THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — *Education* — *Co-operation*

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KENNEDY SPEAKS OF THE FARMERS UNION TYPE OF FARM BILL

In Radio Address, Discusses AAA Decision by Courts, and Declares Congress Has Right to Regulate Farm Market

DISCUSSES BONUS

Speaks of Age-Old Conflict between Money Changers and the People; Says American Way is Farmers Union Way

Following is the address of Edward E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union, given Saturday, January 25, over N. B. C. network.

The Washington Office of the National Farmers' Union has again been opened at the Cavalier Hotel. A part of the staff of the National Office, of course, remains in Kankakee, Illinois for the handling of general routine matters.

The first twenty-five days of this year have been tremendously important. The momentous events of these twenty-five days may well prove to have shaped the destiny of America and determined the future policies of our country for some time to come.

It would be a much more simple matter for me today to discuss the future if our farmers were sufficiently organized in their own class organization. The farmers then would be in a position to determine their own course and shape their own destiny.

It was on the second day of the Session of Congress that the President delivered his message "on the State of the Union" to a joint Session of both Houses of Congress. This message was delivered at night an extra-ordinary procedure.

On January 6th the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act to be unconstitutional. This will undoubtedly change the entire course of so-called Farm Relief Legislation as we have known it in the past several years.

There are two diametrically opposite principles upon which farm Relief legislation can be based. One of these principles is based upon the regulation or control of agricultural production. This was carried out in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The other is based upon the principle of regulating the marketing of farm commodities. This is the basic principle of the Farmers' Union plan.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act, when it came before the Supreme Court of the United States, fell because its central purpose was to regulate the production of farm commodities, a power which the Court said has been reserved to the States and not granted to the Federal Government. On the other hand, it is well to remember that the Congress of the United States is specifically empowered to regulate commerce between the States or in other words to regulate—the price at which farm commodities may enter Interstate Commerce.

The Government of the United States at the present time regulates Interstate Commerce, it regulates the rates of transportation under the Cummins-Esch Railroad Bill, it regulates the rates of electric light and power, of telephone and telegraph. In every instance the Government seeks to fix the rate so as to give a return that covers the cost of producing such services or commodities.

(At this point, Mr. Kennedy discussed at length the recent decision of the supreme court on the AAA, quoting much of the language of the court.)

There is of course a wide and vast difference of opinion concerning how far Congress may go and what Congress may do in providing for the "General Welfare" but it seems to me that the question here was one limiting itself pretty much to the question of whether Congress has the power to regulate Agricultural production.

I beleive that everyone understands by this time that the welfare of American Agriculture is vital to the welfare of the whole nation and we contend that Congress does have the power to provide adequate and sufficient relief for the great basic industry of the Nation. We believe that it can be done within the Constitution of the United States.

The Congress is empowered to regulate the marketing of farm commodities. President Everson testifying before the Senate Agricultural Committee a few days ago said: "Under the Packers and Stockyards Act the Congress has regulated the price of grain and hay, fed to livestock on the terminal markets, notwith standing the fact, that if such grain and hay has been produced in the same State where the market is located, it is produced by a farmer, it is wholly within the state, it is fed to the livestock on that terminal market, yet, it is sold at a price fixed by the Federal Government under the provisions and the terms of the Packers and Stockyards Act. This Act has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States."

It is the well-known and established policy of Government, with respect to the Transportation Industry to regulate the rates, the freight rates, the passenger rates of a tonmile or a passenger mile. It is the policy of Government to regulate the rate of electricity, of power. That is the established policy of the Federal Government with respect to business or with respect to industry.

Under the terms of the Farmers' Union Marketing plan, embodied in the Thomas-Massingale Cost of Production Marketing Bill, we only seek to extend to the farmer the same policy of Government that has been extended to other Businesses and other Industry.

It is well to point out just a few of the highspots of the Farmers' Union Cost of Production Marketing Bill in view of the present situation.

First—the Congress of the United States would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the fair average cost of production of farm commodities, employing similar methods and recognizing the same principles as are used by Business and Industr to determine the selling price of their goods and services.

The Department of Agriculture now carries on this work on a limited scale They employ different methods than Business does, nonetheless they have the power to do it right. Congress certainly has the power to authorize the Department to use the right method.

The Federal Trades Commission used the right method and so does the Federal Tariff Commission.

The Thomas Massingale bill provides that after such cost of production prices have been determined, that the Secretary of Agriculture shall be empowered to license dealers, handlers, and processors, of Agricultural Commodities, requiring such dealers and handlers and buyers to pay the farmer not less than the average cost of production price so determined for that percentage of each delivery of farm commodities determined to be necessary for consumption within the United States.

If you will remember, during the War, under what is known as the National Defense Act the President of the United States was authorized to fix the price of certain farm commodities. Under the authority of this Act the President did fix the minimum price of wheat. I want you to remember that under the authority of this act, the President by proclamation closed the commodity exchanges to future trading; in other words he did not permit the gamblers and specuators in farm commodities to gamble in the prices the Government was stabilizing.

Under the authority of Congress the President, also by proclamation authorized the licensing of buyers, handlers and processors of farm commodities and stipulated in such licenses the minimum prices that were to be paid to the farmer for these particular commodities.

I fully understand and appreciate the fact that there was no disposition at that time to question the constitutionality of the law, as we were engaged in the world war, but whenever

(continued on page 3)

PRESENTS STATEMENT

GEORGE W. HOBBS

LIVE STOCK FIRM PAYS TEN PER CENT PATRONAGE REFUND

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City with Branches at Parsons and Wichita, also Pays 5 Per Cent on Stock

LOWER COMMISSIONS

Operated Last Two Years, Reports Manager Hobbs, at 15 Per Cent below Schedules of Old-Line Live Stock Firms

A ten per cent patronage dividend or refund, a five per cent stock dividend, and a year's service and additional 15 per cent savings under the rates of the old-line livestock commission companies, is the answer of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City, Wichita and Parsons, to the question, "Does cooperative marketing pay"

The dividends and refunds are based on 1935 business of the firm. The information was brought out in the annual stockholders' meeting held in Kansas City on Thursday, February 6, when G. W. Hobbs, general manager over the three offices of the firm, made his annual report.

The annual meeting was well attened by stockholders from Kansas and Missouri. Reports in addition to that of Mr. Hobbs included the auditor's report made by T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Auditing Association; L. J. Alkire, manager of the Wichita branch of the firm, and W. L. Acuff, manager of the new branch at Parsons.

Officers Elected

In the election of officers, Alva B. Stryker, Blue Rapids, Kansas, was elected president, succeeding E. E. Martz of Adrian, Mo. Julius Falk, Alma, Kansas, a new member of the board, was elected vice president John Fiegenbaum of Higginsville, Mo., was elected secretary-treasurer. Mr. Stryker had ffiled that office. Another new member on the board is Henry F. Hille of WaKeeney, Kansas.

The patronage refund of 10 per cent was ordered by the board at a meeting held in Kansas City, January 20, although no announcement of it was made until the time of the annual meeting of stockholders. The board also instructed the manager, Mr. Hobbs, to get the checks in the mails at the earliest possible date. Mr. Hobbs announces that although no additional employes will be added to take care of the extra work, the checks will be in the hands of the cooperative customers by March 1.

For the benefit of the general public and of the stockholders who were unfortunate enough not to have been in the annual meeting at Kansas City, the report of the manager, George Hobbs, is published here:

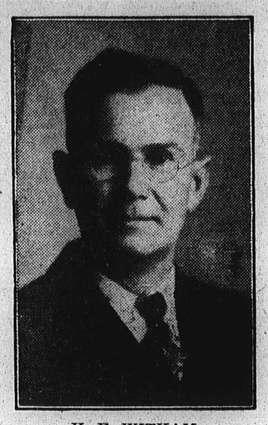
Manager's Annual Report

The volume of business handled by "your own firm" during the past year has been lighter than in former years due more or less to the reduction program sponsored by the United States government, and the drouth of the past two years. We realized the the old saying "you cannot eat your apple and have it" would apply to this cooperative firm at the time all the pigs and cattle were being purchased by the government. We have retained our respective position among the other firms at the stock yards, but, of course the volume of business was not sufficient to show a large net profit.

During the past year we received by rail 20,553 head of cattle and calves; 4,274 head of hogs; 10,365 head of sheep. We received by truck 35,769 head of cattle and calves; 37,634 head of hogs; 23,174 head of sheep. We purchased for the account of cus-

(continued on page 3)

MAKES GOOD REPORT



H. E. WITHAM

STAFFORD COUNTY UNION HAS YEAR'S WORK PLANNED

Speaking before a crowded house at Eureka school house Tuesday night, Blaine O'Connor, county lecturer for the Farmers Union, told members present that the answer to farm problems today lies entirely in the strength of the organization among farmers themselves.

Eureka local was host to members of other locals at this county meeting. And a large attendance of members heard Mr. O'Connor explain that a county organization, with the support of all the farmers, could eventually force the adoption of such measures as agriculture must have in order to insure its equality, in all respects, with all other industry.

Shows Logic Of It

"Stafford county has some 1710 farmers," Mr. O'Connor explained. "Now, if 1500 of these farmers—and their wives—would go to that state meeting at McPherson next spring, don't you think we could carry considerable weight?" He went on to say that other counties could be organized to the same extent, once the leader county showed the way. "And it would spread from county to county, until the state could be organized solidly, and it would be a simple matter, then," Mr. O'Connor said, "to complete an effective farm organization in all agricultural states."

Activities of each local in the county were reported by members Tuesday night. These reports disclosed that the membership drives are not completed yet, but that they are almost finished, and that they have been successful.

The plan for exchange of programs between locals, with each local presenting the entertainment for each of the others during a series of meetings, is almost ready to start, and a schedule for exchanges is being worked out. Almost all locals are ready with their exchange programs.

Ray Henry reported on his trip to Topeka, where he attended the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, recently.

Entertainment numbers on the program included several duets by Clarence and Hulda Hildebrand, with Clarence playing their own banjo accompaniment, a reading by Mrs. H. M. Brown of Stafford, and a piano solo by Vada Newell.

B. E. Winchester, Bert Radke, and Fred Hornbaker, members of a resolutions committee, drafted the following resolutions for the county union:

Resolutions

1. Resolved: That we feel that the recent Supreme Court decision, abolishing the AAA, has dealt a tragic blow to agriculture, in its efforts to obtain economic equality with industry.

2. That we feel that agriculture deserves and needs a national program, and that we are insistent that our representatives in the halls of congress bend every effort towards the formulation of some plan immediately,

3. That the Stafford County Farmers Union wishes to be placed on record as insisting that controlled production be made an integral part of any plan adopted, feeling that only through such control can the cause of agriculture be truly advanced,

4. That this union favor a permanent plan which shall be effected, administered, and controlled by local authorities, who answer to the farmers themselves, and that if an amendment to the constitution is necessary to the adoption of such a plan, then we favor such an amendment.

Signed,
B. E. Winchester,
Bert Radke,
Fred Hornbaker,
Members, Resolutions Committee.

Next county meeting is to be with North Star local, and refreshments are to be pie and coffee.

Fall pigs require more care than spring pigs. They should be on rye or wheat pasture as much as possible during the winter and should have alfalfa hay all the time. The grain ration must be supplemented with tankage or skim-milk. Pigs should have dry, comfortable quarters. With these conditions, the pigs should make rapid, economical gains and be ready for market in the spring.

The rapid improvement of egg production in the domestic hen during recent years doubtless has been due to leading breeders' appreciation of the value of the progeny test. This test results in greater accuracy of predictions for both the performance and the breeding value of individuals, thus permitting more rapid improvement of the flock.

If the Farmers Union is important, it's important to get the membership built up early this year.

JOBBING ASSN. IN GOOD REPORT FOR ANNUAL MEETING

C. B. Thowe, Alma, Is New Director, and J. C. Gregory, Osborne, Succeeds E. A. Crall as President of the Board

HAD A GOOD YEAR

Passed Resolution Emphasizing Importance of Connection with Parent Organization; Pledge Financial Support

A large number of stockholders attended the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association held in the Aladdin hotel, Kansas City, Mo., Friday, February 7, and heard a good report from the auditor, T. B. Dunn, and from the secretary, H. E. Witham. Mr. Witham was manager until the beginning of 1936 when those duties were taken over by T. C. Belden.

According to Mr. Dunn's report, the total assets of the firm are $200,358.60. Current assets amount to $115,217.27, including nearly $14,000 cash on hand and in the bank, and over $30,000 government bonds. Inventories in the Kansas City and Wakeeney warehouses, and in the Kansas City filling station, exceed $18,000 in value. Stock in other cooperatives amounts to a value of over $60,000.

The firm has reserves of $48,526.24. It has common stock of $60,980.00 and a surplus of $70,720.45. Undivided profits for 1935 business amounts to $11,628.12.

Thowe New Director

The annual meeting was marked by free and open discussion relating to policies to be pursued. It was brought out that the firm now is a consumers' cooperative, to serve farmers insofar as they are consumers. The firm handles all kinds of merchandise for farmers, including feeds, flour, steel and wire products, roofing, tanks, coal, and many other products. It is constantly enlarging its scope of business as well as its service to farmers and farmers' cooperatives.

The two directors whose terms expired were J. C. Gregory of Osborne, and Clifford Miller of Brewster, Both were nominated to succeed themselves, and in addition, C. B. Thowe of Alma, was nominated. Mr. Miller withdrew, and Mr. Gregory and Mr. Thowe were elected. Mr. Gregory was later elected president, succeeding E. A. Crall, of Erie.

Resolutions

Of particular interest were the resolutions adopted. The resolutions committee was John Frost, John Fengel and John Huber. One significant resolution emphasized the importance of maintaining a strong membership or "parent" organization, the Kansas Farmers Union, all recommended definite financial support to that organization, and recommended that the state president sit with the Jobbing Association board of directors. The text of the resoutions follow:

1. We ask our Secretary to thank the management of the Aladdin Hotel for furnishing our company a meeting place, and for other courtesies.

2. We instruct our President and Secretary to write President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace and our Kansas delegation in Congress that we sincerely thank them for their cooperation with the farm and cooperative organizations of our country, and for their continuous friendly efforts to aid agriculture. We appeal to them to get the best new farm program possible in the present session of Congress.

3. Through the development of cooperative marketing producers have been greatly benefitted. In Denmark where cooperative marketing has achieved its greatest success, only 3 per cent of the farms are under mortgage while in the United States 66 per cent of our farms are under mortgage. In Denmark farmers receive 63 1-2 per cent and the middlemen 36 1-2 per cent of the price that consumers pay for farm products, while in the United States farmers receive only 40 per cent and the middlemen receive 60 per cent of the price consumers pay for farm products. This shows that the middlemen corporations of the United States are greedy or insufficient.

4. We remember that the Jobbing Association was brought into existence by the Kansas Farmers Union only after repeated failures, and at great sacrifice by the State Farmers Union and by its watchful oversight and indomitable spirit.

We are grateful for the parental care of the State Farmers Union and are determined that we shall ever remain faithful to our State Farmers Union and cooperate with it. And we recommend that the Jobbing association help to maintain in a financial way this great educational and cooperative parent membership organization.

5. In order that a closer cooperative relationship might be developed between the Jobbing Association and the State Farmers Union, we recommend that the State President of the Kansas Farmers Union be invited to sit in at all regular and called meetings of the Jobbing Association Board of Directors in an advisory capacity.

6. We firmly believe in cooperative marketing. We are glad to see other cooperative agencies grow and render service to our many common people. We shall make every effort to be on friendly terms with other cooperatives, and we shall cooperate in friendly agreements with them.

John Frost
J. P. Fengel
John Huber.

The top market price for fat lambs is paid for animals that are not too heavy; however, a premium is paid for finish. Successful lamb feeders buy feeder lambs that weigh 60 to 70 pounds, for these can be marketed with sufficient finish and not too much weight after a feeding period of 75 to 100 days.

Kaffir, corn, and oats are frequently grown in rotations in eastern Kansas, the correct order being that stated above. If what is also grown, it may well follow oats and can be repeated for two or three years if desired.

TO FEDERAL FARM JOB

FLOYD H. LYNN

FLOYD LYNN GOES TO FEDERAL FARM RESETTLEMENT JOB

Secretary Farmers Union of Kansas and Editor of Kansas Union Farmer Takes New Job

FOUR YEARS WITH F. U.

Will Be Associated With Cal Ward, Former Head of Kansas Farmers Union; No Successor As Yet

I am very sorry that we have to announce to our membership that with this issue, Floyd H. Lynn ceases to be editor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Lynn tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors at their meeting in Kansas City on February 6. He has accepted a position in the Resettlement Administration as Project Manager, under C. A. Ward, Past President of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Mr. Lynn was appointed as Secretary-Treasurer and Editor upon the resignation of A. M. Kinney, October 1, 1931. Since that time he has conscientiously and efficiently served the Kansas farmers in that capacity. Under his management the Kansas Union Farmer has attained a reputation among farm organization papers in the United States, second to none.

He has been an untiring worker in the cause of the Kansas Farmers Union, many times working on Sunday and even late into the night to get all of his work finished and get a little time to give to speaking dates, which he was often called upon to fill. Before taking his position with the Kansas Farmers Union, Mr. Lynn had for several years, been associated with the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City as publicity manager. While with that firm he founded the "Cooperator," the house organ of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

It is indeed too bad that our farmers organizations are not able financially to pay enough salary to our best young men from farms to keep them working for the farmers. I am sure, even in spite of the difference in salary, Mr. Lynn would not have considered the position which he now holds if it were not for his firm conviction that it offers a broad field of service to the down and out folks on our Kansas farms. He feels that in his new field of endeavor, if he can help rehabilitate and make self supporting again the farm families which, through no fault of theirs, have lost their equities in the farm which they had owned and worked for four years he shall have rendered a service of incalculable value to not only the farmers but to the nation as a whole, since the stability of any nation depends upon a large home owning class.

We are very sorry to lose Brother Lynn as our Secretary-Treasurer and editor, but wish him the best of luck in his new field of endeavor.

John Vesecky, President.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

I am to be in Cowley county all of this week, in meetings arranged by the county president, N. C. Dulaney.

Tuesday night, February 11 is a meeting in Akron Hall, 8 miles north of Winfield.

Wednesday night, February 12, the meeting is to be held at Kellogg, and Thursday night, February 13 the meeting is to be at Hackney Hall. On Friday night, February 14 a meeting is arranged for Udall.

For the week of February 17, Cloud county has a series of meetings scheduled. I had planned to spend that week with the good people in Cloud county, but have found it necessary to make a change. John Frost is going to attend those meetings and be the principle speaker.

Monday night, February 17, Pleasant Valley schoolhouse, west of Concordia.

Tuesday night, February 18, Pleasant View local 592, near Miltonvale.

Wednesday night, February 19, joint meeting of Wilcox and Cottonwood Locals.

Thursday night, February 20, Buffalo Valley local in Jamestown.

Friday night, February 21, near Glasco.

John Vesecky, President.

A survey of the oat smut losses in Kansas for the past several years shows an average loss of from 5 to 10 per cent in the counties of heavy oat production. This is a lot of from 2 to 5 bushels an acre. Such losses can be stopped by seed treatment at a cost of 5 to 10 cents an acre. The formaldehyde mist and mercury dust methods are recommended.

Here's a thought: What kind of a Local would my Local be, if all the members were just like me?

MANAGER'S ANNUAL REPORT TO FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.

Following is the report of H. E. Witham, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association during 1935 and many previous years, given at the annual meeting on Friday, February 7, 1936, and covering the firm's operations for 1935:

On December 31, 1935, The Farmers Union Jobbing Association completed one more year of real service to its stockholders.

It is with just a little sadness in my heart that I make this report, as it probably will be the last report of this association that I will ever make, having tendered my resignation in December as manager, to take effect on December 31, 1935. I have served you as manager since 1927, and the association has come through some very trying times, but had it not been for the 100 per cent loyalty of the stockholders we probably wouldn't have come through with such flying colors as we have. I feel it a great honor in having been your manager through these past years, and shall always have a warm spot in my heart for the men I have worked with shoulder to shoulder in this association who have been so loyal and ready to help in times when their help was needed.

Mr. T. C. Belden, who has been with The Farmers Union Jobbing Association since 1924, has been chosen as my successor. I am sure that if you will give Mr. Belden the support you have given me that the association can't help but go forward and succeed, and be of more benefit and of more service to its stockholders.

I believe this association has its place as a producer organization. I also believe that it is indispensable as a help and aid to the State Farmers Union in a membership way. I think it should contribute liberally to the state organization. There is no way of measuring the services that the state organization renders to this association, one of its subordinate institutions. I believe we owe our very life to the efforts put forth by the members of the state organization. Mr. Ward, formerly president of the Kansas State Farmers Union ,never lost an opportunity to put forward the cause of The Farmers Union Jobbing Assosiation and its benefits to its members. Mr. Vesecky has taken up the work where Mr. Ward left off and is doing valuable work for the members of the Farmers Union in general.

We are a purely cooperative institution, which is evidenced by the fact that we have secured recently complete exemption from income tax; we don't even have to make a return. Let's keep it that way, conducting our business so that our stockholders will get the profits of this association on a pro rata basis.

Since 1927, when your humble servant took over the management of this association, the books and accounts have been audited by the Kansas Farmers Union Auditing Association, managed by Mr. T. B. Dunn. We are not going to try to estimate the

(continued on page 3)

REPORT OPTIMISTIC FOR 1936 BUSINESS AT SOUTH ST. JOSEPH

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of South St. Joseph, Mo., is starting out with a very good business record in 1936. The following letter from C. F. Schwab, manager, tells the story:

Our business for the new year has started out well notwithstanding the fact that the receipts have been cut down considerably on account of the severe winter weather prevailing all of last month, and compared with the same month a year ago. During the month of January we sold 435 carloads of live stock (including truck receipts reduced to a carload basis,) an increase over last year of 128 carloads. All departments showing the following increases:

Hogs—105 Carloads.
Cattle—220 Carloads.
Sheep—3 Carloads.

"Net savings for the month amounting to $3,977.22 or 49.8 per cent compared with $1969.20, or 31.31 per cent for the same month last year. We are especially pleased with our hog business for last month inasmuch as we handled 16.17 per cent of the total receipts compared with 13.67 per cent a year ago.

" I am enclosing herewith copy of letter which I think is worthy of publication."

Here is the letter Mr. Schwab refers to. It is from J. L. Reese, a customer in Skidmore, Mo. It is dated January 22, and is directed to Mr. Schwab:

"Inclosed find my 1936 receipt together with my application for a refund.

"It looks like you boys did all right for 1935 inasmuch as the receipts were light and 20 per cent is just like a gift from Santa Claus.

"Best regards to you and the boys, and when convenient you may check my sales and mail me a check."

In brooding to improve production qualities of a poultry flock for which trapnest records are available, more should be considered than the mere total number of eggs laid. Several factors contribute independently to this total and should be considered separately. They are the age of sexual maturity, rate of production, winterr pauses, and perisistency.

Plans should be made now to treat the seeds of certain crops before planting. Seed treatment in the spring will control these common plant diseases: Smuts of oats, covered smut of barley, barley stripe, kernel smut of sorghum, and rhizoctonia of Irish potato.

Satisfactory planning of agriculture can be done best by those engaged in it. In December and January, outstanding Kansas farmers met in 15 two-day mettings and made plans for the future of agriculture in their respective portions of the state. County meetings are to follow, and every farmer should have an opportunity to participate in the making and discussion of plans. Such planning should be productive of inestimable progress in adjusting agriculture to the changed economic conditions.

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Floyd H. Lynn....Editor and Manager

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and 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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C. B. Thowe....President
T. C. Belden....Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1936

EDITOR SAYS "GOOD-BYE"

After a great deal of careful consideration extending over a period of some weeks, I have decided to avail myself of the opportunity to take charge of a part of the program of the Resettlement Administration in Kansas. This will, of course, make it necessary for me to give up the duties of the office of secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union, and will also necessitate my resigning from the position of editor of the Kansas Union Farmer. My resignation, therefore, has been placed in the hands of the president, John Vesecky, and members of the state board. The resignation takes effect at once. Cal Ward, former president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has charge of Resettlement Administration in this region, in which I am to work.

In leaving this post, I am not unmindful of the fact that I owe a real debt to the members of the Kansas Farmers Union. The members have treated me royally, electing me to my office five times by most flattering votes of confidence. I hope I may have merited this showing of confidence, at least to a degree.

I feel that I have been associated with the Kansas Farmers Union through some of its most trying history. These four and a half years have been crowded with adverse circumstances for Kansas farmers. Economic upheavals, depression years, drouths, dust storms, low prices, big debts, poor crop years, floods, all have done their part to make the Kansas farmers' fight and the fight of their organization, the Kansas Farmers Union, a stern one during the past few years.

During this time I have been pleased to stay constantly on the job. Vacations have been out of the question. Together with the other officials and leaders I worked hard at the job of keeping the Kansas Farmers Union going as it should go. Budgets were decreased and sacrifices were made—just as virtually every Kansas farmer has had to make sacrifices. During my terms as editor, I have edited 225 issues of the Kansas Union Farmer. The work has been hard, but I have enjoyed it.

Now perhaps it is time to let some one else take over this work. Just who the secretary and editor may be is not so important as the manner in which the members shall cooperate with him. If my successor receives the same type of cooperation from the members of the Kansas Farmers Union that I received he will be successful.

The new work which I am to engage in offers me an opportunity to be of great service to my kind of people—the farmers. The resettlement administration deals with those worthy farmers who, because of the chaotic churning around of economic conditions, through no fault of their own, find themselves in need of assistance which is not available through the regular business and credit channels and other ordinary means. Through resettlement and associated activities, the best government on earth seeks to rehabilitate these worthy farmers—to help them "get on their feet" again.

Naturally, I am delighted to be allowed to have a part in these activities. I am flattered to know that my government believes I am worthy to be trusted with a definite part in this program of helping farmers get on their feet again. I am glad that it offers an opportunity for increased service to my fellow men; and for that reason I am leaving one type of service and entering into another.

My heart and my spirit of friendship will ever remain with the Kansas Farmers Union, and with the good people who comprise the membership. I shall always cherish the countless friendships that have been mine to enjoy because of my work with the Kansas Farmers Union, not only during my terms as a state officer, but, as well, during my three years with the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY JOHN VESECKY

The past week I did not attend any Farmers Union meetings over the state as it was the week of annual conventions of our statewide Farmers Union activities, held in Kansas City.

Tuesday afternoon, upon the invitation of H. A. Cowden, President of the Consumers Cooperative Association, I appeared upon the program of their annual convention, together with Dr. Warbasse, of New York; C. E. Huff, President of the Farmers National Grain Corporation; and C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange.

The subject which we were to discuss was relations between Producers Cooperatives and Consumers Cooperatives.

Dr. Warbasse discussed this problem from the standpoint of consumers cooperatives. In his talk, he made the statement that the greatest advance which the farmers had made towards social and economic equality with other industries was when they discovered that the farmer was also a consumer and not just a producer. Evidently Dr. Warbasse thought that this discovery had been made just recently. Had he been as conversant with the farm movement as we old timers in Kansas, he would have known that the Farmers Alliance, over 40 years ago, had attacked the farm problem from that very angle and found that is was not the solution of the farm problem, although it has an important bearing upon the prosperity of the farmer. Taken all in all, Dr. Warbasse's speech was very well received and contained much of value to all those present.

The next speaker was our own C. E. Huff. Mr. Huff made one of the best speeches I have ever heard him make. In his usual suave manner he pointed out that both producer and consumer should build the bridge across the distance which our products have to travel from producer to consumer, but that great care should be taken and great engineers or leaders hired to see that the bridge was built in the right place and at the right level so that it would meet some where near half way between the two sides of the producer-consumer problem rather than be built at the wrong levels or wrong position and each side, the producers and the consumers, try to build clear across the distance and duplicate the efforts, in that way doubling the expenses in place of making a saving to both the producers and the consumers.

In my talk, I pointed out that if one of the great discoveries of the farmer was that he was also a consumer and as such interested in consumers problems, it was time that the consumers also discovered that he was producers, in as much as the producers of his labor in shops and factories must be sold to consumers, the greatest among which are the farmers, at a price sufficient so that the manufacturers can pay the laborer a fair wage. In this way the consumer should be very much interested in the welfare of the farmer producer since the farmer is the best customer for the products of the city man's toil. Unless he is in position to buy, the factories must remain idle, the factory worker unemployed and commerce will languish. It is the joint problem of the consumer and producer cooperatives, to narrow the distance between the producer so as to give the producer a larger percent of the consumer's dollar and more money to spend for goods produced by the factories without, at the same time increasing the cost to the consumer, to such an extent that he is unable to buy the products of the farmers.

I did not get to hear Mr. Cogswell's talk as I was called out for a long distance telephone call, but I am told he made a very fine talk.

Wednesday I visited the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. and conferred with George Hobbs, and others there. Wednesday evening our state Board of Directors met at the Aladdin Hotel. In this meeting and also the next morning, we discussed the proposed farm legislation and what position the Kansas Farmers Union should take in regard to it.

Thursday afternoon the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission held their annual meeting in the Aladdin Hotel. This meeting was very harmonious and while the report of the Live Stock Commission did not show the usual earnings on account of reduction in commission charges of 15 per cent and a falling off of the volume of live stock moving through the terminal markets, still it shows the company to be in fine financial position with good strong reserves and ready and able to give our farmers even better service than it has been giving in the past. George W. Hobbs, Manager of the Company and also the branch managers, L. J. Alkire of Wichita and Wm. Acuff of Parsons, made their reports, which were very well received by those present. I will not go any further into the details of this meeting since it is discussed in another place in this issue of the paper.

Friday at 10 o'clock the Farmers Union Jobbing Association annual meetings convened, with President E. A. Crall in the chair. After the appointment of Committees, the meeting adjourned to meet again at 1:30 P. M.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Jobbing Association meeting, the Farmers Union Auditing Association convened, with President H. E. Witham presiding. Secretary-Manager Thomas B. Dunn read his report for the past year, which showed this Association, also, to be in excellent financial condition. After the report several of the old timers with the Auditing Association were called upon for talks, among them Anton Peterson of Greenleaf. Following these talks, the same officers were reelected for another year, and the meeting adjourned.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association reconvened at 1:30 P. M. The Credentials committee made a report that sufficient members and proxies were present to constitute a quorum. T. B. Dunn, the Auditor, read the report, showing that the Jobbing Association has made a nice savings this year, considering the economic condition of the farmers. It is in fine shape financially with large reserves and plenty of cash in the bank to meet all requirements. Since there is another article in this paper dealing with this meeting, I will not try to go into detail in regard to it.

Friday night and Saturday morning our state Board continued their meeting, adjourning at 12:30 noon on Saturday.

I wish our farmer members of the state wide Farmers Union organizations would take more interest in their business and attend these annual meetings like they used to years back. I remember years ago, when the Jobbing Association was so badly in the hole financially that many were afraid it could never get out, we used to have annual meetings with hundreds of members present. Perhaps the farmers are too complacent about their own organization, feeling its financial troubles are over and they do not need to attend the annual meetings. It may be, also, that as most of the members of the Jobbing Association are individual farmers or farmers elevators, on account of the short crops the last several years, they do not have money to send delegates to the annual meetings. Whatever it is, I hope that next year we will see at least 500 members present at each of our state wide activities annual conventions.

The information which one gets at those meetings, from the reports and discussions and from meeting with the other farmers from over the state is well worth the price of the trip. Besides, the enthusiasm generated by a large meeting will go a long ways towards increasing the volume of business which goes to our statewide activities.

I feel sure that all those present at last week's meetings feel they were well repaid for their trip and I hope that they will use their influence to bring their neighbors along next year.

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

Feb. 8, 1936

January set two records in Washington—the lowest temperature in 40 years by the thermometer and the hottest in 147, politically.

A prevalent word around Washington is, "repercussions." The recent volcanic eruptions of six political leaders has made everyone feel himself out.

My office sent eulogies to a group of ministers in my district. One writes back thanking me and saying he enjoys nothing more than reading about dead Congressmen.

A prominent Washington minister was scheduled to make a series of Wednesday night addresses to a church group in Wilmington on, "Christianity and War." After scanning the church bulletin and seeing that four Duponts were trustees, he quickly shifted his subject to, "The Majesty of Power."

The United States is spending 5 million dollars this year to subsidize air mail to foreign lands.

A Southern Governor urging the adoption of another national park said it was easier to pick a tourist than a bale of cotton. This is Washington's attitude toward government workers.

I heard a Senator complain to a hotel clerk because the laundry continued to put too much starch in his socks and pajamas. Anyone who endures unlimited debate every day, shouldn't complain about this.

The House chaplain in his prayer Wednesday said, "Keep us from the love of applause." This is asking a great deal from us mortals.

New York City has organized an anti-noise campaign. Over 300 arrests were made the first day for the unnecessary honking of horns. This is a hopeful progress in civilization.

Sen. McNary, suave and soft of speech, drew a large number of Senators across the aisle to listen to his vigorous criticism of the proposed farm bill. The minority leader knows his farm stuff and his analysis is not regarded as being political by Democrats.

HOG MARKET TRENDS

March and April still seem to be the logical times for which to head if hogs are to be marketed in the next 90 to 120 days. The normal trend is for March and April to be relativtly high, because they constitute an in-between period in hog marketing. Most of last spring's pigs are out of the way by that time, and last fall's pigs have yet to be marketed, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

Looking at the situation in another light it is remembered that two weeks after the supreme court's decision on the AAA, 166 hogs were on the market for every 100 sold in the two weeks previous. Usually, when 120 hogs are sold in January for each -00 sold in December, the market breaks $1, or more, a hundredweight.

If this increase from 100 to 166 hogs represents the number that might have been sold in March or April but which already have been sold, rapid advances are in prospect for March and April.

Above all never lose sight of the fact that it pays to market all live stock through the farmers' own firm, The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Coal.

NOTICE TO ELLSWORTH COUNTY LOCALS

Ellsworth County Farmers Union No. 41, at its regular meeting January 11, voted to offer each member of all Locals in Ellsworth County a premium of fifty cents for each new member secured by them during 1936.

Application cards are to be given to the county secretary, signed by applicant; also, sponsor is to sign his name on the back of each card as such, and the Local secretary is to certify on the back of each card that the applicant has joined his Local and has paid his dues for 1936.

We will furnish you with application cards for the asking.

—Chester A. Chapman, Secretary.

tf

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

Neighborhood Notes

SECRETARY REPORTS ON STAFFORD COUNTY PLAN

At our Stafford County Farmers Union meeting in January it was voted that our county organization donate $65.00 towards the membership drive and that each local donate $5.00 or more if possible.

I am enclosing a check for $85.00, $65.00 being from the County Union, $15.00 from North Star Local, and $5.00 from Liberty local.

The five other locals probably will pay their $5.00 in a short while.

We had our county meeting last night with Eureka as host, with a very large crowd in attendance.

Former County President Ray Henry reported on the state board of agricultural meeting held in Topeka, as he was a delegate from our county Farmers Union.

Our new lecturer Blaine O'Connor gave a very interesting talk on his new five year plan which he submitted to the Union for consideration at our next meeting. Briefly the plan is as follows:

According to the county clerk's records there were 1710 farmers in our county. We are to be put on a membership drive and get all the farmers in the county to join our organization. Those that can not be brought in the first time are to be contacted again with about 20 members. Then if they do not get him, he is to be visited a third time with say 40 members and if not convinced yet to keep calling on him with an increase of farmers each call.

After we get 1700 members in this county we will try to organize an adjoining county the same way. They plan on sending 1500 members to the state convention from our county. This will tend to focus all eyes on Stafford county's organized strength.

In a period of 2 years the State of Kansas should be 100 per cent in membership. Then in three years more the United States should be 100 per cent and we should then be able to get any legislation we needed.

This plan may be a wild one, but Mr. O'Connor seemed convinced that it could be done.

Our new county agent, Mr. C. C. Conger, was present and gave a short talk and wants to cooperate with the Union in every way possible.

Edward Slade, Sec.-Treas.,
Stafford County F. U.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For all kinds of Wire and Steel Posts.

A SECRETARY'S LAMENT

(Note: Any one who knows John T. Anderson down in Anderson county will know who wrote the following verses, and will know who "J. T. A." is. But since he did not sign his full name nor give us authority to do so, we will not tell who wrote the following verses.)

Dear Floyd:
We are holding our meetings
With it 10 below
So it's hard to get members
To come or to go.

But when weather gets milder
As I hope it soon will,
I'm in hopes we'll get members
Our Local to fill.

We're in need of something;
What it is I can't guess.
If you know what it is
Just don't let us rest.

Until you have told us
And give us a boost,
So all our old members
Will come home to roost.

We are not doing much—
Not as much as we should —
It may be the secretary (Local)
Isn't no good.

?

We have a fine president,
That isn't no lie;
But I'm taking your time
So will just say, bye, bye.—J.T.A.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Tankage and Meat Scraps.

ZERO DIDN'T STOP THEM

Will drop you a line to report our meeting and to send in some more dues. I hope by the next meeting to have all the old members and a few new ones.

We held our regular meeting January 30 at our meeting place northwest of Washington, Kansas, and as it was around zero we had the smallest crowd for a long time. However, we had a nice program and some fine music and tap dancing by some friends and neighbors from Belleville.

Rex Lear of Salina gave us a very good talk of life insurance that is going to bring results, I'm sure, from the comments to date. We would suggest other Locals invite Mr. Lear, as he is a good talker on Farmers Union principles. We hope to have our state president some time soon.

G. H. Barbour, Sec.,
Local 833, Washington, Co.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Feed Ingredients.

SOUTH MOUND LOOKS GOOD

"We are going to have a nice Local here this year, as we are putting on a membership drive," writes F. A. Johnston of South Mound, Kansas. Mr. Johnston predicted at least 30 paying members in a short time. Incidentally, along with his letter, he sent in dues for several members and an order for a receeipt book and fifty pamphlets.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For KFU and Union Standard Egg Mash.

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

CENTER HILL MEETING

The Center Hill local 1147 met at the Center Hill school house Tuesday evening, February 4. The meeting was called to order by the president, Harry Toburen. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, E. G. Kaump. He also read a letter from Senator Capper in answer to a resolution sent to him.

Emil Swanson favored us with a reading entitled "Discouraged."

Motions were made and carried that the wood cutting bee be held for Mrs. Ed Potts Friday.

Two resolutions were read by Mrs. Victor Hawkinson which were adopted.

The following resolutions read by Emil Swanson, were adopted:

1. We, the Center Hill Farmers Union No. 1147, believe that the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof.

In "eating" the cripple A pudding we tasted lower hog prices when the processing tax went on and higher prices when the supreme court took it off.

Business fell off when N.R.A. was upset.

Brother farmers in Cheyenne Co., don't cry over spilled alphabetical soup.

Cost of production is constitutional with railroads, public utilities, insurance companies, etc.; demand it for your own business!

Disregard International Bankers wide-spread propaganda and think out your own farm problems. Money interests may not pat you on the back and flattter you. Work uncompromisingly for the national Farmers Union program and flattery can be omitted.

2. Washington vs. Agricultural West. We still remember the governors' conference helu in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1933 and the favorable report it gave as a recommendation for the ills of agriculture.

That report is worthy of study and consideration even today.

3. With Edw. H. O'Neil, president of the Farm Bureau, being our biggest enemy of the much needed Frazier Lemke Refinance and inflation bill, we ask Mr. Frost to define his statement in the Farmers Union paper that Oneil's Farm Bureau is with the Farmers Union for inflation. Mr. Frost, the Kansas Farmers Union is not concerned about the outcome of the Farm Bureau vote in your local senatorial district this fall.

The president then announced these following families furnish the program next month: Will Toburn, Ed Kaump, and Enoch Everson. The meeting was then adjourned until the next meeting time, March 3.

Refreshments consisting of sandwiches, cake and coffee, were served by the ladies.

Verneal Anderson,
Anna Mae Toburen,
Reporters.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Union Gold, Union Pride and Union Standard Flour.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and goodness to call from this life of toil and labor the mother and the uncle of our fellow members, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. H. Gosser, and whereas their death has caused great sorrow to them and their family, be it therefore resolved that we the members of Buckeye Local 1031 extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this their hour of sorrow and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, one be placed on the minutes of our local and one be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

They never quite leave us, our loved
ones who have passed,
Through the shadow of death
To the sunlight above;
A thousand sweet memories
Are holding them fast
To the places they blessed with their
Presence and Love.

Grandma and Uncle Jake will long be remembered by Local 1031, Buckeye being their home for 58 years.

Resolution Committee.
Mrs. Rosie Stackhouse
Ray A. Schmidt.
Robert B. Joy.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Tank Heaters and Stock Tanks.

EUREKA HAD PIE SOCIAL

Eureka Local No. 2207 met Jan. 24, with a program and pie social, netting the local $3.85. We are planning to initiate a new member at our next meeting, February 21. Our manager of the oil station at Zurich, which is under construction now.

This station is located on highway No. 18. We want each and every one who is a user of these products to patronize this station or some other K. F. U. station. And we want to urge every member to come to the next meeting and bring some one with you, as this is the final meeting to pay up dues.

Emil Honomichl, Sec.-Treas.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Prime Corrugated Sheets.

EXPECT NEW LOCAL

A new local is to be installed in Stafford county within a short time, according to Ray Harter, county president. Following the recent canvass for members in the Antrim neighborhood, it was decided that this territory was an excellent field for a new local.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Cottonseed and

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

MUNITIONS INVESTIGATION

The first serious threat to gag the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee has come during the past week. Bitter attacks have been made upon its chairman, Senator Nye, by the conservative forces in the Senate. Charges made by Senator Nye regarding misleading testimony made before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by President Wilson in the wartime period brought forth a bitter attack by Senator Connally (D. Tex.) and Senator Glass (D., Va.) on the work of the committee, says the Peace-Action Service.

Except for the noteworthy defense made by the liberal Scripps-Howard newspapers, the Philadelphia Record, and some of the liberal magazines, the press by clouding the issue with charges of "headline hunting" has played into the hands of the reactionary interests who seek to block the enactment of a strong neutrality law by the present Congress. It is well for individual voters to examine the motives behind the attacks on the Nye committee.

It is noteworthy that Senator Connally has been a staunch defender of the freedom of the seas doctrine in the neutrality hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Both Senators Conally and Glass seized upon an incident in the investigation and twisted it as to mislead the public into believing that the whole work of the Nye committee has been only so much muck-racking.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact of the matter is that the Nye committee has not been seeking to disinter the remains of our wartime leaders and exhibit them as gruesome examples of political monsters who sought to enmesh the United States in world war. The committee has rather sought to bring to light the fact that the profit motive during the 1914-1917 period contained the germs of inevitable participation in the conflict. The committee has clearly shown both in the present hearings and on former occasions that it is impossible for any one man or handful of men occupying executive positions to withstand the relentless pressure of economic opportunity which is offered by a foreign war. The committee has also sought to show very plainly that there were not one, but many reasons, why America participated in the World War, one of the strongest reasons being the economic ties with the Allies.

It is well to remember in the whole controversy that the committee has been seriously handicapped by the fact that the State Department refused to permit the publication of important documents on which the committee members have based their statements regarding wartime activities. With such an obstacle, the members of the committee have done well to go as far as they have without meeting such opposition before. Those who dislike the views of certain members of the committee on other questions of international affairs would do well to realize the fact that support of the attacks on the work of the committee is playing into the hands of those who are fighting the enactment of any neutrality legislation.

WHAT COOPERATION DOES

A good editorial is found in the January 30 issue of "The Co-Operator," published by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, at Kansas City. This "editorial" is part of a story entitled "Live Stock Firm to Pay 10 Per Cent Patronage Refund." It follows:

Naturally reduced volume was expected by the officials of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, and steps were taken to match expenses with income. Salaries were reduced materially, and general operating expenses were cut wherever possible. So, again it can be said that the payment of this patronage refund is not an accident, but the result of planning and foresight.

Just what does the existence of this co-operative firm on these three yards mean to farmers in their respective trade territories? Is reduced marketing expense the major attraction of this firm? Most certainly not. This saving would amount to naught if the live stock of the patrons was not handled efficiently and sold by experienced salesmen. But the Farmers Union is well aware of its first duty, and has in its employ salesmen who are capable of securing every dime the market affords for consignments received from their customers. After performing the best of commission service, the Farmers Union goes a step further and returns to its customers the savings they have accumulated during the year. And during the past two and one-half years, its original commission charges have been lower than every firm except one, on the Kansas City yards. So, there is a reason for its existence, and many thousands of cooperative farmers appreciate this reason.

The Farmers Union is your own firm, owned and controlled by its thousands of stockholders. Each one is given an opportunity to have a voice in its operation, and every consideration is given the opinion of the owners.

One thing of particular importance can be brought out at this time. During past years, when profits were not hard to accumulate, a part of each year's net earnings was put into a reserve fund. A few, in fact a mighty few, thought this action foolhardy, and urged the payment of all profits to stockholders, but the majority ruled in favor of establishing a substantial reserve. In times such as this firm has passed through in 1935, the reserve creates a wonderful sense of security, and although it was not necessary to use it, it was invested in securities which could easily be liquidated and brought into use to guard against the weakening of the firm in any respect. In addition, the reserve fund adds to the firm's income each year, as it is invested in interest bearing government bonds.

Farmers Union stockholder patrons can expect their refund checks in the near future, and can rest assured that their business is sound and in good financial condition.

LIVE STOCK FIRM PAYS TEN PER CENT PATRONAGE REFUND

(Continued from page one)

tomers in the country 11,989 cattle and calves; 2,431 hogs, and 15 sheep, handling a grand total of 151,349 head of live stock. In figuring it on a carload basis the total number of carloads handled equal 3,105, with a total valuation of $4,042,188.42. This, of course, represents a decrease in number of head of all species of live stock handled, as compared with 1934, of 79,491 head. In taking the general receipts over the entire stock yards and comparing 1935 with 1934, you will find a decrease in every species of live stock handled through the yards as follows: Decrease in number of head of cattle 646,023; number of head of calves 246,497; number of head of hogs 682,423; number of head of sheep 341,086, or a total decrease in number of carloads arriving at Kansas City stock yards of 33,464. I wish also to call your attention to the fact that this decrease in the hogs yards followed a decrease in 1934, as compared with 1933, of 815,152 head. The number of head of hogs arriving at the Kansas City stock yards in 1935 was 579,536. This arrival of hogs is the smallest since the origin of the yards.

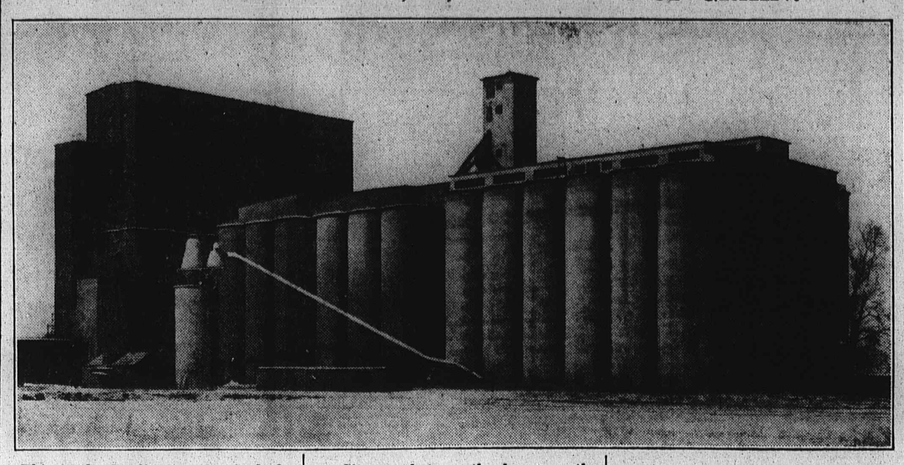
Since I became your manager in 1929, your firm has handled 1,927,139 head of livestock, or a total of 34,766 carloads, valued at $41,795,108.18. We have made a nice profit each year all of which has been returned to our stockholder customers except an amount set aside into a reserve account. The amount of profit during this period of time has amounted to $138,529.09. This past year has been one of the hardest years to operate at a profit in the history of my experience on the Kansas City stock yards and I have been associated with this firm since July 1, 1920. Consignments of live stock arriving in such small bunches by truck make it necessary to retain as much help to do the work as it would take to handle three times that volume arriving by rail. Expenses at the Kansas City house in 1934 were $75,519.87 while in 1935 the expenses were $57,040.60, a reduction of $18,479.27. There are, however, certain expenses attached to the live stock business which cannot be curtailed.

The loyal support of our many stockholders and customers have made these savings possible and for that reason the board of directors of this firm at their annual meeting on January 20th this year decided to pay a stock dividend of 5 per cent and a patronage refund of 10 per cent. The first patronage refund was paid by your firm to stockholder customers on the business done in 1921 and since that year, with the exception of 1927, a patronage refund has been paid amounting to well over the quarter million dollar mark. During the past two years your firm has been operating on a commission schedule which is approximately 15 per cent lower than the old line firms and in addition our customers have received first class sales and service, as well as the additional refund at the end of the year.

Since our last stockholders' meeting a branch office was opened on the live stock market at Parsons, Kansas. The business handled by this new venture thus far is entirely satisfactory and we believe the opening of the Parsons branch will be a great asset to the house at Kansas City.

I wish to thank our many friends and customers who have, through their loyal patronage, made this firm an outstanding one on the Kansas City stock yards.

SPACE HERE FOR 2,500,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN!



This is the Burlington terminal elevator, Kansas City, Mo., operated by Farmers National Grain Corporation to serve the southwest, where large capacity is necessary to care for the rivers of grain thrust upon that market at the peak of the crop movement. Last year it operated three large terminals in this market; namely, the 6,000,000-bushel Kansas-Missouri; the 2,500,000-bushel Burlington elevator; and the 1,000,000-bushel Alton elevator. Completion of the Amarillo and Enid terminals, each having a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, reduced the pressure for grain space in the Kansas City market, so the lease on the Alton elevator was not renewed for the current year. The total terminal capacity now controlled by the corporation in Kansas City is approximately 8,500,000 bushels, which, supplemented by the new construction at Amarillo and Enid, brings the terminal capacity for the area to 12,500,000 bushels. The history of the Burlington elevator is almost a history of the development and expansion of Kansas City as the largest grain market in the southwest. The elevator originally was built in 1907 of steel and the construction with a capacity approximately 1,000,000 bushels. In 1914 tile tanks were constructed, having an additional capacity of 500,000 bushels; and again in 1925 additional storage space of 1,000,000 bushels was added by erecting modern concrete and steel tanks to the elevator. The machinery and equipment has been modernized with these changes in construction and it is still regarded as one of the best handling and processing plants in the Kansas City area. It has 12 car-unloading pits and is equipped with modern machinery of all kinds for processing grain, including a large grain drier.

Consolidated Balance Sheet of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City House, Wichita and Parsons Branches, As Of December 31, 1935

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Current Assets:		Current Liabilities:	
Cash on hand and in bank	$13,829.12	Accounts Payable	$26,589.77
Accounts Receivable	25,258.94	Interest & Dividend (Stockholders)	2,636.32
Accrued Interest	39.06	Taxes	41.00
Fixed Assets:		Capital Liabilities:	
Furniture & Fixtures	1,759.30	Capital stock (paid up)	19,348.00
Automobiles	2,992.28	Surplus	41,110.41
Investments:		Undivided Profits	38.19
United States Bonds	41,382.50		
Cooperative Stock	24.61		
Deferred Charges:			
Stationery, Adv. and Ins.	4,477.88		
Total Assets	$89,763.69	Total Liabilities	$89,763.69

KENNEDY SPEAKS OF THE FARMERS UNION TYPE OF FARM BILL

(Continued from page one)

the question has been raised since, it was decided what the Congress acted entirely within its constitutional power.

The Thomas Massingale bill also provides for such restriction or prohibition of the imports of agricultural commodities as will fully protect the domestic market for the farmers of the United States.

These are just several provisions that go to the heart of the Agricultural problem. This law provides for a price for farm commodities based upon the average cost of production.

I am sure that no one undertakes to say that the farmer is not entitled to a price that covers his cost. Those who oppose the Farmers Union program do not say that farmers are not entitled to cost but they have rather agreed that he is. But then they say: "How are you going to do it" "How are you going to get the farmer cost of production without regulating production?" This is the answer: "When the farmers of the United States receive cost of production prices for their products, there will be no surplus of farm commodities, in this country. Labor will be reemployed anl will be using the farm products the farmers produce and farmers will use the products of Labor."

The surplus of Labor and the surplus of Farm Commodities is the result of disastrously low prices to the farmers. If the farmers were getting decent prices for agricultural products they would all be readily consumed by all the people of the Nation because there woud be jobs at decent wages for all. You and I will have to decide which way we are going to go. Whether we are going to attempt by some devise or scheme or plan to continue to fool around with the "regulation" of agricultural production-prohibited by the Constitution and in fact reserved to the several states or whether we are going to go about it in a sensible way, the way by which the Government has assisted to solve some of the problems of business and industry by protecting the price of the products and services based upon the cost of their production and then using the necessary methods to protect that price and protect the industries or businesses from foreign competion.

The Wallace Conference, January 10-11

Several important conferences have been held in Washington in the last few weeks. Shortly after the Supreme Court decision, the Secretary of Agriculture called the leaders of the several farm organizations, including the commodity groups to Washington on January 10th to discuss the agricultural program in the light of the Supreme Court decision. The officers of the National Farmers Union along with the officers of the general farm organizations were invited to attend this conference. At the preliminary meeting of this conference in the forenoon the farm leaders met with the Secretary of Agriculture. The farm leaders met in separate session Friday afternoon and Saturday. This conference appointed a committee of thirteen to draft a set of principles with reference to farm relief legislation. The statement of principles was intended to offer suggestions for legislation to take place of the invalidated Triple A.

The statement as presented by the committee was very general. It demanded legislation to establish genuine equality for agriculture, prices that were profitable to the producers of farm commodities. The statement further demanded that the American market should be preserved for the farmers of the United States and in addition it recommended further expansion of the foreign markets for surplus crops. The conference offered some suggestions as to methods The methods had to do with some devices and schemes designed to regulate and control production of farm commodities. I doubted then and I doubt now the wisdom of these suggestions for it immediately raises the question of the constitutinality of all proposals. The statement of this general conference was referred to the organizations represented there for their further actions and suggestions.

About the same time that the Secretary of Agriculture called his conference President Everson called a meeting of the National Executive Committtee and the Farmers' Union State Presidents of the several states, to meet in Washington to confer on the present situation. This conference was held on January 13-14 and 15th. I will read to you a statement that was unanimously adopted at this conference.

(Here, Mr. Kennedy read the statement just as it was published in last week's issue of this paper.)

There have been a number of proposals submitted to the Congress among them is one submitted by the Department of Agriculture embodying the general idea of soil conservation; to retire agricultural land from production and regulate the output of farm production in the United States.

It becomes increasingly clear that even now in the light of the Supreme Court decision the Department of Agriculture is still wedded to the policy of attempting the regulate and control the production of farm commodities. There may be contained in this proposal of the Department the idea of retaining a large number of the employees both in Washington and the country that were on the payroll under the AAA. It seems that there is more concern here at Washington to retain the more than 115,000 employees than to secure cost of production prices for the farmers of the United States.

Again I want to say to the farmers who are listening in today, that if the farmers of the United States were organized as they should be organized it would be an easy matter to determine the course of legislation in the present session of Congress. There would be consideration given to a decent American standard of living for the six million farm families in this country. We would be setting about to enact legislation embodying the principles of the Thomas-Massingale Cost of Production Marketing Bill. We would be considering legislation from the standpoint of regulating the marketing and the price for our farm products based on the cost of production. We would be doing things in a practical and sensible manner instead of fooling around with schemes to solve the farm problem that do not solve it.

I want to say today that the Farmers Union is trying to make an honest effort and we will continue to make an honest effort to cooperate with other farm groups so far as it is possible for us to do so to work out worthwhile farm legislation that will really bring relief to our farmers. What I stated on numerous occassions I think will bear repeating today, that one of the reasons why farm organizations and farm leaders have not always agreed in the past is because farm organizations and farm leaders have not always properly appraised their own self-respect of the farmers whom they represented in that, they have been willing to accept at the hands of Congress much less than they are entitled to receive.

The "Soldier Bonus"

It is the well known position of the National Farmers Union that the veterans of the world war were entitled to receive in cash the payment of their adjusted service certificates We believe that these certificate should be paid with an issue of full legal tender non interest bearing government currency. It is not only the proper way to pay it but the sensible and economical way for the Government to discharge this just obligation.

We oppose the issuing of bonds, tax exempt and bearing interest to discharge this just obigation to the veterans who served in the world War. As it is with farm relief there are two methods of doing this too. One of them is by paying first a bonus to the bankers, with an issue of bonds exempt from all taxation, giving the banker the high privilege of collecting interest in the amount of nearly a billion seven hundred million dollars in order to discharge the principal of the debt to the veterans of approximately two billion two hundred million dollar. The last session of Congress passed the Patman bill which was vetoed by the President. This year the bill that finally was passed by both the houses of Congress provides for the issuance of baby bonds. The veterans may accept these bonds at their face value they are issued in multiples of $50.00 each convertible into cash at any time. Every time a veteran converts any of these bonds into cash, it places the obligation on the Government to borrow the money by issuing the bonds and thus indirectly the bankers of this county will finally and actually finance the payment of the Soldier Bonus. And we all the taxpayers—including the Veterans will pay them interest of more than a billion and a half dollars.

After the President issued his veto message yesterday the lower House of Congress overode the veto by a vote of 324 to 61. The message now goes to the Senate and it is expected that the Senate will likewise pass the measure over the President's veto.

It is apparent now that the veterans will receive the payment of their certificates. No one, I am sure, will justly question either the necessity or the justice of the veterans receiving this payment of their certificates. It is to be regretted that the method of the payment of them could not have been in the better way, the just way. In a way where not only the veterans but all the people could have received the benefit resulting from a reasonable expansion of the currency as was provided in the Patman bill.

Again I want to remind you of the two methods by which this obligation could be discharged, one of them the American way, the Farmers' Union way, the other the bankers' way by the issue of bonds giving them interest. It is the age-old confict, the money changers against the people.

Frazier-Lemke Bill

The most important legislation in behalf of all the people that is before the Congress at the present time is the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill. There is no measure that would bring more relief to more farmers throughout the whole nation than the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Bill in its present form as it is now before this Congress. I will not discuss this legislation at any length today because Congressman Lemke has covered the subject so ably and convincingly but I only want to say that there are two fundamental promises on which farm refinancing may be based too. One is by borrowing money from the bankers and loaning it to the farmers. The other is for the Government of the United States to issue at least three billion dollars in new currency and making this available to the farmers as a revolving fund to refinance the existing farm debt.

This latter way is the Frazier-Lemke way, it is the American way, it is the Farmers' Union way.

This is the fundamental conflict in our civilization. I want to say to those who are listening to this program today that the American people, the American farmer is either going to drive the money changers from the temple or the money changers are going to drive the people from their homes into the shacks and the tenant houses of their masters. We shall either have a Government for the people and by the people or we shall have a government of the bankers and for the bankers. We are going to have a Government protecting 126 million people in their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness or we are going to have a situation in which the 126 million shall have become the bankers' servants, paying tribute to the money changers with the products of their toil.

The petition to set the Frazier-Lemke Bill on the floor of the House lacks only four signers today, just four more signers, four more Congressman who are representatives of the people back home, who have the courage of their convictions who are good enough American, who believe in the principle of free Government—that a public measure is entitled to be considered and voted upon. Just four more to walk up to the Speaker's desk and sign. Two hundred and fourteen names are on. I want to call upon every man and woman who is listening in today who believes in these principles, who believes in what we are trying to do, who believes the President meant what he said in his message to Congress that this Congress could vote on any public question with the yeas and nays to make a strong effort to enlist the active support of their Congressman, as Congressman Lemke has outlined. The Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill is a public measure. We have a right to have it voted on in this session.

MANAGERS ANNUAL REPORT TO FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

(continued from page 1)

value of Mr. Dunn's counsel and advice in the handling of many of our problems which have come up during this time, but right now let me recommend to each and every manager of any business association that he have regular quarterly or semi-annual audits.

We moved to our new location at Central and Water Streets on June 1, 1935, and we have taken on a new venture. We now have at this warehouse a truck terminal, with truck cleaning docks, truck wash racks, and filling station, which has been a step forward in helping to increase our volume of business. We have been able to serve our dealers more efficiently, especially those who buy in truckload lots. You are cordially invited to visit this warehouse and I hope it will be possible for each one of you to do so and see the kind of service you really own—and it is yours.

We have enjoyed an increase of 210 cars of coal during 1935 over 1934, and we have our stake set for a total of 1,000 cars for 1936, and there is no question but what we will reach this goal if our stockholders patronize us.

We have shipped 299 cars of commercial feeds. 175 of these were shipped direct and 124 were handled through the warehouse.

Our twine volume this year was over two million pounds—an increase of half a million over last year.

We have just entered the steel and wire business this past year, and have handled 15 cars, 6 of which were shipped direct and 9 through the warehouse.

We have found the past year that it was necessary to handle most commodities on a smaller margin of profit, and for that reason we must have volume. Our competitors have been particularly active since we established our warehouse at Kansas City in its present location. We have learned many things in establishing our steel and wire contracts, and we are now negotiating with The Northwestern Barb Wire Company for a new contract covering steel and wire goods which we believe will put us in a much better position to increase our volume of business. We expect to sell this whole line under our own KFU brand.. And don't forget that we handle all our merchandise on a quality basis.

In conclusion I want to say that there is no brighter spot in my whole life htan during this time that I have served you as your secretary-manager, and I certainly wish for you success under the new management.

Respectfully submitted,
H. E. WITHAM,
Secretary-Manager.

Farmers are the only ones who will ever build up the Farmers Union. If you lag behind, you hurt your own cause.

Of Interest to Women

GLYCERINE RAISES CAKE MAKING TO A FINE ART

A touch of glycerine makes good cakes better, if you believe the English bakers.. In the "right little, tight little isle" whose sacred tea hour is synonymous with luscious fruit cakes and pound cakes and maderias, glycerine is widely used. They claim it ensures the cake remaining moist and fresh to the last crumb and keeps icings from becoming dry and brittle.

Sponge cake, the same English bakers insist, can be made with fewer eggs if glycerine is added and can be cut without crumbling, while glycerine in cream beatings prevents curdling.

GLYCERINE SAFE FOR HOME COOKING

To protect her family's health and at the same time stretch the food budget as far as possible is a problem for every homemaker. Glycerine judging from its use commercially in processed foods and backed by laboratory tests, is a good ally against the H. C. of L., because it is a pure food preservative readily available for household use.

That glycerine is enttirely safe and wholesome for use in foods is proved by a series of tests made at the Department of Physiology of the University of Chicago. In the course of these studies various amounts of glycerine were fed to different animal subjects and finally to a representative test group of men and women.

Many of us do not know that glycerine is normally present in the digestive organs. Actually the average daily intake of fat in the present-day diet, approximately 100 grams, produces in the process of digestion about one-tenth its weight in glycerine.

In the experiments at the University of Chicago as much as 110 grams were fed daily, proving conclusively that the advantages of glycerine as such can be safely contributed to the daily diet in very large quantities.

ZUIDER ZEE

1½ cups sugar
¾ cup cornstarch
¼ teaspoon salt
1 quart milk, scalded
4 eggs
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ pound Holland Rusks
½ cup melted butter
1 tablespoon cinnamon

Mix sugar, cornstarch and salt. Gradually add scalded milk, stirring to keep smooth. Cook over boiling water for 20 minutes, stirring constantly until mixture thickens, and then only occasionally. Beat eggs well. Pour cornstarch mixture over eggs, add the 2 tablespoons butter, and return to top of double boiler to cook 2 minutes longer. Cool and add the vanilla.

Crush rusks with a rolling pin. Add the ½ cup butter and the cinnamon. Mix until thoroughly combined. Sprinkle half the rusk mixture on the bottom of a 12-inch rectangular pan. Pour in the pudding. Sprinkle rest of rusk mixture on the top. Bake 10 minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) Chill. Serve in squares garnished with pipings of whipped cream. Yield: 10 to 12 servings.

BAKED APPLES

(With Maple Syrup)

4 apples
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
½ cup mpale syrup
3 tablespoons cream

Wash apples and remove centers. fit into small baking pan. Stuff apples with sugar and spices. Add syrup. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven. Add cream and bake 10 minutes. Serve warm with more cream.

Apricot Pudding

(Other Fruit Can Be Used)

2 cups apricots
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
¼ teaspoon cloves
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon lemon juice
½ cup water or apricot juice
2 tablespoons butter

Blend apricots with sugar, flour, cloves and salt. Pour into buttered shallow baking pan.. Add rest of ingredients and cover with crust.

Crust

1½ cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 tablespoon sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons fat
½ cup milk

Mix dry ingredients. Add fat and milk. Pat out soft dough and fit over apricots. Make 3 holes in top. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven.

CRANBERRY TAPIOCA

One quart cranberries
2 cups boiling water
1 cup sugar
½ cup quick cooking tapioca
Few grains salt

Cook berries in water until tender, about 10 minutes. Press through a fine sieve. Add sugar, salt and tapioca and cook until transparent. Turn into individual molds to chill and become firm. Unmold and serve with a garnish of whipped cream.

COOK CUSTARDS SLOWLY

If custards are baked slowly and taken from the oven as soon as done, they will not be watery. When a silver knife stuck into the custard comes out clean, the custard is done.

SAFE AND SANE SWEETS

Chocolate Flip: Mix together two cups evaporated milk, two cups water, two-thirds cup canned chocolate syrup and two-thirds cup pineapple syrup, from the crushed pineapple used in the sandwiches, and shake or beat until frothy. Pour over ice cubes or cracked ice in glasses, and serve with straws. Makes eight glasses.

The wood pruned from fruit plants should be removed and burned. Under many conditions, the most convenient implement for this removal is a 14-foot-long piece of 6-foot woven wire fencing, each end of which is fastened to a light but strong pole. The rear pole should extend two feet beyond the wire for convenience in dumping the load of brush.

Hatching eggs should be given special care against damage from extremely low temperatures. But strangely, high temperatures are frequently cause of more damage than low ones during the winter season. For protection against freezing eggs are frequently placed too near stoves and are seriously damaged. Eggs should be gathered frequently in cold weather and held at a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees.

Don't delay. Talk the Farmers Union membership campaign over in your next meeting—or see that a meeting is called for that purpose.

SMART EASILY MADE

1787. Make this Easy to Slip On Smock.

Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 size. Size 14 requires 3½ yards of 35 or 39 inch fabric, plus 2-3 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

8438. Charming Play Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5. Size 4 requires 1 7-8 yard of 35 inch material with 3-8 yard contrasting and 1¼ yard of machine ruffling. Price 15.

Address orders to
Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

MOTION PICTURE STARS BUY PEACE BONDS

Jean Muir (left) and Anita Louise, feature in the Shakespearean film, "Midsummer Night's Dream," are shown here buying "Peace Bonds" from Frederick J. Libby, Director of the National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D. C.. The council is conducting a nation-wide drive to develop a stronger American peace movement through sale of "Peace Bonds."

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
Credential Blanks, 10 for.... 5c
Demit 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 5c
Delinquency Notices (100)..25c
Secretary's Minute Book.....50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney)....25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each 75c

Write to

FLOYD H. LYNN
Secretary
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week Ending February 7, 1936

Ross McNeese—Geary Co Ks—16 strs 1205	10.50
Ross McNeese—Geary Co Ks—22 strs 1016	10.00
Otto Godderz—Osage Co Ks—9 strs 1355	9.65
Virgil Schwartz—Douglas Co Ks—20 strs 1121	9.50
T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—46 strs 1024	9.25
A. C. Morganroth—Osage Co Ks—13 strs 1150	9.25
A. C. Morganroth—Osage Co Ks—14 strs 1115	9.25
Arthur Weide—Woodson Co Ks—6 hfrs 826	9.00
Otto Godderz—Osage Co Ks—10 strs 968	8.50
J. T. Griffiths—Coffey Co Ks—24 strs 1155	8.50
Albert Grieshaber—Pott. Co Ks—23 strs 973	8.00
Cravens Gr. Co—Marshall Co Ks—50 strs 972	7.75
Fred Hauft—Saline Co Ks—13 strs 787	7.50
Wm. Schoen—Osborne Co Ks—7 hfrs 614	7.50
Wm. F. Temple—Lafayette Co Mo—36 hfrs 755	7.50
John White—Pott. Co Ks—14 strs 1002	7.50
A. W. Peterson—Riley Co Ks—122 strs 926	7.40
Jas. G. Pogue—Ottawa Co Ks—30 strs 950	7.25
F. E. Pierce—Ottawa Co Ks—95 strs 697	7.25
J. T. Griffith—Coffey Co Ks—14 hfrs 848	7.10
E. C. Erickson—Riley Co Ks—10 strs 815	7.00
E. C. Erickson—Riley Co Ks—7 hfrs 641	7.00
Oscar Carlson—Riley Co Ks—6 strs, hfrs 566	7.00
H. K. Fanning—Osage Co Ks—6 strs, hfrs 700	7.00
Edw. and Leo Bauerle—Lafay. Co Mo—21 strs 925	6.75
Jas. G. Pogue—Ottawa Co Ks—9 hfrs 810	6.50
J. W. Falk—Wab. Co Ks—51 hfrs 636	6.35
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—16 hfrs 730	5.50
L. E. Lynch—Jackson Co Mo—27 cows 1077	5.50
R. E. Wright—Ray Co Mo—17 cows 1001	5.15
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—15 cows 840	4.50
Howard Peddicord—Pott. Co Ks—12 cows 970	4.00

SHEEP

Axel Oveson—Osage Co Ks—130 95	10.40
R. A. Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—36 88	10.25
Orvil Bruer—Lafayette Co Mo—10 98	10.25
John Barnett—Osage Co Ks—8 92	10.25
L. D. Coffman—Osage Co Ks—14 95	10.00
L. D. Coffman—Osage Co Ks—17 98	10.00
Mrs. S. A. McCracken—Osage Co Ks—33 86	10.00
R. A. Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—15 82	9.00
Lewis Evans—Lyon Co Ks—10 56	8.50
Mrs. S. A. McCracken—Osage Co Ks—6 61	7.00
Mrs. S. A. McCracken—Osage Co Ks—31 100	3.25
Mrs. S. A. McCracken—Osage Co Ks—27 104	3.25

HOGS

Albert Potter—Jackson Co Mo—24 247	10.10
W. L. McKeever—Allen Co Ks—5 238	10.10
Glenn Small—Coffey Co Ks—16 243	10.10
W. H. Ferguson—Jewell Co Ks—13 279	10.05
Chas. E. Leece—Jewell Co Ks—7 271	10.05
W. A. Bagby—Bates Co Mo—18 260	10.00
Willis H. Wilcox—Linn Co Ks—17 234	10.00
E. A. Parks—Franklin Co Ks—7 252	10.00
F. K. Musil—Marshall Co Ks—5 274	9.95
Sam Gass—Caldwell Co Mo—5 276	9.95
Dave Kaff—Osage Co Ks—12 243	9.90
Nelson Bros.—Pott. Co Ks—10 250	9.90
Robert Wittig—Henry Co Mo—20 286	9.90
W. R. Davis—St. Clair Co Mo—8 266	9.85
Chas. Sjogren—Cloud Co Ks—21 272	9.85
Dave Kaff—Osage Co Ks—9 284	9.60

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs. Avgs.

R. C. Simmons—Chase Co Ks—11 229	10.20
Ben Groner—Jewell Co Mo—15 195	10.20
Clinton Shipping Assn.—Henry Co Mo—10 190	10.20
Oscar Leffman—Lafayette Co Mo—26 178	10.20
Aug. Klussman—Lafayette Co Mo—13 200	10.20
H. E. Truex—Jewell Co Ks—7 170	10.20
Chas E. Leece—Jewell Co Ks—16 206	10.20
Leslie Johnson—Riley Co Ks—19 183	10.15
Elton R. Clark—Osage Co Ks—30 196	10.15
John Fisher—Chase Co Ks—17 192	10.15
Harold Windler—Miami Co Ks—6 210	10.10
Theo Temple—Laffayette Co Mo—7 211	10.10
Will Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—7 210	10.10
Chas. Erdman—Lafayette Co Mo—15 183	10.10
V. F. Carrico—Linn Co Ks—9 219	10.10
John Knehans—Lafayette Co Mo—14 202	10.10
Art Johnson—Harrison Co Mo—40 217	10.10
Elmer Leas—Lafayette Co Mo—14 197	10.10
A. H. Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—12 191	10.10
Henry Proett—Lafayette Co Mo—35 222	10.05
Wm. Schemmer—Lafayette Co Mo—10 176	10.00
Peckman Bros—Miami Co Ks—10 182	10.00
Peckman Bros.—Miami Co Ks—15 210	10.00
Mrs. Mary Fiel—Cherokee, Ks—10 205	10.00
Leo Wirsig—Henry Co Mo—5 184	10.00
N. E. Fridley—Henry Co Mo—6 200	10.00
T. R. Leiser—Lyon Co Ks—13 195	10.00
E. W. Jones—Allen Co Ks—6 173	10.00
Mrs. Bertha Garrett—Osage Co Ks—17 1221	10.00
J. R. Kelley—Anderson Co Ks—8 210	10.00
Joseph Goetz—Lafayette Co Mo—5 228	10.00
H. P.. Andderson—Livvingston Co Mo—12 202	10.00
G. H. Caple—Franklin Co Ks—12 223	10.00
R. H. Hess—Franklin Co Ks—13 175	10.00
Charles VanVlack—Cass Co Mo—13 204	10.00
Wave Rhoads—Franklin Co Ks—13 192	10.00
Sam Gass—Caldwell Co Mo—24 197	10.00
John Fiegenbaum—Lafayette Co Mo—16 184	10.00
Milos Knedlick—Wash. Co Ks—20 229	9.90
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—22 227	9.80
Henry Nulle—Lafayette Co Mo—5 208	9.75
H. W. Neth—Clinton Co Mo—20 228	9.75

Light Lights and Pigs

Earl Wagoner—Lafayette Co Mo—22 162	10.20
A. Small—Coffey Co Mo—7 160	10.10
W. A. Brush—Mercer Co Mo—7 154	10.10
Fred Thomas—Morris Co Ks—10 157	10.10
Cecil D. Jones—Anderson Co Ks—7 145	10.00
J. P. DeMoss—Lafayette Co Mo—20 144	10.00
H. F. Norton—Greenwood Co Ks—7 158	10.00
Harrison Bros—Henry Co Mo—17 165	10.00
J. A. Hodgson—Linn Co Ks—6 151	10.00
Manford Mentzer—Woodson Co Ks—10 160	10.00
Fred Mentzer—Woodson Co Ks—10 134	9.90
Albert Patterson—Franklin Co Ks—6 131	9.85
R. D. Potter—Chariton Co Mo—15 162	9.85
John S. Martz—Jefferson Co Ks—6 130	9.80
Herman Wendt Jr—Miami Co Ks—10 136	9.75
Harrison Bros—Henry Co Mo—13 108	9.50
Willard Hoplins—Franklin Co Ks—9 125	9.50
Tom Veatch—Grundy Co Mo—16 130	9.50
Fred Mentzer—Woodson Co Ks—7 74	9.00
W. K. Archer—Adair Co Mo—11 69	7.25

ON THE NEW FRONTIER.

"Independence" is the frontier for the families in these neat little farmstead homes on a project of the Resettlement Administration. The goal of rural rehabilitation is not temporary relief, but permanent independence for the families who have undertaken this venture as a means of regaining their position as assets to their communities.

Intensive farming, with cooperative marketing of products raised, is the means of livelihood of farm families who are seeking their way back to a self-sustaining basis on farmsteads. This is one of the phases of the Resettlement Administration in its program to aid rural people back to independence.

Modest but comfortable homes are constructed on small acreages. Farming is done with cooperatively owned machinery. The plots are irrigated and surplus produce is canned.

Each unit consists of a house, chicken house, cellar and barn. One cow and a flock of chickens augment the income of each family. Occupants are all people with farming background, some of them being rehabilitation clients, others young farm couples just starting out, and still others having come from relief rolls.

"We are better off now than we have ever been," was the remark of one farmsteader. His wife added, "And the nicest thing about it is the way we cooperate. When one of us is unable to do something, someone else is always ready to come over and help."

Nebraska has eight farmstead projects with a total of 82 families living upon them. They are located at South Sioux City, Falls City, Loup City, Fairbury, Douglas County, Scottsbluff, Kearney and Grand Island.

direction. The more moderate weather at the beginning of the year was resulting in a rapid pickup in the receipts and with a heavy carry-over of storage eggs yet to be cleaned up the situation looked disastrous. The weather has been enough of a factor to entirely change that picture.

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

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

The success of the 1936 Membership Campaign depends on the wholehearted cooperation of every one who believes in cooperation and organization.

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.

Work with your neighbors and get that Local up to where it belongs in membership.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Chicago Butter Market

The butter market here has been a strong one throughout most of the current week, however, the market lost ½c on the second day Extras having opened at 34½c dropped back to 34c, advancing again to 34½c, then to ¾c, and finally closed strong at 35c. Standards opened at 33½c, dropped to 33¼c, then advanced steadily, first to 33½c, then to 34c, then to 34¼c, and a ½c rise at the close to 34¾c. 89 score cars opened at 32½c, advanced gradually, closing at 33¾c, 88 score cars opened at 32c, lost ¼c, then advanced, closing at 33c.

New York Butter Market

Extras opened at 35¼c, advancing three times and closing at 36½c. Firsts ranging from 89 to 91 score opened at 34c to 35c had a gradual advance and closed at 34½c to 35½c.

The butter market was a weather market. It, of course, was expected the very low temperatures would effect production. Also the heavy snow storms and blockaded roads, which prevented prompt delivery of butter, were factors.

The butter market especially in the east would undoubtedly have been lower during the current week had it not been for the weather situation, for considerably more than a million pounds of foreign butter were landed, duty paid, and placed into storage ready for passing into consumption in this country. However, the weather conditions above mentioned were sufficient to more than offset this, and we had, in spite of the rather large receipts of foreign butter, a steady advancing market which will prove profitable to the importers and may possibly encourage them to bring in more foreign butter on early boats.

Personally, we do not feel the foreign situation will be serious. We are quite positive it will be a factor in preventing any runaway markets we might otherwise have, and especially if there is much further continuation of the severe winter weather now in effect. We will need some foreign butter to supplement our short supply to prevent prices from going too high.

Consumption is reported to be none too satisfactory and losing ground rapidly as our markets advance. It will, therefore, be better to have a certain amount of imported butter, which will help steady our markets, and possibly prevent the loss of a large part of our consumers to substitutes, as was the case a year ago which proved so disastrous for our summer markets and especially in the early part of the season.

Chicago Egg Market

The egg market, like butter, was a weather proposition. Eggs advanced rapidly, Extra Firsts opening at 24c and advanced to 26c at the close on LCL shipments. Carlots were quoted about ½c higher all the time. LCL Fresh Firsts were opened at 23½c with almost daily advances closing at 25½c. This grade also sold ½c higher on carlots. Current Receipts opened at 23c and closed at 25¼c. Dirties opened at 20½c and closed at 23c. No. 1 Checks opened at 18 1-2c, closing at 20 1-2c.

New York Egg Market

The advance on the New York market was not as pronounced as was the case in Chicago. Standards opened at 26¾c to 27c and closed at 27¼c to 27½c. It will be noted, while the average advance in Chicago was just about 2c per dozen, in New York the total advance amounted to only ½c per dozen on Standards. On Firsts the opening was at 26c, advancing gradually and closing at 27c, a full cent up on that grade.

The storage egg situation is cleaning up at much better prices than was expected. In fact, where storage Standards had been selling as low as 16c less than two weeks ago, that grade of eggs at one time during the close of the January option went above 23c and closed at 21½c.

No commodity is any more directly effected by the weather than eggs. Had not the extreme cold weather set in very likely current receipt eggs would have now been selling for 18c for they were headed straight in that

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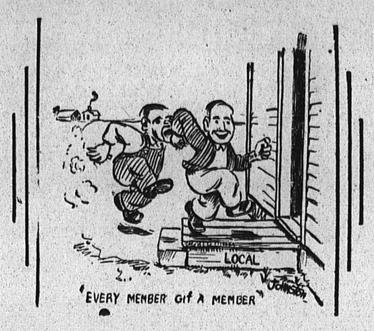

HAVE YOU

discussed the 1936 membership campaign in your Local or County meeting?

HAVE YOU

made any definite plans for the campaign in your Local or County Union?

HAVE YOU

actually contacted any of your neighbors, urging them to become members of the organization which

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