

Here is a picture of a cooperative center. It is a picture of the new warehouse and truck terminal facilities of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Kansas. The picture also shows the new main office of the Jobbing Association. This cooperative center of activities is located near the truck unloading chutes of the Kansas City stock yards.

The picture shows only a corner of the new warehouse, which is 65 feet wide and 143 feet long. The brick building in the background has been remodeled and made into a convenient office for the firm. The modern filling station can be seen just south of the office building. (You are looking north and a little west in this picture.) The trucks in the picture are pulled up to the wash racks. This is always a busy place, for it accommodates hundreds of trucks daily. The set-up affords one-stop service for trucks, many of which bring live stock to the market and haul merchandise away from the warehouse back to the country.

Every one is invited to make a trip through the warehouse, whenever in Kansas City. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company will be glad to direct customers to this new warehouse location.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

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

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We 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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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1935

REDISTRIBUTION PLAN IS NOT NEW

Of much interest right now is the recent stand taken by President Roosevelt on the question of an attempt to redistribute wealth in the United States to the extent that fewer deserving people will be desperately poverty stricken, and that fewer undeserving people will be extremely and unreasonably wealthy.

In this connection, let us be reminded that the Farmers Union, representing a great class of good common folks, and with no thought of partisan politics as such, has for a number of years repeatedly pointed out that the crushing depression of the past few years has been the result of maldistribution of wealth. Our organization has pointed to existing maldistribution as being largely a condition affecting different classes or groups of people, resulting from the fact that the producing classes are forced to accept the dirty end of the stick, while the classes who have to do with manipulating the money and interest system of the country get the more desirable end of the same stick.

Farmers Union Position

Before going into a further discussion of the issue, let us read what the National Farmers Union, in its annual convention last fall, had to say about income tax and gift and inheritance matters. Following is the Farmers Union's position:

"We believe all taxation should be based upon the ability to pay. We further believe that there is just one test of ability to pay, and that is net income at the end of the year. We therefore support such rates on net incomes as will pay the running expenses of government.

"We realize that the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, to the extent that today in the United States less than five per cent of the people own ninety per cent of the wealth of the nation, is a menace to the life of the nation. History teaches from Babylon to Russia that where such conditions exist one of two things happens: either there is redistribution or revolution and overthrow of government.

"To prevent the latter, the Farmers Union proposes such amendments to the inheritance and gift tax law as will limit the amount an individual can take from one estate to one-half million dollars."

The President's Stand

And here are some paragraphs from the appeal made by President Roosevelt to Congress late last Wednesday:

"I recommend, therefore, that in addition to the present estate taxes, there should be levied an inheritance, succession and legacy tax in respect to all very large amounts received by any one legatee or beneficiary; and to prevent, so far as possible, evasion of this tax, I recommend

further the imposition of gift taxes suited to this end. "Because of the basis on which this proposed tax is to be levied and also because of the very sound public policy of encouraging a wider distribution of wealth I strongly urge that the proceeds of this tax should be specifically segregated and applied, as they accrue, to the reduction of the national debt.

"I therefore recommend the substitution of a corporation income tax graduated according to the size of corporation income in place of the present uniform corporation income tax of 13-3-4 per cent.

"I renew, however, at this time, the recommendations made by my predecessors for the submission and ratification of a constitutional amendment whereby the federal government will be permitted to tax the income on subsequently issued state and local securities and likewise for the taxation by state and local governments of future issues of federal securities.

Comments of the Press

It is interesting to read the comments of the Press relative to the President's program. The Topeka Daily Capital says it is the President's way of establishing a share-the-wealth policy and spiking the guns of Huey Long. It says, too, that in his effort to get money to pay for old age pensions, etc., the President apparently believes the place to go after money is the place where the money is, and that he, therefore, believes he should tap the rich to get it. The Capital forecasts that when such a measure comes before Congress, the biggest and most powerful lobby ever to assemble will camp in the national capital. Every millionaire or every one who hopes to be one will be there to lobby against the bill. Still it adds, "the average run of people will favor the President's proposal to lift inheritance taxes and incomes above \$1,000,000 a year. They may divide on the corporation tax because so many of them own stock or bonds in corporations. But it doesn't look good to them to see or hear of any man having an income of \$1,000,000 a year nor of the sons and daughters of the idle rich wallowing in luxury from inheritances which they had no part in creating.

"In a way the extremely wealthy class, itself, is responsible for all this share-the-wealth talk. The continual flaunting of its riches, the stories of the escapades of its worthless sons, living in idleness and luxury on money they never earned and lording it over everybody, has set the hair on the common folks and created an atmosphere of hostility. In fact the average American has just enough resentment in his soul to wish the President success at least in his effort to break up these big estates, through inheritance taxes and force the sons of the rich to work and make the money themselves, which

they delight in spending so lavishly while millions of Americans are going hungry."

The Journal-Post of Kansas City is particularly bitter. It always "sticks up" for the big corporations, and is said to be owned by a large utility corporation, to be used by it as a mouthpiece and as an opinion moulder. Under the caption of "What Next?" the Journal Post says, in part:

"President Roosevelt seems to be under some strange compulsion to keep himself on the front page in a manner that will paint him as the friend of the masses, even though the schemes he announces at intervals for helping the 'forgotten man' are unworkable and cracked-brained.

"Only this mania of his can account for his adoption at this late date of the Huey Long-Father Coughlin 'soak the rich' program.

"If his 'share the wealth' plan, via taxation, is sound and desirable, why didn't he propose it when he first took office?"

Further along in its editorial, the Journal Post says, "To put it bluntly, we do not believe he is sincere." Then it has this to say:

"The capitalistic system, which is the best system mankind has been able to devise since the dawn of civilization, has its foundation in the acquisitive instinct inherent in the human race.

"Take away man's right to accumulate what he can of this world's goods and you destroy his incentive.

"The president proposes to remove this incentive—to make it not worth while for those with ability to create jobs for those less able.

"At the same time he strikes at another of the great motivating powers that impel men to achievement—the desire to provide for those dear to them, their children and other loved ones."

Better Save Its Tears

Now, just a little comment before we go on. Speaking of taking away a man's right to accumulate what he can of this world's goods, and thus destroying his incentive, let us glance briefly at what has happened to the farmer. Those international money handlers who have usurped the inherent right of government to issue money and regulate its purchasing power have, through their government-protected manipulations, taken away the right of the farmer to accumulate much, if any, of this world's goods. That has been carried to the point where five per cent of the population (the non-producers) own ninety per cent of the country's wealth.

What the Journal-Post really objects to is the possibility that this small per cent of the people might lose their right to accumulate what they can of this world's goods that other people produce.

We cannot believe that a better distribution of all the people's opportunity to gain reasonable wealth will hurt the average man who desires "to provide for those dear to them, their children and their other loved ones." The Journal-Post had better save its tears for those now actually and tragically in want because of the very thing the President is belatedly trying to correct or eliminate.

Just one more. The Kansas City Star says, in part:

"Especially in his proposal for the breaking up of great fortunes by inheritance and gift taxes has the President gone to the heart of an important social problem in American life. For a generation there has been concern over the growth and preservation of large fortunes."

The Star does not take kindly to the idea if high rates of income tax for large incomes. It fears such a policy would interfere with business—big business—and says there is danger in discouraging initiative. The Farmers Union is disposed to point out the fact that initiative on the part of the common "salt of the earth" kind of folks could not be discouraged more than it is under the present system which elevates a few to places of power, and tramples the many or the masses down to a condition of virtual economic slavery.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

WASHINGTON TASK IS NOT FINISHED

Congress has now been in session about six months and indications from Washington are that many of the legislators back there are becoming itchy to return home. As far as I can tell, not much has been done in Washington so far this session to help farmers and the average citizen, including the working man of the country.

It is true that the Administration still has pending a group of bills which are termed "must" legislation. The Administration was able after

long weeks of extreme pressure, to get through the huge public works appropriation bill of four billion eight hundred million dollars. The advisors to the Administration have been battling with plans and schemes to use this money in an attempt to employ labor and give to the public definite permanent public improvements.

Big Job to Spend Money

Apparently the boys in Washington have found that the allotment of this vast sum of money to the several states is a herculean task. There is much confusion and the various states and political sub-divisions thereof have not been informed as to how this money can be available on an equitable basis to start things going. One thing is certain, and that is that public sentiment is becoming disgusted with extravagance and waste in public spending.

It is generally assumed that if we would stop all relief benefits that a bad situation would immediately be made worse, and that rioting and revolution would be the result. People are going to eat when they are hungry and they must have some clothing to wear and shelter to protect them from the elements of the weather.

Public sentiment is tremendously aroused and the Government must get away from the practice of doling out relief without having something permanent to show for it. In my judgment, this dole system of getting something for nothing is absolutely contrary to every principle of thrift, sound government and liberty.

Maldistribution the Cause

I have repeatedly held that our economic problem is one of maldistribution. In order to correct this situation of course, there are a lot of angles to be dealt with. Under our capitalistic system, as it functions, the strong and mighty financial institutions of the country, through manipulation and exploitation, have been able to exact exorbitant, unfair and cut-throat margins of profit. On this economic problem the farmer and the working man will probably agree that the margin of spread between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays, should be narrowed.

To put this principle into effect, of course, would break down enormous fortunes on the part of the extreme rich. It is my opinion that there is a saturation point when it comes to wealth in the hands of individuals or corporations. I take pride in the President's recent tax proposal to Congress, to check the concentration of wealth. Whether there is politics in it or not, I hope the Progressives of both parties force the issue to consideration in Washington at this time.

This tax proposal on the part of the Administration is not very clear as yet, but it won't hurt our Congressmen and Senators to stay in Washington and sweat through July, if we can get proper tax legislation passed.

Senator Borah, in speaking of the President's tax proposal, said, "It cannot be called a 'soak the rich' program." "All winter long," says Senator Borah, "the states have been voting sales taxes which soak the poor." I expect when the Kansas Legislature meets later in the summer, that the farm organizations of Kansas again will be compelled to fight a general sales tax which we have claimed is an unfair tax, especially to poorer people.

Social Security Not Settled

The Administration's social security program including old age pensions and unemployment insurance is still in the mill. I am for a sane program in this direction. Perhaps it should be a program in which both the federal government and the various states, through legislation, participate. We will have a better social and the morale of our people, which reflects in higher standards of living, will prevail if state and government plans are developed which will care for the unemployed, the dependent and aged of our citizens.

Turning the Wheels

The Supreme Court of the United States declared unconstitutional the NRA. Big business had been shouting from the house tops, "Get the Government out of business and the wheels of industry will begin to revolve again." The history of this country has been that the wheels of industry of the Allegheny east have always revolved when it was possible to pile up the wealth drawn from this whole middle west section of the country in the coffers of the high and mighty of the east.

The great national melting pot must be thrown into action. We must have enough leveling down to give all individuals equal chance of opportunity. The Farmers Union of Kansas and of the nation have taken the lead in a program of social justice. Today millions of other citizens are joining hands in this fight and the politicians may just as well know it. I firmly believe that we are going through a transition period and that our economic problems and social relationships must, of necessity, go through some changes. It is up to each class of society to defend their own interests for self preservation. Business has done it. Labor is making a stagger at it; and why not the 30 million farmers of this country? Join the Farmers Union and go along in this fight.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

June 22, 1935

Ethan Allen was one of my boyhood heroes and the subject of my Academy graduating oration. After visiting Bennington, Vt., his home and then talking to my colleagues from that section, we find they regard him primarily as a blowhard. Is it that distance lends enchantment or that a prophet is without honor in his own country?

Looking at Emerson's home in Concord, standing beside his grave and talking to an old man who had known him, we understood better his considerations by the way a little red headed boy stepping in the running board and in soft-tardy, but clear comprehensive words, directed us to the house. In a minute's contact he displayed the intellect, refinement and pride we naturally expected from his background and it lingered with us. Another hero of my college days was buried there—Sen. George Frisbie Hoar. I swore by his Check and Balances in Government, as he surged against the popular election of senators. His side was my side in an intercollegiate debate. It took me fifteen years to recover from his arguments against changing the constitution. That influence held me as a conservative in 1912 and prompted my vote against the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in the state senate of 13.

We were crushed a little on visiting Boston's Faneuil Hall, where American liberty was born, to find that on all four sides of the ground floor it is a food market and has been for 150 years. Upstairs is the hall where the town meetings were held.

In Philadelphia we had our history corrected, too. Liberty Bell didn't crack pealing out the joy of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, but fifty-four years later on July 8, 1835, tolling the funeral of John Marshall.

The heated argument in the Senate for two days over the seating of young Holt centered around the query: When does one become a senator? It reminded me so much of the debates of 1900, When does the century begin?—which, you may recall, simmered down to, "When was Christ's first birthday, the day he was born or the day when he was a year old?"

The House this week has passed the AAA Amendments, the Wagner-Corbin labor disputes bill and the first deficiency appropriation bill, and they were all three passed without a roll call, and yet there was plenty in each which made them controversial. This is too delicate a subject to proceed with further.

Little did Lincoln think that a colored man would sit as a Democrat member of Congress from the city where he was nominated for the presidency, and little did he suppose that a Republican Convention meeting in his home town would emphasize state rights. Little did the recent convention think F. D. R. would accept their suggestion on balancing the budget by asking for higher income taxes. It's an interesting world.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS FOLKS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC OVER NEW UNION BRANCH FIRM

(Continued from page 1)
depended upon to apply principles of high sales at low marketing cost in the Parsons office. His knowledge of the commission business is not limited to the hog department for he has worked in all departments, including the office. His willingness to pitch in and help wherever needed has given him a wide knowledge of the operations of the entire business. Many of the farmers in the Parsons territory are well acquainted with Bill Acuff and will welcome him to the local yards.

Seager Cattle Salesman

Fred W. Seager will be in charge of the cattle department at Parsons. Freddie has been with the Farmers Union at Kansas City for fifteen years and has therefore well known throughout the entire trade territory. He has been selling cattle for nine years and during that time has worked in all the cattle alleys. Fred is a good salesman and a good judge of cattle. He is 35 years old and has spent the last 18 years of his life in the cattle alleys of the Kansas City stock yards. The Farmers Union is giving the Parsons shippers a good man in Freddie Seager and his long record of satisfactory sales is a guarantee of excellent service to cattle shippers on the Parsons yards.

Success of Wichita

The Parsons house will be the third office to be established by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas, and under the general management of G. W. Hobbs. The first branch was established at Wichita in 1923. Since 1925 it has been under the management of L. J. Alkire and has proven successful. This house has been of great service to Wichita customers. It has given them a fine sales agency to represent them in their live stock business and has saved them many thousands of dollars in marketing costs. Mr. Alkire is to be congratulated on the way he has handled and continues to manage the Wichita branch.

Usually, it pays to full-feed spring pigs and market them as early as possible. But this year, says F. W. Bell, limited grain feeding with maximum use of pasture crops is advisable. One reason is that the spring pig crop is so short that the price for hogs should be high next fall and winter. Another point favoring limited grain feeding now is that grain will be cheaper next fall if crops are good this year.

ing a stagger at it; and why not the 30 million farmers of this country? Join the Farmers Union and go along in this fight.

Neighborhood Notes

FAIRMOUNT LOCAL MEETING

I am sending a report of our last regular meeting of Fairmount Local 967 which was held Friday night, June 21. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read, Brother Aug use Wempe gave a talk on the good of the order, and a short report of the county meeting which was held at Waterville, June 4. He was followed by Brother Alf Morton with a lecture, and a short talk by Glen Leopold of Frankfort. Glen also had to tell us a few of his little jokes.

The Local was entertained with a reading by Margie Knudsen and music by Thomas Farrar and Jake Twidwell.

The following resolutions were adopted with instructions to send a copy to the State Paper.

1. We deem it unfair and unjust to permit any delegate to vote at our State Convention, other than those sent by a Local Union, County Union and those representing Farmers Union Business Associations.

2. We favor taxing the owner of mortgaged property, only to the amount of his equity in the property, and taxing the mortgage holder his equity. We favor a graduated land tax.

3. We are unalterably opposed to sales tax and demand an income tax that will raise at least 10 million dollars a year, to reduce the property tax that much.

4. We are opposed to the importation of any agricultural products that are in direct competition with our home products.

5. We insist that all dues for the national organization from the state organization, be forwarded immediately.

6. We favor the federal, state and county aid in eradicating binweed.

7. In-as-much as the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America is a dirt farmers organization, we, the members of Marshall County, earnestly request our president, Mr. Cal Ward, to fill all the various committees for our next state convention with actual dirt farmers.

8. For the good and welfare of our state organization, we request that no member be permitted to act on any committee at our state convention for more than two years in succession.—W. E. Knudsen, Secretary.

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL MEETS

Sunnyside Local 2144, Coffey County, had its regular quarterly meeting June 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgins and little daughter, Deniece, entertained with instrumental music. They are a interesting family of musicians. Mr. Burgins plays the guitars. Mrs. Burgins plays both saxophone and mandolin, and Deniece plays the violin. Mrs. Jim George sang several numbers.

Mrs. Pierce had her regular meeting of the same night.

The women of the Local served delicious ice cream and cake. There were about 50 present including several visitors and children.—Reported.

SHIPPS' LETTER

Belleville, Kans., 6-23-35

Dear Cooperators:

Yes, we have more cream stations; we have more cream stations today. Here is hoping all good Farmers Union folks will rally around our program and insist on patronizing their own business. We just installed equipment at Randolph, Kans., and I know those good Riley County members will patronize the Farmers Union first.

Of course we must remember we have our creamery at Colony and Wakeeney, but to those who are too far removed from those points, and are within reach of Fairbury or Superior, Nebraska, likewise, should remember they are Farmers Union Creameries. We have many other points where our equipment will be installed within the next 60 days.

I am wondering about our Kansas membership; how it is holding up? It does not cost a good cooperators anything to belong to the Farmers Union. On the contrary one is paid well for belonging if he cooperates. I am anxious that many more farmers see the light and come along with us.

It is not fair for the few to bear the burdens of the many, any more than it is fair for the few to exploit the many. Either case is merely a stumbling block to economic justice and recovery.

Any farmer who will study cooperative history and compare rewards alongside non-cooperative territories, will see through an entirely different pair of glasses. My observation has been that the more alert and better minds of agriculture seem to grasp the fundamental principles of cooperation, and fully appreciate its value.

We have not been free, 100 per cent, from failures. Failures are mostly caused by blunders however the good so overshadows the bad, we find much in our favor. Good management has failed to show a profit because of non support. Loyal members have seen business failures because of inefficient management and loyal members never fail.

Our state office should be the all-seeing eye, watching over and directing the coop. ship on its voyage. Our statewide activities who owe their birth to the parent organization should cooperate in doing their bit, helping steer this good Coop. ship down the old Coop. Channel. I am sure if this were practiced 100 per cent by both parties, each would enjoy greater membership, hence greater patronage.

Every manager of a Cooperative should be a confirmed Cooperator. Had I my way none other would be on the Coop. pay roll. If the Farmers Union is good enough to put its name on my table, I, for I should be grateful enough to remember from whence it came, and be a cooperator. Haphazard, out-of-joint methods do not build cooperation. Some so-called cooperators who figure in terms of "how much will I get out of this?" or

"what will this do for me; should be dealt with as would any other exploiter, for in reality that is the class such belong in."

I am now off the payroll with Creamery at Fairbury, but I want to thank again those who have been so good in helping us with meetings and going out of their way to cooperate. I naturally go reluctantly. I love the work and shall spend the balance of my life in an effort to assist in bringing about greater economic freedom and justice for the farmer and laborer.

The Farmers Union program points the way. I do not from a selfish personal standpoint, but for those who are to follow, who must tomorrow, take over the reigns of business of government. I hope I may share with you the satisfaction of raving participation in the great cause.

A change is inevitable; come it must. We cannot and will not tolerate a free country enslaved. We can and must demand full constitutional rights. We must quit talking, and act.

I have accepted an invitation to speak at Blue Rapids, Kansas, in August and also Wednesday, June 26, in Nemaha County. Kindly accept my short comings, whatever they may be and at any time I can lend a hand, do not hesitate to ask for whatever service I am capable of rendering.

In conclusion I want to congratulate the Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City on their new endeavor, and my good friends of southeastern Kansas for their fortunate enough to land a Farmers Union Live Stock Commission firm at Parsons. Wish I could be at the opening, and stranger things have happened. I also want to congratulate the Jobbing Association for their forward step in Kansas City, Kansas, and may both be appreciated by patronage from the Kansas and Missouri farmers. A word from any of you is always appreciated.

Cooperatively,
Judd E. Shippy.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Ellis County)

Whereas, our heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst the father of our brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Joy (Mr. Gottfried Brutsch), Be it therefore resolved that the members of Buckeye Local 1031 extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it therefore resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Farmers Union paper and a copy spread on the minutes of our Local.

It's sad that one we cherish Should be taken from our home, But the joys that do not finish Live in memory alone. All the years we've spent together, All the happy Golden hours, Shall be cherished in remembrance, Fragrant sweet from memory flowers.

Resolution Committee:
Mrs. Rosalie M. Stackhouse,
Robert B. Joy,
Ray A. Schmidt.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Ellis County)

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst the wife and mother of our brothers, Mr. A. R. Crissman, Harry & Pearl Crissman, Be it therefore resolved that the members of Buckeye Local 1031 extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it therefore resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Farmers Union paper and a copy spread on the minutes of our Local.

We miss thee from our home, dear Mother, We miss thee from thy place; A shadow over our life is cast, We miss the sunshine of thy face. We miss the kind and willing hand, Thy fond and earnest care, Our home is dark without thee, We miss thee every where.

Resolution Committee:
Mrs. Rosalie M. Stackhouse,
Robert B. Joy,
Ray A. Schmidt.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Ellis County)

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst one of our oldest members, Brother James Ross, who was a charter member, also the first President of Buckeye Local 1031. The Local was organized many years ago with 10 charter members. He has been a true member through all the years. He will be greatly missed from his home and neighborhood.

Be it therefore resolved that the members of Buckeye Local 1031

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

Kansas Junior Leader

LEONA NOWAK WRITES OF JUNIOR PROGRESS

Here's a dandy letter from a new Junior Leader in Marshall county. We're convinced, just from reading this letter, that the Junior work, as well as the program of the Farmers Union in general, will go forward in the Irving Community. The letter follows:

Irving, Kansas, June 22, 1935
Mr. Floyd H. Lynn
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Lynn,
Since you are at present sponsoring the Junior Department, I, as the Junior leader of the Irving Local No. 1288, thought I would write and let you know how we are progressing in our work.

On Friday evening, June 21, the Irving Local No. 1288, met at the Prairie Ridge schoolhouse and held their regular meeting which truly proved to be most successful. Since there was a nice attendance of young folks as well as adults, it was decided to organize the Junior Department. The meeting was called to order by the Junior Leader, Leona Nowak, who acted as temporary chairman. At once, the enthusiastic group of young folks put in their nominations for president, which resulted in the election of Edwin Holly as permanent chairman. He immediately took the chair and carried on the remainder of the meeting in a very business like manner.

The election was completed which resulted in electing Ernest Piel as secretary, and Leona Nowak was appointed as corresponding secretary. The following were taken in as members of the Junior Department: Helen M. Nowak, age 13; Johnnie D. Nowak, age 9.

Those in our Junior Department are: Ernest Piel, age 16; Edwin Holly, age 16; Leona J. Nowak, age 16.

We have in view many more new members which we hope will join us in the near future.

After planning the program for the next meeting which will consist of one-minute talks and musical numbers, the meeting adjourned.

This meeting was directed by our Local Secretary, Joseph Holly, who offered any help which we needed.

On Tuesday evening, July 2, we will meet again at the Prairie Ridge for our regular meeting.

Everyone is most cordially invited to attend this meeting as we want to make his organization one which we will truly be proud of in the future.

Our goal, which we are striving to reach is, "To find and give the most." If you have any suggestions to offer us which will aid us in any way to make this a successful and interesting organization, we shall greatly appreciate them. We are trying to make this educational as well as entertaining.

I, as Junior Leader of this Local, feel that this is quite a responsibility and I will do my best to fulfill my duty.

Respectfully yours,
Leona J. Nowak, Cor. Secy.

JOE HOLLY "POURS IT ON"

Joseph Holly, secretary of Irving Local at Irving, Kansas, is one of the younger leaders of the Kansas Farmers Union. He was selected as one of the Workers' Education leaders, sponsored by the Marshall County Farmers Union, and is active in Farmers Union membership and in a letter dated June 20, Mr. Holly tells the editor that he feels "a few words coming on" which should be put in writing. Then he proceeds to write down one of the best editorials of Farmers Union membership and the attitude of farmers toward their own organization ever written for readers of this paper. He calls it "Farmers and Business Men." It follows:

Farmers and Business Men
There seems to be a great difference

IT'S FUN TO SEW



8266. Accessories Set. Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 38 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material for the set, with 1-3 yard contrast. Price 15c. 8494. Brother and Sister Set. Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yard each for the boy's suit and girl's dress, of 35 inch material, plus 3-8 yard contrasting for both. Size 4 boy's blouse requires 5-8 yard of 35 inch material and 1/2 yard of 54 inch material for trousers. Price 15c.

JUVENILE LESSON FOR JULY

The Preamble of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America

GRANDPA GUS AGAIN

Your old Grandpa Gus has charge of the juvenile lesson for July—so here goes, Farmers Union Juveniles. Are you with me?

When the folks here in the state office told me to take care of the lesson this month, I asked them what the subject of the lesson should be. "Whatever you think the Farmers Union youngsters would want to study about," they told me. So here's what we're going to do. We are going to study the preamble of the National Farmers Union, and I'll bet if we study hard, we'll know more about it than some of the grown-ups. You know, sometimes people sort of slip by some of the important things, and don't give them the attention they should.

In the first place, what is a preamble? Well, I'll try to answer that one right now, first off. A preamble is the first part of a set of rules or laws for an organization, say, which tells what the organization is for.

Now, the way I'm going to write this preamble for you to study may not be word for word like it is in the book called "Constitution and By-Laws; Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America," but it will mean the same.

Here it is: (What we want the Union to do)

The Preamble

To make things just as nice for farmers as for any one else, and to do unto others as we want them to do unto us.

To get people out of the notion of borrowing too much money and mortgaging their farms.

To help our members buy the things they need, and sell the things they raise.

To teach ourselves the best way to farm.

To teach ourselves more about crops, more about how to save money on the farm, and more about what happens to the things we raise between the time we sell them and the time some one maybe away off, eats or uses them.

To get some system into the way we raise our farm products and in the way they get to the places where to the people they are going to.

To fix it so some person or outfit can't get a hold of our farm products for a small price, then hike the price to some one else who hikes the price to still some one else, who may make it still some other person think that is as much as much, or maybe just half as much, of the produce as there really is. And then, after all this crooked work, if the farmer or some other common person tries to buy part of the product back, he finds he has to pay enough for it so that he can't get some extra money out of it.

To make it so the farmer is just as well off as other folks with other kinds of jobs.

To fix it so the farmer will get regular prices for what he raises, and so that the prices will be high enough that he won't have to keep on borrowing money or do without the things he and his family should have.

To try to get different people and different kinds of people to get along better with each other, and to get along better with our neighbors.

To remember that hard times get us ready to enjoy good times, and that we ought to appreciate this great world of ours that many men and women have died or suffered for, and that we'll look back some day and wish we were still kids living with our folks on the old farm like we were real.

To get all these things done, we know we've got to patronize our own cooperative live stock, grain, creamery and oil and gas outfits or co-ops, and our cooperative stores and elevators, and, and, letting some one else, who don't give a rap for the farmers, take care of all this business for us.

Now that's the end of the preamble which we are studying in July. Read it over, and pester your dad or mother with questions, and find out if they know all these things. Maybe you'd better read it over two or three times, or more.

Then sit down and write me what you think the Farmers Union is for, and what you think it ought to get done. Maybe you won't get everything in, but if you get most of it in, you should have a good lesson.

Questions

Here are some questions that might help:

What about farmers raising things like other folks want them?

Should we borrow too much money? If not, why not?

What are some of the things we must teach ourselves by belonging to the Farmers Union (if the Farmers Union doesn't fix it so they can't) when different people get to hiking the prices of farm products after the farmer has sold these products? Can the farmer buy them back with what he got for them?

What organization wants farmers to be as well off as other folks?

What are some other things the Farmers Union wants to do?

These are all the questions I'm going to ask. Now, you don't have to pay a bit of attention to these questions when you write your lesson if you don't want to—but if they help you, that's all right.

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SUGGESTED PROGRAM

For Your Local to Use Within the Next Month

Prepared From Material Offered By National Program Service

(The Wisconsin Division of the Farmers Union prepared material for a Farmers Union program, emphasizing the importance of the work that may be done by the Juniors. The Kansas Division has changed it slightly to make it more applicable to Kansas Union work.)

OUTLINE

Of Program Based on Following Material:

Roll Call—Answer by giving names of cooperative institutions. This Month's Motto: Repeat in Union: "There is No Substitute for Cooperation."

The Farmers Union Creed—Given by a Junior. (Creed printed below).

Reading, "Unite."

Musical or Singing—Selections you may choose.

Short Talk—Based on "Home Beautification."

Song—"Union Juniors."

Four Minute Speech—Based on Editorial or "President's Column" material found in Page 2 of any issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Play—"Just Farmers."

Yells and Stunts.

THE FARMERS UNION CREED

(By Gladys Talbot Edwards)

Because I know that as an individual, I am nothing, but banded with my brother farmers, I am a power, I pledge the work of my hands, the fruit of my soil and the loyalty of my heart to the Farmers Union.

I will support our business institutions with my entire production and our leadership with my utmost confidence.

And I will always remember that, greater than any man in it—worthy of all faithfulness, is the Union itself; built for me and by me—my own organization.

UNITE

By P. Hoole Jackson

Here in the piteous world with room for all

Men wrangle over nature's bounteous store.

Some, greedy handed, claim God's dross; and some, the soil;

His trees and stones; His coal and deep hid ore.

"Go ye and delve," they say, "yet what ye gain

By your own labor is not yours, but ours.

Coal, iron, lead or gold—come take your wage,

We pay your fairly for your working powers."

And you, sweating, dying, starving—aye,

Work like chained slaves and fear to lose that wage

The masters pay for getting God's free gift—

O! blind, how long the years ere you grow wise.

How long, O Lord, ere in fair Wisdom's light

Men shall awake to claim their rightful share,

Cooperate with united strength Against the few their million dare.

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Study your home from all standpoints. Decide wherein a few simple, inexpensive shrubs, vines, trees would greatly improve the general appearance of your farm home. Make it a point to have a nice gassy plot in front of the home and keep same well clipped and in flower.

Flowers in the foreground. Too many farm homes are neglected. This simple beautification project will pay for the labor and small expense invested a thousand times. Juniors, here is an opportunity to do some missionary work.

UNION JUNIORS

(Tune, "On Wisconsin")

Union (Tune, "On Wisconsin")

Work with all your might.

Let no other group distract us From doing what is right.

We will boost—our Union Program Clear up to the sky.

We'll never give up; It is so or die.

Union Juniors! Union Juniors! Union Juniors! Union Juniors!

Help the Union grow.

Fight for Liberty and Justice; You will win we know.

Cooperation is the password, Unity, the goal.

Together we will keep The golden rule.

(Words by Mr. and Mrs. Huntington and Barbara Teela.)

JUST FARMERS

By Mrs. Ruth Huntington

Mr. Will Dean, neatly dressed in overalls.

Mrs. Myrtle Dean, neatly dressed in a dress.

Barbara Dean and Ross Dean, dressed neatly.

Arthur Briggs and Kay Williams, dressed neatly in school clothes.

Stage Properties—Six chairs and small table.

Setting—A living room on a farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean should be mid-

aged people. Their children should be of high school age, or older. Also, Kay and Arthur.

(As curtain is pulled, Mrs. Dean and Mr. Dean should be on stage.)

Mrs. Dean—(Sitting mending)—"Spouse we better be getting ready to go to the Farmers Union meeting. Pa. Do you figure on joining that organization?"

Mr. Dean—(Looking up from paper) I've thought about it considerable, Ma; I guess they got the right idea, we farmers must get together if we expect to get anywhere.

You see President (insert name of local president) and Vice President (insert name) have been around trying to get the entire valley to sign up, so's we can have a little cooperative right here at home.

Mr. Dean—(Looking alarmed) My land oh goodness! I s'pose they want some money from you, Pa!

Mr. Dean—(Chuckling) I wouldn't be a mite surprised.

Mrs. Dean—(Protestingly) But, Pa, we do not owe anybody one cent; I am afraid of these stocks and shares and whatnot.

Mr. Dean—Well, Ma, maybe you're right, and maybe again, you're wrong. How long do you think we can stay independent and pay our taxes, and keep up the place, the way things are going? You know last year we had to use that five-hundred dollar government bond we had been saving for a rainy day.

Mrs. Dean—(Slowly) Yes I know we did, but times will surely be better this year, Pa; times can't stay like this forever.

Mr. Dean—(Grimly) You're right. A couple more years of this, and we will have to mortgage the farm to live; I've just about made up my mind that the only thing that will help the farmer is the farmer himself.

Mrs. Dean—What in the world do you mean, Will? You're talking so strangely.

Mr. Dean—What I mean is just this, we farmers must organize if we expect to demand any help. We must cooperate if we hope to run our own business institution and buy and sell produce in our own organization so that the profits may be returned to, and divided among us, through patronage dividends. Just like (name of any good Farmers Union member) has always been preaching.

Mrs. Dean—(Thoughtfully) It sounds reasonable.

Mr. Dean—(Emphatically) It is reasonable. We have no right to expect ANYONE to do a job for US that WE are too lazy, shiftless, and disinterested to do OURSELVES.

Mrs. Dean—(Laying down her mending) Will Dean, do you mean to say people like you are to blame for the times, because we have not joined our fellow farmers and helped build cooperatives?

Mr. Dean—(Rising and walking back and forth) Yes, Myrtle, that is exactly what I mean. We have been selfish, stupid and greedy just thinking of ourselves and our own gain, not to have understood conditions, as they are. Why, all other classes are organized into some self-protecting association, and I'm ashamed to say I haven't realized before how all these other organizations, lawyers, business enterprises, and professors of education have done all in their power to keep the farmers fighting among themselves, so they will not organize.

Mrs. Dean—Why, Pa, you talk like a professor; I'm kinda proud of you when you get all stirred up this way.

Mr. Dean—(Pleased not to want to show it) Now Ma, none of your blarney. You were always a pretty keen business woman yourself.

(Enter Barbara and Ross Dean from down right stage, both dressed in plain school clothes.)

Barbara—Say, Pa, I thought you said you were going to the FARMERS UNION MEETING tonight.

Kay Williams said they were going to have an essay contest and a play. I want to go.

Ross—So and I said he had to kiss the play and the girls. Gee, but that will be hard to do in front of the crowd; she's taller than he is, too—(All laugh.)

Barbara—The gang all say they have real good times at these meetings. Why won't you folks belong to? Everything they do or try to do is a benefit to the farmer, so Kay says.

Ross—Oh, Kay, she is a real Union enthusiast.

Mr. Dean—Well, go get ready; Ma and I have decided to go.

Ross—Here comes Arthur and Kay down the road; they said they would stop for Barbara and me if you folks didn't go.

Barbara—(Aiding flustered) Goodness gracious! I must hurry and change my dress.

Ross—(Teasingly) Never mind, sis, Art likes you in any kind of dress. But for gosh sakes, leave off the paint and lipstick tonight, or those FARMERS UNION MEMBERS will take you for an Indian, and go looking for your tomahawk.

Barbara—(Sarcastically) Is that so? Well, don't let me catch you holding Ray's hand tonight and looking down at her with love-lorn eyes like a dying cat.

Ross—(Acting angry) Say—(Mr. Dean interrupting)

Mr. Dean—Children, children, run on now and get ready. Kay and Arthur may ride with us. (They go off stage down right.)

(Enter Kay Williams and Art Briggs down right.)

Kay—Good evening Mr. and Mrs. Dean.

Art—Hello, folks, are you going over to the hall tonight? (Mrs. Dean offers them chairs which they take)

Mr. Dean—(Answering Art's question) Yes, we are. Barbara and Ross are getting ready now. Mother, I guess

you and I look good enough to go as we are.

Mrs. Dean—I guess we'll do. Being clean and dressed neatly is all that is ever necessary.

Kay—(Longingly) I wish Barbara and Ross could join us in our Junior activities.

Art—So do I. (Mr. and Mrs. Dean smile at each other)

Mr. Dean—After this they may. I'm going to join tonight and pay my dues.

Art—(Surprised and tickled) Oh, Kay, did you hear that?

Kay—I sounds just wonderful to me! This means two more live wires in our Junior work.

Mr. Dean—Yes, I'll pay my dues, and I'll put up a \$20 share of stock for that cooperative they are planning to build.

Mrs. Dean—Will they sell oil and gas there?

Mr. Dean—Yes, and feed, flour, hay, twine, tires and (enthusiastically) it will partly belong to you, Mother. Won't that be fine.

Mrs. Dean—(Doubtfully) W-e-l-l, I guess so. But will we get things cheaper there?

Mr. Dean—(Impatiently) Yes, we will. However, I can see a time in the future when the old line companies will force us to sell at cost, yes, at a loss for a while, if we get too strongly organized.

Mrs. Dean—Why do you think that will happen, Pa?

Mr. Dean—Well, when we build our own cooperative to cut the cooperatives large enough to cut the profits off the old line companies which they are accustomed to having. They will band themselves together to force us to sell at a loss and will try to bankrupt us.

Mrs. Dean—Oh, that will be terrible.

Mr. Dean—(Grimly) Yes, it will be. Ma, but these are the things we have to face if we change this present system and a situation like this will mean a show down, but I suspicion we will come out on top.

Kay—That sounds we will too. He says "This Capitalistic system has to go." That our only hope is to cooperate.

Mr. Dean—And the more we buy from our cooperatives the larger and stronger they will grow. (Barbara and Ross come in ready to go, dressed in coats and hats. Mr. Dean goes on talking as if there had been no interruption) Why, you young folks how does that sound? (Arthur sweetly smiling at Barbara)

Art—Just fine to me. (Turning to Ross) How about you, Ross?

Ross—(Smiling at Kay) Oh Kay, Kay—(Laughing) (The rest start to walk off stage but stop as Kay continues) But, seriously, folks, we have the power in our hands. (Kay holds out hands and speaks slowly and distinctly) Just three things we have to accomplish, ORGANIZATION, COOPERATION, LEGISLATION—THE FARMERS UNION TRIANGLE.

(Curtain)

PRODUCTION PERENNIAL

A Dramatized Song to be Used as a Stunt by Juniors or Juveniles

The easiest way to present this entertainment is to have a small group or chorus, dressed in overalls and gingham dresses sing the song while a small boy of eight or ten, dressed for the part, dramatizes the words of the song. If each verse does not give the actor time enough, let the chorus repeat it.

(Tune: "Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush")

The meadow larks began to sing, began to sing, began to sing.

The meadow larks began to sing, So early one spring morning.

The farmer forgot how he felt last fall, felt last fall, felt last fall.

The farmer forgot how he felt last fall, So early one spring morning.

And this is the way he sowed the wheat, sowed the wheat, sowed the wheat.

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 June 30, 1935	
N H Nelson—Morris Co Ks—4 str 907	10.00
F W Hartman—Osage Co Ks—22 str 1025	10.00
Frank Rale—Riley Co Ks—6 str 915	10.00
N H Nielsen—Morris Co Ks—17 str 735	8.50
T J Jackson—Cedar Co Mo—2 str 695	8.50
H B Day—Lafayette Co Ks—5 str 105	8.00
E E Hercker—Crawford Co Ks—5 str 803	7.25
G B Fletcher—Grundy Co Mo—3 str 803	7.25
Walter Kuhn—Linn Co Ks—1 calf 240	7.00
McLinden Bros—Franklin Co Ks—3 str 180	7.00
L C Cleaveland—Mgt—St Clair Co Mo—8 str 410	7.00
V A Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—5 str 410	7.00
L Hatcliff—Neosho Co Ks—14 str 1013	6.40
L Hatcliff—Neosho Co Ks—38 str 727	6.00
John Smith—Wyandotte Co Ks—4 str 1247	6.25
Fred Heigel—Clay Co Ks—2 str 980	6.00
Fred Baker—Linn Co Ks—4 str 980	6.00
Logan Frame—Allen Co Ks—4 str 655	5.65
Harold Atchison—Franklin Co Ks—6 str 751	5.50
V A Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—5 str 1060	5.25
S A Jackson—Clay Co Mo—3 str 570	5.00
L Hatcliff—Neosho Co Ks—13 str 727	5.00
John Smith—Wyandotte Co Ks—18 str 1357	5.00
John Fulton—Johnson Co Ks—8 str 900	4.50
E G Kaup—Riley Co Ks—8 str 1017	4.50
Albert Nelson—Lafayette Co Ks—3 str 1350	4.25
Jack Fulton—Johnson Co Ks—6 str 960	4.00
John Smith—Wyandotte Co Ks—12 str 970	3.75
L C Cleaveland—Mgt—St Clair Co Mo—3 str 906	3.50
W D Anderson—Cloud Co Ks—3 str 703	3.25

SHEEP	
Jesse L Campbell—Lafayette Co Mo—8 str 77	8.10
Joseph Good—Davies Co Mo—8 str 68	8.10
Edmund Hertz—Ray Co Mo—8 str 72	8.10
A B Proctor—Lafayette Co Mo—13 str 74	8.10
Paul Albert—Miami Co Ks—19 str 80	8.10
W A Smith—Miami Co Ks—6 str 76	8.00
Robert R Wehmer—Cass Co Mo—11 str 80	8.00
J B Young—Johnson Co Ks—6 str 71	8.00
W H Wehmer—Johnson Co Ks—6 str 80	8.00
F P Neis—Franklin Co Ks—15 str 79	8.00
Frank Sutton—Duglass Co Ks—14 str 84	7.85
Walter L Davidson—Lafayette Co Mo—5 str 70	7.85
E L Martin—Linn Co Ks—10 str 74	7.85
L C Cleaveland—Mgt—St Clair Co Mo—6 str 88	7.85
Guy Galbreath—Henry Co Mo—12 str 75	7.75
John Muston Smith—Johnson Co Ks—15 str 83	7.75
Oscar Wilson—Osage Co Ks—29 str 75	7.75
L Homrighausen—Miami Co Ks—5 str 74	7.75
Thorman and Son—Washington Co Ks—8 str 90	7.75
Carl Schmidt—Dickinson Co Ks—11 str 84	7.75
Carl Schmidt—Dickinson Co Ks—15 str 90	7.75
Carl Schmidt—Dickinson Co Ks—16 str 79	7.75
D W Jeffers—Linn Co Ks—12 str 75	7.75
Weaubleau S A—Hickory Co Mo—73 str 73	7.75
E D Long—Linn Co Ks—12 str 70	7.75
Dwight Ramsey—Franklin Co Ks—5 str 82	7.75

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET—
The Chicago Butter Market has been irregular during the past week. Early declines were regained during the midweek but failed to hold. Closing quotations were unchanged to 4-4 cents lower. Extras and Standards both closing at 23 3/4 cents, 1-2 cent lower; 88 Score 22 1/4 cents, 1-2 cent lower, and 88 Score 21 3/4 cents unchanged.

CHICAGO EGG MARKET—
The Egg Market opened the week slightly higher but during the week worked to generally lower levels. Closing prices ranged from 1-2 cent lower on the better grades to 1-2 cent higher in Extras. Extras 25 cents; Fresh Firsts 22 3/4 cents. Current Receipts 21 3/4 cents—all 1-2 cent lower; Dirty 20 1/2 cents, 1-2 cent higher. Checks 20 cents, 1-2 cent higher.

NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET—
New York butter moved along the same course as Chicago with fractional advances of the midweek erased by declines later in the week. Extras closing at 23 3/4 cents to 24 1/2 cents and Standards 22 3/4 cents.

NEW YORK EGG MARKET—
The New York Egg Market records about the same proportional declines as Chicago. Standards closing at 24-1-2 to 24 3/4 cents; Firsts 23 3/4 cents—both 1-2 to 3-4 cents lower.

Principal developments concerning the Butter market during the past week have been of a very bullish nature. The Chicago Receipts of fresh Butter being diverted into storage by receivers, thus storage figures on Butter continue to mount daily at very rapid rate.

Advices from all important producing sections except the West show a slow marked increased production as compared with a year ago. However, in making this comparison, we must take into account the fact that at this season last year, some sections were already beginning to feel the effects of the drought which gained momentum as the season advanced.

During the past week, the Government called for bids on five million pounds of butter for relief purposes. However, the trade viewed the amount involved as insignificant as compared with heavy accumulations of supplies. This together with the feeling of uncertainty as to whether the Government would accept bids submitted failed to lend much support.

Plans are still in the making whereby the Government proposes to buy substantial quantities of butter for relief purposes just when the buying will begin and what quantities will be purchased is still unknown. In the meantime, movement in trading channels is slow. Comparative reports show butter consumption for the first quarter of 1935 upwards of fifteen per cent under a year ago. These figures point at a big job for the entire Dairy industry that has been lost to butter substitutes.

The firmness which developed in the Egg market in some quarters as a result of favorable Government storage report was only temporary. Advices indicate that production is holding up well as compared with last year with receipts running near 10,000,000 on some days, heavier than last year. Breakers are again more active at the lower prices and they will not doubt aid materially in keeping surplus supplies clear. We are now approaching the hot weather period when quality will get more recognition so far as price is concerned.

A. W. Seamans,
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)
of these resolutions be sent the family, a copy to the Farmers Union paper, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local.
A precious one from us has gone; A voice we loved is stilled.
A place is vacant in our home Which never can be filled.
God in His wisdom has recalled The boom his love has given,
And though the body slumbers there, His soul is safe in Heaven.
Resolution Committee:
Mrs. Rossie M. Stackhouse,
Robert E. Joy,
Ray A. Schmidt.

MITCHELL COUNTY UNION HELD A GOOD MEETING

The day of the meeting of the Farmers Union at Hunter, was ideal, but owing to the high water a large number of people could not attend.
While the ladies were preparing the basket dinner the men, as is their usual way, discussed different subjects and some of them. The high school building was opened to the public which was appreciated by the audience.
The crowd gathered in the auditorium after noon for the program. Mr. John Schulte took the chair and opened the meeting by reading the program, which the Good of the Order Committee had prepared. It follows:

Song—America
Invocation Rev. Bennett
Solo Gordon Cleopiff
Reading Ruth Woody
Tap Dance Betty Hope
Piano Solo Mrs. Louis Peckham
Dance—Leo, Paul and Madeline Beck
Musical numbers Cordell Sisters
Dance and Song Norma Waverling and Charlotte Rounkles

The business was then taken up and the resolutions read. Eleven locals were represented at roll call.
The next meeting will be held in Cawker City Sept. 18, as an all-day picnic.

The time was then given to Mr. Cal Ward. He was heartily received as a speaker. A few sketches were taken which we will endeavor to give His subject was the one big word, Co-operation.
"In cooperation we should give and take and not be selfish. . . . We should be governed by the majority. . . . A selfish cooperation will fail. . . . Be constructive and not destructive in your criticism. . . . Farmers' problems are better understood by themselves and conditions are not in the past." He also urged very earnestly that all Mitchell County farmers keep up their work that had been begun thirty years ago.

There was a unanimous rising vote thanking Mr. Ward for his splendid talk, and thanking the entertainers who gave the peppy program, the committees and the people of Hunter for their hospitality shown us.

The bills for the day were voluntarily paid by the Ashvale Local. By the way, the Ashvale Local has the largest number of paid-up membership, being over one hundred in the year of 1934.
The resolutions passed for that day were as follows:
Resolved, that we favor taxing the owner of mortgaged property only to the amount of his equity in the property, and taxing the mortgage holder an equity. We favor a graduated land tax.
We are opposed to the importation of any agricultural products that are in direct competition with our home products.
We insist that all dues due to the national organization from the state

organization be forwarded immediately.
We favor the Federal, State and county aid in eradicating bird weed. Inasmuch as the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America is dirt farmers' organization, we, the members of Mitchell County, earnestly request our president, Cal Ward, to fill all the various committees for our next State Convention with actual dirt farmers.
We wish to thank the Cloud County Farmers Union for their courteous invitation to the Mitchell Co. F. U. to attend their Farmers Union picnic. Signed,
Nick Greiner,
George Gray,
Ross Strawn,
Mrs. May Muck,
Wm. Carpenter.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: My corn base under my 1935 corn-hog contract is less than 10 acres and not over 100. I therefore receive no payment. Will I be required to produce 25 per cent of my corn base as well as of my hog base?
A: Yes. The only exemption from the minimum production requirements is that granted to the contract signer who estimates a permissible production of either corn or hogs.
Q: What can I do with a small excess acreage of corn under contract?
A: Plow it under or cut it for forage within 5 days after you receive the notice of overage from your county compliance supervisor, weather permitting. The forage provision, of course, is of little use to Kansas producers because corn is too small for that now. That provision was put in the rules of the program for the benefit of southern corn growers whose crop is now large enough to be cut for forage.
Q: Does the improvement in wheat prospects as a result of recent rains indicate danger of another surplus problem?
A: George E. Farrell, director of the Division of Grains of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has answered that by saying, "The implication of the crop report for wheat farmers is that they must once more face the problem of what to do with wheat for which there is no home market for which foreign outlets are limited."

Q: What is the average local cost of running the wheat program in Kansas?
A: According to a recent AAA study, the average deduction per allotment bushel from the second installment of the 1933 adjustment payment in Kansas was 1.2 cents. The United States average deduction was 1.42 cents. The lowest Kansas rate, .5 of a cent, was that for Haskell County, and the highest, 5.1 cents, Osage County.

Q: What costs are included in making up this deduction?
A: County association costs make up the deduction. These include expenses for farm inspection by the supervisor and the handling of contracts, compliance, and related forms, and other necessary clerical work in the county. For the first fiscal year (July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934) county association expenses included the costs of organization and purchase of office equipment.
Q: Just how much of a burden do processing taxes place on the average consumer?
A: A recent estimate in the Consumers' Guide states: "If all the processing taxes so far collected from processors had been passed on to consumers and if every consumer in the country, young and old, had contributed equally, each consumer's contribution would have amounted to just about 1 cent a day. But, of

course, how much each consumer actually pays depends upon how much of the taxed articles he buys. This in turn depends partly upon how much income he has to spend on these goods. As incomes grow bigger, the burden of the tax grows less in proportion to the income."

SHOWS HOW TWINE MANUFACTURING IS BEING DEVELOPED

(continued from page 1)
inspections for the account of private parties. If it were true that inspection was made at the ports after some standard had been set up by the Government, some of the stuff might not find it so easy to enter.

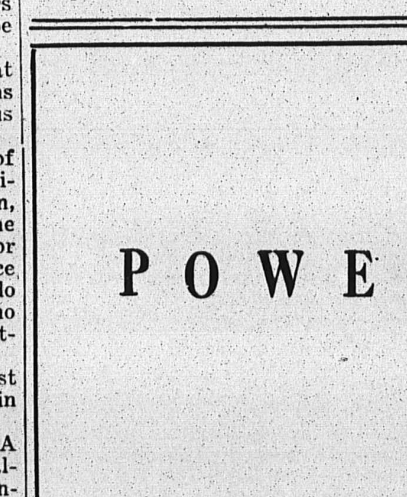
Use Trick Names
Some jobbers handling penitentiary twines are covering up the source by using "alias" names for the state industrial institution making their twine. If you do not want to use penitentiary twine it is well to remember that the only twine mills west of the Mississippi river are those operated by the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas, so if you farmers who live in Kansas are offered a twine made in one of these states you will be getting a penitentiary product. Kansas has a law requiring the registration of binder twine and that certain information and specifications must be printed on the tags to be attached to both the ball and bale. It is a good law but weak because no means were provided for its enforcement and we know the spirit of the law is being violated even by people who should help to see that it is observed.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has for years sold the Kansas penitentiary twine as "Farmers Union Standard" but has always sold it for what it is and the tag has always carried the information that the twine was made by the state of Kansas. Tests show that this product is a better twine than some sold as "Standard" and at higher prices.

Buy What You Want
This year the Jobbing Association is also offering K. F. U. Extra Quality binder twine, made for us by the Peoria Cordage Company, an independent mill located at Peoria, Ill., this twine is not excelled by any Standard twine at any price—it is made, for those who want the best and yet at a reasonable price.

It is any man's privilege to buy what and where he sees fit, but we just don't understand why any American farmer will buy foreign made twine when there is not business enough to keep our own citizens busy at wages which will make them a living. Under the 40,000 pounds of foreign twine which our farmers bought in 1933, and the 25,000,000 pounds they bought from the same sources in 1934 (a light crop year) been made by American labor, not so many of our own citizens have been on relief projects of one kind or another, the bill for which the farmer will eventually have to help pay. Let us keep those things in mind when buying twine and know the source of the twine we buy. Kansas farmers who want to save on their twine bill should buy the product of the Kansas mill and not only get good twine at a low price but help keep the inmates of the Lansing prison busy at work which is good for their welfare and helps to keep down the state tax bill for that institution.

Storage Points
The Jobbing Association has twine stored at many points for your convenience. These locations are as follows:
Farmers Union Warehouse, Central & Water Sts., Kansas City, Kans.
Brown Transfer Warehouse, St. Joseph, Mo.
Topeka Transfer & Storage, 528 Adams St., Topeka, Kans.
Bacon Transfer, Linn, Ia., Kans.
James C. Swin Produce, 108 So. 8th St., Marysville, Kans.
Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Company, Salina, Kansas.
Merchants Transfer Warehouse, 123 So. Washington St., Wichita, Kans.
Reno Implement Co., 215 So. Main, Hutchinson, Kans.
Boklin Implement & Motor Co., Harper, Kans.



The power of wild horses is as nothing to the power of American consumers joined together in the Cooperative Movement and acting collectively, peacefully, to build a better world.

Do your part by asking for

CO-OP Products
GASOLINE
KEROSENE
DISTILLATE
TRACTOR FUEL
LUBRICATING OILS & GREASES

TIRES
BATTERIES
AUTO ACCESSORIES
PAINTS
FARM LIGHT PLANTS

Built by consumers, for consumers.

"Patronize Your Own Cooperative Business"

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE ASSN.

North Kansas City, Mo.

DEPOSITORS GETTING THEIR MONEY BACK

A report just released by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reveals that twenty thousand depositors of closed insured banks have been paid their insured deposits in the first seventeen months of deposit insurance.
They were depositors in seventeen closed banks which the Insurance Corporation had taken over on May 31, and their insured claims totaled more than two and a quarter million dollars. In all there have been 25,000 depositors in these banks whose estimated insured funds amount to about two and one-half million dollars.

Payment of claims by the F. D. I. C. has started within an average time of a week of the day the banks closed, the report shows. It further reveals that in the last bank to be taken over by the Insurance Corporation all but sixty dollars of insured money has been paid to depositors. The pay-off began on May 13 and all but twelve of its depositors had received a settlement of their claim on the last day of the month.

Approximate total deposits in all the closed insured banks are \$3,760,000. In addition to the insured portion of that total of almost \$2,500,000 another million was in preferred or secured deposits or was subject to offset so that there remain less than two hundred thousand dollars to be paid to depositors as liquidation of the assets of these banks is made. It is estimated by officials of the Corporation that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the individual depositors in the closed-insured banks have received all the money they had on deposit, or will receive it just as soon as they come to the banks.
The F. D. I. C. is insuring deposits in 14,000 banks throughout the country at the present time. It has announced that this is ninety percent of all licensed commercial banks and that they hold all but two per cent of the total bank deposits.

WORLD WHEAT SUPPLY DESPITE MORE PRODUCTION

A reduction of about 3 percent in the world supply of wheat, outside of Russia and China, is in prospect this year despite an expected production increase of about 5 percent, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' report on world wheat prospects.
Stocks of old wheat as of July 1, 1935 will be about 295,000,000 bushels less than on that date a year ago. An increased production this year of about 5 percent, or 165,000,000 bushels, still would leave 130,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Local Supplies

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.
Application Cards, 20 for 5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for 5c
Denit Blanks, 15 for 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book 25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob 50c
Farmers Union Button 25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Farmers Union Song Book 20c
Business Manual 25c
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Secretary's Minute Book 50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney) 25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each 75c

Write to
FLOYD H. LYNN
Secretary
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

This year's production estimate is based upon an estimate of a 35 per cent increase in production in North America; about the same production this year as last in Europe—excluding Russia—and about a 25 per cent reduction in North Africa. Continued dry weather in the southern hemisphere may cause a reduction there of more than 5 percent.

Should the new crop in the United States total 670,000,000 bushels, and the carryover about 160,000,000 bushels, there would be a surplus of about 80,000,000 bushels above minimum requirements in the United States, says the report.

The Canadian crop, it is stated, may turn out to be about 365,000,000 bushels, compared with 276,000,000 bushels last year.

STATE FAIR ADDS NEW RACE FEATURES

Two new features have been added to the racing program at the Kansas State Fair this year. One is the Western Breeders' Futurity, which includes two events, the three year old trot, and the three year old pace. Both races are for a stake and entries are according to the Western Breeders' Futurity rules. The other is a free-for-all race, either pace or trot for \$500.

The State Fair race track at Hutchinson is the most popular training center for racing in Kansas. More than 85 percent of the race horses in the state make the fairgrounds their training quarters throughout the year. This popularity is due to the fine bowl-shaped track which drains easily and is kept in condition for use whenever the weather permits.

Ed L. Hepler, Winfield, president of the Kansas and Oklahoma Circuit recently was appointed assisted superintendent of racing events at the Kansas State Fair. He will assist H. S. Thompson, veteran superintendent of speed. Mr. Hepler has been secretary of the Winfield Driving As-

sociation for years and is known among racing men throughout the midwest.

The Kansas State Fair horse races will be held on Sept. 17-19. They will be conducted under the sanction and rules of the Harness Horse Association.

Every dairyman should realize that his dairy barn and milk house are places where human food is being produced. Neat, attractive, sanitary barns and milk houses are good advertisements for the product.

The time-worn statement, "It is easy to have too much of a good thing," applies to many things in fruit growing. Trees may be too heavily pruned, much spray material may be wasted, too much commercial fertilizer may be added, and the orchard may be—but seldom is—over cultivated.

DIABETICS

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

N. H. BOIES 415 Bayview Bldg
Seattle, Washington

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE
McCORMICK DEERING TRACTOR 22-36 and No. 11 Combine of same make, cut less than 2,000 acres; in good condition. W. F. Hancock, Wakeney, Kansas. 6-20b

SEED FOR SALE

RED TOP-SUMAC, and Yellow Orange cane, germinate around 50 per cent, \$1.75 per bushel, f. o. b. here bags free. (High germination seed all sold.) Cedar Vale Co-op Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.

DIRECT SHIPPER

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

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

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

REMEMBER—WE PAY TRANSPORTATION

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeney, Kansas

It's Important

to get the very last dime possible for your live stock when you go to market.

That means it is important to consign your live stock to a firm which has YOUR interests at heart, and which is able to give you the very best of service.

Naturally,

—YOUR OWN FIRM—

is the one which has the most interest in you as a farmer-producer.

That means it is important to consign your live stock—an animal or a car load or train load—to

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.
(Read List of Sales this Issue; and Tune in on Daily Farmers Union Program, Noon, KFB, for Market).

The Risk is Too Great

for you to carry it yourself on your property.

You can be careful, and cut down the probability of loss, but you don't know when disaster will come your way. However

You Can Insure Against Loss

Insure Mutually with us at a saving of 20 per cent, or more.—Join our 16,000 or more satisfied policy holders. Why not have the best.

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

of Kansas

SALINA, KANSAS

Insurance protection against Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado. Hail. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance

Managers and Directors Attention

Pool your purchases of Feed, Oyster Shell, Wire, Nails, Fencing, etc.

In this way you can buy cheaper and meet any and all competition. Car lot buying saves a handling charge—write us for prices. Our Field men will be glad to work with you on this car lot purchasing program. Many Cooperative Elevators are now pooling their buying power. WHY NOT YOU!

The Farmers Union

Jobbing Association

Second and Waters Streets
Kansas City, Kansas