



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXVIII

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## SELFISH MOTIVE HELPS DEFEAT THE FRAZIER-LEMKE ACT

Interference On Part Of The Farm Credit Administration Against Frazier-Lemke Bill Unwarranted

### FARMERS NEED HELP

President Vesecky Cites Case of Foreclosure and Deficiency Judgment In Marshall County

Washington, D. C., May 21, 1936. Mr. John Vesecky, President, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Vesecky: Your telegram to the President under date of May 12, 1936, was referred to the Farm Credit Administration.

While we are very glad to receive the views of your organization on the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill, you doubtless know that this proposed legislation failed of enactment in Congress on May 13, 1936.

Very truly yours, H. A. Lake, Assistant Deputy Com., Land Bank Division.

May 25, 1936.

Mr. H. A. Lake, Asst. Deputy Commissioner, Land Bank Division, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lake:

In your letter of May 25 regarding telegram in support of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill which we had sent to the President on May 12, you state the Farm Credit Administration is very glad to receive the views of our organization on that Bill and that doubtless we know the proposed legislation failed of enactment in Congress on May 13, 1936.

In further giving you our views on the above mentioned bill, I will say the Kansas farmers not only know that the legislation was killed in the House on May 13, but they also know that it was killed largely because of the unwarranted interference of the Farm Credit Administration.

The Farm Credit Administration, although it is supposed to be working for the benefit of the farmers, saw fit to circulate all the members of the House, urging them not to vote for the Bill, although they must have known that the Bill provided the only means of saving the homes of thousands and perhaps even hundreds of thousands of farmers whom the Federal Land Bank, under the existing law, either could not, or did not desire to aid.

I am enclosing you a clipping from a Marshall County Kansas paper showing you one of the reasons why the farmers of Kansas believe that they need either some other law under which the Land Banks would operate or some changes in the attitude of the Land Bank officials towards farmers who, because of the continued crop failures and previous low prices for farm products, are in no position to make payments of interest until they again raise some crops which they can sell at a fair price.

### NAMES A COMMISSION TO ESTIMATE VALUE OF FARM

District Judge Makes Haste Slowly When Presented With Request for Deficiency Judgment

Judge Edgar C. Bennett has appointed a commission composed of B. E. Long, Fred Pratt and Henry Schimmel to appraise the land involved in a mortgage foreclosure suit filed against Frank Mitchell by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, in which the plaintiff is asking for a deficiency judgment.

Judgment of \$2,944 was rendered against the defendant in January. The plaintiff bid the land in for \$1,200 on March 30, and is now asking that the defendant make up the difference. There is a first mortgage of \$3,500 against the property.

Degree of Value In a hearing on the deficiency application early this month witnesses said the land was worth from \$4,500 to \$8,500—Maysville Advocate-Democrat.

The Kansas Farmers Union and Kansas farmers as a whole, have loyally perhaps too loyally, supported all the administration's new-deal measures. I am afraid that they will be inclined to rather pointedly ask for explanations in regard to the opposition of the President and the Farm Credit Administration to the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill; and the Land Banks system of pressing when the poor farmer has not sufficient income to support his family; and when interest payments become past due, foreclosing on the loans and asking for deficiency judgments in order to take from the poor farmer everything he may have left with which to support his family.

Hoping to receive a letter explaining the Farm Credit Administration actions, I am, Yours very truly, John Vesecky, President.

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

## KANSAS CATTLE FEEDERS' DAY

The twenty-fourth annual Kansas Cattle Feeders' Day will be held on Saturday, June 6, 1936 at Kansas State College, Manhattan. From 8 a. m. to 10 a. m. visitors will have an opportunity to inspect the experimental and other cattle.

Those who have attended Kansas Cattle Feeders' Days in recent years will recall the results of experiments in which wheat and oats were used. Of particular interest this year will be the results obtained with barley when fed alone and mixed with corn. Other experimental data of practical value to cattle feeders will be released on June 6. One hundred Hereford steer calves have been fed experimentally during the past winter. In addition to the experimental cattle, there will be an attractive display of purebred calves—bulls, heifers, and steers—all bred and owned by the colleges and used for instructional purposes.

The forenoon program will start at 10 a. m. in the pavilion with Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, presiding. The address of welcome will be given by L. E. Call, Director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, following which there will be addresses by prominent officials of leading farm and livestock organizations. These speakers include: Guy D. Josseland, Copeland, vice-president Kansas Farm Bureau; C. C. Cogswell, Fred Pratt, Master of the Kansas State Grange; John Vesecky, Kansas State Farmers' Union; and W. H. Burke, Little River, president Kansas Livestock Association.

As has been the custom at Cattle Feeders' Day in the past, lunch will be served in the pavilion during the noon hour.

The afternoon program will start at 1 p. m. with W. H. Burke, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, presiding.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell will review some important cattle feeding experiments conducted at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in years past. Because he has been closely associated with the Department of Animal Husbandry ever since experimental work with beef cattle began at the station, he has been head of his department since 1918. Doctor McCampbell is especially well qualified to give this review. His talk will be a chuck-full of valuable facts pertaining to cattle feeding and management of beef cattle.

A report on the cattle feeding experiments conducted by the Kansas Station during the past year will be given by A. D. Weber.

Some lamb feeding studies conducted by the Kansas Station during the past year will be reported by R. F. Cox. This report will cover the results obtained with Kansas grown feeds and various protein supplements, including tankage, in lamb fattening rations.

The closing feature of the meeting will be a question box handled by Dr. C. W. McCampbell and others.

All persons interested in the livestock industry are cordially invited to attend Cattle Feeders' Day at Manhattan. Remember the date—Saturday, June 6!

## SHARE CROPPERS APPLY FOR CHARTERS IN FARMERS UNION

The first steps toward uniting the Share Croppers Union with the Farmers Union were taken in Louisiana where the members of the Sharecroppers Union are applying for charters in the other organization.

More than 1,000 members in 12 locals are making the change. This follows upon the decision of the Sharecroppers Union to work for unity with the Farmers Union in an effort to build one strong union. There was not an organization of the Farmers Union in this state so the Sharecroppers Union is making the change direct.

## American Institute of Cooperation To Meet At Urbana, Illinois, June 14 To 19

The problems of the dairy industry will have an important part in the discussions at the twelfth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation at the University of Illinois, June 15 to 19, when seven special conferences and a convention of three general meetings will be devoted to creamery cooperatives and the cooperative marketing of fluid milk.

New complexities which have been injected into the dairymen's picture by the soil conservation program and the reciprocal trade agreements affecting milk products will be given thorough study. Likewise, every phase and factor affecting the distribution and sale of dairy products through producer organizations will be the subject of up-to-date analyses and study.

The changes which have taken place in city market outlets for fluid milk; in procurement from local creameries; and in methods of sale by creamery associations will be the subjects of two joint conferences of the fluid milk and creamery cooperative sections. Speakers on the program will include R. W. Bartlett, assistant professor of agricultural economics of the University of Illinois; W. A. Gordon, secretary of the National Association of Local Creameries; and John Brandt, president of Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc. Harry Hartke, president of the Cooperative Pure Milk Association of Cincinnati, will preside.

The problem of finding manufacturing outlets for fluid milk markets

## REPRESENTATIVES FROM KANSAS IN PROTEST ON FLOOR

Carlson and Lamberton In Opposition to Senate Amendment to Appropriation Bill

ADD \$57,000,000

Lamberton Denounces The Senate Proposal As A "Pork Barrel Mess"

Washington—Frank Carlson, sixth district representative from Kansas, and W. P. Lamberton, of the first Kansas District Tuesday took the floor in the house in opposition to the \$57,000,000 worth of increased reclamation lands added to the interior department appropriation bill by the senate.

Carlson based his argument in the main on the economic folly of taking land out of production through the AAA and the soil-conservation act and then subsidizing the reclamation of other lands to balance what was taken out. Lamberton denounced the senate proposal as a "pork barrel mess."

"The house bill recommended \$81,000,000 to the interior department for the next fiscal year," said Lamberton. "The senate amended it by putting in \$57,000,000 more, over 70 per cent increase. Amendments 24, 53 and 54 deal with the big increases in the form of loans for the extension of irrigation projects in the mountain states."

"As I enter in a discussion of the reclamation projects listed in the conference report," said Carlson, "I want to state that I am not personally opposed to all reclamation work. I feel this work has an important place in the development of our country, but on the other hand, I feel that with one department of our government making every possible effort to take land out of production or shift a large portion of our producing acreage to legumes and grasses that we are now facing the anomalous situation of spending government funds to take land out of production on the one hand and on the other we are appropriating and authorizing hundreds of millions of dollars to bring arid lands into production."

"In 1934 through the agricultural reclamation administration program we were able to take out of production or shift the production on 35,000,000 acres of our productive farm lands. For this the farmers of this country received \$594,000,000 in rental and benefit payments. In 1935 we took 30,336,838 acres out of production for which the farmers were paid \$579,257,003.97."

"During the session of congress we have passed additional legislation to assist the farmers in adjusting their crop acreage to the domestic requirements, plus whatever exportable market we might be able to secure. For this we have voted an appropriation of \$400,000,000. I merely mention this because I want to call the attention of the house to the utter impossibility of spending large sums of money to assist agriculture in adjusting its farm problem, and call to your attention the inconsistency of today authorizing the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for reclamation work."

"I contacted the settlement administration in regard to land purchases and find that up to April 30, 1936, the total acreage purchased is 1,419,569 acres at a cost of \$6,641,848. The total remaining acreage to be purchased under this present program is 8,305,171 acres involving an expenditure of \$834,500,542. The re-

will be discussed during the second day's session by H. R. Leonard, general manager of the Twin City Milk Producers Association, and A. N. Heggen, general manager of the Des Moines Cooperative Dairy Marketing Association. On the same program the subject of producer competition in the same milk shed will be considered by John P. Case, president of the Pure Milk Association of Chicago, and W. H. Bronson, statistician of the New England Milk Producers Association.

Price plans, supply contracts and pools in their several variations will be the subject of another conference; while an entire session will be devoted to membership relations in fluid milk associations. Speakers at these meetings will include I. W. Heaps, secretary-treasurer of the Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers, Inc. B. Derrick, secretary-treasurer of the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association; Jesse M. Huston, district manager of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association; and E. W. Tiedeman, president of the Sanitary Milk Producers of St. Louis.

The section on creamery cooperatives likewise will include a number of nationally known speakers. T. G. Stitts, economist in charge of the dairy section of the Farm Credit Administration, will discuss the extent to which cooperative creameries are strictly cooperative. He will be followed by F. A. Gougler, general manager of the Illinois Producers' Creameries, and Frank Robotka of (Continued on Page Two).

All Farmers Union Secretaries, and officers and all loyal members are hereby called to the colors, and asked to send in as many new membership applications as possible. We know that you are all busy with your farm work now but building the Union is the most important farm work that you have. Let us get in at least 10 new members from each local yet this month and as many as possible of the old members to pay up their 1936 dues.

John Vesecky, President.

settlement administration has also purchased under their resettlement program for rehabilitation 5,386 acres at a cost of \$390,796. Further plans contemplate the purchase of 767,715 acres involving a total cost of \$26,674,285. The biological survey received \$12,000 from the emergency drought and relief fund to purchase 2-1/2 million acres of submarginal lands of which 1,010,000 acres have been purchased.

"Everyone familiar with the farm problem realizes that if we are to have a prosperous agriculture we must maintain our farm producing area at a size that will meet the supply and demands of our markets."

"Dr. Alfonso E. Taylor, director of the food research institute of Stanford University, stated at the recent annual Dearborn conference on agriculture, industry and science that in his opinion we must permanently abandon 1,000,000 American farms embracing 250,000,000 acres as a means of putting agriculture on a paying basis. He stated that the land needed for nearly two decades of futile political treatment of farm relief is to reduce and spread the total income of farmers among 2,000,000 fewer farm people. For the past three years the agricultural adjustment program and the severe droughts have materially assisted in securing increased prices for agricultural products, but with normal conditions agriculture again faces a serious situation."

"In view of these statements it seems to me that congress should hesitate to vote large sums of money for reclamation purposes until we have at least established a co-ordinated land use policy. It seems to me it is ridiculous to have one branch of government appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars to assist the farmers in reducing their acreage and on the other hand appropriate and authorize the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars to bring land into production."

## FARMERS WILL FIND MANY INTERESTING RADIO PROGRAMS HERE

In these days of important happenings, all farmers union members should tune in on the regular radio broadcasts. If you have a radio, invite your neighbors in, too, so as to acquaint them with the Farmers Union.

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 3:00 p. m., every Sunday afternoon over the National Broadcasting system, Father Coughlin discusses the questions of the day.

Broadcast From Women's Conference Highlights of the third triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World which meets in Washington, D. C., May 31 to June 6, will be reported daily during the week in the National Farm and Home Hour at 11:30 a. m., CST, (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

Among the subjects scheduled for discussion by the 1,500 delegates representing 40 nations are: Safer Motherhood, How Rural Women are Meeting Their Economic Problems Cultural Interests of Rural Homemakers, and International Relations as they affect the Rural home. Standing visitors at the conference will summarize the discussions in the Farm and Home Hour.

That popular team of Amos 'n' Andy and the National Farm and Home Hour are staging an interesting race to longevity in the matter of network longevity at the NBC Chicago studios. On March 19 the black-faced characters celebrated their 8th year on the air, presenting their 2-28th performance. On March 24 the Farm and Home Hour will be presented for the 2,000th time. Amos 'n' Andy enacted their first script on March 19, 1928. It was on October 2, 1928, that the first of the daily Farm and Home Hours made its bow on the NBC network. Amos 'n' Andy are heard five times weekly and the National Bulletin Board of Agriculture is presented six times weekly.

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. WCEP, Chicago, KWK, St. Louis; WREN, Lawrence; WKYZ, Detroit; WLW, Cincinnati; WBO, Des Moines; WOA, Omaha; WDAI, Kansas City; WOA, Denver; WSAI, San Antonio; WFAA, Dallas.

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.

## COGSWELL, MASTER KANSAS GRANGE, IN STIRRING EDITORIAL

Deplores Fact That People Failed To Recognize Greatness Of William Jennings Bryan

### A MAN OF CONSCIENCE

Believes We Make The Same Mistake Today In Not Greeting The Good People Around Us

The following editorial written by C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange for the April issue of the Kansas Grange Monthly is so good that we are reprinting it complete for our readers. We hope that we all will appreciate the fine sentiments expressed by Brother Cogswell and also put some of his homely advice into practice.

### APPRECIATION—WAR

As I gaze from the window of the car at the sand and castles of the desert, the porter brings the morning paper and I read on the front page, in column one:

"Seventy-six years ago today William Jennings Bryan was born."

"Had he been president instead of Woodrow Wilson this country probably would not have gone into the war to be cheated out of thousands of millions by European 'friends'."

"Bryan, a man of conscience, resigned as secretary of state, seeing that administration egotism meant war."

In another column I read, "Nazis head toward France"; and in still another, "The U. S. is still paying pensions to widows and daughters of the War of 1812."

Then I look out again and see scores of U. S. cavalrymen riding their mounts down the highway, accompanied by their "chuck wagons," and I am reminded again of the terrible effects of war and wonder how much of it is due to lack of appreciation for truly great leaders, and how much better the world would be if we could properly recognize their greatness while they are yet with us. Almost without exception great minds students of economics, and the veterans of the war, agree now that America should not have become involved in the war.

"Great principle" was the chief reason we became involved. Had we properly recognized the greatness of Bryan, "who would be only seventy-six today if living," the whole world might be much better, but we disagreed with him on the whole question, or his religious theories, both of which faded into insignificance when compared with his real greatness—his faith in God's law and its effect on humanity. Yes, Bryan was a great man and might have rendered much greater service to America and the world had we recognized it in time.

But there are great men and women today—in public life, in the Grange, in almost every community. Mr. Brown who went to the legislature, worked hard for the principles for which his community stood, faced the enemy without fear, sacrificed his time, his money and his health in honest effort, but because he did not belong to the right club, or did not vote enough time to suit the antics to child labor, prohibition or Sunday shows, though his vote was always right on these matters, he was sacrificed at the next election. Mr. Blue who was a better handshaker, a better promoter and all round good fellow, took his seat and succeeded in "doing nothing." Mr. Brown returned to private life a wiser man but broken, because he had lost faith in a people who had not appreciated him. Mr. Jones had always been a good Granger, had proved his worth to the

## Bits Of News That Will Interest Kansas Farmers From Our Neighboring States

ON ANNUAL PROGRAM Ralph Snyder, President of the Bank for Co-operatives, Wichita, Kansas, will address the 16th Annual Convention of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, May 25.

Mr. Snyder is an able and entertaining speaker with a background of many years experience in agriculture and banking.

Mr. Snyder is considered one of the most able and sincere cooperative bank presidents in the United States and his message to the members of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association will be especially interesting.

### LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

To the Farmers Union Membership: A very complete and very encouraging response has been received from the questionnaire that your legislative committee presented to the various candidates for legislative offices of our State. With but few exceptions our program has been endorsed in full, some however have taken exception to certain points, questioning feasibility and some question has been raised as to the constitutionality of a graduated land tax even though our State Constitution was amended—our suggestion a conflict with the Federal constitution.

It has been impossible for your legislative committee to render this report complete in every detail and we are sorry not to have been able to

## JUDGE TO DECIDE NATIONAL CASE

With Judge Leslie of the District Court of Douglas County rests the decision in the suit brought by the National Farmers Union against the Nebraska Farmers Union for 1934 dues. In the morning of the second day of the trial, both parties moved for a directed verdict, whereupon the jury was dismissed.

The attorneys for the National Union were given 10 days in which to file a brief. The attorneys for the Nebraska Union will have 10 days thereafter in which to file an answer. Then oral arguments will be heard, and Judge Leslie will give the decision from the bench.

Only a few witnesses heard. The trial got under way Monday morning, April 27, with the impaneling of the jury. Witnesses for the National heard that day were Secretary E. E. Kennedy, President E. H. Everson, and Clair D. Johnson of Fremont, Nebraska. The testimony was followed by E. L. Shoemaker and myself for the Nebraska Union.

On Tuesday morning, I was recalled to the stand, followed by H. C. Parmenter for the National. It was expected that Emil Becker, who came in Tuesday morning, would follow Mr. Parmenter for the National, but the taking of evidence was ended abruptly by the motion for a directed verdict.

Hinges on Nebraska Autonomy The case hinges on whether the Nebraska Farmers Union is an indispensable part of the National Farmers Union, and, therefore, obliged to pay dues, or whether our state organization is autonomous and its affiliation with the National organization voluntary.

H. G. Keeney, State President.

community in many ways; finally he was sent to congress where opportunity for service seemed great. Someone discovered he was a Catholic from a strong Protestant district; opposition and whispering started; his neighbors and former cooperators proved to be weaklings and failed to rally to his support—the support of which he was worthy—and another great man was returned to private life, because of intolerance and lack of appreciation.

Faith Smith was kind and sympathetic; the night was never too cold nor too long for her to sit up with a sick neighbor, and often she cared for the neighbors' children while they went to town or to club, but she was a little "queer"; she had old-fashioned ideas about religion and she never used cosmetics; her dress was queer, her hat never matched her other clothes, and she didn't mix well with the crowd; so no one ever asked her to join the Grange or the club, and not until she had crossed the divide and folks missed her in time of sickness and when in need of help, did the community recognize her value and realize that they had not shown her proper appreciation.

Let us take a little time to seek true worth in our fellow beings in our community, our Grange, our State, our nation, and our world, and when we find it, let us express our appreciation of it—now—and not wait to "say it with flowers."

—C. C. C.

## JUNIOR ESSAY PRIZE

Several weeks ago we announced about the Essay contest on the subject "Peace and Patriotism."

We are authorized to announce there will be a prize of \$5.00 given to the prize winning essay written by a Kansas Farmers Union Junior. This award is the gift of Mr. Jacob H. Taylor who is very interested in our study subjects. Rules for the contest, and further details will be in next week's paper. The opportunity is yours.

In traveling over the state this year as president of the Farmers Union, and in past years in attending meetings and conventions, I have met thousands of farmers in the state and almost invariably, with perhaps the exception of such agriculturalists as Dan Casement, they are in favor of control legislation that would give some authority to a friendly, impartial commission, or part of the government, to control and regulate the grain exchanges for the benefit of the producer and the consumer.

The system, as it is now, was not built by the farmer. The farmer, because of his location and because of lack of organization, has left that to his self-proclaimed friends, the members of the grain exchanges, and they have built the system themselves, for themselves, to be run by themselves, and I think generally to take care of especially their own interests.

The main object of the members of the grain exchange naturally is volume. The more they can put through the exchange, both in cash grain and in futures, the larger the income of the members and the better is their business. And this brings us to their objection to section 4 (a) of this bill. They fear that if this section were included in the bill, if some department of the government were given the right to limit the total lines carried by speculators, or to limit the daily sales and purchases by speculators, there might be a decrease in speculative volume and a corresponding decrease in their income.

I am fairly certain that, inasmuch as they are bright men, they do not honestly think that it would make it impossible to hedge the actual purchase of cash grain or sales of flour or whatever it might be in the markets if a reasonable limit were placed on long and short lines. I know that they feel in their own hearts that that isn't so, because, after all, the large volume of speculation is done by the small speculators, as a rule.

(Continued on Page Two)

## TESTIMONY OF F. U. PRES. JOHN VESECKY AT SENATE HEARING

Friends Request Union Paper To Reprint Article Concerning Hearing On Commodity Exchange Bill

### DECLARED IMPRESSIVE

Missouri Farmers Union Paper Terms Testimony "One of Most Helpful Contributions"

At the earnest request of some of our good cooperative friends, and believing that it might be of interest to our Farmers Union membership, we are reprinting the following article from the Cooperative Farmer of North Kansas City Mo.

### The Cooperative Farmer

One of the most helpful contributions made by farm leaders toward the passage of the Commodities Exchange bill was that of John Vesecky, president of Kansas Farmers Union, when he testified before the senate committee on agriculture, in Washington D. C., April 23. It was a three-day hearing, with grain-trade spokesmen appearing against the measure the first day and a half, and the cooperative and farm organization leaders using the remainder of the time.

Farmers will be interested, I am sure, in getting a better picture of the grain futures market, its uses and abuses, and what the cooperatives are proposing to do to correct the evils that have grown up with the exchange system of marketing. For these reasons I have asked Mr. Vesecky to reprint the highlights from his testimony on that occasion. It follows in part:

Mr. Vesecky: I am here representing the Kansas State Farmers' Union. My name is John Vesecky. I am a farmer of Rush County, Kansas. Besides being president of the Kansas State Farmers' Union, I am also president of the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations, which is composed of the Farm Bureau, the Grange, and the Farmers Union, besides all the large cooperative groups in the State.

I have had some experience in handling grain, first, as a farmer, of course, and then as manager of a farmers' elevator, and afterwards as an executive officer of a large grain cooperative that operated on the Kansas City Board of Trade, and part of the time on the Wichita and Chicago Board of Trade.

While I do not at all want to qualify as a grain expert, my experience and acquaintances on the board of trade have given me some idea of the system under which grain is being sold in the United States. While a member of the Kansas City Exchange, I made many personal friends among the commission men of the exchange, and I respect a good many of them highly, but the system itself I cannot say that I respect. The system is wrong. It is an auction system. An auction system cannot help but make prices abnormally low in times of large supply and abnormally high in times of short supply.

Any storekeeper, any merchant, can clear his shelves by using an auctioneer at a very small cost per unit, but the result, the price he gets, is what spells the difference between profit and loss.

In traveling over the state this year as president of the Farmers Union, and in past years in attending meetings and conventions, I have met thousands of farmers in the state and almost invariably, with perhaps the exception of such agriculturalists as Dan Casement, they are in favor of control legislation that would give some authority to a friendly, impartial commission, or part of the government, to control and regulate the grain exchanges for the benefit of the producer and the consumer.

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

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KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas. Room 215, Farmers Union Bldg., John Vesecky, President.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 305, Farmers Union Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Salina, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

### FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1936

### EDITORIAL

While in Washington working for the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill, I invited National President Everson to make some addresses in our state. President Everson promised me to come to Kansas either the last part of June or the first part of July. I asked him to try to arrange his itinerary so as not to come here during harvest time because we want to get him good crowds for all of his meetings. As you know National Secretary E. E. Kennedy has also promised to make a call so I wish all of you folks would get busy and see if a real good series of meetings cannot be arranged for our National Officers when they come to Kansas. Please let us hear from all who would like to have one of the meetings in their county.

The political pot is beginning to boil again. Some of our Kansas counties have already organized county Farm and Labor councils. Other counties are just organizing. I wish to call our members' attention to the fact that the coming session of the Kansas State Legislature will in all probability have to deal with some of the most far reaching questions that any recent legislature had to deal with. If the voters adopt an amendment to our constitution so as to enable Kansas to cooperate with the National government under the Social Security act all necessary enabling and regulating laws will have to be passed and also some way be found to finance the states part of the old age pension. This will doubtless require either an increase in the State Income tax or some new form of taxation. I feel sure that the advocates of the sales tax will again make a drive for the enactment of that onerous and unfair tax regardless of the result of the voting on the amendment. Then we will have to provide for operating by the state of the Soil Conservation act, since the 1937 session will be the last regular session of the legislature before the states have to take over the operation of the soil conservation work in Kansas.

From the looks of things the Kansas Motor club and some other organizations, opposed to the exemption of farm used gas from taxation, will do all that they can to get the exemption taken off or the law so modified that the farmers will be penalized. It is up to us farmers to see that the men elected to the legislature know our views on the gas tax question, and all the other questions that are now being discussed and some others that will come up soon after the National party conventions. The best way to get a legislature friendly to good farm legislation and good laws for our labor brothers, is to see that we have candidates on both party tickets on whom we can depend. Members of the Kansas Farm organizations and of the Kansas Labor Unions must get busy right away. Interview all prospective candidates for legislative office and find out just how they stand on the questions that effect our welfare. If we do not have candidates for nomination on either ticket or on both tickets that will work with us we must draft some of our good men to make the race for nomination even if it is necessary for all the neighbors to help them with their work in order to enable them to make the race. Don't put this off, start right today. Call a joint meeting and appoint a committee to interview every candidate for legislative office as soon as possible and make him declare himself so as to enable you to get some one else to file for the nomination if his answers are not satisfactory. All nominations must be filed by June 20. Below is given the Legislative program of the Kansas Farm and Labor Council as adopted by the council in February 1935. As some of the proposed bills have been since enacted into law and as new conditions have brought new needs not anticipated at the time the program was adopted, unless the Council meets again soon, each county council should make such additions to this program as they feel proper and in the best interests of both Labor and Agriculture.

### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF THE KANSAS FARM & LABOR COUNCIL

1. A substantial increase in the state income tax to be applied to reduce the property tax.
2. Unalterable opposition to a general sales tax.
3. Increase of the intangible tax from 5 mills to 10 mills, and collection.
4. A uniform state assessing law, but officered and controlled locally as much as possible.
5. State and county aid for weak country school districts.
6. Graduated farm store tax.

7. Constitutional amendment providing for a graduated land tax.
8. A bindweed law giving some public help to eradicate bindweeds.
9. Amendment to anti-discrimination law to stop old line cream, grain, and other companies from manipulating prices where they have competition—to drive out the cooperatives and independents—and make up their losses where they do not have competition.
10. State inspection and regulation of the direct buying of livestock in Kansas by packers.
11. Prevention of packing corporations fattening livestock in Kansas.
12. Compelling elevator owners and operators buying grain on future contracts to give bond for payment of such grain and be inspected.
13. No change from present distribution of gas tax, auto tag tax, and license fees on motor vehicles, requiring all to be spent on general highway system.
14. Strengthening state and national laws for the protection of dairy interests against foreign trade.
15. Extension of mortgage moratorium law. Enacted.
16. Revision of Farm Storage Law. Enacted.
17. Extending supervision of state insurance commissioner over surety and casualty companies covering farm commodities and supplies.
18. Cooperation with national and state administration measures conducive to the benefit of agriculture.
19. Favor memorializing Congress to pass the Capper-Hope livestock marketing bill, and to restrict importation of farm products in competition with our own farm products.
20. Favor amending National Farm Credit Act to permit Bank of Cooperatives to make facility loans to farmers cooperative purchasing associations.
21. Prohibiting renewal of notes or evidences of indebtedness at higher than lawful interest rates.
22. Rigid economy in administration of relief measures, and hours of work relief and wages to conform to prevailing local conditions.
23. Modification of Section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act so that, subject to the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the transcontinental railways may be allowed to increase their Pacific Coast traffic and revenues by being permitted to make lower charges for specific coast traffic, even though such charges may be less than charges for a shorter haul.
24. State anti-injunction law similar to national Norris-LaGuardia Law.
25. Prevailing wage law.
26. Law giving injured workmen 180 days instead of 90 days to claim compensation.
27. Anti-convict labor law enacted.
28. Old age pensions, and other Social Security Legislation.

## American Institute Of Cooperation To Meet At Urbana, Illinois, June 14 To 19

(Continued From Page One)  
The Iowa State College of Agriculture, on the subjects of economic locations of creameries and mergers and consolidations which may be for the producers' benefit. Two afternoons will be devoted to a symposium on the services offered by marketing by various types of group effort.

### Fruits and Vegetables

Washington, D. C., May 21.—Recognizing the growing importance of cooperative activity in the distribution and marketing of fruits and vegetables, the American Institute of Cooperation will devote a substantial portion of its twelfth annual session to discussions of the problems of the perishable produce industry. The conferences will be held at the University of Illinois, June 15 to 19.

New marketing and transportation factors which are affecting the business will be the subject of two papers presented before the general sessions of the Institute by N. L. Allen, general manager of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, and M. P. Rasmussen, professor of marketing at the College of Agriculture, Cornell University. These subjects will be developed further during a series of four afternoon sessions devoted exclusively to fruits and vegetables.

The complexities of marketing which have resulted from the development of motor truck transportation will form the subject of the first of these conferences and will be analyzed by Charles W. Hauck, assistant professor of rural economics of the Ohio State University, and G. N. Motis, research assistant, economics of the Michigan State College.

Three other sessions will be devoted to general problems of fruits and vegetable cooperatives, including personnel and membership phases; standardizing and grading in relation to cooperative marketing; and spray residue problems, with particular reference to the financing of cooperative apple washing and packing outfits.

Speakers will include C. C. Teague, president of the California Fruit Growers Exchange; Frederick V. Waugh, in charge of marketing research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; F. C. Gaylord, assistant chief of horticulture, Purdue University.

Membership relations and management problems will be treated exhaustively from both the analytical and practical standpoints. Some 50 separate meetings are scheduled during the week, and more than 3,000 visitors are expected in attendance.

### Poultry and Eggs

Washington, D. C., May 21.—Poultry and egg producers will have a well defined and important place on the program of the twelfth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation at the University of Illinois, June 15 to 19, when twelve nationally recognized authorities will participate in four special sessions devoted to the industry.

Every phase of present production and marketing problems will be covered during the conference, each of which will be followed by discussions and analyses in which all attendees will be invited to participate. In addition, the general sessions will include many topics of interest to poultrymen because of their general application to all cooperatives.

Under the general subject "Producing High Quality Eggs," H. H. Alp, extension poultryman of the University of Illinois, will open the program by a discussion of feeding and management as they affect egg quality. He will be followed by E. M. Funk, assistant professor of poultry husbandry of the University of Missouri, on "Holding Temperatures and Interior Egg Quality." The general discussion, under the leadership of H. E. Card, professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Illinois, will include the problem of dirty eggs, and the assembling and physical handling of eggs to prevent deterioration.

A practical demonstration of auction sale will be a feature of the second day's session during which R. E. Card, extension poultryman of the Ohio State University, will lead the discussion on "The Place of Egg Auctions in the Marketing of Mid-Western Eggs," and Direct Shipping of Eggs from Mid-Western Points. R. B. Frost, manager of the Wooster (Ohio) Cooperative Poultry Association, will demonstrate the auction.

Under the subject of opening mid-western markets to high quality eggs, B. W. Ferneau, manager of the Egg and Poultry Department of the Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc. (Cleveland) will speak on chain store buying. The discussion will include aspects of local mid-western markets. Other phases of poultry marketing will be covered by L. C. Todd, extension poultryman at Purdue University and J. W. Evans, produce department of Swift and Company, who will discuss respectively the recent developments in broiler production and the buying live poultry by grade.

Membership relations and management problems will be treated exhaustively from both the analytical and practical standpoints. Some 50 separate meetings are scheduled during the week, and more than 3,000 visitors are expected in attendance.

### Livestock

Washington, D. C.—Producers who look to livestock as their chief source of income will find a world of interest in the twelfth annual conference of the American Institute of Cooperation to be held at the University of Illinois, June 15 to 19.

In addition to a series of four special afternoon conferences for stockmen, the effects of the soil conservation program and the foreign trade policies upon the livestock industry will be given special discussion during the general meetings.

Membership and personnel, and problems will be the subject of a talk given by Charles A. Ewing, chairman of the Institute, at the opening session on Monday. Transportation problems of the industry will be reviewed by L. J. Quasey, commerce counsel of the National Live Stock Marketing Association.

C. B. Denman, president of the latter organization, will lead a general discussion on the effect of present trade policies during the general session devoted to the subject of international trade. The long-time significance of the soil conservation program to livestock producers will be presented by A. G. Black, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The special livestock conferences will be held under four general subjects: Problems of Livestock Marketing; Transportation; Factors Affecting Prices; and Cooperative Services in Supplying Feeders.

Membership and personnel, field service, and county committees, will be discussed under the first heading at a meeting presided over by M. S. Barker, president of the Producers Commission Association of Indianapolis. Speakers will include J. W. Jones, principal agricultural economist of the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration; Ray E. Miller, livestock marketing director of the Illinois Agricultural Association; Roy Burris, chairman of the Morgan County (Illinois) Livestock Marketing Committee; and V. Vaniman, membership director of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

On the second day's program, motor truck legislation will be discussed by G. W. Baxter, transportation director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, "The Operation and Financing of Motor Trucks by Cooperative Associations" and the "Transportation Needs and Adjustments of the Industry" will be discussed respectively by A. E. Potter, manager of the Producers Cooperative Commission Association of Cleveland, and Lee J. Quasey, commerce counsel of the National Live Stock Marketing Association. H. H. Parke, president of the Chicago Producers Commission Association, will act as presiding officer with P. O. Wilson, secretary-

manager of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, as discussion leader.

Opening the discussion on prices, J. S. Campbell, in charge of the Chicago office of the federal division of livestock, meats and wool, will present a study on the relations of meat prices to livestock prices. He will be followed on the program by D. L. Swanson, manager of the Chicago Producers Commission Association on "Factors Affecting Prices on the Market." E. C. Ashby, associate chief of livestock marketing, University of Illinois, will speak on "Relations of Meat Prices to Livestock Prices From Farm to Market." The discussion will be participated in by G. R. Henderson, assistant in animal husbandry, Colorado State College of Agriculture; John E. Brown, president of the Louisville Bank for Cooperatives; and D. O. Gettenger, director of the Producers Commission Association of Indianapolis. J. R. Fulkerson, president of the Producers Live Stock Commission Association, will act as chairman.

The final conference on livestock will be devoted to considering cooperative services in supplying feeders. "Financing of Feeder Purchases" will be the subject of a paper by Scott Meiks, manager of the Producers Commission Association; while C. G. Randall, in charge of the livestock and wool division of the Farm Credit Administration, will take up the subject of "Contract Feeding."

## The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lamberton

May 23, 1936

The story for this week is—Farley talks Townsend walks—The story talks.

Call the "Doctor" back or let him go, is the question perplexing the committee.

One good reason to hasten the adjournment of Congress is to beat the return of Zioncheck from his honeymoon.

Buchanan, Chairman, of House Appropriations, is a real fighter for economy in spite of the Administration's spending program. He won two important floor battles this week.

The question of what to do with our illegal aliens is receiving serious attention. However, nothing will be done because they have too many relatives in this country who vote. Tugwell was the main speaker Thursday night at the Annual Congressional Banquet of Potomac Grange No. 1. He mingled with the brothers and sisters in a fairly human way.

Tabor of N. Y., Wigglesworth of Mass. and myself were together at the Republican table all day Thursday, during a conference report session. Both of my partners were on crutches, but even in that shape we licked the opposition.

The Oxford Group, a new religion from England, is being expounded here this week by forty adherents, who journeyed across the pond. The substance is, you convert yourself instead of others.

### WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

With Governor Landon occupying such a prominent position as a presidential nominee, it is interesting to note that for the last fifty years the people of the United States have looked to Governors as suitably trained by experience for Presidential leadership. However, during the first part of our national life the country looked to people trained in the field of foreign diplomacy, such as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams, and later, in gratitude to soldiers, generals in particular—Jackson, Taylor, Grant and Theodore Roosevelt. But unmistakably the people of the United States for the last half century have looked to governors as having the best training for the duties and responsibilities of the Presidency. In looking back it will be found that in 1884 they elected Governor Cleveland; in 1896 Governor McKinley and Governor Roosevelt; in 1906 Governor Wilson; in 1912 Lieut. Governor Harding and Governor Coolidge; in 1924 Governor Coolidge; in 1928 Herbert Hoover (not governor) and in 1932 Governor Roosevelt.

"To doff or not to doff" is a question which is likely to become an issue in Congress, and which is responsible for the men we see using the stairs instead of the elevators. It is hoped that the discussion of whether or not one should wear his hat while riding in an elevator will not move the adjournment date up a notch.

Although Representative Lemke, of North Dakota, has recently absorbed another defeat on the farm mortgage refinancing bill, those who know him best say the last has not been heard of that project at his hands. As long as he is in Congress, it's predicted, there'll be a farm refinancing program, with his label attached, for the word discouragement is not in his vocabulary.

Large red-skinned Indians with flowing black hair and wearing hats that would put the ten-gallon variety to shame, gave the employees of the House Office buildings a thrill last week as they wandered through the corridors in search of their particular Congressman. They were here to protest Congress' refusal of funds to buy lands for them this year.

Alternate dust storms and deluges visit Kansas. Forty years Kansas has complained of her climate, but has always succeeded in raising enough to nourish a remarkably brilliant corps of statesmen.—Washington Star

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## Neighborhood Notes

### A LETTER FROM SHIPPS

Dear Cooperators:

Well, the Frazier-Lemke Bill went exactly as I anticipated, and I further anticipate it will continue to go down in defeat, until we have enough farmers throughout the Nation educated to the aims and purposes of the bill. It is tragic, indeed, that we in America must continue to face conditions none too favorable, because of the lack of education. We have permitted the other fellow to think for us, and he has done a wonderful job, mostly thinking of himself.

Before many years roll by we will be awakened to the sordid fact that, while we slept other forces were wide awake and after the horse is stolen, we will rush down town for the padlock.

It sometimes occurs to me, the first step to recovery would be to so paralyze more of us that we could see the danger ahead.

It seems under normal prosperous times we do not have any economic problems. The Farmers Union as an organization has done a great many worthwhile things, and all farmers, whether members or not have benefited morally, and economically, as a result. Yet for some reason, too many do not appreciate the origin of these benefits. Naturally I would lay the blame of lack of understanding. I would hate to believe that if our program was fully understood, if farmers were properly educated as to the future possibilities awaiting the strongly organized cooperatives, they would remain outside the fold. However we have so many problems, so many different minds among leaders, it is more or less difficult for many to know just what our program is.

Some leaders so-called, think the solution lies in our ability to play with Washington. Some think cooperative marketing setups etc. So in our own organizations we travel in so many directions it is no wonder more farmers are not with us. This comes from lack of education among leaders. The preamble of our constitution is very simple and if those principles were strictly adhered to, we could have more of one mind. I just want to say right here, "Democrats or Republicans" will not solve the economic problems of our country, but "Democrats and Republicans, and others, can, by cooperating, solve them. Some say we need not help the farmer; why tax the public to subsidize him? Well they will quit taxing the farmer to subsidize other groups, it would be a great relief to the farmer. I agree and argue the Farmers' problem can best be solved by the farmers themselves, and again there is where education comes in. He must be taught how to organize and operate, in order to cooperate successfully. Yes, lack of understanding among farmers and the common people of our nation killed the Frazier-Lemke Bill, which in my opinion was the most humanitarian, most equitable, most important bill ever presented to this or any other peace-time congress.

If we want it passed, we will need every available speaker in the U. S. A. simultaneously operating throughout the land, educating the masses on its merits.

I have personally fought for the bill ever since it came out, and have as best I could acquainted hundreds of uninformed with the facts. Again I say we need thousands working on bills of such magnitude to make our efforts productive.

Maybe this defeat now will rally more farmers to the cause; if so it has not been in vain. But those who opposed this bill need not expect any encouraging reports at their next attempt for re-election so far as I am concerned.

Yours cooperatively,  
J. E. SHIPPS.

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### SPRING GLEN LOCAL NO. 1976

Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir: Spring Glen Local no. 1976, met on May 6. A short business meeting was held, after which the meeting was turned to the program committee, in charge of Orville Schwanke. A fine program was given and everyone enjoyed it.

Following the program a short talk was given by our County Agent, Mr. Decker.

A fine lunch was served by



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

### THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

#### Dear Juniors:

This week we are observing Memorial Day—the day set apart for paying tribute to those patriots and heroes who took up arms, and defended our country in some war. At this time we should pause and consider just what ravages war can make upon a country. Let us each rededicate our efforts and work in the cause of peace.

I found an article in "Our Dumb Animals" magazine on war, and it seemed so very fitting at this time that I am reprinting it. You may all have an opportunity to write me telling some of the history about their part in that war.

Many of us had relatives in the Civil War, but there are not so many of those War Veterans who are here with us now, to tell the interesting stories of their experiences in that War.

Then along came the Spanish-American War and there are still a few of those people who took part in that war, living at this time.

The World War is very recent, and many of us can remember of the tenseness and anxiety of that period of time. Some of our relatives and friends returned, but many are hesitant to talk of those terrible happenings.

The wife of our United States President made the statement—"that the people in this country are the power behind the government. It is they who create a will to peace. When the government representatives know that their people are determined that peaceful means shall be taken and that their actions are being watched, results will be obtained to the sense of responsibility in keeping us from war."

What she says is true, and we can each and every one have a large part in the movement for peace, and to see that there are no future wars. Let us do our part, and just a little bit more, for the person who is a little hesitant.

Aunt Patience.

#### WAR

Everyone knows what Sherman said about war. But what Sherman knew about war was about as much as men of his day knew about electricity. The last war was horrible enough with its deadly devices—gigantic tanks crushing everything before them and flaming with shot and shell; poisonous gases spreading death far and wide; airplanes dropping bombs over defenseless cities and towns. Regard for innocent men, women and children non-combatants? None whatever. Before the end of the last war, even that human ingenuity could devise to maim, torture, murder soldier or citizen on the side of the enemy was used as if pity, compassion, regard for human life had no place in the souls of men.

The next war! It seems impossible that there can be men mad enough, dehumanized enough, brutal enough, to allow such a thing, not to say

#### NEAT AND TRIM



8745. Make this attractive house frock.

Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52. Size 38 requires 3-4 yards of 35 inch fabric plus 5-8 yard contrasting, 2 yards of 1 1/2 inch bias binding is required for trimming. Price 15c.

8754. Two Blouses in One Pattern.

Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32. Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material for Blouse A and 7-8 yard for Blouse B. A requires also 1 1/2 yard of machine pleating for trim. Price 15c.

Send order to  
Kansas Union Farmer  
Box 46, Salina, Kansas

#### MEMORIAL DAY

Is it enough to think today  
Of all our brave, then put away  
The thought until a year has sped?  
Is this full honor for our dead?

Is it enough to sing a song  
And deck a grave; and all year long  
Forget the brave who died that we  
Might keep our great land proud  
and free?

Full service needs a greater toll—  
That who live give heart and soul  
To keep the land they died to save  
And be ourselves, in turn, the brave!  
—Annette Wynne.

#### MEMORIAL DAY SUGGESTION

A western Pennsylvania pastor who deplores the tendency of idolizing war heroes and memorializing war dates plans the Memorial Day service to include community activities and sacrifices. Names of citizens rendering service to the community are included with those who have served the country in time of war. In addition to reading the list of war heroes who gave their lives in various wars, the names of local citizens who have gone to their reward are read aloud. Graves of all citizens, whether war heroes or peace heroes, are decorated with flags and flowers.

We need to learn that it takes as fine a brand of citizenship and patriotism to carry on from day to day in the interest of Christian progress, as it does to march with the colors, although we would minimize in any way the tribute offered to those who did rally to the colors.

#### THEY FOUGHT FOR YOU

Soldiers in Hesperun,  
Soldiers in blue,  
Soldiers in khaki,  
They all fought for you.

Soldiers of Fortune,  
With fortunes hand bring  
Field flowers and home flowers—  
A glad offering  
For those who on battlefields  
Gave their lives for their country  
Honor the soldiers,  
Living or dead.

Soldiers in Hesperun,  
Soldiers in blue,  
Soldiers in khaki,  
They all fought for you.—Minnie E. Hayes.

#### SWEET CORN BEST GROWN AT HOME

Give It Rich, Well Drained Soil.  
Plant in Rows with 5 Or 6  
Seeds To The Foot

The one and only reason for not growing sweet corn in the home garden is because the garden is too small. Otherwise sweet corn is the most desirable of vegetables for the home garden, the king of summer vegetables, always desirable, and too often not of the best quality. This is true because quality corn must be fresh picked and, to get it, must be grown at home.

Corn will grow in any well-worked soil but the best requires the best soil. Good corn land is the criterion of a successful farm. Give the garden plenty of fertilizer in that portion of it where corn is to grow. Well-drained, warm soil is to this vegetable's taste with constant moisture. It does not like water-logged soil.

Corn is a warm weather crop. In cold, wet springs there is often difficulty with seed rotting after it is sown and it has to be replanted. It is wisest to be in no great hurry to get corn planted, as great speed of growth will be made in warm days and nights.

The time-honored system of planting corn was in hills, three or four stalks to a hill, the hills about three feet apart each way. With the smaller growing corn planting in rows, sowing at the rate of five or six kernels to the foot, planted about 2 inches deep to insure plenty of plants and then thinning them to 8 or 12 inches apart in the rows is a better plan and produces more ears in equal space. Corn needs to be thinned up because of the auxiliary roots that start above the surface of the soil at the lower joints which nature provides for the anchoring of the plant. Hilling up encourages the formation of these roots and enables them to take hold of the soil more quickly and firmly.

Corn responds to hoeing more quickly than most other vegetables and the combination of warm weather, a fair amount of moisture and good hoeing sends it spinning. The earliest that corn planting can be chanced with any degree of safety in the middle tier of states is about May 1, the date advancing or receding according to latitude. If stable manure can be procured dig it into the corn patch. Otherwise use commercial fertilizer to give the corn the rich rations it likes to fill out plump ears.

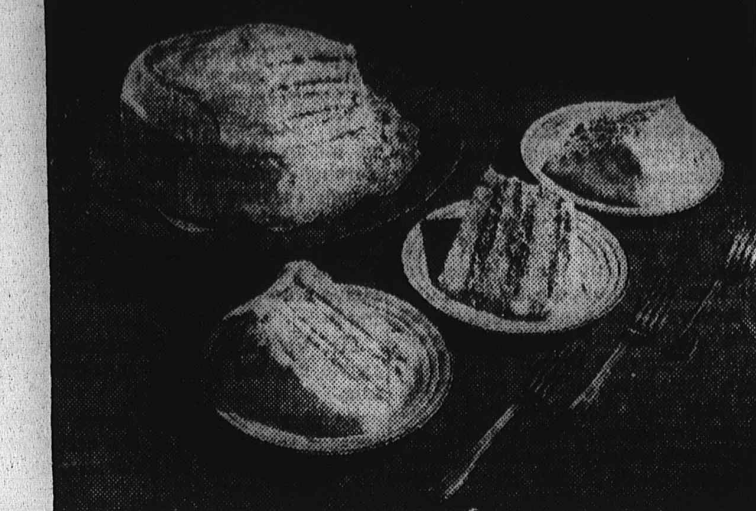
#### COMMON PEPPER ONCE WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

There probably isn't a kitchen in the country that does not have a well filled pepper shaker. No spice among the many that the good cook employs is used more frequently or more casually, yet every time we use it we really ought to go through a ritual of thanksgiving, not only for its warmth of flavor, but for its cheapness. Spices are among the few food items that have steadily gone down in price until they are within the means of the poorest family.

Pepper was once worth its weight in gold, and no longer than five centuries ago. Queen Elizabeth had pepper for her roast venison but it took a real income to provide it and the common people never got more than a whiff of this valued spice as its piquant aroma was wafted out of royal kitchens.

#### Rent Paid with Pepper

Pepper was not only worth its weight in gold, it was actually used instead of money; and to this very day there are British renters who pay part of the annual rent in pepper corns—a traditional payment which began in the Elizabethan era. The high price of pepper was due,



The thrifty homemaker always has a few never-fail recipes tucked up her sleeve which she can make in a jiffy.

A never-fail butter cake with delicious butter cream frosting, is one dessert that she can always depend upon. Good quality ingredients, butter for shortening for its added delicate flavor, fresh milk and eggs, fine sugar, pastry flour, a tried and proven recipe, accurate baking temperature: these are a few of her cake secrets which are responsible for the tender and light, velvety butter cake.

It is a satisfying sweet to serve for dinner, lunch, supper or tea refreshments. Baked in layers with creamy butter, filling, it is a popular favorite for birthdays and holidays.

Standard equipment and level measurements are important. The standard method for mixing butter cake is used. The butter is left at room temperature before creaming. The sugar is added gradually, then the sifted and measured flour, baking powder and salt, which have been sifted together alternately with the liquid, beginning and ending with the flour mixture. Finally, the stiffly beaten whites are folded into mixture and the ingredients are thoroughly combined.

Eggs should not be over beaten until dry. They should be light and fluffy and peak when beater is removed. A continuous mixing process after the first portion of the flour is added is a good practice. Beating the cake batter 10 seconds after each addition of flour and 15 to 30 seconds beating time when the last flour is added, is

recommended in making butter cakes. Cut and fold in quickly the stiffly beaten egg whites, until the batter is smooth and no egg white flakes show. Add flavoring and stir a few times to distribute evenly. Turn into a well-buttered pan.

Set your oven temperature at 350 degrees F. for the first ten minutes to allow the layers to double in height, then 375 degrees F. for 15 to 20 minutes longer.

#### White Cake

Three-fourths cup butter  
One and three-fourths cup sugar  
One cup milk  
1 teaspoon lemon  
One teaspoon lemon extract  
One teaspoon vanilla extract  
Three cups pastry flour  
One-half teaspoon salt  
4 teaspoons baking powder  
5 egg whites.

The recipe calls for a tartare or phosphate baking powder. In using a baking powder with phosphate-sulphate base, use 3 teaspoons instead of four.

Many prefer an uncooked chocolate icing or add Divinity, a mixture of ground nuts, raisins and sugar to the top of the butter cream icing.

#### Butter Cream Icing

4 tablespoons butter  
2 cups confectioner's sugar  
4 tablespoons cream  
1 teaspoon vanilla.  
Cream soft butter; add sifted sugar alternately with cream, beating until light and fluffy. Add vanilla.

#### MEAT COOKERY KEEPING PACE, FOOD SPECIALIST TELLS CHEMISTS

Meat cookery is keeping up with the machine age, and results of roasting control worked out by food specialists of the Bureau of Home Economics show that shrinkage can be cut while the product, finished for the platter, is just what the cook wants it to be. Temperature control is the secret, and this is now easy to get with modern ovens and meat thermometers, mechanical aids of the kitchen.

Lucy Alexander, associate food specialist of the Bureau, addressing the American Chemical Society at Kansas City gave them the meat of several years experience in various ways of cooking tried out on hundreds of pairs of roasts of beef, lamb and pork.

Meat always shrinks some, says Miss Alexander, because meat tissues contract when heated enough to be "done," and fat melts away during cooking. As measured by these percentages, shrinkage means total loss of weight—including what goes off in thin air in the oven and what remains as drippings in the bottom of the pan. It was found that carefully controlled oven temperatures will cut down shrinkage to a minimum.

As part of the study of meat shrinkage, 99 ribs of beef were roasted, representing four levels of fatness (very fat, fat, medium, thin). All the roasts were cooked at the same oven temperatures until rare at the center as shown by a meat thermometer. The fat content of the raw meat and losses in pan drippings were closely related, as were also water content of the raw meat and the volatile losses in the oven.

Similar results were obtained when 342 legs of lamb representing five levels of fatness. Pork loin also was shown to shrink according to the amount of fat on the cut.

When ribs of beef were roasted to the rare stage in an oven at about 275 degrees F. (125 degrees Centigrade) beef lost less weight than when the oven temperature was about 347 degrees F. (175 degrees Centigrade). In contrast, when beef was cooked well-done with the oven at 257 degrees and at 347 degrees there was very little difference in the shrinkage. Well-done beef lost much more weight than rare beef. These results show that the stage to which beef is cooked has more influence on shrinkage than the oven temperature used.

Similar results were obtained when lamb legs were roasted medium-done and well-done, using in each case an oven temperature of about 257 degrees, in contrast with 347 degrees or close to it.

The saving of weight preventing shrinkage, Miss Alexander points out, is not only a matter of the good appearance, palatability, and nutritive value of the meat, but of the quantity available for serving. This is a considerable item for homemakers and for hotel and restaurant keepers, and is not overlooked by manufacturers of cooking equipment or meat producers.

By all means, don't refuse to take part in the membership campaign. When your Local needs men for teams of workers, forget excuses. Every member can spare a day or a few days out of the year for his own class organization. Such days will count for more this month than in any other month this year.

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

## :: Of Interest To Women ::

#### COOK WHOLE TONGUE

Buy a whole tongue, beef, pork, or lamb, according to the size family you wish to serve. If you buy a fresh tongue, cover it with boiling salted water and allow it to simmer until the skin begins to curl away from the meat. If you want to serve it hot, remove the tongue from the water and take off the skin before serving, but if you are going to use it cold allow it to cool in the broth. Smoked tongue is prepared in the same manner only no salt is added to the cooking water. Many people like to add a few bay-leaves and some whole cloves to the cooking water for added flavor.

Sliced cold tongue or cold tongue sandwiches are great favorites but if you wish a more elaborate way in which to use left-over tongue there are many recipes from which you may choose.

#### Strawberry Preserves

Put 1 quart of ripe firm strawberries in a colander. Pour 2 quarts boiling water over them. Carefully remove stems. Place berries in large kettle. Add 2 cups sugar. Slowly bring to a boil, and when boiling point is reached, increase the heat. Boil for 1 minute. Add 2 more cups sugar and boil for 2 minutes. Lift from stove, skim and allow to stand 24 hours. Put in glasses and seal. These are delicious if made in order given.

#### Baked Rhubarb

Baked rhubarb is made with 3 cups rhubarb in 1-inch lengths; 1 cup sugar. Wash stems thoroughly and cut off the leaf and root ends. If the rhubarb is tender, do not peel it since pink skin gives the cooked fruit its delicate color. Place in a covered casserole with sugar and bake in moderate oven 350 degrees F. until tender; or about 45 minutes. Three or four minutes before removing it from the oven, take off cover and allow to brown. Serve hot. The flavor may be varied by using brown sugar for white; or by adding 2 tablespoons of grated orange peel; or by adding juice, pulp and grated rind of one whole orange, 1-4 teaspoon cinnamon, and 1/2 teaspoon mace, and uncovering the casserole for the last 15 minutes of baking.

#### Puffy Omelet

5 egg yolks, 1 teaspoon salt, few grains pepper, few grains cayenne, 5 tablespoons hot water, 5 egg whites, 1 tablespoon butter. Beat egg yolks until thick and add salt, pepper, cayenne and hot water. Mix well. Fold in lightly the stiffly beaten whites until thoroughly blended. Melt butter in an iron frying pan or omelet pan. Pour in egg mixture and spread evenly. Cook over a slow fire, moving the pan occasionally so as to distribute the heat evenly. When a delicate brown underneath, put in a moderate oven and bake 10 to 15 minutes and hot water. Mix well. Fold serve on a hot platter. Garnish with parsley.

#### Cherry Pudding

1 1/2 cups flour  
3 teaspoons baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
4 tablespoons fat  
1/2 cup milk  
Mix dry ingredients, cut in fat and add milk. Spread soft dough on greased shallow pan. Cover with cherries.

#### Cherries

2 cups seeded cherries  
2 tablespoons flour  
1 teaspoon nutmeg  
1/2 cup sugar  
2 tablespoons butter.  
Mix ingredients and pour over dough. Bake 25 minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm or cold.

#### Cherry Sauce

1 cup cherries  
1/2 cup sugar  
2 tablespoons flour  
1-8 teaspoon salt  
1 cup water or cherry juice  
1 teaspoon lemon extract  
Blend cherries with sugar, flour, and salt. Boil 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Add lemon and serve warm.

#### Rhubarb Surprise

Here's one that the little folks will like: Place one tablespoon of diced rhubarb and two tablespoons of sugar in the bottom of each of twelve custard cups. Place cups in a flat pan of hot water and slip into hot oven. Meanwhile seal one quart of milk and pour it over five egg yolks that have been thoroughly beaten with five-eighths cup of sugar and one-fourth teaspoon of salt. Fold in five egg whites that have been beaten until stiff. Remove rhubarb from oven. Fill each cup with custard mixture. Return pan to oven and bake slowly at 325 degrees for from 25 to 30 minutes.

thirty to forty minutes, or until a knife inserted comes out cleanly. During the baking process, the egg whites should rise to the top of each custard cup and make a crispy-crust meringue layer on top of each serving of rhubarb surprise.

Asparagus Escalloped with Spaghetti. Cook the asparagus and spaghetti separately, then combine in alternate layers in a casserole, moistening each layer with medium thick white sauce. When the baking dish is filled, top with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until the mixture is hot through and the crumbs delicately browned on top.

#### STEPS IN CANNING

##### Open Kettle Method

No. 1. Examine top of jars to see that there are no nicks, cracks, sharp edges, etc.

No. 2. Wash jars in warm water then boil for at least 15 minutes.

No. 3. Select fresh, firm (not over-ripe) products. Grade according to size and ripeness.

No. 4. Prepare according to recipe.

No. 5. Boil for required length of time.

No. 6. Fill only one sterilized KERR Jar at a time, to within one-half inch of top, with the boiling hot product.

No. 7. Wipe top of jar free from all seeds, pulp, etc.

No. 8. Seal each jar immediately as filled by placing sterilized lid on jar (with sealing composition next to glass) and screwing the band firmly tight. When using the Economy Jar, place sterilized Economy Cap on jar and put on clamp. If clamp is too loose, bend sufficiently to hold cap firmly on jar.

No. 9. Set aside to cool on surface on which several thicknesses of cloth have been laid. Do not turn jars upside down while cooling and sealing and do not screw bands down after jars are cold and sealed.

No. 10. Test for seal as follows: When jars are cold, take a spoon and gently tap the lids. If properly sealed, they will give a clear ringing note and be slightly concave (curved inwardly) caused by the vacuum inside. If not properly sealed the sound will be dull and low in key, in which case you have an opportunity to re-can contents and thus save your food.

No. 11. Remove screw bands after 24 hours as bands are unnecessary once jars are sealed. Use screw bands over and over again.

##### Hot and Cold Pack

No. 1. Examine top of jars to see that there are no nicks, cracks, sharp edges, etc.

No. 2. Thoroughly cleanse jars with hot water.

No. 3. Select fresh, firm (not over-ripe) products. Grade according to size and ripeness.

No. 4. Prepare according to recipe.

No. 5. Pack product in KERR Jars to not more than one-half inch from top of jar.

No. 6. Add liquid:

(a) Fruit: Hot water to within one-half inch of top of jar, or syrup to within 1-2 inches to top of jar.

(b) Vegetables: Hot water to within one-half inch of top of jar (salt or other seasoning may be added).

(c) Other products: Follow instructions given in recipe.

No. 7. Wipe top of jar free from all seeds, pulp, grease, etc.

No. 8. Place sterilized lid on jar with sealing composition next to the glass, and screw the band firmly tight. When using the Economy Jar, place sterilized Economy Cap on jar and put on clamp. If clamp is too loose, bend sufficiently to hold cap firmly on jar.

No. 9. Process required length of time according to time table whether for pressure cooker, steam cooker, hot water bath or oven.

No. 10. If processing in the oven, set jars on rack in cold oven, leaving space between jars for circulation of heat.

No. 11. Light oven; set regulator at 250 degrees. Start counting time when oven is lighted.

No. 12. Remove jars from cooker or oven. Set on surface on which several thicknesses of cloth have been laid. Do not turn Kerr Jars upside down while cooling and sealing, and do not screw bands down after jars are cold and sealed.

No. 13. Test for seal as follows: When jars are cold, take a spoon and gently tap the lids. If properly sealed, they will give a clear ringing note and be slightly concave (curved inwardly) caused by the vacuum inside. If not properly sealed the sound will be dull and low in key, in which case you have an opportunity to re-can contents and thus save your food.

## The Aladdin Hotel

12th &amp; Wyandotte

is Kansas City's first welcome to you. The Hotel is located right down in the "Heart-O-Things."

A rate of \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day on single rooms; \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day for two. Also, furnished kitchenette apartments with daily maid service—weekly and monthly rates.

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks. Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

Circulating Ice Water—Bath—4 Stationed Radio in All Rooms

Popular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager



## FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week ending May 23rd, 1936

H. Good—Ft. Morgan, Colo.—31 str 1055	\$8.25
Frank Meyer—Nemaha Co., Kans.—9 str 1200	8.00
Herman Koopman—Miami Co., Kans.—4 str 812	8.00
Louis Temple—Lafayette Co., Mo.—7 str & hfs 812	7.75
Ira Genter—Coffey Co., Kans.—12 str & hfs 692	7.75
Homer M. Smith—Harvey Co., Kans.—50 str 858	7.75
Louis Temple—Lafayette Co., Mo.—7 str & hfs 812	7.75
Raddcliffe & Son—Osage Co., Kans.—19 str 1073	7.50
A. B. Dody—Marion Co., Kans.—6 str 690	7.50
M. M. Carpenter—Clay Co., Kans.—8 str 843	7.50
J. S. Rice—Lyon Co., Kans.—40 str 565	7.40
A. E. Proctor—Lafayette Co., Mo.—6 str 797	7.25
E. Burkman—Riley Co., Kans.—5 str 724	7.00
H. F. Bargfield—Lafayette Co., Mo.—5 str 726	6.75
Carl W. Scott—Franklin Co., Kans.—12 str 628	6.50
L. E. Fisher—Johnson Co., Kans.—12 str 1060	5.60
J. J. Black—Lyon Co., Mo.—11 cows 1060	5.60
R. E. Wilson—Ray Co., Mo.—16 cows 987	5.25
Stafford Co. S. A.—Stafford Co., Kans.—13 cows 960	4.00

## SHEEP

Tone Durnell—Lafayette Co., Mo.—6 73	\$12.00
John Scott—Dickinson Co., Kans.—30 80	12.00
H. H. Wirsig—Henry County, Mo.—7 62	12.00
R. L. Clark—Coffey Co., Kans.—9 78	12.00
R. A. True—Vernon County, Mo.—8 73	12.00
Lee Wirsig—Henry County, Mo.—8 73	12.00
Henry Barnett—Lafayette Co., Mo.—9 72	12.00
W. D. Johnson—Jackson Co., Mo.—21 79	12.00
L. A. Smart—Anderson Co., Kans.—11 67	11.75
J. L. Pool—Johnson Co., Kans.—6 73	11.75
J. V. Kurley—Jackson Co., Mo.—5 78	11.75
Harold Mooney—Linn Co., Mo.—10 72	11.75
J. H. Plack—Wabunsee Co., Kans.—7 72	11.75
Charley Groves—Cedar Co., Mo.—9 66	11.50
Fred Gnad—Wabunsee Co., Kans.—24 67	11.50
Everett Fine—Osage Co., Kans.—19 66	11.50
C. E. McFerrin—Osage Co., Kans.—7 72	11.50
Clifford Finlayson—Washington Co., Kans.—6 63	11.25
C. E. McFerrin—Osage Co., Kans.—7 72	11.25
C. C. Trickett—Wyandotte Co., Kans.—15 65	10.00
Mrs. Arminda Gowing—Linn Co., Kans.—14 49	9.00
Albert Temple—Lafayette Co., Mo.—8 65	7.75
Chester Taylor—Sullivan Co., Mo.—20 58	7.00

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 lb. Avgs. Up.

H. Vahrenberg—Lafayette Co., Mo.—16 240	\$9.50
J. J. Adams—Marshall Co., Kans.—7 230	9.45
Clair Edmiston—Lyon Co., Kans.—10 234	9.45
R. F. Bohm—Miami Co., Kans.—8 263	9.45
W. H. Doherty—Clay Co., Kans.—5 260	9.40
Edw. and Leo Bauerle—Lafayette Co., Mo.—13 247	9.40
Chris Nelson—Cloud Co., Kans.—12 305	9.25
W. P. Brecheisen—Douglas Co., Kans.—9 288	9.25
J. E. Rutherford—Ray Co., Mo.—23 258	9.25
Henry McGowan—Grundy Co., Mo.—23 238	9.25
W. C. Mohr—Wabunsee Co., Kans.—7 257	9.10
W. E. Tillman—Henry Co., Mo.—35 245	9.05
Robert Reed—Jewell Co., Kans.—11 260	9.05
James Myers—Nemaha Co., Kans.—14 277	9.00

Light Butchers 170 to 230 lb. Avgs.

Oscar Leffman—Lafayette Co., Mo.—14 206	\$9.50
W. J. Boone—Greenwood Co., Kans.—10 194	9.40
L. E. Weber—Lafayette Co., Mo.—9 206	9.40
Fred Doherty—Clay Co., Kans.—10 194	9.40
Carl Prothe—Miami Co., Kans.—25 188	9.40
Harold Douglas—Ray Co., Mo.—16 201	9.35
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co., Mo.—10 205	9.30
Louis Temple—Lafayette Co., Mo.—10 205	9.25
Heimer Bros.—Osage Co., Kans.—8 198	9.25
R. R. Wehmer—Cass Co., Mo.—8 198	9.25
W. R. Batschlet—Henry Co., Mo.—8 211	9.25
Roscoe Garand—Grundy Co., Mo.—8 221	9.25
Wm. Massenthin—Osage Co., Kans.—5 200	9.25
Ernest Finlayson—Washington Co., Kans.—5 178	9.15
Fred Fisher—Coffey Co., Kans.—5 206	9.15
Roy Elliott—Cedar Co., Mo.—7 204	9.15
L. DeVault—Johnson Co., Kans.—9 201	9.15
Floyd Barnett—Franklin Co., Kans.—17 195	9.15
Joe Kelo—Grundy Co., Mo.—6 185	9.15
Knox Shaw—Johnson Co., Kans.—7 182	9.10
Mrs. G. W. Cashman—Douglas Co., Kans.—5 202	9.10
Herman Schiebe—Marshall Co., Kans.—13 207	9.10

Light Lights and Pigs

Edd Grechalse—Henry Co., Mo.—11 140	9.35
Harold Douglas—Ray Co., Mo.—6 141	9.25
R. L. Parks—Henry Co., Mo.—7 151	9.25
Oscar Leffman—Lafayette Co., Mo.—5 150	9.25
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co., Mo.—8 136	9.00
C. M. Williams—Johnson County, Kans.—10 158	9.00
Joe Haller—Osage County, Kans.—6 161	9.00
G. W. Kellstadt—Anderson Co., Kans.—5 136	8.75

## SOWS

L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co., Mo.—6 356	8.35
A. B. Dody—Marion Co., Kans.—5 420	8.25
Edw. and Leo Bauerle—Lafayette Co., Mo.—8 542	8.15
Chester Wagner—Franklin Co., Kans.—1 600	8.00

## TESTIMONY OF F. U. PRES. VESECKY AT SENATE HEARING

(Continued from Page One)

It is only in times when it is possible to manipulate the market that these big boys come in, either with large, long purchases or short sales. Their total volume as compared to the billions of bushels handled annually on the grain exchanges is not so large, but what hedging could be very well taken care of at all times with just ordinary volume and ordinary speculators in the market.

The grain exchanges propose to regulate this business by increasing the margins rather than by limiting the lines. Let us see how that would work. A grain man has a good customer. This customer wants to trade. He begins to trade more and more. Is that grain man going to offend him by saying, "Look here, I am going to raise your margin," or is that grain exchange, as a whole, going to raise the margin on the very customers that they would like to have trading with them? They will be very slow to do that. They will let it go to the very last, when perhaps it will do more harm than good, because an overextended long or an overextended short, either one, if they subject him to higher margins, might find himself in the position in which some long and shorts have found themselves, where they couldn't cover their margins and necessarily would have to dump either their long or short lines on the market and create the very condition against which we are trying to guard with this provision in this bill.

Senator Murphy: Will you indicate under what condition you would deem speculation excessive?

Mr. Vesceky: At the time when grain is moving to market in heavy volume—the market is burdened with that cash grain for all it can stand, and legitimate hedges also are a burden on the market. At that time a trader comes in and starts building up a large short line as an additional burden on the market. At that time it wouldn't take such a large short line to be excessive speculation as it would

at another time when the market could better stand the speculation.

That is why I think it should be left to an impartial commission, a commission that has the interests of both consumer and producers at heart and not merely the interests of the board of trade to determine it.

Senator Murphy: I think that is the hub of the whole thing. It was testified to here that it is difficult to find buyers for the grain when it is coming into the market for sale after harvest. It occurs to me that putting out a short line at that time could very easily depress that market. We know of the self-interest of the trader in the grain exchange. He wants to get as large a volume of business as he can, naturally. It doesn't interest him particularly in relation to the profit from his transactions what the price is.

Your conclusion is that his self-interest in the commissions to be made from trades would deter him from desiring to raise the margin, and which trades you think might have the effect of depressing the price of grain coming on the market.

Mr. Vesceky: Yes.

Senator Murphy: You may go ahead.

Senator Capper: Mr. Chairman, I think I owe it to the members of this committee to say that I have known Mr. Vesceky nearly all his life in Kansas and there is no man in the state who is as well qualified to come here and speak for the producers of Kansas—at least, there is no one better qualified. As he stated, he is not only president of the Farmers Union, one of the largest farm groups in Kansas, but he is president of the Farm Council of the state. I am glad to say that the farmers of Kansas are organized in a strong way; that is, they are working together, the various farm groups, in an honest effort to solve their problems.

They are working more effectively, I believe, more intelligently than any other state about which I know anything, and he is the head of that organization. He is not an agitator. He is what we call a dirt farmer out in Kansas, and when he comes here

and speaks for this measure I don't hesitate to say that he is absolutely more than is absolutely necessary. In the minds of 95 per cent of the farmers of our state, his testimony, I think, is worthy of most serious consideration.

Mr. Vesceky: The farmers of the state feel that there is no danger to and legitimate hedging or trading on the board of trade by the adoption of this bill. There will be no great limitation of the general amount of trading. If it does limit these great big speculators from building up big lines, or if it does limit a man during any one day deliberately putting a pressure on the market that it can't bear through excessive selling or buying during that day, there will still be at all times sufficient volume there for all legitimate hedging purposes. There is no effort made in this bill to limit legitimate hedging purposes or legitimate hedging in the grain markets.

The farmers have long considered that they didn't get fair treatment in the market places of the country, and as individuals they couldn't get into these market places. So they organized associations to get into these market places—the cooperatives. We tried as soon as we organized the large cooperatives, to get into those market places, and we found opposition from organized boards of trade. It seems to be their idea that they organize this club for their own special benefit. Even if it does handle and set the price of everything that we raise, still it is their club and they are going to run it.

It required a law, the Capper-Phillips bill, I think that was the first one we had of national importance—to compel these grain exchanges to let the cooperatives in as members, and even then, when they admitted them as members, they made some of them sign an agreement that they would violate the cooperative principle by not paying patronage dividends. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association of the Kansas had to sign such an agreement before they were admitted to membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The Farmers Cooperative Commission Company, of Hutchinson, Kan., had to go to court and go through a long court process, and finally we had to have special legislation passed in the state to compel the board of trade to permit them to operate on that grain exchange which, by the way, is one of the largest cash grain markets in the state.

We found that there was resistance everywhere, and even when they did permit the farm organization to have membership on the board of trade, still they didn't give farm organizations equal rights. I don't believe you can find on any of the grain exchanges of this country a farm cooperative representative who has been given a position on the important committees of the boards of trade, regardless of the volume that they handle, regardless of the number of warehouses which they might control. I don't remember that anyone has been elected to any of the responsible offices on any of these boards of trade, even though they tolerate them.

Senator McGill: How could that be remedied by act of Congress?

Mr. Vesceky: What I am trying to get at is that we want some association or some commission, if we are not permitted to become officers or have important positions on these committees to help run these committees, some friendly government agency to look out for our interests and see that we are not discriminated against, that we are given a fair deal, and that whenever anything comes up between the cooperative and the board of trade, we are not subject to those trials by the business conduct committees which one of the members of the Chicago Board of Trade himself said was worse than a court martial.

Senator McGill: You think the setting up of this commission, or body provided for by this bill, would remedy the situation you are now speaking of?

Mr. Vesceky: It would in part take the place of the inclusion of farmers' cooperatives on these different legislative and regulatory committees of the boards of trade, from which they have been excluded up to this time.

Senator Capper: You take the position, as I understand it, that the farmer, the producer, has just as much an interest in those grain markets, terminal markets as they are operated at Kansas City, Chicago and other places, as anyone else, that they are sellers' markets as much as buyers' markets, and he should have some voice in determining what the rules of the market are going to be and what the regulations should be. Is that your idea?

Mr. Vesceky: That is correct. They are our products, after all, that are traded in. The price of everything that we raise is set by these markets. It is our income, the difference between loss and gain is made right there in those market places. I feel that the farmer, if he is not given freely the share that he ought to have in the running of these market places, because of the large interest that he has in them, ought to have at least a governmental agency to look out for his interests, such as we are trying to set up in this bill, so that he

will not be discriminated against any more than is absolutely necessary.

Senator Frazier: The marketing of farmers' products and the price he gets are the most important parts of his business?

Mr. Vesceky: That is the big part of his business. That spells the difference between loss and gain, between staying in business and going out of business.

Senator Pope: You think there should be a certain amount of speculative trading in addition to the hedging?

Mr. Vesceky: Yes Senator, as long as we use the present marketing system.

Senator Norris: Whenever hedging exceeds the amount of the actual commodity, then it is undesirable and disastrous, isn't it?

Senator Murphy: That is forbidden in the bill.

Senator Norris: I understand, but do you go beyond the rightful use of the hedging operations when you exceed in your hedging the actual amount of the commodity that is in existence or that you own or have purchased?

Mr. Vesceky: It is not a hedge any more, Senator, it is a speculative trade.

I think if excessive speculative long lines or short lines—either one—and excessive sales and purchases on any one day are limited or prohibited, that it will have a beneficial effect on the market. It was proven several times during this last big flurry in July, 1933, that it was the creation of these long lines at one time that made the big break. At other times, the big short lines made the big break. Either one can cause a break.

A wheat long that does not have enough margin, and something happens to the market—either deliberately or accidentally to force the market down below his possibility of margin—his trades will dump his whole line on the market, and it will demolish the market. It is a menace, the big long line is just as much a menace to the market as a big short line, and that is why we are asking for an impartial and disinterested government instrumentally to look after this, one that doesn't have self-interest to consider first, one that has the interests of both the producer and consumer to consider and that can see the thing from both sides and not just from one side.

Our friends on the board of trade came here yesterday and the day before and they confessed their sins. They professed that they would never sin any more, that they were reforming, and that they should be perfectly trusted, that we should leave all of our power over them at all. And at the same time they come and do the same thing they have been doing for years and years, objecting to everything that we farmers ask as a safeguard to our interests in the market, which after all, should be paramount to their interests because it is our product. They are dealing with, and not their product, in the first place. They object to everything, practically everything, in there and claim that they can, because of their greater knowledge or experience, write a better bill than we or anybody else can write, and they proceed to rewrite the whole thing to suit themselves.

If they confessed their sins, they certainly haven't repented, and they haven't done any penance, and as far as I am concerned, the farmers have not forgiven them either. They are not absolved from their sins.

(Laughter)

Senator Murphy: Do you read paragraph 3 on page 6 as limiting what may be legitimate hedge to contracts entered into, or do you construe it to be broader and mean anticipated sales?

Mr. Vesceky: I would construe it broader, so that a man could anticipate his sales during the year, like a miller or a manufacturer of cereals and things like that. We don't want to limit a man in his regular business, and I don't think the bill provides for that.

Senator Murphy: There was a question about that language raised with me, as to whether or not we limited it to contracts of course the language used the word "reasonable." That rule of reason would probably be based not merely on contracts alone but on sales of the prior year as a criterion for the current year. Of course, that would affect this situation. Sales of flour, for instance, last

year—I have no idea what they were, but let us say 10 million barrels. In anticipation of a foreign war resulting in a great stimulus to sales, export sales might create a situation in which this miller would want to expand his operations, increase his production largely. He hadn't had that production in prior years because there was no war, and yet he wanted to assume that the development of war would give him a larger market.

It is your thought, is it, or isn't it, that in those circumstances, in anticipation of those increased export sales, this commission would view a hedge line in excess of past sales as a legitimate increase?

Mr. Vesceky: I believe as the commission is constituted, they can use judgment. There is no limit set to their judgment, as to what they can consider a legitimate hedge, because they have to consider what they think that man will sell. That is not the only instance. Perhaps a man is expanding, a mill might be built and start expanding business, and last year's sales would have no criterion of next year's sales because of the expanded business. This commission would have the right and authority to take that into consideration.

While, as a matter of fact, in the case of war or prospective war, I don't think it would be a good national policy to permit this kind of anticipation by anyone to raise the price abnormally high or make an abnormal shortage for other folks that might not make the same anticipation. I am not sure but what it would be a bad practice to permit that, and this government commission that we are trying to institute would see to it that the interest of the common folks in this country would be safeguarded.

Senator Murphy: Proceed.

Mr. Vesceky: That is all I have to say.

Senator Murphy: Thank you very much. Yours is a very helpful contribution.

## DRIVEWAY CONSTRUCTION FOR HOME DRIVE MAKERS

To help the homeowner build his private driveway or to contract for it, the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has prepared a pamphlet, "Construction of Private Driveways."

Drives of stone, gravel, bituminous material, concrete and brick are described. Drawing and photographic illustrations show several kinds of "Ribbon" surfaces and full-width surfaces with dimensions. The pamphlet includes tables for estimating quantities of materials. For example a gravel or crushed stone drive, 6 inches thick and of the ribbon type, will require about 9.5 cubic yards of material per 100 feet of drive, assuming 10 per cent shrinkage of material from the ribbon type. If crushed stone or gravel costs \$1.50 per cubic yard, then material for the drive will cost \$14.25. Similarly, full width surfacing will require 14.8 cubic yards and the material will cost \$22.45.

One type of concrete drive, 5 inches thick of the ribbon type requires 6.2 cubic yards per 100 feet of drive and full width surfacing requires 10.3 cubic yards.

There is a wide range of types of drives from which home-owner may select. The choice will be influenced by materials available and by their cost.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C.

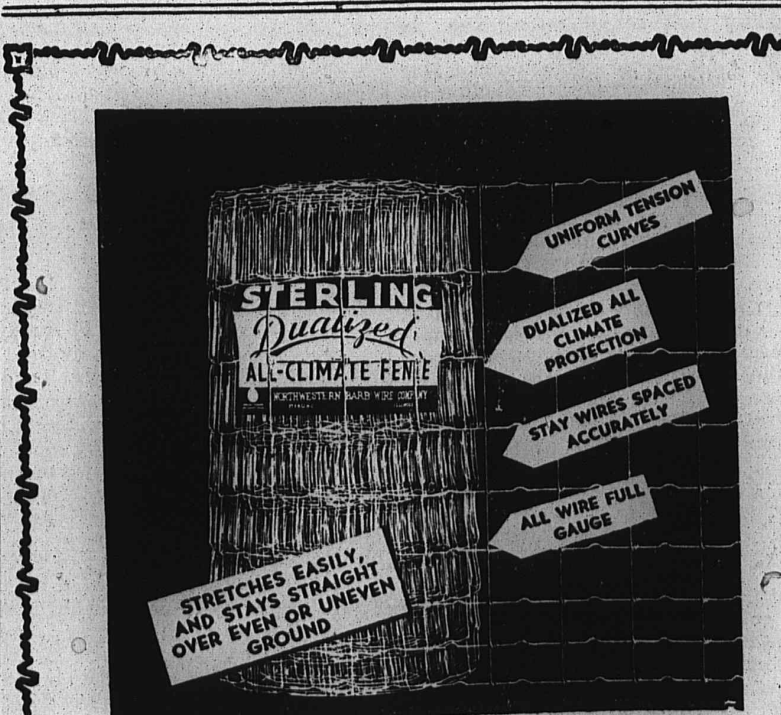
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## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

## BUTTER MARKET

As will be noted, there was no change in the Chicago market on any day during the current week. There is no question but what the market was held at this steady and unchanged position entirely as a result of the Government buying from day to day. A great deal of complaint is heard on the part of the trade concerning the Government purchases and the statement is frequently heard around the market place, "We would probably have been down to at least 25c for Extras and 24 1-2 or below for standards had it not been for this Government buying."

The speculative elements, which are very largely the controlling factors and especially at this time of year, naturally want to force the markets just as low as they can during the storage season. Last year they were able to force butter prices very low and held them there until well into July. The result was that most of the profits were made by those who put away butter and held it last year. Naturally, this speculative element would like to see last years performance repeated.

However, as yet, there has been very little real surplus appearing on the market and the Government purchases have been so meager that even without them there could not have been much excuse for putting butter down on the so-called supply and demand basis, but this writer has been on the market long enough to know butter is often put down or put up simply because of the determination to put it down or put it up on the part of those interested enough to support and sustain the necessary action to do so and without question that would have happened during the current week had there been no sustaining factor in the market.

## EGG MARKET

It will be noted that the egg market was fractionally erratic during the week under review. There was an advance early in the week which was not sustained and was lost later, the market closing 1-4 c on an average lower than at the opening on all grades.

Egg receipts are holding up remarkably well. In fact, it now looks like we are going to have a long flush period. The northern areas were very late in getting started in egg production, but seem to be coming forward with heavier receipts, now that they have started. We are still under last years figures on a comparative basis when the volume of eggs in storage is considered.

Eggs have held at very moderate prices throughout the entire production season so far. It will be remembered, however, the holders of storage eggs last year in the main lost heavily on their purchases and that has been a decided factor in holding the price of eggs down during the current season. The New York egg market likewise eased off from top grades.

If eggs continue to come to the markets in anything like their present volume for another couple of weeks, undoubtedly the egg market will work to some lower levels, although it is reported this week the Government is going to begin purchasing some eggs for relief purposes and especially will that be the case if the prices begin to ease off much below present levels.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc. P. L. Betts, General Manager.

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