholders, after careful consideration to matters of Farmers Union Jobbing Association going into oil business in competition to the C. C. A. go on record as follows:

As the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is a Kansas owned and controlled business for the Kansas Farmers Union.

We the Farmers Union Cooperative Association of Piqua, Kansas, commend the Farmers Union Jobbing Association on the stand they have taken.

Signed: Resolution Committee, Herman Bruzeman, G. W. Becker, W. L. Habiger.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Riley County
Whereas, Mr. Henry F. Fath has seen fit to remove by death Elsie Swanson Marlborough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Swanson. Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of Center Hill Local No. 1147 extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of the local.

Elmer Pritz, Louis Sand, Resolution Comm.

ODIN LOCAL NO. 233

Resolution of Sympathy

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

Whereas, an Allwise Father has seen fit to remove from this earthly soil and labor the wife of our brother member Frank Wondra.

Therefore, be it resolved that this local join with the family in this hour of sorrow that this brother and his family is obligated to endure.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

Signed, Wm. B. Zecha, Fred Jacobs, A. A. Beran, Committee on Condolence.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, our local board of directors saw fit to adopt a certain resolution on 3-10-36 condemning the action of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association for entering the oil business in Kansas in competition to Consumers Cooperative Association, a cooperative already in this field and established with the endorsement of the Kansas Farmers Union and the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n; and

Whereas, the membership of this association has had from the beginning a desire to help build a national program for the merchandising of

DUES

There has been no change in the amount of dues to be collected for 1936.

The constitution provides that of the \$2.75 which the member pays to his local secretary \$1.95 is to be remitted to the state office. In communities where the locals are no longer active, the individual member remits the full \$2.75 to this office, which is credited. Then, when the group is re-organized, the local share of the individual dues is returned to the local organizations.

In the back of the 1935 issue of the constitution is a table for computing the dues of new members joining the Farmers Union. This table indicates the amount of dues to collect, and the amount to be remitted to the State office for those new members.

these products and other Consumers goods and this action by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association tends to destroy the possibilities of the development of such a program; and,

Whereas, the officers of the Jobbing Association have failed to give our board of directors any justifiable reason for their action or satisfactorily refute any of the facts stated in the above mentioned resolution; and,

Whereas, this association is vitally interested in the development of sound cooperation and not so much concerned about the enhancing of particular organization's prestige or the welfare of individual leaders when it must be done at the expense of the movement; and,

Whereas, we are forced to the conclusion that this action of the Jobbing Association is the result of lack of vision and jealousy among leaders and whereas the national program being developed by the CCA in the field of Consumers cooperation is the only program being offered in the field which has the strength, stability and national scope necessary to carry out material aid in solving the economic problems of our country; and,

Whereas, this group is of the opinion that the development of a strong cooperative movement is necessary, not only as a solution of the farm problem, but as a means of solving the economic problems of our country and preserving our democratic form of government as well.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that Fairdale Farmers Union Local No. 927 assembled in their regular quarterly meeting with sixty members present, condemns the action of the Jobbing Association's board of directors as not good cooperation under existing conditions and the leadership of the Kansas Farmers Union for supporting this action.

Be it further resolved, that this local demands the rescinding of this action by the Jobbing Association at once and the cooperation of our Farmers Union leaders with the national program of Consumers Cooperative Association where they have all representation deserved and have had all the consideration in every respect to which they were entitled.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be furnished to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, the CCA and President John Vesecky of the Kansas Farmers Union with a request to print it in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Motion by McDaniel, seconded by Middleton that the above resolution be adopted. Motion carried.

Clifford Miller, Sec.

RESOLUTION

We the membership of the Walsburg Farmers Union Local No. 1198, Riley County, hereby petition the Chairman of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association to call a special meeting of the board of directors to reconsider their action of going into the oil business.

We have a well equipped cooperative already established that is satisfactorily taking care of the field for gasoline and all petroleum products with lubricating oils and greases manufactured in the cooperative plant.

We believe that if the Farmers Union Jobbing Association enters the field of jobbing gasoline and petroleum products for some of the major oil companies, it will be a means of weakening our cooperative machinery already set up and which is giving splendid service. Antagonism is the surest road to failure in the business of any organization, social or fraternal.

Signed, O. M. Johnson, Pres., Esther Ekbal, V. Pres., Loyd W. Peterson, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Stafford County)

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine Wisdom to remove from our midst, Mrs. Jennie Henry, member of Liberty Local No. 1985, therefore be it resolved that we, the members of said local extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it also resolved that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer; one to the bereaved family, also one spread on the minutes.

Mrs. Rena Wendburg, Mrs. Gerie Hartnett, Mrs. Gladys Heggy, Committee.

LIBERTY LOCAL 782

Liberty Local 782 in Marshall Co. met at the Liberty school house on Friday evening, April 17.

The school house was filled with interested Union members and friends. After the regular routine of business, this resolution was passed:

Resolved that the Liberty Local go on record insisting our leaders in both the C. C. A. and the Jobbing Association work in harmony or retire, and let more peacefully inclined persons manage our affairs for us.

We wish to exert our strength and energy in fighting the common en-

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

April 25, 1936

If Landon wins at Cleveland, we'll owe a debt of gratitude to Borah for what he has already done for him. The farthest committee at Cleveland Convention will be the standing committee. My sympathy goes out for poor Thomas Emory Lee who handles the tickets for seats for the Kansans.

A constituent wants to know when he can see me. The answer—at the notification meeting at Topeka in July.

Senator Steiwer leading off as the temporary chairman, Snell, minority leader of the House, assuming the duties of permanent chairman at Cleveland and Senator Barkley keynoting at Philadelphia, shows that Congress is still holding the reigns of the parties.

The Democratic Members in Congress, who have the patronage, are accused some of delaying the adjournment so they won't have to face the job seekers so long at home.

It is generally conceded, in spite of prejudice, that Senator Costigan of Colorado and Senator Norris of Nebraska, have been two of the most nationally minded Senators.

A common rule in the debates in Congress is to stress the facts when constitutionality is in question. When facts are doubtful emphasize the legality of the proposal but when you have neither—just raise general hades.

Cong. Bill Lemke went to New York last Thursday to talk his

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

COMMENTS

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

How time does fly, and another month is almost gone. Everybody so busy they hardly know how to crowd in another errand during the day, but I've learned, we can always make time for the things we really want to do. And I hope we are all wanting to keep up on our Junior lessons.

Within the next few days I plan to listen to a lecture on "How Can We Wage Peace Be Brought About?" I've already thought of several ways I think this could be accomplished. Suppose you think about the subject, and discuss it with different people you see, and then I'll carry a report in this column and we can compare on how our opinions agree with the points brought out in the lecture.

This week we are printing a lesson on our national study topic, "Peace and Patriotism." This was prepared by Mary Jo Weiler of North Dakota, and is entitled "How Can We Wage Peace Effectively?" With war clouds hovering around, and possible wars with the different countries, let us do all we can to bring about Universal peace.

Most of the schools are closed now, for summer vacation, or will be in a few weeks. It's a happy feeling to know you don't have to prepare your lessons each day, but aren't you just a little lonesome, too, not seeing your friends daily. That is one place where the Farmers Union and your meetings comes in. There you can meet and discuss all the exciting things that have happened.

Another thing, why not have some Farmers Union ball games between the different locals in the county, or surrounding counties. The Juniors can have their own teams, and after a while father and mother will get so interested they will want a grown up team, also. One county in Kansas has had their own ball club for several years, and they have some lively times during the summer.

Maybe you think I'm saying too much about the boys making a coach for the Craftsman's Guild contest, but you have not told me you weren't interested. So, I'm assuming every Farmers Union boy who is eligible is busy on one. The picture in this week shows a tiny model only 12 inches long, which is about two-thirds the size of the coaches for entry in competitions. This tiny coach is complete in every detail, having windows that slide up and down, doors that lock springs having individual leaves, and steps that fold up.

How many of you built bird houses? Have the new tenants moved in? I'm going to be anxious to know just what all of you are doing and how you are getting along.

Sincerely,
—Aunt Patience.

MAY

Merrily dances the month of May
Primroses pink and white.
The golden sun is glad today,
The stars will laugh tonight.
Weave—weave, the garlands gay
To greet the month of May.

Oh, happy are the song birds now
May's plumage on their breast.
Secure within the blossoming bow
They build their hidden nests.
Weave—weave the garlands gay
To greet the month of May.
For May pole dance.

The sooner you and your Local get into this 1936 membership campaign the more successful and the more surprising will that campaign be.

IT'S FUN TO SEW



8658. Make it for Home or Street. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 1-8 yards of 39 inch fabric for long sleeves, with 5-8 yard contrasting, and 3-4 yards for short sleeves. Price 15c.

8495. Sweet Princess Frock. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2 1-2 yards of 35 inch material with 2 5-8 yards of edging and 1 yard of ribbon. Price 15c.

Send Orders to
Kansas Union Farmer,
Box 48
Salina, Kansas

FARMERS UNION STUDY TOPIC

1936

Peace and Patriotism How Can We Wage Peace Effectively?

By MARY JO WEILER

Make a large outline map of the United States or of the world on a sheet of wallboard or combboard. Obtain a number of yards of colored ribbon and colored thumbtacks.

Class Assignment:

A—Assign reports to Juniors on the following questions and have them prepare to answer questions in the discussion that should follow:

- (1) The World Court—Its provisions, its origin, its possibilities—comment on effectiveness.
- (2) The League of Nations—Outline report as for "World Court."
- (3) A National Peace Department—Read the booklet, "A National Peace Department" by Page Able to answer the following:

What would be the objective and mechanics of a national peace department?
How would its program be carried on, education, legislation, or a combination of several methods?
What would be the cost of such a gigantic educational campaign?
What do you think of the plan?

B—The discussion leader should have the students bring to class written or typed summaries (brief statement and comment) on a news event pertaining to world conditions to post on the margin of the map with a ribbon tacked in place to indicate the center of interest to which it pertains. Discuss the significance of these locations and events in the light of world situations. Maintain this map as a permanent project, keeping current world history up-to-date from week to week.

Class Discussion: Ask the class these questions and give as much time as possible to talking about them so as to arrive at an understanding of the problem involved:
Have you arrived at a decision as to your own attitude toward war?
Have you agreed as to the fundamental causes of war? (Economic causes, greed and profit of capitalism, racial hatreds, ignorance and intolerance.) How far could you expect any of the following to go:
Economic boycott?
Neutrality?
Disarmament?
Referendum to the people?
Government ownership of munitions?

Abolition of military training?
Confiscation of property as well as life in time of war?

How many of these strike at what you consider the root of the trouble? Why? Would a change in economic systems from exploitation and fierce rivalries and competition of capitalism to the economy of abundance and service motivation of Cooperation be a fundamental step in the way toward peace?

How would you work for peace as an individual? As a group? As an organization?

What is your organization doing? How can you make your influence felt in larger fields?

Project:
A—Prepare posters for display in your church entrances, your own cooperative business offices, and any other places available for display. If you cannot make them yourself, send to the National Council for Prevention of War, 532 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., for display posters.

B—Arrange a literature rack with pamphlets and books for reading to be put up in a prominent place in your town library or any other public place in which you can obtain permission to put up such a display. Prepare a reading table available to as many people as possible especially for youth. Plan the books and magazines you intend to make available.

Book Report: "The Cross of Peace" by Philip Gibbs. A novel of European youth tossed about in a war-torn world, their dreams of enduring peace, and their sacrifice made in the cause of peace. Excellent reading; theme—peace has its heroes and heroic deeds even as war.

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THE PLOWSHARE
(By Harvey W. Flink)
"And they shall beat their swords into plowshares . . . —Micah. 4:3.

Scoured clean of every bit of clinging loam.
I glitter brightly in the setting sun.
The farmer drives his team of horses home,
For one more day of useful toil is done.

Before me lies the field that I have plowed,
And soon it will be quickening with seed;
And when the apple limbs with snow are bowed,
There will be food enough to meet our need.

I have been hammered from a score of swords;
Not many years ago this steel was thrust
In living human flesh; now famine's hordes
Have bread to eat because I cleave the dust.

O God of Peace, in dreams I still can feel
The quivering of bosoms pierced by steel.

With the membership campaign going on now is the time for all members in the state to be doing the same thing at the same time.

CALL FOR JUNIOR LEADER MEETING

All District, County and Local leaders, and all others interested in the Junior work are invited to attend a Junior Work conference in Salina, Kansas on Saturday May 2.

I am calling this meeting for 10 o'clock A. M. and if the state office is not large enough, we will adjourn to larger quarters. We will have ample accommodations for all.

Those having suggestions for discussion subjects and order of business, please forward same to the state office as soon as possible, that we may have the program outlined.

The morning session will be given over to reports of the work from those in attendance.

At the afternoon session we will discuss plans for the future, tentative junior program for the state convention, and any other problems coming to our attention.

HIDDEN ANIMALS

Alfred I. Tooke
In each of the following sentences one animal is hidden. See if you can find them all.

1. Jim made erosion every answer.
2. He came last on the list.
3. He said a banshee put a spell on him.
4. He finds our house with walls of adobe a very comfortable one.
5. A medical fellow sold it to us.
6. We got corn that suited us.
7. The corn crib extends over the creek.
8. I saw a man with a fishing pole catch a trout there.
9. I was told that a certain person is a big nuisance.
10. He sold rugs at our picnic at animals ranging from one to five dollars.
11. Jim's house has coats of arms carved on keystones over every arched doorway.

Answers to "Hidden Animals" puzzle: Deer, camel, sheep, beaver, calf, otter, ibex, polecat, gnu, catamount, donkey.

PLANNING FOR THE SUN

Lay Out Garden To Gain Best Light Conditions

An experienced gardener plants his sweet corn and pole beans at the north and west sides of his garden as a matter of course. He does it by instinct after years of gardening, because he knows that if planted at the south or east end of the garden they will cut off valuable sunlight from the vegetables near them.

This is a point to be kept in mind in laying out a plan for the vegetable garden. The lower growing vegetables should have full exposure to the south and east, placing the tall growing subjects, such as the corn, pole beans and tomatoes trained to single stems on stakes where they will interfere least with the supply of sunshine to the rest.

Most gardeners will plan to run their rows of tomatoes north and south if the location of the garden at all permits it in order to get the most even distribution of sunshine to ripen the fruits evenly and rapidly.

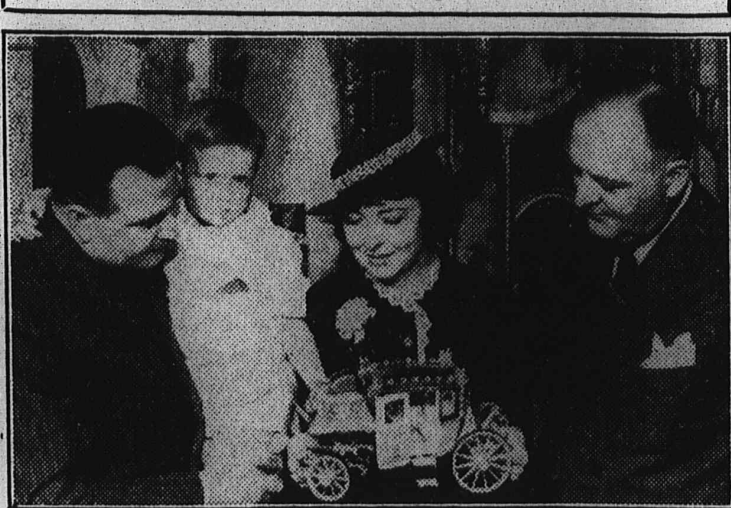
North-and-South rows are best for all vegetables because of this advantage, but in a garden of small proportions it is not so important as in the larger gardens and need not be taken into account in laying out the plantings. A garden which is partly overhung by large trees will need an extra supply of plant food in the neighborhood of the tree—as the roots have practically the same extent in the ground that the top has in the air and they will compete for the food in the soil with the plants.

Plant the earliest crops nearest to the kitchen door so that there will not be as little tramping over the cultivated soil as possible when spring rains make the going muddy. The radishes, young onions, and lettuce should be the closest to solid ground.

Plan this year to utilize the fences about the garden for cucumbers, small squashes, pole beans or for trellises for tomatoes. The fence will furnish much additional garden room properly handled and furnishes a ready-made trellis. Cucumbers, although grown on the ground as a rule, are climbers by nature and are always so grown in greenhouses for the winter trade.

The day or days you spend in helping get more members into your Local may be the most effective days of work you'll do for yourself during the entire year.

A Coach for Fairy Princess



COLLEEN MOORE receives a miniature Napoleon coach for her famous doll house, now on display in Indianapolis for the benefit of the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children. She is shown with William A. Fisher (right), president of the Fisher Body division of General Motors and head of the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild, who made the presentation, while Guild Secretary William S. McLean holds one of the youthful patients from the institution maintained by the Indiana charity, so he may see the ceremony. The coach, a gift from the General Motors-sponsored educational foundation, becomes a permanent addition to the motion picture actress' fairy castle, which is being taken on tour of the country to aid the nation's crippled children.

PLANT RADISHES EARLY FOR COOL SEASON CROP

When we think of early vegetables our thoughts inevitably turn to radishes. They are one of the first spring crops, and seem to epitomize the season for most gardeners.

Among new varieties, there is an outstanding one which is deserving of use by amateurs. Comet comes to this country from one of Holland's best plant breeders, and was judged highest in merit of all the vegetables in the 1936 All-America trials.

Its chief merit is in its long keeping qualities. While many radishes get pithy and strong when left in the ground any length of time, Comet retains its juicy brittle flesh up to two weeks longer. It continues to grow larger, and has developed to the size of a silver dollar without becoming coarse or bitter. It is a round root, with brilliant scarlet color; the skin is very thin and the flesh transparent.

Radishes are one of the easiest vegetables to grow, and should have an all-season place in the garden. To accomplish this successive sowings should be made at about 10 day intervals, or longer as in the case of Comet. For the summer crop, the long radishes usually fare better, and contrary to the opinion of many these summer types are as sweet and tender as any of the earliest. The long radishes are also best for fall sowing, as the roots will spend upon how fast you can grow them. Like lettuce and spinach they will respond to good soil and plenty of moisture by producing a crop in a very short time. Plant the seed about 2 inches apart in the row, the larger types needing up to 6 inches. The earliest may be sown as soon as the ground is workable.

SAVING THE SURFACE OF
... FRESH MEAT

A special process for preserving the natural color and purity of the cut surfaces of fresh meat has recently been patented in Washington which is of considerable interest to the American housewife. It involves the use of a special preservative, the meat, in which the preservative properties of glycerine, among other ingredients, are utilized.

The patent describes a formula for such a coating which the inventors used with satisfactory results, calling for a solution containing 57 per cent water, 25 per cent glycerine, 18 per cent gelatin and 0.1 per cent essential oil. All these ingredients, of course, are pure, wholesome and may be taken into the stomach without the slightest risk.

The use of such coatings for smoked and cured meats has been known for many years, but the patent extends the method to fresh meats. The importance of the innovation is obvious. It makes it possible to keep fresh meat in pieces of any desired size for longer periods, a fact that is especially advantageous in relation to beef which normally is difficult to keep after cutting.

In treating fresh meats, it is necessary to avoid the loss of moisture in order to keep the meat from shrinking and its cut surfaces from drying out and hardening. At the same time bacterial action must be prevented against the meat, and the coating must be easily removable and entirely safe and wholesome.

In the formula mentioned, the glycerine, because of its moisture absorbing properties, preserves the gelatin in a flexible condition and prevents cracking. The essential oils acts as a germicide and the gelatin serves as a hermetic seal. The coating is easily removed by washing.

Thomas Jefferson—third President of the United States—whose birthday of April 13, was a practical farmer. He knew conservation of soil is of vital importance to lasting and successful farming. In 1813, writing about his farm in Albemarle county Va., he said:

"Our country is hilly and we have been in the habit of plowing straight rows, whether up or down hill, or however they lead, and our soil was all rapidly running into the rivers. We now plow horizontally following the curvature of the hills and hollows on dead level, however crooked the lines may be. Every furrow thus acts as a reservoir to receive and retain the waters, all of which go to the benefit of the growing plant instead of running off into the streams."

Many farmers are learning today, as Jefferson learned, the value of contour plowing and planting to check serious soil losses by wind and water reports the Soil Conservation Service.

::: Of Interest To Women :::

WHEN COOKING EGGS HEAT THEM GENTLY

Low heat is the rule in cooking eggs because eggs are a protein food. High temperatures harden most proteins. Moderate heat keeps them tender. This fundamental principle of cookery, say specialists of the Bureau of Home Economics, applies to eggs, meats, cheese, and fish. They say never actually boil an egg, but "soft-cook" or "hard-cook" it, with water at the simmering point. Scramble eggs in a double boiler, instead of directly over a flame.

Poached or "copper" eggs are slipped into lightly salted boiling water which cools a little as each egg goes in, and is kept just under the boiling point until they "set" sufficiently to lift out. Fried eggs never will be leathery or have hard edges if cooked in a covered pan with a small amount of moderately hot fat. The cover helps the enclosed steam to coat the yolk delicately with the white. Omelets, whether flat or fluffy require slow cooking at low heat, with enough fat to keep them from sticking to the pan.

In custards, eggs thicken the sweetened milk when the mixture is carefully cooked. Soft custard is stirred in a double boiler. It must be removed from the heat as soon as it begins to thicken or it will curdle. A baked custard is not stirred, but is set in a pan of water in the oven and cooked at low heat. A soufflé also needs a very moderate oven, and will not fall if slowly baked in this way. Sponge cakes and angel food, because they contain so many eggs, require a moderate or low oven.

BE PARTICULAR ABOUT YOUR SPICES

Possibly because spices are among the most ancient of the food delicacies a good many cooks treat them like antiques. More than one cook who buys dated coffee and dated eggs and insists on fresh butter and sends back the meat if her highly sensitive nose has the least suspicion of it—more than one such woman has spices on her shelves that she has had for ages. What is more, she uses those spices, and expects them to give a rich flavor and aroma to her cooking!

Spices are long suffering and kind and provided they are kept tightly covered, even to the sifter cap, they will retain their full body and strength for months. However, any spice which has been exposed to the air for a period of time, or which has stood for more than a year in the kitchen closet, is bound to have lost most of its value as a seasoner. The delicate oils which give spices their appetizing smell and their hunger-stirring taste when mixed with other ingredients must be protected from the air to preserve them intact.

Baking dry offers a splendid opportunity for demonstrating the appetizing appeal of spices. All of the following recipes have been kitchen-tested for accuracy, but better than that, they have had the highest award that can go to any food—requests for "seconds."

Spiced Muffins
2 cups cake flour, sifted
2 teaspoons double action baking powder

1 1/2 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons sugar
1 1/4 teaspoon ginger
1 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1 1/4 teaspoon cloves
1 1/4 teaspoon allspice
1 egg well beaten
4 tablespoons melted butter.

Sift together three times the first eight ingredients. In another bowl combine the egg, milk and butter, then add to the flour mixture. Beat slightly until flour is dampened evenly. Bake in greased muffin pans in hot oven for about 25 minutes. Makes 12 muffins.

PRUNE CAKE

2 1/2 cups sifted cake flour
3 1/4 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon allspice
1 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1 1/2 cup butter
1 1/2 cups sugar
2 eggs well beaten
1 cup cooked prunes, coarsely cut
1 cup sour milk or buttermilk

Sift the first six ingredients together three times. Cream butter, add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs and prunes. Then add flour alternately with milk adding a small amount at a time and beating thoroughly. Bake in two greased 9 inch layer tins in a moderate oven from 25 to 30 minutes. Spread with Caramel Frosting.

SPICED DOUGHNUTS

3 tablespoons vegetable shortening
2 1/2 cup sugar
2 eggs
4 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1 1/4 teaspoon cloves
1 1/4 teaspoon allspice
1 1/4 teaspoon salt
2 1/2 cup milk

Cream shortening, sugar and eggs. Sift the other dry ingredients together and add alternately with the milk to the first mixture. Turn out a small quantity of the dough on a floured board pat to 1 1/2 inch thickness and cut with doughnut cutter. Fry in a heated vegetable shortening until golden brown. Drain on paper, and when cool sprinkle with powdered sugar.

RHUBARB MEAT LOAF

Combine two cups of rhubarb, cooked but not strained, with one tablespoon of granulated sugar and three fourths cup fresh bread crumbs. Add two well beaten egg yolks and combine thoroughly; then add three-fourths pound ground meat. Lastly fold in two egg whites, beaten until stiff,

but not dry, and one teaspoon salt and one-fourth teaspoon pepper. Place in a greased loaf tin and bake two hours in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit.)

COTTAGE CHEESE CROQUETTES

2 cups cottage cheese (drained)
2 cups mashed potatoes
2 eggs
Salt and pepper to taste.

Fat for deep frying
1 cup dry bread crumbs
1 egg well beaten
Combine cottage cheese, mashed potatoes, eggs and seasonings. Form into carrot shaped croquettes—roll in dry crumbs, then in beaten egg and again in bread crumbs. Fry until golden brown in deep fat. (375 degrees). Garnish the croquettes with parsley tops and serve with hot tomato puree. Serves six.

APPLE CUSTARD

Part 1—
3 tart apples
1 1/4 cup water
Sugar to sweeten slightly.
Part 2—
4 eggs, beaten slightly
4 tablespoons sugar
Speck of salt
Few grains of nutmeg.

Method—
Pare, core, and cut the apples in eighths. Put them in a sauce pan with the water, cover, and cook until the apples are done. Sweeten. The water should be absorbed. Place the cooked apples in the bottom of a baking dish. Pour over them a custard mixture made by combining the ingredients listed in part two. Set in oven, 325 degrees F and bake until firm—about 35 minutes. To test for doneness—insert a knife in the center of the custard. If it comes out clean the custard should be removed from the oven.

CAN RHUBARB

Can Rhubarb in cold water—Select choice stalks, wash them carefully and cut them to fit the jars, taking care not to remove the skin. Pack in sterilized glass jars into vertical rows and cover with fresh cold water, let stand for ten minutes; drain off the water and again fill to overflowing with fresh cold water and seal tightly. When cooked it will taste like fresh. Fresh blueberries, gooseberries, plums and solid grapes (stemmed) may also be canned by the above method, the skins must be perfect. Store away from light and heat.

NAVY BEAN SOUP

Soak 1 pound navy beans overnight. The next morning put on to boil with 3 quarts of water, 1 1/4 pound lean bacon, 1 small onion with 2 cloves stuck in it, 1 carrot cut in thin strips and 2 stalks celery cut fine. Cook slowly until the beans are tender. I usually cook my soup at a simmering temperature for 6 hours or longer. The soup may be served this way, or if preferred, it may be strained through a sieve, forcing through

PRICE LIST OF JUNIOR MATERIAL

Machinery & Social Progress	35c	Junior manuals	5c
Waste & Machine Age	25c	Living with Power & Machine	35c
Money, Banking & Credit	35c	Kansas Prairie Poems, by A. M. Kinney	25c
Hard Times—Cause & Cure	25c	Voice of Agriculture, by John A. Simpson	75c
Cooperation Here & Aboard	25c	To Stop War—Peace Action	50c
Where Tall Corn Grows	25c	Program Fillers, by J. H. Taylor	10c

Mr. J. H. Taylor, Secretary, Rural Life Council, 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. has a quantity of material which is available for the asking. This material would be helpful in planning programs, preparing talks, and studying our Junior Study Topic, "Peace & Patriotism."

KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Box 51
Salina, Kansas.

ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Date _____
Post Office _____

Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Enclosed find remittance of _____ Please have the following advertisement (_____ words) at 3c per word run _____ times.

Copy of ad. _____

SIGNED _____

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

A. L. Parli—Marshall Co., Kansas—30 steers 1042	8.40
F. A. & G. Roniger—Chase Co., Kansas—29 steers 1209	8.10
John K. Krenning—Ft. Morgan, Colo.—27 steers 926	8.00
A. L. Parli—Marshall Co., Kansas—11 steers & hfs 712	7.75
Mills Bryan—Osage Co., Kansas—8 steers 977	7.75
Oberle Bros.—Osage Co., Kansas—16 heifers 751	7.75
B. H. Gilmore—Butler Co., Kansas—27 steers 821	7.50
A. L. Parli—Marshall Co., Kansas—14 steers 874	7.50
Ben Sander—Lafayette Co., Mo.—6 str & hfs 575	7.50
E. W. Wier—Anderson Co., Kansas—8 steers 1370	7.50
John K. Krenning—Ft. Morgan, Colo.—20 steers 742	7.35
Will Skonberg—Osage Co., Kansas—30 steers 676	7.30
H. R. Falk—Wabunsee Co., Kansas—36 hifers 654	7.25
Harris L. S. Co.—Masters Co., Kansas—87 steers & hfs 633	7.25
H. Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co., Kansas—8 steers 920	7.25
Wm. Woodman—Washington Co., Kansas—8 steers & hfs 826	7.25
Henry Bauer—Ft. Morgan, Colo.—26 steers & hfs 740	7.25
Henry Bauer—Ft. Morgan, Colo.—26 str & hfs 740	7.25
Jim Thompson—Wabunsee Co., Kansas—27 steers 960	7.00
E. E. Reed—Lyon Co., Kansas—1 calves 501	7.00
Harris L. S. Co.—Masters Co., Kansas—31 heifers 492	7.00
Tas. C. Pogue—Ottawa Co., Kansas—31 steers 930	7.00
Carl Effland—Morris Co., Kansas—10 steers 729	6.75
E. E. Booker—Mitchell Co., Kansas—12 steers 595	6.50
E. E. Reed—Lyon Co., Kansas—15 calves 561	6.50
Chas. Margrieter—Mitchell Co., Kansas—67 steers 625	6.15
E. E. Turner—Johnson Co., Kansas—14 cows 1101	5.75
W. G. Ratee—Stafford Co., Kansas—10 steers 712	5.75
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co., Kansas—17 cows 1010	4.75
H. H. Rice—Clay Co., Missouri—37 cows 907	4.65
F. E. Pritchard—Jackson Co., Missouri—18 cows 770	4.25

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 lb. Average up	
Henry Mathies—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—7 225	\$10.50
Free W. Johns—Anderson County, Kansas—8 232	10.45
Dee Pfrang—Nemaha County, Kansas—21 254	10.45
Aug. Knoche—Lafayette County, Kansas—7 231	10.40
Aug. Suther—Marshall County, Kansas—5 230	10.40
Henry Tubbing—Henry County, Mo.—8 232	10.40
Herman Scheibe—Marshall County, Kansas—11 230	10.40
M. J. Umscheid—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—5 244	10.40
Edw. Freese—Lafayette County, Mo.—20 234	10.40
J. J. Adams—Marshall County, Kansas—11 240	10.40
J. L. Myers—Johnson County, Mo.—7 247	10.35
Chas. Good—Cass County, Mo.—11 238	10.35
Geo. Megli—Mitchell County, Kansas—6 245	10.30
C. H. Wempe—Nemaha County, Kansas—24 235	10.25
Edwin Scheibe—Marshall County, Kansas—5 286	10.25
Andrew Forbes—Osage County, Kansas—8 306	10.00

Light Butchers 170 to 230 pound averages

Wm. Brown—Morris County, Kansas—18 206	10.50
Carl Riehoff—Lafayette County, Mo.—7 218	10.50
Chas. L. Stewart—Allen County, Kansas—12 211	10.50
Lloyd Hanna—Morris County, Kansas—8 187	10.50
Fred N. Cox—Linn County, Kansas—10 195	10.45
G. M. Miller—Chase County, Kansas—8 215	10.45
Troy Mitchell—Henry County, Mo.—8 197	10.45
C. W. Black—Wabunsee County, Kansas—15 214	10.45
Fred Beskow—Osage County, Kansas—6 201	10.45
Roy Lackey—Nemaha County, Kansas—5 184	10.45
N. K. Spencer—Grundy County, Mo.—15 191	10.45
Bert Jenninks—Lafayette County, Mo.—10 188	10.45
Henry Barnett—Lafayette County, Mo.—10 185	10.45
Wm. Sigge—Dickinson County, Kansas—5 218	10.45
Roy N. Anderson—Osage County, Kansas—9 223	10.40
W. E. Vick—Franklin County, Kansas—8 177	10.40
S. H. Stockwell—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—12 200	10.40
Farmers Union Shipping Ass'n—Marshall Co., Kansas—36 220	10.40
Jerome Thompson—Lyon County, Kansas—9 181	10.40
Albert Tempels—Lafayette County, Mo.—7 188	10.40
Delon Lemon—Linn County, Kansas—6 183	10.40
R. R. Pharis—Livingston County, Mo.—9 222	10.40
C. W. Boone—Greenwood County, Kansas—33 212	10.40
Tom Simpson—Cedar County, Mo.—6 195	10.40
Fred Wilke—Miami County, Kansas—7 174	10.40
H. M. Donham—Johnson County, Kansas—16 201	10.35
Geo. Thoman—Lafayette County, Mo.—15 194	10.35
C. W. Boone—Greenwood County, Kansas—10 174	10.35
Altho—Thoman—Lafayette County, Mo.—5 212	10.35
Raymond W. Wood—Superior, Nebraska—18 201	10.35
W. S. Swart—Henry County, Kansas—8 216	10.35
Frank Streit—Mitchell County, Kansas—6 185	10.35
J. M. Dunn—Miami County, Kansas—6 208	10.35
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair County, Mo.—30 214	10.35
Peckman Bros.—Miami County, Kansas—11 191	10.35
Dan Johns—Lafayette County, Mo.—5 182	10.25
W. F. Varnau—Anderson County, Kansas—10 219	10.15

Light Lights and Pigs

Maude Fauerbach—Wabunsee County, Kansas—7 168	10.40
Jim Beasley—Linn County, Kansas—20 146	10.25
H. R. Livingston—Anderson County, Kansas—12 151	10.25
Dee W. Johns—Anderson County, Kansas—5 162	10.25
H. A. Proche—Miami County, Kansas—3 137	10.20
G. R. Henning—Franklin County, Kansas—9 147	10.15
R. M. Harvey—Osborne County, Kansas—17 98	10.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week ending April 22, 1936
Butter Market

The feature of the butter market during the week was the sharp break which occurred in all markets. The break of 4c on Extras and 4 1/2c on Standards on the 16th was the most drastic decline recorded on any one day in several years. The New York market, having declined sharply on the 15th, was on a relatively low basis, thus the decline of only 3c the same day in New York on Extras as compared with 4c in Chicago.

Following the sharp break on the 15th the Chicago market remained fairly steady throughout the week until today when further declines were registered. The New York market recorded fractional advances during the midweek which were lost the last days of the week. In spite of the sharp break a week ago, trading has been very slow at the new price levels. A very nervous and unsettled condition prevails at the close.

Today purchases were made for the Government for relief purposes totalling approximately 1100 tubs on the Chicago market and 1000 tubs in New York. Had it not been for these purchases, in all probability, both markets would have been somewhat lower.

Production is showing marked increase in practically all sections and with the anticipated comparatively heavier production throughout the year than prevailed last year, the speculative buyers are still inactive, hoping and waiting for lower prices. Also buyers purchasing butter for actual consumptive needs in anticipation of lower prices are still operating on the hand to mouth basis, thus the market is very narrow. The outlook at the present time is unsettled and much depends on whether the purchase of butter for relief purposes is continued.

Eggs

There have been only fractional changes in the egg market during the week under review. While receipts

are showing marked increases in all the terminal markets, demand has been good for storage purposes. There are always buyers who especially want several cases of April eggs and since the season was late and prices were high many of these buyers held back anticipating lower prices. Since prices did not reach the levels of their expectations, they were forced to come into the market.

Also it is reported the Government plans to purchase eggs during the storage season for relief purposes and thus relieve the accumulations of heavy supplies which often force prices down during the period of heaviest production. This undoubtedly will have a tendency to stabilize prices and keep them from going to the points they would were it not for their purchases. It is rather doubtful that eggs will work to much lower levels during the storage season.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., A. W. Seagans, Ass't Manager.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO JUNIORS ABOUT STUDY TOPIC

(Continued from page One)

permitted this deflation crime to be committed. We would not have permitted the Federal Reserve Banks, through their deflation policies to reduce the money supply by more than 50 per cent, making it impossible to meet our obligations and save our homes and property.

Yes, had we been well organized and actively cooperating we could easily have counteracted the force of the depression and if we will organize now, in sufficient numbers in a close working Farmers Union, we can pull ourselves out of the depression. I know there are those politicians who would tell us we are already out of it; but certainly, they are drawing most heavily on their imagination. You thinking farmers know that you are still in the very depths of the valley of the depression, thousands of you being overcome daily through the power of its economic forces.

I say to you, there is no nobler, or more important work known to mankind than that of producing the food and fabric of our population. No work that is so necessary to the comfort, happiness and well-being of so-

ciety and therefore entitled to just reward and compensation.

However, let me say to you farmers that society will never appreciate the value and importance of your services unless and until you yourselves first place a proper appraisal upon these services, and the only way that you can effectively accomplish that purpose is to become so thoroughly informed and organized and active in your own class organization, the Farmers Union, that you will actually collect your fair compensation.

When you have done that you will have money to meet your obligations and supply yourselves with the many hundreds of factory commodities you need. This in turn will provide employment on a self-sustaining basis for the millions of unemployed, which in turn will stimulate industry and business activity, restore the values to our homes and property, ally the feverish unrest among the masses of society, abolish poverty, want and distress and restore the blessings of peace, plenty and prosperity throughout our land.

Can this be done? Yes, my friends, it can be done if we have the intelligence, the courage, and the determination to do it.

SPECULATORS HOPE TO HOLD UP PASSAGE OF COMMODITY BILL

(Continued from page One)

witness called was L. J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange. The last witness for the day was E. E. Kennedy, National Secretary of the Farmers Union. All the leaders of our National Farm Organizations strongly endorsed the bill just as it was passed by the House and urged its immediate passage in that form. The solidarity of all the large National farm organizations in support of the bill received much favorable comment from the Senators and observers and will certainly have much to do with the passage of the bill.

During the third day of the hearing the following farm organization folks testified in favor of the bill. C. Talbot, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, Edward O. Conner, President of the Central States Exchange of St. Paul, Minn.; Lyle Johnstone of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the I. A. A. Cooperative Ass'n. Mr. Ben Horn, director of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and connected with the Ohio regional cooperative; M. W. Thatcher, legislative representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation; Mr. Mehl, assistant to Doctor Duvell, chief of the Grain Futures Administration, an attorney from the Justice Department and a representative of the Creamery Cooperatives; Chas. B. Stewart of the West Central Grain Cooperative of Omaha, Neb., and John Vesceky of the Kansas Farmers Union. If the farmers as a whole could read and get the real meaning of all the operations of the Chicago Board of Trade and the other grain exchanges as disclosed by even the necessarily brief statements of Mr. Mehl of the Grain Futures Administration they would not only demand the immediate passage of H. R. 6772 but would demand the closing of the Grain exchanges and the substitution thereof of a modern farmer and consumer controlled system, one that would reflect the real supply and demand conditions, instead of the present system which reflects mostly the wishes of a few large scale operators and gamblers and is in reality more vicious and causes more crime and suffering than any of the gambling places now forbidden by our laws.

The editor of the Prairie Farmer, published in Chicago, while testifying for the bill, stated that from his observations among the farmers of the United States he is convinced that the majority of the farmers instead of favoring the speculative system of grain handling as the Board of Trade representatives claimed they did, would, if given the opportunity to vote on the subject, would abolish the system entirely even before any substitute system was developed.

The agricultural committee will consider the bill in executive session and if permitted to consider it on its merits and on the testimony presented at the hearing, should report it out favorably. A letter to the senators from Kansas might help some.

SLEEP IS REAL ENEMY TO DRIVERS ON KANSAS ROADS

All of us have experienced drowsiness while driving a car and when we realize that in Kansas the number of people killed by drivers going to sleep is comparable to those killed by drunk drivers we can understand the danger.

Drowsiness may be caused by driving too long without rest, by noise, dust and strain of travel, by over-eating, by engine fumes, by bright sunlight or approaching headlights, or by uncomfortable sitting positions.

Naturally, says the Kansas Safety Council, the best way to overcome these driving hazards is complete rest until the driver is sufficiently recuperated to resume driving. In case that is impossible, a short roadside nap might help. If you are alone and afraid of oversleeping, park at a filling station and have the attendant waken you at a certain time.

If you are uncomfortable because of a strained sitting position in the car, a pillow at your back or to sit on might help. Or when you stop, get out of the car and exercise vigorously for a few minutes. Swing your arms, bend your body jump up and down.

The effects will, quickly wear off, but quite often a cup of coffee or tea or cold soft drink will clear your head.

Dark glasses sometimes relieve driving strain.

At every opportunity on a long drive relax yourself. When you are having the gasoline tank filled you might lie back in your seat and close your eyes for a few minutes, then get out and exercise a bit.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

MEETINGS IN MIAMI COUNTY

The writer arrived at Osawatomie Wednesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, and reported to Harvey Verrier, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator and Produce House. Mr. Verrier has been manager for 8 years, and showed a profit every year except one. That evening Mr. Verrier took me to Pleasant Home Local about 15 miles south, just over the line in Linn County, where about 40 good Farmers Union folks put on some program and listened to my appeal for more members. The next day President Braton and I secured 5 new members in a little over a half day's canvassing. Mrs. Braton furnishing the dinner. Harvey Verrier very accommodating, and after me and returned me to Osawatomie.

Mr. Peter Heidecker took me to Paola and a fine supper prepared by Mrs. Heidecker and her daughter. Then they took me to Washington Local about 18 miles southeast of Paola. County President S. J. Lohr of Wellsview and myself talked membership, after which the ladies put on a feed. The next morning Pete Heidecker returned me to the Washington Local, where President McDonald and Secretary Burson and myself canvassed and secured 10 new members.

That Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Heidecker took me to Osawatomie, where Manager Verrier had planned a big gathering to boost for the Farmers Union and the Farmers Union Elevator and Produce House. About 100 good folks were on hand. A fine program of music, songs, and a dialogue were put on under Mr. Verrier's direction. The folks voted unanimously in favor of one big local at Osawatomie centered around their business association. Soon after my talk I was compelled to leave to catch my train home, and before the banquet table was spread.

Nearly everywhere the writer has gone he has heard the pessimistic story that nobody cared to join the Farmers Union anymore. Sometimes it has been hard to get officials or members to join in canvassing for members. But the canvass always developed that many farmers are awake to the need of a militant farm organization, and ready to join if solicited.—John Frost.

FARM HOUR CHANGES TIME IN EAST

Effective Sunday, April 26, National Broadcasting Company programs will be broadcast on Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

In cities changing to daylight saving time on that date, programs will reach listeners at the same hour as at the present time. In cities which do not change time on April 26, programs will reach listeners one hour earlier than at the present time.

The National Farm and Home Hour, now broadcast at 12:30 p. m., EST, (11:30 a. m., CST), will be heard on April 26, thereafter at 1:30 p. m., EDT, (12:30 p. m., EST, and 11:30 a. m., SCT). The program will continue to be heard in Chicago and the middle west on the present schedule, but will be heard one hour later, 1:30 p. m., EDT, in New York.

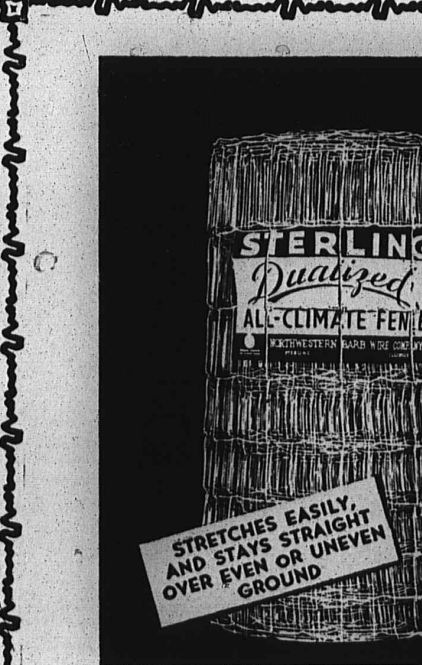
The Farm and Home Hour is the only program which changes time twice each year—at the beginning and end of daylight saving time—in order that the program may be heard during the noon hour the year around. By shifting time so that the program is broadcast each day during the noon hour, the daily routine of the farmer is not disturbed and the vast rural listening audience remains constant.

PLOW DESIGNER WHITTLED MODELS FROM POTATOES

The plow invented by Jethro Wood in 1814—with mouldboard, share, and side-cast—separately forecast modern plows. But Wood had great difficulty in getting workmen to mold his plows as he wanted them. He was taunted with being a "whittling Yankee" because he whittled away bushes of potatoes before he had a miniature model plow that suited him. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State, said, "No citizen has conferred greater benefits on his country . . . none has been more inadequately rewarded."

Don't let our enemies say "I told you so." Show them the Union is strong.

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JAPANESE WHEAT CROP SHORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PLAN

Unofficial estimates place the Japanese wheat crop 45,900,000 bushels compared with 48,721,000 bushels in 1935, with 47,660,000 bushels in 1934, and 40,410,000 bushels in 1933, according to a cable to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner F. J. Kossier in Shanghai.

The Government's "five year plan" called for a crop of 50,000,000 bushels this season. Acreage was increased 5 per cent above the 1,627,000 acres planted last year, but cold and unfavorable weather is reported to have reduced the crop prospects.

The "five year plan," inaugurated in April 1932, was designed to make Japan self-sufficient in wheat production for home consumption. Acreage, yields and production were increased markedly in 1933, 1934, and 1935, and during the last two years the crops approximately equaled requirements. Average production for the ten years ending with 1932 crop was 30,397,000 bushels from an average of 1,189,000 acres.

The wheat expansion program comprised three elements: (1) wheat growing was to be made more profitable so as to stimulate production, (2) steps were to be taken to improve production methods and to assure the planting of improved and higher yielding varieties, (3) small flour mills were to be subsidized so as to encourage the increased grinding of Japanese wheat for local consumption.

The Government advanced money to farmers on the basis of 70 per cent of the market value of wheat at the time of storage so as to enable producers to place their crop in storage and thus prevent glutting of the market and low prices at harvest time. The duties on both wheat and wheat flour were increased substantially.

Evidence indicates that the Government had no expectation of bringing about any substantial immediate increase in wheat yields through the use of fertilizers since Japanese farmers have long been masters at fertilizing the soil. The main emphasis was placed on planting early-maturing, high-yielding varieties and varieties giving a higher yield of flour. Emphasis was placed also on expanding the wheat acreage, either by planting land not formerly sown to wheat or by displacing other winter crops with wheat.

Apparently the most important single factor in bringing Japan to a point of practical self-sufficiency in wheat in 1934 and 1935 was the high price of wheat compared with barley, says the bureau. This stimulated the sowing of wheat instead of barley as a secondary crop supplementary to rice. Most of the increase in wheat acreage has been effected at the expense of barley.

Wheat and barley are the two principal crops supplementary to rice; they compete for the use of the land

Local Supplies

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

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

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

Write to
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after the rice crop has been harvested. Rice is a summer crop, wheat and barley winter crops. This double cropping is a characteristic feature of Japanese agriculture, the use of fertilizer evidently being sufficient to maintain soil fertility.

The relatively high price of wheat in Japan in recent years has been due largely to increased import duties on wheat and flour and to depreciation of the yen, the latter having tended to restrict imports of wheat for domestic use.

Imports of wheat in 1935 were only 16,353,000 bushels and of flour only 23,000 barrels of 196 pounds each. Average imports for the five years 1928-32 were 24,575,000 bushels annually of wheat and 98,000 barrels of flour. Exports of flour in 1935 totalled 3,253,000 barrels compared with the average of 1,806,000 barrels during the five years 1928-32. Most of this flour is sold in Kwantung, Manchukuo and the Philippines. The total production of wheat flour for home requirements is estimated at approximately 10,000,000 barrels of 196 pounds each.

Per capita consumption of wheat in Japan has been upward over a long period but high prices in recent years have caused a decline. Resumption of the upward trend would soon result in a demand greater than could be supplied by domestic production. Low rice prices relative to wheat would tend to reduce wheat consumption, but at present Government efforts are supporting rice prices.

Systematic governmental efforts have resulted in making Japan practically self-sufficient as far as its own wheat requirements are concerned, but the bureau believes that Japan will continue to import considerable quantities of wheat to produce flour with a suitable gluten content. Governmental efforts are being made to breed wheat for quality so as to reduce the volume of strong wheat needed for blending.

Dairy cattle sometimes show the effect of mineral deficiency by the

end of the winter feeding period, especially following a dry year in which pasture was short. Abnormal appetite, such as chewing on bones and wood or eating dirt, is a warning sign. Steamed bone meal provided free choice in a box in the feed lot will correct most of these troubles.

With a large membership right at the starting of the year, the Farmers Union will be more effective than ever before.

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Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	7 1/2c
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Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	\$3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
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HOGS	
Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	1.75
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Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typoid, etc, per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
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