THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization :-: *Education* :-: *Co-operation*

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THE BANKHEAD BILL IS NOT SOLUTION OF THE FARM PROBLEM

Fortune Says Court Has Tied Farmer Around Taxpayer's Neck

VIEW FARM QUESTION

Both Parties Start With Recognition of Federal Responsibilities for Farmers' Ills

A good subject for discussion at your next local meeting. Several Different views of the Farm Question and Legislation proposed to meet the needs.

Although there is much that is good in the Bankhead amendment to the Soil Conservation Act, still practically all the farmers agree that it in itself is not a solution of the Farm Problem. For that reason we are publishing in this issue everything of value that we could find bearing on the subject.

Only European War Can Remove American Farmer From Tax-Payer's Neck, Says Fortune

New York, February 24: "The Supreme Court has put the American taxpayer into the farming business to stay," says Fortune in its March issue, "and every Federally taxable citizen will help to feed the pig and pay the interest on the 40-acre mortgage from now until he dies."

In an exhaustive study of the AAA decision, Fortune concludes that by throwing the farm problem back into politics in an election year, the Court has tied the farmer around the taxpayer's neck.

"Any congressman could tell this without taxing his feet off hs desk," Fortune says. "There are 15,000,000 farm votes that can be beautifully organized on a farm issue, and neither party will dare bid less than the farmer has actually been receiving under the AAA. Both parties will therefore start with a recognition of Federal responsibilities for the farmer's ills. And the upshot is that, regardless of the outcome of the election, the federal government will pick up the farmer where the Supreme Court set him down and carry him considerably farther than he was carried by the AAA.

"Proof of the soundness of these assumptions was provided within ten days of the decision. The administration served notice that it proposed to give the farmer about what he had been getting regardless of 'the six old men.' And on January 16, the outstanding figure in the Republican party, Mr. Hoover, informed 8,000 citizens of Lincoln, Nebraska, that the Republicans, if he had his way with them, would meet that bid.

Mr. Hoover's proposal was direct and to the point. Instead of persuading the farmers to grow less wheat by paying them to grow less wheat, as the Democrats had done, Mr. Hoover would persuade the farmers to grow wheat by paying them to grow more beans.

"The Republican party will have as little to do with Mr. Hoover as it decently can, but anyone who believes that the Republicans, with their history of Cappers and Lowdens and other agrarians, will offer the 15,000,000 votes less than Mr. Hoover offered them, which is to say, less than the Democrats have offered them, is out of touch with what might be called the political realities.

"Since Lincoln's time, industry has won every engagement in its struggle with agriculture," Fortune says, "particularly in its fight for a tariff which would give industry a closed market.

"But not only did industry win. It also imposed upon the country in the process, an economic partition of the most curious kind. In effect, to adopt a form of speech now current, industry set up for itself an 'economy of scarcity' separate from the national economy, leaving agriculture to practice an 'economy of plenty' by itself. U. S. industry, its markets protected and its prices raised by an artificial scarity, lived one kind of life. And U. S. agriculture, its market the world and its price lowered to meet the world's competition, lived another.

"For a longer time than might have been thought possible, the national schizophrenia thus created maintained its precarious balance, but in 1920 the invitable happened. The agricultural half of the disunion went to pot. For some ten years the industrial half refused to admit that it (the agricultural half had gone. Capitalists and industrialists failed to take cognizance of this denouement on the part of American agriculture until it was noted that the average farmer's cash income which had sometimes exceeded $1000 per year had fallen to approximately $66 per year in 1932.

"It even began to look," says Fortune, "as though the farmer had had a dirty deal somewhere along the line. What made it look that way was an awkward little computation which seemed to show that though industrial prices were still 10 per cent above the pre-War level at the very pit of the depression in 1932, farm-product prices were 48 per cent below. Since the farmer had to sell eggs to buy buttans, it was arguable that the farmer was at a certain disadvantage.

"The AAA, as all the world has been told," continues Fortune, "was an attempt to remove that disadvantage." Specifically, it was an attempt to get the farmer inside the economy of scarcity which industry had built for itself through protective legislation such as industrial tariffs.

"Properly considered," states the article, "the processors who took the AAA to the Supreme Court were fighting the latest engagement in a very ancient war, and their victory must be measured by that fact. The AAA experience, whether well-advertised or illadvertised, had served to dramatize the farmer's difficulties. The country knew in terms of slaughtered pigs and plowed-up acres what those difficulties were. It had some comprehension of the fact that the drafters of the AAA were in reality sayng: "This country cannot exist half 'plenty' economy and half a 'scarcity' economy." When, therefore, the Supreme Court overturned the law it did not solve the problem. It merely tossed the problem, sharply dramatized for the first time in U. S. history, back into the laps of the voters. And not only back into the laps of the voters, but back into their laps in an election year!"

Obviously, given the 15,000,000 farmers votes, the Government will take over. And the payment of subsidies out of general taxes will continue in whatever form the embarrassment of the Supreme Court makes possible.

"Once the taxpayer has actually faced the fact that he is now in farming up to the elbows, he will ask himself: 'How long?.' The answer is simple if somewhat crude. The American farmer will continue to live, partly at the public expense, until American farming on a 'plenty' basis finds again the constantly expending markets which such a producing system means.

"There are reasons. One is that American farming, as it is now organized, cannot survive without the taxpayers' help in a period of contracting markets. The other is that it would cost the taxpayer just as much or more to change American farming over from a 'plenty' basis to a basis of artificial scarcity like that enjoyed by industry.

"The only possible escape from that conclusion would be a European war."

The so-called South Dakota Plan presented before the Senate committee on Agriculture by the Progressive Farmers Union of Iowa and the League for Economic Equality, January 14, 1936.

1st. You will find that stabilization theory as advanced by Herbert Hoover in his Farm Board.

2nd. It includes the Normal Granary as expressed by Henry Wallace.

3rd. It contains the corn loan feature with the sealing program as a method of financing the stabilization and uses the Production Credit associations as already set-up as the local control needed in the administration of the program.

4th. It includes crop control features as used in the Triple A but under the local control and based to a large extent on the intelligence of the farmer himself.

5th. It obtains for the farmer, parity of cost of production.

6th. It provides for the subsidization of an exortable surplus and such factories (corn alcohol for example) as may be built to use some of the surplus if and when it accumulates.

Putting it into simple operation on the individual farm it would work as follows. The U. S. Secretary of Agriculture would designate such crops as needed to guarantee sufficient volume for stabilization, as basic food crops. Then using the 1909-1914 index figure he would compute the parity price. The figures used in the Triple A with that index resulted in a parity price of about 87 cents for corn on the Iowa farm. This figure would vary year to year, going up or down in conformance with wage levels etc.

At harvest time the Secretary of Agriculture would determine the total yield of each basic crop and then the amount needed for domestic consumption. For example after that computation he found that 90 per

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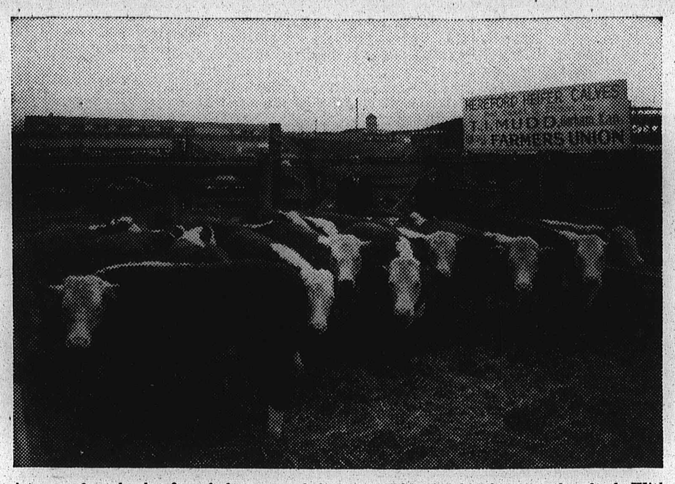
Send Circulars Opposing Bill By Capper-Hope

From Senator Capper we have received a copy of several criculars issued by an outfit calling themselves an "Association to Maintain Freedom in Livestock Marketing" with headquarters in Des Moines Iowa. In these circulars the Association warns farmers of the bad effects on their welfare, of the passsge of the Capper-Hope Bill regulating direct selling of Livestock. They claim that thousands of producers have gone on record opposing the bill and annual conventions of many farm organizations have passed resolutions condemning the Capper-Hope Bill. It might be interesting to know just who this Association to maintain the freedom in livestock marketing really represents. Doubtless if we searched far enough we would find it is controlled and financed by the same POOR packers who were impoverished by absorbing the Processing Tax that their profits for 1935 were only 81 per cent over their quite substantial profits in 1934. The millions of dollars of impounded processing taxes that the Supreme Court so magnamimously order turned over to them should enable them to organize many such associations and broadcast lots of circulars for the education of us poor farmers in the right way to market our livestock so as to keep up their schedule of profits.

WINNERS HANDLED BY F. U. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY



Above is a picture of a load of creep-fed calves raised by T. I. Mudd and Son of Russell county, Kansas. Mr. Mudd sent three carload lots of 15 head each to the American Royal last fall, and won several prizes. He won first in the carlot class for creep-feds, first for heifers, and second for creep-fed steers. This is the second consecutive year that Mr. Mudd has carried off some nice prizes.

There were 58 calves entered, representing a 99 per cent calf crop. They weighed 739 pounds at 11 monthe and 8 days old and sold for $12.35 a hundred. With corn at $1.00 a bushel, each calf returned $45.67 to pay the cost of keeping the cow, and expenses.

Mr. Mudd is a regular customer of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission and appreciates their fine service.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED FARMERS ASSEMBLE AT SALINA MEETING

Resolutions Adopted Are Clear and Forceful But Not Radical

KOMAREK PRESIDED

Seek Legislation to Enable Farmers to Adjust Supply and Demand by Legal Means

The following resolutions were adopted by a mass meeting held in the Memorial Hall, Salina, Kansas, on February 19. There were over five hundred farmers present from Saline and surrounding counties, some of them having driven over 50 miles in the sub-zero weather to attend the meeting. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Komarek who made an excellent chairman. We will not try to give you the addresses of the speakers because we do not have the space in this week's issue. Dean H. H. Umberger, head of the Kansas Extension department; Dr. O. O. Wolf, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation and your own president spoke in the above order. The general purpose of the meeting was to explain the pending legislation which is designed to take the place of the AAA and to give the Farmers an opportunity to tell Congress and the President what legislation we farmers feel that we are entitled to and have a right to expect.

Resolutions are clear and forceful, progressive but not radical. We commend them to the careful consideration not only of those to whom they are addressed, nor only to our farm folks; but to all the people of Kansas, whether they live on the farm or in the town or cities.

To the President of the United States,
To the Secretary of Agriculture,
To the Members of Congress Representing Kansas,

Resolutions Adopted

To the Governor of Kansas;

We, five hundred farmers of Saline and surrounding counties in a mass meeting assembled in Salina, Kansas, on February 19, 1936, indorse the following principles which we believe should be enacted into the proper form of agricultural adjustment legislation.

We declare that in this long battle, we farmers have become fully convinced of the soundness and the justice of two principles that we have neither inclination nor authority to surrender or to compromise and to which we first of all direct attention. These principles are:

1. We urge legislation be enacted which will enable the farmers to adjust supply to demand by legal means with something like the same effectiveness with which American industry adjusts supply and demand—but with provisions safeguarding farmer control and also safeguarding consumer welfare against extending adjustment into scarcity.

2. The right of the American farmer to receive parity prices or cost of production plus a reasonable profit for the products he produces.

3. We recommend the cooperation of all agencies in the development of foreign markets and stimulation of greater home consumption for farm products.

4. We recommend the continuance and expansion of a policy of commodity loans to handle seasonable surpluses in such manner as would be most effective in stabilizing farm commodity prices in the interest of both producers and consumers.

5. We urge Congress immediately to enact appropriate revenue legislation to require payment into the

(Continued on Page Four.)

Behind The News

CANNY: Prize Republican contributors are profiting from John Raskob's bitter experience in financing the Democratic party. Al Smith's pal persuaded his wealthy friends to underwrite the 1932 campaign and all they got in dividends was a New Deal they detest. It took them almost three years to get their bait back.

So G. O. P. men in the money are holding off. They have agreed to finance Henry Fletcher's organization until June, but they won't advance a nickel for political expenditures beyond that period. First they want to look over the condidates and platform. Morover, if they hold back, they will have more influence in naming the man and writing the planks. As a result, funds aren't flowing into the Barr building in the amount generally publicized.

The unexpressed reason for the filibuster is Senator Borah's candidacy. They're not going to dig deep and then discover that their investment was sour. That's the explanation for the insider's hostility to the senator from Idaho right now. He's making it hard to collect.—Topeka State Journal.

NEW YORK

By James McMullin

POINTED: Settlement of the New York garment workers, dispute last week without a strige was one of the most remarkable achievements of recent years in the field of labor relations. The unions were all set for a walkout and if either side had been stubborn about reaching an agreement there would have been a clash of major proportions.

But the manufacturers were reasonable because the industry is effectively unionized and a strike now would have paralyzed them at the height of their most profitable season. The labor leaders were reasonable because they found they could get most of what they wanted without a fight. The net result of the settlement—boiled down—is that the workers will earn more and retail customers will absorb the difference.

So the permanence of the solution depends largely on the willingness of women to pay more for dresses. If they balk the whole argument will be reopened. The relation between labor's interest and the consumer's interest has seldom been more clearly pointed.—Topeka State Journal.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

By William Lemke

A national disgrace is being enacted in the Lower House of Congress in Washington, D. C. About two weeks ago we were twice within three names from enough signatures on Petition No. 7 to create a special order of business and bring the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill up for discussion and final passage, when all the force of the money changers, through underground channels and devious ways, once again exerted itself and Members were induced to take off their names. Since in many cases it is equivalent to political suicide to withdraw a name, you can understand that the force used, though invisible, is powerful.

I say final passage deliberately, because of the falsehoods and false propaganda sent out by politicians to the effect that even if the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill came up for a vote it would not pass in the House. These minions of Wall Street know that it would pass and that is why they are urging the withdrawal of names to prevent it from coming up for a vote. They protest too much. Do not permit them to fool you. They and Wall Street would be but too glad to bring it up on the floor and defeat it, if that were possible.

You may be sure that when this bill comes up on the floor that there will again be plenty of telegrams from dead men in Pennsylvania. There will be plenty of dinners and luncheons at the Mayflower Hotel. There will again be multimillionaires registering under assumed names here in Washington and there will be plenty of wining and dining the same as when the Utilities Bill was

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ELECTRIFICATION IS MADE POSSIBLE FOR RURAL HOMES

Ross Palenske Tells Of Opportunity For Kansas Farmers In Recent Letter

MUST ORGANIZE

More Information On What Has been Done In Other States Given By Home Office Under TVA Projects

We are in receipt today of a fine letter from Ross Palenske, chairman of our state board, containing much encouragement for your plug editors and some fine suggestions. Among the suggestions is one in regards to Rural Electrification projects. Your state officials have given this matter considerable study and feel that the time is ripe for our Farmers Union folks to get busy, Organize a cooperative Rural Electrification Association and put in an application for a federal loan while there are funds available for that purpose at such favorable terms. If you give this matter some study you will be surprised to find out how cheaply electricity can be furnished to our farm folks if it is done on a Cooperative production for use basis. Below we are printing a recent release on the subject by the Rural Electrification Administration. Your state office will try to keep up with all the latest developments in this line and are ready at all times to give our folks as much assistance as we can in organizing and putting over Rural Electrification projects. Let us see how many we can have going before the end of this year.

Rural Electrification Administration

Allotments of funds totaling $2,110-600 for construction of nine rural power and light projects were announced today by Morris L. Cooke, Administrator of Rural Electrification.

The funds for these projects have been made available subject to compliance by the applicants with legal and engineering requirements. If these customary conditions are fulfilled, the projects will be given final approval, loan contracts will be signed, and advances of funds for construction will be made promptly.

Approval was also announced of the awarding of a contract to R. H. Bouligny, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., for the construction of the Monroe County, Mississippi project, to be built under the supervision of the Tennessee Valley Authority and to be supplied with TVA wholesale power. The total costs will be $66,740.90 to build 55.3 miles of line. This is the third rural electrification project to be undertaken in the Tennessee Valley area with REA funds.

The nine projects affected by the allotments are in Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Ninnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio and Vermont.

The allotments, together with the twenty-four loan contracts signed since November for projects in sixteen states, brings the funds disbursed or earmarked for specific REA projects to a total of $6,373,362. This money will take central station electricity for the first time to nearly 22,000 rural customers, over more than 6,000 miles of lines, all serving areas hitherto without central station electricity. All loans are for twenty years, without grants.

The nine projects for which allotments were announced today are:

GEORGIA—The Crisp County Farmers Cooperative Corporation of Cordele, Georgia, may borrow $85,000 to build 84 miles of lines in Crisp County. Power will be furnished at wholesale for 1 cent per kwh by the Crisp County Power from its hydroelectric generating plant. That plant has a potential capacity of 9600 horsepower, of which about 2000 hp are now utilized. The new lines will furnish an outlet for about 2000 hp more.

INDIANA—An allotment of $17,-100 will permit the Bluffton Municipal Light and Water Works to build 15 miles of rural lines in Wells County, taking electricity to 81 new customers.

IOWA—An allotment of $260,000 is available to the Scott County Rural Electric Cooperative, with headquarters in Davenport, for building 265 miles of lines to serve 900 rural customers. The Clinton, Davenport and Muscatine Railway Company will supply the current at wholesale.

MINNESOTA—$450,000 has been allotted to build 420 miles of rural lines in Meeker County, with current to be supplied by the Litchfield muncipal plant. This project is sponsored by the Meeker Cooperative Light and Power Association. The peak load of the Litchfield plant is only 640 kw at present, although its capacity is 1755 kw.

NEBRASKA—The Lancaster County Rural Public District sponsors a project calling for 354 miles of rural ines in that County, serving some 900 new customers. An allotment of $396,000 is available for this project. Power will probably be obtained from the Loup River Public Power District.

NORTH CAROLINA—A $142,500 allotment will permit the Tide Water power Co. to build 128 miles of line in rural areas of several Atlantic Seaboard counties. These lines will serve about 1000 rural costomers who have never before had central station electricity available.

NORTH DAKOTA—The Northwest Rural Electric co., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Montana-Dakota Power Co., sponsors a project for which a $146,000 allotment has been approved. This project calls for the construction of 115.2 miles of lines in the north-west corner of the State; some of the customers to be served are across the State line in Montana. The parent company will furnish the wholesale energy, as well as operate and maintain the lines.

OHIO—A third unit in the system of rural lines operated by Farm Bureau Cooperatives with current from the Piqua municipal plant will be constructed with funds from an allotment of $595,000 for the construction of 440 miles of line in Champaign County. REA loans for projects in Shelby and Miami Counties have been made earlier, and construction has already started.

Vermont—An allotment of $19,-000 makes it possible for the Plymouth Electric Light Co., Plymouth, Vt. to build 20 miles of extensions to its present system to serve 73 customers in areas now unserved. This private utility purchases its energy from the Central Vermont Public Service Corp., Cavanish Gorge Hydroelectric plant.

St. Francis Meeting Will Break Record

O. Hanson, general manager of the Farmers Equity Union Creamery Company, Orleans, Nebraska, has announced the date of their annual stockholders' meeting which will be held in St. Francis, Kansas, on June 10.

Mr. Hanson is already working on his program and he expects to present one of the best programs in the history of the organization. According to report from Orleans, Governor Johnson of Colorado, and C. E. Huff president Farmers National Grain Corporation, have already accepted invitations to speak on the big propram.

With favorable weather and road conditions, there will be a big turnout at the meeting in St. Francis. Watch this paper from time to time for further announcements about this very important western meeting.—Equity Union Exchange.

SUBSTITUTE FOR AAA ASKED BY CO-OP COUNCIL

The Oklahoma Agricultural Cooperative Council in its annual meeting January 17 went on record unanimously endorsing the efforts made by the administration through the AAA program which was held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

This body asked that a substitute measure for the AAA be enacted as speedily as possible.

Another resolution was passed by the Council memorializing Congress to pass the Frazier resolution which was introduced last Congress providing for an appropriation out of which the wheat and cotton farmers would be re-imbursed for losses sustained instablilization activities under the old Farm Board set up.

The Frazer resolution provides for $4,000,000 to be paid to cotton producers who cooperated with the government in its stablilization efforts. Should the resolution be enacted the members of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association would receive approximately $916,000. The cooperative wheat producers of Oklahoma would receive a similar amount.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were H. J. Denton, President; A. W. Glasgow, General Manager, Oklahoma Grain Growers Association, Enid, Vice-President; and Dr. L. S. Ellis, Agricultural Economics Department, A. and M. college, Stillwater, SecretaryTreasurer.

The Oklahoma Agricultural Cooperative Council is an organization which was set up four years ago to assist all worthy cooperatives and its membership is composed of practically all the agricultural and semi-agricultural organizations in the state.

Probably a special meeting will be called to discuss agricultural measures now pending in Congress.

PRESIDENT VESECKY KAN. FARMERS UNION WRITES SEN. CAPPER

Kansas Farmers Resentful of Supreme Court Action On A A A

MINIMIZE RED TAPE

Officers In New Farm Plan Should Be Picked By The Growers—the Letter Says

The following communication, addressed to Senator Arthur Capper upon resolution of the State Executive Board, was made a part of the Senate-Congressional Record dated February 14, 1936.

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America

Hon. Arthur Capper,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

Salina, Kan. Feb. 11, 1936.

Dear Senator Capper:

I did not immediately reply to your letter asking for my opinion of the Bankhead farm bill because I wanted to take this matter up with our board of directors and get their reaction on the bill.

We discussed the bill thoroughly at our regular meeting in Kansas City on February 6. As a result of this discussion the board instructed me to express to you our confidence and our appreciation of your efforts on behalf of the farmers of the United States and assure you that the Kansas Farmers Union will back any constructive move made to build up a permanent farm policy in the United States.

The Kansas farmers are very resentful of the position taken by the Supreme Court in its majority opinion on the AAA case which implies that agriculture is not vested with sufficient public interest to be legislated for under the general welfare clause of our Constitution. We realize that under the decision of the Supreme Court it may be rather hard to frame real constructive farm legislation on national lines. Still, that is the only kind of legislation that can be made of real service to the American farmers. In spite of the decision of the Supreme Court we feel it is the duty of Congress to frame legislation that will tend to permanently place agriculture on an equal basis with other great industries of this country. They should naturally try to build it so as to conform to the Constitution of the United States, but I believe Congress and the Supreme Court should ever keep in mind that the welfare of the United States is always paramount to the Constitution, and that if the Constitution interferes with the welfare of this country, the Constitution can and should be changed or the Court's interpretation of the Constitution should be changed, since it is only a means to the end, as stated in the preamble of the Constitution.

In discussing the Bankhead soil-utilization bill, which is to take the place of the AAA, the board has, in general, approved of the provisions, except in one place where it seems to give the Secretary of Agriculture the choice of making it operate either through the Extension Department or through the associations of the producers. One of the greatest criticisms directed against the AAA, was its bureaucratic tendency on account of a large percent of its control being centered in the Extension Department.

We have due regard for the usefulness of the Extension Department in bringing to the farmers the discoveries and results of experiments of our great Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges, but we do not believe it should be changed from an educational to control department.

Our board strongly urges that whatever legislation is framed to take the place of the AAA, that the control of the machinry b placed in the hands of officers selected by the growers themselves through their county and state associations. Under the triple A, practically entire control was in the hands of the Extension Department and this was much resentede by the people of the State, especially those who were not mem-

(Continued on Page Four.)

START CRUSADE AT HAYS

Urge Christian Crusade for a Cooperative Commonwealth

Hays, Kan. Feb 20—A new movement is to be inaugurated at the First Methodist church here Friday and Saturday, known as a "Christian Crusade for a Co-operative Commonwealth." District leaders met in Topeka during Christmas week with Dr. Charles M. Sheldon and the Rev. Robert Grant Anderson and planned the new movement. Miss Mildred King of Utica, who represented the Hays district, together with Dr. Raymond C. Walker and Dr. L. E. Cooke of Hays, will be in charge of the crusade in this district when 20 district and county voters will meet for a two-days' fireside comradeship here to plan the future program of rallies, parades, and study groups, to reach every church in 12 Kansas counties in the Hays region. Anderson attended a county crusade meeting at Pawnee Rock today before going to Hays. Next week he will organize the Liberal district.—Topeka Capital.

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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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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1936

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

In a recent release, The Farm Research Inc. as anti administration anti New Deal propaganda setup states, that according to the 1935 financial statements published by the four big packing companies their profits for the fiscal year exceeded the very considerable profits which these same companies made in 1934 by the following percentages:

Swift & Co. 144 percent.
Armour & Co., 81 percent.
Wilson Packing Co., 112 percent.
Cudahy Packing Co., 125 percent.

This release further states that about 50 percent of this increase was on account of the processing tax refund ordered by the Supreme Court. I am at a loss to see how the Packers could have taken this refund into account in their financial statement when the Armour statement is made as of Nov. 3, 1934 and I presume the others were made about the same time also. The Supreme Court decision was rendered in January, 1935. However that may be the statement if true shows that the packers certainly did not absorb the processing tax as they now claim.

The release points out farther that the farm income for 1935 only increased 10 percent over the 1934 income. The conclusion they try to have us arrive at is that certainly the AAA and the other farm aids did the farmers no good if with all this help his income only increased 10 percent while the packers average increase was 81 percent for the same period with all the persecution to which they are subjected. Perhaps this very 81 percent increase in the processors' profits points to the reason why the farmers income only increased 10 percent. If we farmers received our just share of the consumer's dollar instead of the less than 40 percent that we receive now our balance would also show on the right side of the ledger. We could make the repairs on our farms that we need. We could buy the thousand and one consumers' goods that we ought to have but cannot buy because there is not enough of the consumers dollars left for us after all the processors, middle men and money changers take their toll. It is time we farmers woke up and started carrying our cooperative handling of our products farther, shortening the toll road to the ultimate consumer. It is time that the city factory worker and the rest of the common folks realized that their best customer, the farmer, needs a square deal and must have it if the city man is to permanently prosper.

I was very sorry that I had to disappoint some of our folks this week. I will try to make as many meetings as is at all possible, but until we have some one to take care of the paper I will have to put in more time at the office. I shall try to make all the county meetings to which I may be invited and as many other meetings as my time will permit. We have the following members of our state board who have agreed to fill as many dates as they can. John Fengel, Bert Winchester, Ross Palensky. Our Vice President John Frost is doing some fine field work building membership and filling speaking dates. I would suggest that when you ask for a speaker for some of your meetings, unless you have decided to have just the one you call for, you give a second choice so that we will be sure to send you some one that you want.

I hope and feel sure that our folks out at the cross roads now that the weather has moderated will again start pushing the membership campaign. Be sure to get a good program for your meetings and have the whole family take part. Give the Juniors a good place on every program and try having some of them help you in a house to house canvass for new Farmers Union members. They can best learn to do by doing and now is the time to start. Let the slogan be "Unite all good farmers in the Farmers Union."

Perhaps the Coughlin and O'Connor flareup brought to light for the first time the actual distance from the Capitol to the White House.

Wm. Bankhead, the majority floor leader, who was unable to serve a single day in the long session a year ago has been on the job every day of this session. He is serious, fair, a good parliamentarian, and functions without bluster.

The week's best joke: The American Liberty League refuses to answer questions about their funds because, "they're not a lobby."

It doesn't appear now that there would be any new important legislation this session with the exception of the bonus. The farm bill is a substitute, neutrality is a re-enactment, and tax and appropriation bills are always with us. It looks now like a May adjournment.

Representative Marcantonio was arrested in New York for attempting to lead a street parade. His famous namesake, Mark Anthony, has more luck and once made a speech to a street mob in Rome.

Ex-president Taft vetoed a measure as being unconstitutional which was passed over his veto by Congress and later was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court without a dissent. In after years, Taft was Chief Justice of this tribunal.

When I came to Congress, Clarence Lea was the only Democrat member from California. He is quiet and serene, but when making a speech commands the close attention of the House.

A Topeka manufacturer complains about my partial support of some New Deal legislation. However, the record discloses that this gentleman's firm was an active participant in the administration of a certain NRA code in Kansas—which netted dollars in the pocket of that particular industry. My vote on the NRA was, "No." Inconsistency where is thy sting!

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

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

by
Secretary to Congressman Carlson of the 6th District

Congressman Carlson's Flood Control bill, which was intrpduced in the first session of the 74th congress, passed the house on February 17. The bill authorizes a preliminary survey of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, and minor tributaries of the Kansas River. The Republican and Smoky Hill rivers contribute materially to the flood conditions in the Kansas or Kaw river valley. Mr. Carlson is working earnestly in the hope that the floods may be controlled. The Republican has a drainage area of over 25,000 square miles, while the Smoky covers a drainage area of over 20,000 square miles. Both rivers flow through comparatively wide valleys of which over 40 per cent is cultivated.

According to Dr. McIntire, White House physician, his No. 1 patient is healthier than the day he took office. His hair is a little thinner perhaps the wrinkles a shade deeper, but he has the same old energy that is still the marvel of those who have watched Presidents shrink under the strain of office.

It might be surprising to some to know that more currency was in circulation on February 28, just before the time when all the banks were closed than any other date in Treasury records. There were $6,545,000,000 in circulation at that time as compared with $5,881,000,000 now and $4,746,297,000 in 1929 when business was at its best.

Editors note. To a real student of economics the last paragraph above shows that it was the deliberate deflation of our currency to a little over four billion dollars in 1929, far too small an amount to do the business of the country, which was largely responsible for the disasterously low level of Farm prices and the consequent general depression.

The big bankers well knew that it was deflation that had brought on the depression so in order to save their own hides they gradually increased the amount of currency in circulation until in February 1933 it was at the high level given above. It was largely due to the large volume of currency supposedly in circulation at the time of the inauguration of President Roosevelt that the country responded as fast as it did to the AAA and other measures designed to end the depression. Some of us suspect that there is again starting a elaborate effort to delay recovery by a reduction of circulating medium. Perhaps that is why the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill is being illegally kept from a vote. If all legislation had to go through the silly process enforced against this bill Congress could resolve itself into a kids game of "Off again, on again, Gone again, Flanagan."

NEW FARM BILL

Washington, Feb. 20—The administration's new farm bill was backed today by Representative Hope (R-Kan) with the assertion that Governor Landon of Kansas, Senator Dickinson of Iowa and former President Hoover all have advanced the soil conservation idea.

Stepping into the debate that is expected to bring a final vote on the soil conservation-subsidy program by tomorrow night, Hope pleaded for non-partisan consideration of farm legislation.

(The measure sets up a dual system aimed at federal-state cooperation in distributing federal subsidies to farmers based on removal of acreage from commercial crop production to soil-building purposes and to other "economic" uses.)

Farm Laws a "Football"

"Farm legislation has been a political football for a long while." said the Kansan, who is a friend of Landon, a republican presidential possibility.

Hope supported the new deal bill despite his objections to failure to limit its temporary features to one year instead of two, and his contention that the measure does not go far enough.

He is the author of a house republicans' bill along lines of the plan advocated by Landon.

"The soil conservation idea has than by democrats," he told the house.

Representative Andresen (R-Minn), supporter of an amendment by Representative Boileau (P-Wis) to present any of the 25,000,000 acres, to be taken out of production, being used for dairy production, drew from Hope the agreement that in committee republicans criticized only failure of the legislation to provide against additional dairy production.

Hope added the bill could help the dairw farmer the same as any other producer, through production of soil erosion crops.

Earlier in the debate Representative Tobey (R-NH) denounced the measure as a subterfuge to catch the farmer's vote and a blow to dairymen, and Representative Cooley (D-NC) defended it as "the best we can have at this time."

Debate was extended to postpone a vote on the Boileau amendment until tomorrow.

A democratic member from New Hampshire, Representative Rogers, followed Tobey to ask why he did not disclose that the president of the New Hampshire Farm Federation had written him asserting the bill would be helpful to agriculture not only in the northeast but in all parts of the country.

Dairy Opposition Untested

With the opposition of dairy state members yet untested, leaders were confident of carrying the measure through unscathed.

The trouble lay in a union of northeastern and mid-western dairy state members, augmented by some defections from majority ranks, behind a Boileau amendment.

Hardly had the substitute for AAA reached the floor yesterday when the dairy block opened up on it. Its members pleaded with the wheat, cotton and corn state representatives to remember how the dairy members had stood with them for the AAA and cotton control acts on condition lands taken out of production be not used for grasses and forage or dairy cattle production. They asked a similar accord on the new bill.

The agriculture committee's democratic majority had turned down the Boileau proposal and Chairman Jones (D-Tex) fought to beat it on the floor. Majority Leader Bankhead of Alabama told Boileau his amendment was unconstitutional.

Representative Carlson of Kansas, said yesterday he would support the bill, though it should not be considered a full program, and warned that the farmers would resent any attempt to make it a political issue. Representative Martin of Massachusetts, assistant minority leader, had termed it "a political bill."—Salina Journal.

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

DAIRY PRODUCTION DOWN, PRICES UP

Unusually severe winter weather in many of the principal dairy sections of the country has tended to curtail production, to retard shipments, and to strengthen prices, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its current report on the dairy situation.

Production is expected to increase, however, with more normal weather, since butterfat prices are relatively high compared with feeds. Storage stocks of creamery butter totaled 21,500,000 pounds on February 1, compared with 18,900,000 pounds a year ago, and with a five-year February average of 36,400,000 pounds.

Apparent consumption of fluid milk in the three leading eastern markets—New York, Philadelphia, and Boston—has increased, but cream consumption has continued to decline. Milk receipts at the three markets averaged 121,900 cans per day in December, and set a new high record for the month since 1932.

Trade output of butter and cheese, through regular commercial channels exclusive of government distribution for relief, was larger than in the same month a year ago. The margin between foreign and domestic butter prices is now about equal to the tariff rate, says the report.

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

MANY INTERESTING BROADCASTS ARE SCHEDULED FOR THE COMING MONTHS

PLAN BROADCAST FROM WEST COAST

Pacific Agriculture Will Be Featured

Agricultural probelms and accomplishments in the western states will be brought to the attention of the Naional Farm and Home Hour audience during a special broadcast originating in San Francisco, Saturday, February 29, at 11:30 a. m., CST, over a NBC-WJZ network.

A large scale wheat producer, a federal grazing official, an agronomy specialist, and a fruit growers' exchange executive will be heard in the program, discussing problems peculiar to farming in the Pacific Coast states. They are Archie M. Camp, wheat farmer in the Palouse area; Russell Jackman, agronomy specialist, Oregon State College; F. R. Carpenter, Director of Grazing, U. S. Department of Interior, Salt Lake City; and C. C. Teague, president, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Santa Paula, California.

Program details have been arranged by Jennings Pierce, Director of Agriculture of the NBC Western Division.

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

FARM-HOME STATIONS

The National Farm and Home Hour may be heard over the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, at 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. central standard time, each week day: WJZ, New York; WBZ, Boston; WBZA, Springfield; WMAL, Washington; WHAM, Rochester; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WBAL, Baltimore; WGAR, Cleveland; WCEF Chicago; KWK, St. Louis; WREN. Lawrence; WKYZ, Detroit; WCKY, Covington; WLW, Cincinnati; WSYR Syracuse; WRVA, Richmond; WHTE, Raleigh; WJAX, Jacksonville; WIOD, Miami Beach; WWNC, Asheville; WIS, Columbia; WFLA, Tampa; WHO, Des Moines; WOW, Omaha; WDAF, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; KSTP, St. Paul; WIBA, Madison; WEBC, Superior; WDAY, Fargo; WSM, Nashville; WMC, Memphis; WSB, Atlanta; KAPI, Birmingham; WJDX, Jackson; WSMB, New Orleans; KTBS, Shreveport; KVOO, Tulsa; WKY, Oklahoma City; KPRC, Houston, WOAI, San Antonio; WFAA, Dallas; KTHS, Hot Springs; WIRE Indianapolis; KFYR, Bismark; WSOC, Charlotte; WAVE Louisville; WTAR, Norfolk; WFIL, Philadelphia.

On Saturdays only, the following stations also carry the National Farm and Home Hour; KFI, Los Angeles; KOMO, Seattle; KTAR, Pheonix; KHQ, Spokane; KGIR, Butte; KGHL, Billings; KPO, San Francisco; KFSD San Diego.

Neighborhood Notes

VESECKY MEETINGS IN COWLEY COUNTY

Mr. John Vesecky:
Dear Brother:

You asked me to make a report of your meetings here in Cowley county, so here goes.

Tuesday night the County Union met with Bethel Local at Akron hall about 10 miles north of Winfield. About 100 were present. After the Local meeting was over they reported 8 new applications had been given for membership in Bethel Local. Others had been contacted and that they are going to keep on until they have 50 members in the Bethel Local.

The meeting was then turned over to the program committee and a splendid program given by members of the Local, most of them by the young boys and girls. It was a very clever immitation of Major Bowes amateur hour of radio fame. Then the meeting was turned over to the county president, who made a few remarks and introduced oud state president Mr. Vesecky.

We were very much impressed with his sincerity and understanding of the work of the farmer.

He stressed the need of members and promised he was going to do all in his power to build membership in the only class organization of farmers.

Refreshments of coffee, cocoa, and doughnuts were served.

On Wednesday night we were to meet with the Kellogg local, but the weather was very bad, sleet and ice forming on windshields until it was almost impossible to see, so the meeting was called off.

Thursday night we went to Hackney Hall, 10 miles south of Winfield, and listened to a fine program. A selection of musical numbers by the Smith orchestra, a piano solo by Mrs. Berry, a vocal solo by Miss Thompson. Mr. Vesecky was introduced and talked to an interested group of listeners about 80 in number.

He used as his text the statement of Abraham Lincoln, "No Nation can long exist half free and half slave."

Proving that today we need more than anything else, numbers or members united to free ourselves from the economic slavery we find ourselves in or continue drifting until we find ourselves in peasantry.

Friday night weather was again bad, but we started for Udall, Kansas, where there was at one time a good local, but because of adversities has almost died.

We found about 20 determined men who were anxious to start over and rebuild the walls of the Farmers Union at that place. The County Union, together with the board of directors of Winfield Farmers Union Elevator Association are going to unite and assist these men in again practicing the Farmers Union doctrine at that place.

Mr. Vesecky again brought a good message and everyone was well pleased with his work. We will do all we can to help you in your work for we believe as our president, that what Kansas needs is more members.

We are having a drive for membership in Cowley County this month.

Will not know the results until later, but can say, so far, we have done better than we expected. Every one seems to feel the need. When the people have a mind to work good will be accomplished.

Neil C. Dulaney.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Feed Ingredients.

WORDS OF PRAISE

Mr. John Vesecky, and Miss Pauline Cowger:
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Friends:

I have finished reading the last Kansas Union Farmer, and it is O. K. In fact it has a number of articles, that were of especical interest to me. Cliff Miller's was good. Then the trip in Cowley County. I made the same places a number of years ago with Neil Dulaney, just as you did, only I had lots of mud the first part of the week that I was there. They are mighty good people down there, but for that matter, most Farmers Union people are mighty good people anywhere that I have been, and I have been over a lot of Kansas.

John Frost, on the Parent Organization, is A-1 and should be read by every member.

I think it is foolish to get out of fix about anything, but it is hard to keep from it, when we stop to think how the rights of the people have been crushed out by the money interests in preventing the Frazier Lemke Bill coming to a vote. Of course they know it would pass, that is the reason that it is prevented from coming to a vote. There is no justice in that kind of government, and every member of the Congress that is for government by and for the people should speak out as Representative Shannon did the other day in the house. The rights of the people cannot be served under such a gag rule, as has been enforced in the present Congress. The Farmers should leave nothing undone to prevent gag rules in having a place in any part of our Government, in fact everyone that believes in fair play and justice should raise up against this Monster that sets aside the will of the people.

Yes your first copy of the paper is fine. I am proud of you. There is lots to fight for and we are not lacked by any means.

With best wishes,
T. R. WELLS.

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

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Coal.

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

GOOD MEETING AT EUREKA LOCAL

The Eureka Lcoal no 2199 of Stafford County met Friday night, February 14.

During the evening it was voted to donate $5.00 toward the membership drive, and the secretary-treasurer was instructed to hand it to Edward Slade, county secretary-treasurer of Farmers Union.

Harold Minks, our business manager is investigating prices of seed potatoes and Sudan grass. Anyone interested in either or both are asked to get in touch with Mr. Minks right away.

New members are still coming in. We hope to keep the good work going.

Mr. Fritzenmeier reported that the program committee of Eureka are dated for their exchange program at Corn Valley, February 21, with Liberty February 25 and with Lamoreaux March 6.

Mr. Fritzenmeier hopes to be able to be booked in full as early as possible.

At our next meeting Mr. Richardson and his students of the Eureka school will put on a negro minstrel.

The program for the evening consisted of several numbers which are to be given in our exchange program at different Locals over the county.

The following committee served very delicious refreshments carrying out Valentine's Day, to a full house: Messrs and Mesdames W. M. Snell, Brent Newell, George Irvine and Fred Davis.

The local wants to emphasize the importancce of every farmer's attendance and voice at these meetings to derive the benefit out of Local, State and National affairs. Come on and all. Let's get together and work for the good of the rural community.

Mrs. J. C. Rodacker, Cor. Secy.

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

RESOLUTIONS FROM NORTH STAR 1979

Stafford, Kansas, Feb. 15, 1936.
The Kansas Union Farmer,
Salna, Kansas.

We, the members of North Star Local of the Farmers Union at a regular meeting held on Feb. 14, 1936 passed the following resolution.

The farmers having faith in their ability to judge right from wrong believe it was wrong to donate to the processors the tax money impounded and as t would be impossible to return this money to the rightful owners, namely the consumer. We believe it should have been confiscated by the Government and turned into the U. S. Treasury and used for the relief of the needy.

In view of the recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court invalidating the A. A. A. and the Kansas decision ordering the impounded processing tax collected from the consumer to be paid to the millers who admit taking the tax off the purchase price of wheat and passing it on to the Baker in the price of flour.

The people of the nation are fast abandoning hope of receiving justice from the Courts. It would seem from these decisions that the Constitution and the Courts were created for the sole purpose of promoting the welfare of the few to the detriment of the real producers of all the wealth of this great nation—namely agriculture and labor.

We further recommend that the powers of the Supreme Court of the United States be by legislation so curtailed that no law enacted by Congress and signed by the President of the United States can be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States unless by a unanimous decision of the judges of the Supreme Court.

Signed:
W. T. Buckle,
Homer Fortner,
Chas. Kirkpatrick.
C. E. Reed, Sec.-Treas.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Prime Corrugated Sheets.

UNION LOCAL MEETING

Union Local 2019 met Friday night February fourteenth. The regular meeting night has been placed on the second and fourth Friday's of each month instead of Tuesday's as it has been previously.

After a short business meeting, a good program was enjoyed by all, this including some history of Abraham Lincoln's early life and several musical numbers.

A special membership drive is now on in the form of a contest closing two weeks from this meeting. Our membership is larger than it was a year ago and we expect to keep it growing. This was the first meeting making use of the new program plan which we expect to be carried out very effectively. The community was dividend into quarters starting at the school house and a chairman was appointed for each quarter. For two consecutive meetings this person is responsible for entertainment which is to come entirely from his section. This entertainment may be a program, refreshments or both at the will of the chairman..

Mrs. Blaine O'Connor is the chairman for February.

Ralph Games is serving his second consecutive term as president and Blaine O'Connor was elected secretary this year.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Tankage and Meat Scraps.

COOPERATION PAYS

The Farmers Union Cooperative Association of Clay county has declared a 5 per cent dividend and checks were distributed at the annual meeting, February 19th Our guess is that the meeting was a great success. The only difference between this farmer owned business and a very efficiently operated corporation is that the profits go back to the farmers in proportion to their patronage rather than into the pockets of a few investors.—George L. McColm, Asst County Agent—Western Kansas World.

A MEMBER'S COMMENT ON BROADCAST

Secretary Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.
My Dear Sir:

I have been listening to the last several broadcasts of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, Michigan at 3 p. m., central standard time over National network, each Sunday.

Father Coughlin is championing the program of the Farmers Union, mainly in expansion of the currency. Especially is he in favor of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill.

If you have not been hearing him you cannot realize what is going on behind the curtain in Washington. It is the duty of every liberty loving American to tune in on this broadcast and induce your friends and neighbors to join you.

The time has come to abandon any hope of receiving any lasting legislation from either of the major parties. A new party uncontaminated with politicians is the only solution.

All details can be had by listening in to Father Coughlin.

Yours for the truth and less bunk.
A. P. Shineman.

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

EKBALD IS RE-ELECTED

He Has Headed Riley Farmers Union Coops for 10 Years

Leonardville, Kan, Feb. 20—Forty-eight stockholders attended the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Riley County Farmers' Union Cooperative association here. A. W. Ekblad, president 10 years, was reelected. W. T. Seibecker and A. J. Hadin also were re-elected directors. P. W. Blauer is serving his sixteenth year as manager of the grocery store, produce station, filling station and grain elevator. There are 165 stockholders. Topeka Capital.

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

VESECKY SPEAKS AT WASHINGTON COUNTY MEETING

Washington County Farmers Union quarterly meeting will be held in Turner Hall at Hanover, March 5th at one o'clock. All locals are requested to send delegations as this is an important meeting regarding the launching of a membership campaign. State President John Vesecky will be present and other worthy speakers will appear on the program. Invitations are extended to members in nearby counties.

C. B. Ingman, President
Dan H. Combow, Secretary

Make 1936 the best year in Farmers Union history—in your Local.

MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America wil be held on March 3, 1936, at the K. C. Hall at Marysville, Kansas, commencing at 11:00 o'clock a. m. Mr. John Vesecky our state president, will address the meeting in the afternoon All locals are requested to send delegates. Basket dinner and program.

F. C. Pralle, Co. Secretary-Treasurer

MOWER AND BINDER REPAIR

A natural-born mechanic may know instinctively how to repair mower, and binders. Others can find out how in a new bulletin by W. R. Humphries, of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. The publication, "Care and Repair of Mowers and Binders," has just been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is Farmers Bulletin 1754-E and is well illustrated with working drawings.

Humphries points out that although the mower is a comparatively simple machine, many of the adjustments, particularly of the cutting mechanism need to be just right if the machine is to do good work. A dull knife with guard plates in poor adjustment will require considerably more power to operate than a sharp one with properly adjusted guards. He suggests checking the machine in a definite sequence before starting actual repair work and that a logical starting point is the cutter-bar assembly.

Included in the checking is the alinement of cutter bar and of guards, a sharp, straight, well-centered knife sliding freely without excess play, proper tension on lifting spring of bar, set of shoes, proper angle of stick, and proper adjustment of the grass-board spring. He describes proper operation for gears and clutches of main wheels and driving pawls and bearings, also of the pitman and its fittings.

Although the binder is a more complicated machine than the mower, a study of the various parts and their relation to one another will give a working knowledge of the apparatus, Humphries believes. He discusses in detail proper alinement and operation of cutting mechanism, operation of grain wheel and outside divider, of main wheel sprocket and countershaft, of binding attachment, and causes and remedies of tying troubles. In operation a power take-off binder, good performance by the tractor is as necessary for efficient harvesting as good performance by the binder.

Proper lubrication and storage of the two machines are also discussed.

The bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers Bulletin No. 947, Mowers, Reapers and Binders. After the free supply, which may be had from the Department of Agriculture, is exhausted, the bulletin may be purchased from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at five cents a copy.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 — Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Aunt Patience Tells Juniors of Poster Making

Dear Juniors;

How many of you found your birthday friend from the list published in last weeks paper? Maybe you'd better send us the date of your birthday, so your name will appear in the list that is to be published in the first issue of the paper of each month.

The whole southeast corner of Kansas is organized into the first district, and they are going forward with plans as outlined in their recent meeting. One of the projects suggested was the making of posters. Why not carry this a little further than the two patriots they mention, and make posters of the things we are really accomplishing, now.

Take our study topic, "Peace and Patriotism." One poster could show what comes as an outgrowth of peace and potriotism. Maybe a thriving city with all the factories busy, and near by the prosperous farm community with good improvements on the farm, and growing crops in the field. Others could take the other side, pointing out the destruction and depression caused by war, run down homes, etc.

The things we visualize are the things we remember and that make an impression on us. Lets really have some fine work along this line, and have one room in the convention hall at the time of the state convention, where these are all on display.

Then, another idea which can be worked out in posters would be to take our statewide business associations. Show the way they carry our products from our own homes, to the local markets, and on, perhaps until they find their way into the foreign markets. Some of the local group might make posters of your own counties, showing the different business organizations in the county. Others might take the United States.

I believe some very interesting posters can be worked out. Here in the state office we have some sample posters which we would be glad to loan to any of the groups.

In this issue of the paper we are carrying an outline for a four-minute speech. This is in line with the national program. We hope to carry on the work as is outlined by the national leaders, and want to be helpful to all the juniors, and their leaders when ever we can.

I wonder just how many of you are keeping a scrap book. From time to time we will publish material to be clipped and pasted in this scrap book. This week we have "Success in Life Depends on Your Manners." Some of the items perhaps we have known, but forgotten. This will recall them to our mind. Some maybe we have not known, and now is the time to learn them, and those we do know, I'm sure we put into practice every day.

I should like so much to have your comments and know of the different things you are doing, and would like to do. Tell me some of the material you would like to see on the Junior page, and perhaps some of th ework you would like your leaders help you carry out.

Until Next Week,

Aunt Patience.

SUCCESS IN LIFE DEPENDS ON YOUR MANNERS

Much is said about knowing your line, but that is not everything. One of the most important requisites of any successful salesman is his ability to make a favorable impression. Our prospects form an impression, either good or bad, of us and our Company by three things, our appearance, our manners, and our voice And as impressions are important and lasting, it behooves us to dress and conduct ourselves in a way that will produce a favorable impression

Good manners are the result of good thought. If the law of love and sympathy and justice be written in the heart of a man, he will manifest these qualities in his actions. God manners are simply manifestations of good will toward our fellow men. Bad manners are the result of vanity, ill nature and lack of sense. If we wish to get along smoothly in our associations with others we must have or acquire a certain amount of politeness or civility. True politeness is simply treating the other fellow the way we would like him to treat us. A knowing voice, stiff unbending dignity, and all suggestions of superiority repel your prospects instead of getting his confidence.

Nothing will make it more difficult for you to do business with a man than to allow him to even suspect that you consider yourself above him in any way. The manner of saying or doing a thing is often more valuable than the thing itself.

Cultivate quietness of manner. When you stand or sit, do not shuffle your feet or keep your hands moving. Do not tilt back and forth on your chair. Do not drum with your hands or do anything that is likely to annoy the prospect. We all have some more or less annoying peculiarities and it is well for us to find out what they are and get rid of them as soon as possible.

Many people would be astonished to know how greatly their success in life depends upon their manners. Pleasant words, a pleasant smile, friendly randshake, pleasant manners, pleasant thoughts, happy disposition and cherry greetings will help to make successful salesmen that everybody welcome, because it is apleasure to do business with him. We all feel better for meeting such a man and it is human nature to help such people along.

True politeners is a valuable quality for any man to possess. That politeness which is full of frankness and good nature which is contsant and uniform to all men, rich or poor, is the politeness we have in mind. The manners which have back of them the warmth of a kindly heart are to be coveted and cultivated by all.

First District Junior Reserves

Yes, that is what the National Junior Committee requests that Farmers Union folks between the ages of 6 and 16 be called, according to a letter I recently received from Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards. I like it much better than "Juveniles" too.

Well, this bad weather holds up plans of all kinds but I hope it will be a help to the J. R's. Poster work. I hope that by this time each local has appointed its J. R. leader and provided her with money to buy the material for the posters illustrating the life of Lincoln or Washington. I would suggest that if leaders selected cream and dark brown paper there would be a uniformity of appearance in the exhibits this fall which would be pleasing. I know we are late this month in getting this project but I hope every local will get to work on them now.

I have waited for the announcement of the appointment of the state leader in order that we might cooperate with her (or him) and I hope we will soon see the announcement of the other district organizations—we want some competition—it won't be fun this fall if we can't beat two or three other districts (or be defeated). We can take it, here in the 1st district. Well, let's make those posters and then let's all talk Junior and J. R. work at our county meetings. By the way, the Crooked Creek Juniors were to put on a play, "Sue Steps Out" tonight, February 16, but the snow is coming down in chunks so I'm afraid that even such a live-wire bunch as they are will have to postpone it. Well, we can make posters even though it snows.

Yours,
Leona S. Dobson,
First Dist. Sec.

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

February has been called the month of patriots because several great patriots were given to the world during its short period. Perhaps it is for that reason that the Farmers Union has dedicated the month of February to the consideration of legislative problems. We have been given for many years to the idea that patriotism is practiced only on the battlefield and through legislative halls.

True it is that many patriots have given their lives on the field of battle and many more have struggled for their country's welfare in the halls of Congress. There is still grave need for patriotic men in Congress, and there is need for us, who work out here on the farms of America, to make our voices heard, through our organized voice, as to legislation that we desire in America.

War clouds are dark over the world today. The building of greater navies and air forces and the tension between nations gives cause for glee to the munition makers and profiteers, who, like vultures, fatten on death and destruction.

The Neutrality legislation was put through Congress last year while the tide of feeling aroused by the munitions Investigation ran high. But it is effective only until February 29th. Then, unless it is strengthened and re-enacted, it will no longer be in effect.

This legislation consists of regulations against loaning money to countries at war — traveling on enemy ships or in war zones, and against extending credit for goods to warring nations. In other words —any citizen who disobeys any of these regulations does so at his own risk. No soldiers will be sent to protect investments nor to enforce collection of loans. No citizen losing his life by traveling in war zones or by remaining in war territory, will be revenged by having the country plunged into war.

Those who make profits for themselves in war, would have this legislation revoked. They will bring to bear many specious arguments about foreign trade, individual rights and the constitutional privileges of free-born Americans. Do not let these frighten you. Remember that your country, and your boys are the things to consider in this question.

Let us show our legislators the power of Public Opinion in this matter. Send a resolution from your local demanding that this neutrality egislation be strengthened and made mandatory.

Our National Study Topic is "Peace and Patriotism". Our motto is "Let Us Wage Peace". Do not fail to take advantage of every opportunity to wage peace.

An informed public can do much to prevent war. Study the National Study Topic. Discuss it in your local. Show the world that the Farmers Union is educated and informed. Through prestige you gain power.

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE

"Neutrality Legislation Is Important"

I—Present neutrality legislation passed by last session of Congress effective only to Feburary 29, 1936.
Give provisions of present neutrality laws in regard to:
a. Loans to warring nations.
b. Embargoes on munitions and basic war materials.
c. Classification of war materials.
d. Status of citizens in war zones.

II.—Inadequacies of present laws.
Permits exportation of raw materials and other supplies not expressly classed as munitions and armamants of war. Inadequate control over private dealings between citizens and private business with belligerent nations
No restriction on loans and extensions of credit to nations at war.

III—War situation requires new and effective neutrality steps.
Tendency is to place emergency power in hands of the administration to make restrictions on commerce and place embargoes on basic war materials and financial assistance. What do you think of the proposal?
From what sources has the opposition to present neutrality proclamations come? Are there any instances of open violation of the embargoes? (Standard Oil petroleum shipments to Italy. Socony-Vocuum concessions in Ethiopia.)

IV.—What do you think of neutrality proposals such as these:
Blanket embargoes on basic war materials to warring nations?
Restrictions on loans and credit to belligerent nations on the part of citizens and corporations?
Withdrawal of government protection and responsibility for citizens and property in war zones, after evacuation has been ordered?

V.—What steps can be taken to get the kind of legislation needed?

The state office has a quantity of material on hand, to assist in these discussions. Let us know your needs.

THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE FARMERS UNION

(by G. R. Ingram)
Music: Battle Hymn of the Republic.

I.
I have seen a glorious vision of the Dawning of the Day
When the Shackles of the Farmer will be burst and cast away!
When his soul shall be redeemed from Economic Slavery;
The day is drawing near.
(Chorus):
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
The day is drawing near.

II.
I have seen his mighty struggles to tear loose the circling folds
Of the Octopus that forces him to barter all he holds:
The Gambler in the Wheat Pit—the Commission Merchant bold—
The day is drawing near.
(Chorus)

III.
I have heard the Organizer plead for farmers' unity
So a mighty Farmers Union from their ills can set them free
From the Serfdom on their farmsteads to complete Equality.
The day is drawing near.
(Chorus)

IV.
It is up to you my brother to get in the fight today
And save your friends and loved ones from a life of Peasantry,
And the rising sun of freedom will your strife and toil repay.
The day is drawing near.
(Chorus)

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

ORGANIZE, OH, ORGANIZE

(By Andrew J. Fedje, Milnor, N. D.)
Tune: Maryland, My Maryland.

I.
Ye farmers of this mighty land,
Organize, or, organize!
Its bulwark evermore to stand,
Organize, oh, organize!
For with the flag of right unfurled
In spite of darts against you hurled,
You still must feed this hungry world,
Organize, oh, organize!

II.
If you would come into your own,
Organize, oh, organize!
Or be forever overthrown,
Organize, oh, organize!
Yes, everywhere, throughout this land,
The tillers of the land must stand
And be a firm united band,
Organize, oh, organize!

III.
Firmly to stand against each wrong,
Organize, oh, organize!
Your only hope is Union strong,
Organize, oh, organize!
To break the bonds of slavery,
That bind you now from sea to sea,
And from oppression to be free,
Organize, oh, organize!

IV.
Your calling was the first of earth,
Organize, oh, organize!
And ever since has proved its worth,
Organize, oh, organize!
Then come ye farmer, good and true,
With good of all the world in view,
The die is cast; it's up to you,
Organize, oh, organize!

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

FAME

He longed to find the road to Fame,
But not a highway bore that name;
He thought to Glory there must be
A level path that he could see;
But every road to which he came
Possessed a most mysterious name.

He never thought that Fame might lurk
Along the dreary path called Work;
He never thought to go and see
What marked the road called Industry,
Because it seemed so rough and high,
He passed the road to Service by;
Yet had he taken either way,
He would have come to Fame some day.

—Anonymous.

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

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

(continued from page 1)

up, but all this will be in vain, the bill will pass. Wall Street's supporters, that have urged and succeeded in taking names off of the petition cannot defeat this bill on the floor and they know it.

Feels Sure of Vote

The Wall Street gangsters and racketeers may open the flood gates of hell and let out all of the imps of that bottomless conflageration to assist them, yet if this bill ever comes up for a vote and has a fair chance for debate it will pass both Houses of Congress and it will then be up to the President to sign or veto it. We are not going to submit to an underhand veto by names being taken off, neither are we going to assume that the President is going to veto it. Whether he approves or vetoes it is his responsibility and not that of Congress.

Opposition Declares Stand

I am glad that the opposition to the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill has now declared open war upon agriculture. It parrotlike uses the phrase "inflation," but that will not save them. The public knows that they have been guilty of inflating this Nation with 32,000,000,000 tax-exempt bonds. The public knows that that was unnecessary. They will have to use a more forceful argument backed up with more intelligence than that. I repeat, this procedure of hide and seek of taking names from the petition when we put on others has become a national disgrace. It is an unworthy performance. This House owes it to itself to clear its good name from such frivolous and unseeming action. It can do it by bringing this bill up on the floor for discussion and disposition on its merits. We accept this war of aggression that has been forced upon us by the opposition and we inform that opposition that from now on they will know that we, 140 Democrats and 67 Progressives, Farmer-Laborites, and progressive and nonpartisan Republicans are here.

Insist On Rights

We will accept nothing less than an unconditional and constitutional surrender by the abolition of the "gag and shackle rule" so that every bill on the Speaker's desk that has the backing of a large number of people can come up on the floor for disposition on its merits. There must be a complete restoration of representative government and democracy in this House.

The battle is on. The battle lines are flung from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific on the west, from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to the Canadian boundary on the north. The battle will continue, unless the opposition capitulates from its unwarranted position, until next November, when the grandest host of patriotic men and women ever assembled in this Nation will march to the polls and cast an avalanche of ballots that will leave no doubt in anyone's mind that the American people still hold near and dear to their hearts democracy and representative government.

Farm families who wish to benefit under the Resettlement program are urged to read the pamphlet "Resettlement News" which is on file at all public libraries. A complete report of aims and accomplishments of all Divisions has been assembled in this twenty page booklet. Procedure for applying for loans or other assistance is outlined in detail.

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

SPICED CHERRY AND BANANA COCKTAIL

1 No. 2 can pitted red cherries
3-4 cup water
1 3-inch stick cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon whole cloves
2 bananas
1-3 cup finely sliced celery.

Drain cherries and set in refrigerator to chill. Add water, cinnamon and cloves to the cherry syrup and boil gently for 5 minutes, strain and chill. Dice bananas and arrange with the cherries in cocktail glasses. Pour over the spiced syrup. Sprinkle a little crisp celery over the top. Serve 8.

CHERRY AND GRAPEFRUIT SALAD ....

3 pkg cream cheese
1-2 No. 2 can pitted red cherries
1 No. 2 can grapefruit.

Mash cream cheese with enough cream to make soft. Make a hollow ring or circe of cheese in the center of each lettuce-garnished salad plate (use pastry tube if desired). Drain cherries and pile inside cheese rings. Drain grapefruit and arrange 3 or 4 sections around outside of each cheese ring. Serve with French dressing.—Serves 8.

CHERRY BROWN BETTY

4 Tablespoons butter
1 1-2 c dry crumbs
1 No. 2 can pitted red cherries
1-2 c brown sugar
3-4 c cherry syrup.

Melt butter, add to crumbs and mix well. Drain cherries. Put alternate layers of crumbs, cherries and sugar in a baking dish, having crumbs on top. Pour over 3-4 cup cherry syrup and bake about 40 minutes in 350 oven. Serve with cream. Serves 8 .

CHERRY BREAD PUDDING

4 c scalded milk
2 c stale bread
1-2 cup sugar
1-4 t salt
1 T butter
2 eggs
1 cup pitted red cherries

Pour scalded mmilk over bread and sugar, salt and butter and let stand 30 minutes. Beat eggs slightly and add. Cut cherries in halves and add. Pour into buttered baking dish and take in a slow, 325 degree oven 45 minutes to 1 hour or until knife comes out clean. Do not overcook or pudding will curdle. Serve with the following hard sauce. Serves 8.

HARD SAUCE

1-3 cup butter
1 c confectioner's sugar
2 T Pitted red cherry syrup.

Cream together butter and sugar and add cherry syrup.

DELICATE CHERRY PUDDING

4 T butter
1-2 c sugar
1 egg
1-2 cup milk
1 1-2 c flour
1-4 t salt
3 t baking powder
1 c pitted red cherries

Cream butter and sugar, add well beaten egg. Add milk alternately with the sifted dry ingredients, Add drained cherries and pour into a buttered baking dish. Place in steamer, cover tightly and steam 45 minutes. Serves 8. Serve at once with the following sauce:

Sauce

1 c pitted red cherry syrup
1-2 c water
1-2 c sugar
1 T cornstarch
1 c pitted red cherries

Smooth together the sugar, cornstarch and water, and add cherry syrup. Bring to boiling and cook until clean and slightly thickened, stirring all the time. Add the cherries chopped or cut in halves.

MINCE MEAT

Two and one-half pounds of round of beef, one-half pint of beef suet, two quarts of apples, one and one-half pints of seedless raisins, one quart of sugar, three-fourths cup of molasses, one-fourth cup of red corn syrup, three pints of sweet apple cider, two level tablespoons of salt, one-half pound of citron, two scant tablespons of cinnamon, one teaspoon of cloves, two grated nutmegs, juice of four lemons. Boil beef for two hours and simmer down until only about a cup of broth is left. Cool, chop meat, suet and apples finely and mix all together. Let simmer for one hour, seal tight in quart jars.

A FINE FRUIT DESSERT

Apple and Cranberry Pie: Mash one-half cup cranberry sauce with a fork. Add contents of a Noo 2 can apple sauce, one-half cup raisins, two tablespoons sugar, two tablespoons butter and one-half teaspoon nutmeg. Heat to boiling and pour into a pastry lined pie tin. Cover with crust and bake in a hot oven—425 degrees —for about thirty minutes. This serves six liberally.

OATMEAL PIE CRUST

Put 1 1-2 cups uncooked oatmeal through food chopper. Add 1 cup sifted flour, 3-4 teaspoon salt. Cut in 2-3 cup shortening. Add cold water to make soft dough. Roll.

PINEAPPLE APPLE MERINGUE PIE

Combine two cups canned pine-apple ljuice, one cup sugar and two-inch stick cinnamon, and boil two or three minutes. Pare, core and cut four green ing apples in eighths, add to syrup and cook gently until tender but not broken. Remove carefully to a plate. Smooth together two tablespoons flour and two tablespoons water, add the hot syrup and continue cooking for a few minutes longer or until thick and clear. Cool. Lay apples evenly over bottom of a baked pie shell, and pour over the thickened syrup. Cover with medingue made with three egg whites and six tablespoons sugar. Bake at 300 degrees for fifteen minutes or until a delicate brown. Makes one large pie.

PINEAPPLE CHIFFON PIE

Beat four egg yolks slightly, add one-third cup sugar, three-fourths cup canned pineapple juice, two tablespoons lemon juice and one teaspoon grated juice and one teaspoon grated lemon rind. Cook in double boiler until thick, stirring constantly. Cool. Beat four egg whites stiff, add one-third cup sugar and fold into first mixture. Line pie plate with pastry and pre-bake five minutes in a hot oven. Fill with mixture, reduce heat to 300 degrees, and continue baking for twenty minutes or until the mixture is set and a delecate brown. Cool. Make one large pie.

SPICE CUP CAKES

1-4 cup butter
3-4 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 1-3 cup cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1-2 teaspoon baking soda.
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon cloves
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
1-2 teaspoon allspice
1-2 cup buttermilk.

Cream butter until soft. Add sugar gradually, creaming all the while. Add eggs, unbeaten, one at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition. Sift flour, then measure and resift with baking powder, soda, salt and spices. Add dry ingredients alternately with the buttermilk starting and ending with the dry ingredients. Drop by teaspoonfuls into well-buttered small muffin tins. Bake in a hot oven (375 deg. F) for 20 minutes, or until the cakes come away from the side of the tin. Yield: 3 dozen cup cakes.

HOME MAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

Since canning meat has become a well established practice in many farm homes today, housewives want to know what they can do to make meats attractive, appetizing and healthful,

Here is the solution to their problems:

"Some people object to canned meat, saying that it does not have quite the flavor of the freshly cooked meat, but that can be overcome by adding seasonings, such as onions, peppers, tomatoes, or chili sauce. Since browning brings out the flavor of meat, it is well to add a shade or two more of color by means of a hot oven when the meat is taken from the can."

Beef stew with dumplings is an old reliable stand-by:

1 yuart canned beef
4 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
1-3 teaspoon pepper
6 small onions
6 small carrots
3 turnips quartered
6 potatoes quartered

Cut the meat into cubes. Mix the flour, salt, pepper, and roll the meat, stirring to prevent burning. Transfer the meat to the stew kettle and cover with boiling water. Add the vegetables and boil 5 minutes. Then put in dumplings, which require 15 minutes to cook. To mix dumplings sift together 2 cups fiour, 3 teaspoons of baking powder, and 1 teaspoon of satl. Cut 2 tablespoons of fat and add 1 cup of milk gradually. Then drop by the spoonful on top of the stew and over tightly at once. Do not remove the cover until the dumplings have steamed 15 minutes.

SPEAKING OF GLYCERINE

Glycerine is a clear, colorless, syrupy, almost odorless liquid having a slightly sweet taste. This gives it its name, from the Greek word "glykeros," meaning sweet.

Glycerine exists in nature to only a very limited extent. Some free glycerine is found in palm oil and to a lesser extent in some rarer oils. The bulk of the world's supply of glycerine, however, is produced in the making of soap. In the chemical treatment of the fats and oils to produce soap, the glycerine is set free.

GLYCERINE IN THE MEDICINE CHEST

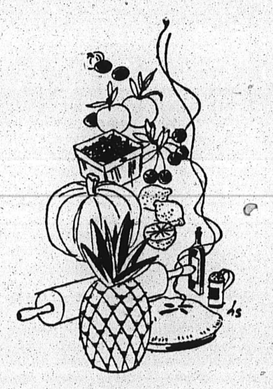
Probably no single drug-store item enters into so many of your medicine-chest preparations as glycerine. It keeps capsules and pills from drying out. It keeps ointments and syrups from getting moldy. Without it surgical tapes and plasters would dry. In a wide variety of pharmaceutical preparations it is invaluable as a drug solvent.

Sometimes glycerine is used in disinfectants to increase the germicidal power of dolute solutions, and in certain preparations it has value as a nerve tonic.

Aside from its many uses in pharmaceutical preparations glycerine in itself has positive value. It is helpful in certain types of burns, and in a diluted form is often of great value for its emollient properties. In England it has been for generations a household remedy to give a teaspoonful of glycerine to a child suffering from a sore throat or chest cold.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Cottonseed and

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



Vary Your Pies

APPLE PIE, apricot pie, berry pies, chocolate pie, cherry pie, lemon pie, peach pie, pumpkin pie, rhubarb pie! Oh, isn't there a new pie particularly appropriate for the summer months which will vary from all these good old standbys? Yes, there is. Pineapple pie.

Pineapple grows in a land where it is perpetual summer and looms large in the tropical diet which is eaten there. No need to tell you that it's delicious, but what we can tell you is the way to make a fine pineapple pie. So, here goes:

With Another Tropical Fruit

Pineapple Banana Meringue Pie: Mix one-half cup sugar and one-fourth cup cornstarch, add syrup pressed from the contents of a No. 2 can crushed Hawaiian pineapple, and cook until clear and thick, stirring constantly. Add one tablespoon butter. Then add two slightly beaten egg yolks, cook again in double boiler until thick, and cool. Add the drained pineapple and two-thirds cup banana pulp, and pour into baked pie shell. Cover with meringue made by beating two egg whites and then beating in one-third cup confectioner's sugar. Bake in oven—300 degrees—until a golden brown, about fifteen minutes. Makes one large pie.

EASY TO MAKE

8382. Tailored House Frock.
Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 44 requires 4 1-2 yards of 25 inch fabric, with 3-4 yard contrast. Price 15c.

8612. Beginner's School Favorite.
Designs in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 yards 39 inch material. Price 15c.

Send orders to

Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48
Salina, Kansas

PRICE LIST OF JUNIOR MATERIAL

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

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

KANSAS FARMERS UNION
Box 51
Salina, Kansas.

Local Supplies

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for	5c
Constitution	5c
Credential Blanks, 15 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

Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

What Our Neighbors Are Doing

The following front page article in the Missouri Farmer we are sure will be of interest to our readers. Bill Hirth for a long time has been identified with every move to better the conditions of farm folk. He has always been noted for his courage in standing up for the common people. He will need all his courage and ability if he is to succeed in his fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri against Major Stark of the Stark Nursery fame. Major Stark has the support of Tom Pendergast and his powerful political machine. We Kansas farmers would like to help you Bill, but we don't know just how unless Missouri would permit us to vote there in the primary election. You know the ancestors of Tom Pendergast and his bunch came across the line into Kansas and voted at our elections trying to make Kansas a slave state.

But our fathers, bodily showed them Kansans would not stand for slavery. Now, perhaps we ought to cross the line into Missouri and help you keep this new brood of slave dealers under control.

HOW MY FRIENDS CAN HELP

Since I announced for governor I have received literally hundreds of letters not only from farmers, but from town and city people, who say they will work for me "till the last dog is hung," and of course this is very grotifying, and none the less so because many of these letters come from clear thinking Republican farmers who believe there is little chance for their party to elect a governor, and who are therefore for me in my effort to restore decent government in Missouri, and to more effectively fight for lower taxes. Of course as I have said on previous occasions. I don't want our members, leaders and managers to do anything in my behalf that might create friction within our ranks, and if farmers irrespective of party are as friendly toward my candicacy as they seem to be from the reports I am getting, then happily there isn't much danger of this; several of our local managers have either said or written to me during recent days that farmers who have never been members of the M. F. A. are coming into their places of business to trade, and to say that they are for me, and these managers explain this on the theory that these farmers have read of the things I stand for in the newspapers, and that thus for the first time they are getting accurate impression of me, and if this is a statewide situation, then what a harvest it should mean in new members for the M. F. A.? Many of our members are writing in for blanks for "Hirth for Governor Clubs," and we will gladly supply them, and also I will appreciate it if my friends will find out how their neighbors stand on the governorship, and then write me the exact facts, and in making this survey our Republican friends should not be overlooked. Just remember, however, that we must do nothing that will stir up friction within our ranks, for if any of our members should be for Major Stark, or for some Republican gubernatorial candidate, let us bear in mind that this is their privilege as citizens.

Some of our members and leaders have protested against my recent resignation as President of the M. F. A., but I had no choice in this matter—I cannot involve our Association directly in a great political contest; and had I remained President I would have been accused of doing this. Meanwhile, however, local leaders are writing me about their problems just as they did before, and I am advising them just as freely and fully as formerly, and also I am in daily contact with Secretary Rosier, and thus while I am no longer the official head of the Association, my actual status has really changed very little, and surely there is no law against this—surely no one can object if from the sidelines as a member of the Association I do what I can to keep our great organization moving along in the right direction. Likewise our members should bear in mind that Mr. C. E. Lane of Springfield, who has succeeded me as President has long been an outstanding M. F. A. leader, and if anybody thinks they can put anything "over" on Mr. Lane they will change their minds after they have tried it.

And now what is my uppermost message to the "crossroads" at this time? It is that with oat sowing time rapidly approaching our members do two things—first, the bad roads of recent weeks have kept many members from paying their annual dues, and I hope they will do this without delay so the Association can intelligently make its plans for the remainder of the year; second, that every mother's son of you will see if you cannot bring in at least one new member between now and March 1, and I will gladly send literature that will make this easy, for in our battle for lower taxes which is certain to involve one or more Constitutional amendments we need to strengthen our lines to the uttermost, and with farm conditions markedly improved, I am satisfied that there are thousands of farmers who can be brought into the Association if we will only bring the matter to their attention. In this connection, I want to call the attention of our local Elevator and Exchange boards and managers to the fact that if they would have their agencies exempted from the payment of a federal income tax in times to come they must do more business with members than with non-members, and therefore why not bring in enough new members during the next 30 days so there will be no doubt on this score? If between now and oat sowing time we could bring in 10,000 members, and this fact was noted in the newspapers, this would greatly aid me in my fight for the governorship, for it would show that the M. F. A. marches forward even though I am no longer its official head.

Finally, what a wonderful thing it would be if the farmers of Missouri would so organize themselves that we could say to Secretary Wallace, "We are prepared to carry out the terms of any farm bill that is enacted, and instead of having a new swarm of government or state employees turned loose on us, we ask the right to name our own men in each county, and if you will pay these men what the work is worth, we will stand responsible for the results." What a thrilling demonstration of self reliance and self help this would be for the farmers of the whole nation, taking as it would the teeth out of "regimentation," and we who shall say that the farmers of other states will not follow suit?—William Hirth, Publisher. The Missouri Farmer.

FROM THE PARSONS SUN

Verle Heady, another Erie customer, was in with 6 head of 178-pound butcher hogs to be sold through the Farmers Union that were weighed on order at $10.35.

Francis Grillot, young stockman of Labette, came in with 15 head of desirable butcher weights to Wednesday's hog market, consigning them to the Farmers Union. The porkers averaged around 170 pounds each and were sold by Bill Acuff for $10.35 per cwt. straight.

Harry Baldwin, Galesburg, was a market-topper in the calf alley with 2 prime 180-pound veals that were bought by G. W. Richardson for $11 per cwt., sold by Freddy Seager of the Farmers Union.

Harry Haywood, another Cherryvale customer, had in some stocker heifers that brought $5.25 and $5.75, also a cow that commanded $4.60, all sold through the Farmers Union.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending February 19, 1936
CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

Opening 36c a ½c higher than the previous week's close. Extras advanced on the 15th to 36¾, holding there until today when a further 1-4 advnace was registered with the close of 37c. Standards opened the week at 36c, ¾ higher than the previous week's close, advanced the 15th to 36½c both 1c higher than the opening.

NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET

Although the New York market displayed some irregularities, a gain of 2c was recorded for the week over opening quotations. Extras opened at 37 1-4c, advanced to 38c on the 14th and to 39c on the 15th. A 1 1-4 decline on the 17th brought quotations down to 37¾c. This lower trend, however, was of short duration, as a gain of ¾ each day the 18th and 19th, brought quotations on Extras at the close to 39 1-4. Firsts started the week at 35½c to 36½c, closing at 37c to 38 1-4c. All grades on all markets firm at the close. Our butter markets during the past week reached the highest points since 1930.

The continuation of the severe winter weather, which made its bow the week of January 20th establishing new all-time records for its severity in many sections of the country, has further thwarted production, paralyzed truck transportation, and seriously hampered railroad service, thus resulting in further production decline and in turn lighter deliveries to terminal markets. The severe storm and blizzard of a week ago blocked already badly drifted highways in many sections, particularly in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan sharply reducing deliveries to creameries. Reports stated many factories did not produce enough butter for local requirements, thus butter had to be shipped in from other points.

The limited supplies of fresh butter resulted in free movement of storage. There was a good demand for local use, as well as for shipment east. Moderate supplies of import butter received at New York during the week, due to the short domestic supplies, served a very useful purpose in meeting actual demand. According to the latest weekly report from the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture present advices point to very little foreign butter to arrive in the near future unless some unknown commitments have been made. While all markets are firm at the close, dealers are operating very cautiously, feeling that more moderate weather and improved transportation will probably bring increased receipts accompanied by some reaction in the market.

CHICAGO EGG MARKET

In spite of irregularities in the egg market during the week, the Chicago market shows gains of ½c to 2c for the week over opening quotations. Extra Firsts opened at 31½c, closing at 32c. Firsts opened at 30½c, closing at 31½c. Current receipts opened at 30c and closed at 31c. Dirties 28c at the close 2c higher and Chcks 25c up 1c.

NEW YORK EGG MARKET

The New York market has been highly irregular recording fluctuations ranging from ½c to 6c. Standards opened at 34c, advanced on the 14th to 39c, declined to 35c on the 15th, another ½c on the 17th, with a reaction that covered most of the losses the two following days, closing at 38 ½c to 38¾c. Firsts opened at 31½c to 32½c, advanced during the week to 38c, declined later to 34c, reacting and finally closing at 37½c to 38½c. This condition, of course, comes from the effects of the severe weather, which the same as in butter has brought about sharp declines in production and hindered deliveries to markets.

The severe weather had even a greater effect in curtailing production of eggs than in the case of butter. During this period many eggs arrived at the terminal markets frozen. We were advised many of the truck lines have refused to accept eggs until there are definite indications of more moderate weather. This condition has been a boon to the holders of storage eggs as storage stocks have been in good demand and moving freely. However, even yet we have quite a surplus of eggs as compared with last year.

As the weather moderates, roads open, and receipts begin to show up in noticeable increased quantities, the egg market is almost certain to decline to lower levels. Because of this all dealers are operating very conservatively. Ideas vary as to just what effect the severe cold weather will have on early production. Generally it is the foregone conclusion, however, that the production in the immediate future is going to be curtailed to a great extent in some sections, but this shortage may be overcome later in the season.

The February 17th U. S. D. A. Bureau of Agricutural Economics report states the production of baby chicks by commercial hatcheries in January this year showed a very large increase over the production of January 1935. The report states that with the exception of 1930 the commercial output of baby chicks in January was the largest for that month for any year of which the Bureau has kept record. This report would indicate producers now having more abundant supplies of feed and encouraged by higher prices received are striving to increose production of poultry both for the sale of poultry and egg production. If the proproduction increase is overdone, of course, lower prices will ultimately follow.

A. W. Seamans, Ass't Mgr.

PRESIDENT VESECKY KAN. FARMERS UNION WRITES SEN. CAPPER

(continued from page 1)

bers of the Farm Bureau, which, on account of its direct connection with the Extension Department through the county agent was largely the beneficiary of the power and influence given to the Extension Department by the act.

We also ask that there be as little red tape connected with the operation of this bill as is possible, while still retaining the necessary control features.

We feel that since condition of the farmer has been very much aggrevated by the heavy burden of debt placed upon our farmers and, in fact, upon all classes of our citizens except the few of the moneyed class who are members of the American Liberty League and other like organizations, any program of relief to be truly and permanently successful must contain some provisions for controlled inflation, or, in other words control dollar values so as to keep the buying and debt paying power of the dollar somewhere in line with the 1926 level, or the average level between 1920-29. The FrazierLemke farm-refinancing bill, together with the bringing of the recommendations of the Bankhead committee in regard to currency reform into law would go a long ways toward solving our debt problems and would be the right expansion measure to the soil utilization bill. I certainly hope they can both be enacted into law during this session of Congress.

With best personal regards, I am
Yours very truly,
JOHN VESECKY.
President Kansas Farmers Union

THE BANKHEAD BILL IS NOT SOLUTION OF THE FARM PROBLEM

(continued from page 1)

cent of the corn would be used for domestic consumption and ten per cent as a surplus above domestic consumption, the local production credit associations would proceed as follws.

On 90 per cent of the farmers corn crop he would be entitled to a loan of 75 per cent of parity price or abcut 65 cents per bushel. He would take out stock in his local association for five per cent of his loan in the same way as he does through a Federal Land Bank Loan.

This would form the basis for debentures issued against the stock thus obtaining the necessary capital to finance the operation. The government would guarantee these debentures in the same manner as they do in the Federal Land Bank and the the grower agrees with his local association to do certain things which we will explain a little later.

On the ten per cent of the crop he would receive a loan of fifty per cent of the parity agreeing to keep that amount on his farm as a normal granary for protection against drouth and other crop failures.

The government would guarantee the loans providing the farmer agreed to grow only such acreage of basic crops as would allow him to keep up and add to the fertility of his farm. He would agree to keep his normal granary supply until such time as his loan contract would direct.

The government would cease to guarantee his loan when the price went to 15 per cent (suggested figure) above parity and the corn would be forced on the market in order that the price would not go above parity. The normal granary supply would also be used to stabilize the market if the crop was too small for domestic needs. The farmer should be willing to sell at that point because he must be fair and satisfied with parity prices.

If any surplus developed above the normal granary (30 per cent suggested) would be used in manufacture of corn alcohol or subsidized through the export debenture plan or use of thirty per cent of custom duties collected.

In the South Dakota Plan there would be no processing tax. It would be self-financing and self liquidating. If a loss resulted it would still be possible to take care of it with an appropriation by congress as was done in the Farm Board plan and as it is now being done in the case of the balance on the corn-hog contracts. It would be as nearly constitutional as anything proposed and if declared unconstitutional, then the whole Farm Credit Administration Act would have to be unconstitutional.

To prevent a set back from the Supreme Court we suggested that Congressman Gillette's bill, requiring that the Supreme Court have a seven to two vote before they could invalidate an act of congress.

Livestock prices should have to adjust themselves to a stabilized feed price and we believe that the American Farmer is intelligent enough to make the necessary adjustment without having his pigs counted.

Labor would have to receive an additional increase. The relationship between agriculutral income and labor income is constant and would adjust itself in a few years.

We feel that the South Dakota Plan could be added to any and all soil conservation plans. It is going to be necessary for the farmer to organize to make it a law. The present attitude of the Brain Trust is that of consumers rather than producers. Any producers plan will have to originiate with the farmer. The only fundamental thought left in the country is in the agricultural section. Other groups have been warped by selfishness and greed.

FIVE HUNDRED FARMERS MEET IN SALINA

(continued from page 1)

Treasury of the United States of all processing taxes, levied and unpaid up to January 6, 1936, upon all commodities taxed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and that all such sums whether unpaid, deposited in escrow, or impounded under orders of Federal courts, be payed into the Treasury in accordance with legal procedure.

6. The early enactment of pending legislation to regulate commodity exchanges.

7. To continue all valid provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

8. We oppose efforts to transfer the Forest Service and the Biological Survey from the Department of Agriculture to any other department of government.

9. We insist that wherever practicable Capper-Volstead Cooperative Marketing Associations be more universally and extensively used in the handling of all farm commodities coming under the control of the Government.

10. That landlords should be encouraged to offer tenants longtime lease privileges which will permit the use of better farming practices from the standpoint of a land use program embodying the principles of conserving soil fertility and maintaining a balance between production and market requirements. It is felt that short term leases on tenant operated farms has been a stumbling block in the way of such a program.

11. That steps should be taken to provide lower interest rates and other facilities which will encourage the purchase of land by the tenant such as embodied in the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

12 This report is premised upon the fundamental assumption that the American market must be preserved for the American farmer.

We hereby extend a vote of thanks to all Members of Congress representing the State of Kansas, for their diligent and untiring efforts in behalf of an agricultural adjustment program which will perpetuate the gains previously made and provide in the future a parity price for agricultural products.

We commend The President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture, for their recognition of the farm problem, and for their leadership in the formulation of beneficial agricultural adjustment legislation.

Motion made that these recommendations be adopted.

Motion carried unanimously.

A definition of a phase of the constitution is outlined in the "Resettlement News" as follows: "The constitution was written to guarantee all Americans their inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." There can be no liberty for a family bound to unproductive soil. There can be no happiness. Life itself is wasted in ceaseless drudgery. By helping American farmers become self-supporting and independent, the nation is breathing new vitality into cold, printed words; it is making life, liberty and pursuit of happiness a reality instead of a motto."

In the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas nearly 75,000 families have been directly aided by either standard rehabilitation loans or emergency grants and loans. Figuring five to a family, nearly 400,000 individuals are being directly benefited by the Resettlement Administration.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week Ending February 21, 1936

T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—23 strs 112'	8.50
T. R. Evans, and Son—Coffey Co Ks—43 strs 1018	8.35
Chet Bryson—Osage Co Ks—26 strs 1125	8.25
P. C. Cummins—Harvey Co Ks—36 strs 938	8.25
Charles Schmidt—Geary Co Ks—27 strs 866	7.35
S. E. Wilson—Jefferson Co Ks—10 strs 1032	7.35
Chet Bryson—Osage Co Ks—19 strs 1007	7.25
Purl Young—Osage Co Ks—17 hfrs 734	7.00
Earl Luft—Norton Co Ks—7 hfrs 698	7.00
B. F. Price—Lyon Co Ks—19 hfrs 676	6.60
R. W. Peterson—McPherson Co Ks—7 strs 1047	6.60
Jess Reyner—Osage Co Ks—7 strs 835	6.40
Earl Hickman—Caldwell Co Mo—17 hfrs 564	6.00
M. H. Ehlert—Lafayette Co Mo—5 hfrs 818	6.00
Earl Luft—Norton Co Ks—9 cows 1194	6.00
Jacob Falit—Pawnee Co Ks—17 strs 606	6.00
H. F. Bergman—Marshall Co Ks—7 strs 797	6.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—13 cows 957	5.50
R. E. Bird—Lyon Co Ks—18 cows 875	5.25
W. E. Stutz—Johnson Co Ks—17 cows 840	4.60
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—14 cows 807	4.50
Tom Burgess—Pott. Co Ks—5 cows 992	4.50
W. E. Stutz—Johnson Co Ks—18 cows 830	4.40
Jacob Falit—Pawnee Co Ks—9 cows 685	4.00
R. E. Mitchell—Ray Co Mo—16 cows 802	4.00

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Avgs.	Up
Tracey Scott—Henry Co Mo—5 268	10.70
Frank McVeigh—Anderson Co Ks—8 237	10.60
Carl Asklund—Osage Co Ks—6 266	10.60
C. C. Gerstenberger—Douglas Co Ks—5 234	10.60
Albert Hoefer—Lafayette Co Mo—5 234	10.60
Jesse Bartley—Washington Co Ks—10 242	10.60
Albert McConnell—Johnson Co Ks—23 232	10.55
Mary Toft—Wabaunsee Co Ks—7 241	10.55
Lewis Holtz—Woodson Co Ks—7 232	10.50
Carl Swanson—Wabaunsee Co Ks—9 231	10.50
H. F.Ziebell—Dickinson Co Ks—5 238	10.50
A. J. Schopp—Wabaunsee Co Ks—9 247	10.50
Wm. Gaughan—Nemaha Co Ks— 12 232	10.35
Asa Hill—Clay Co Ks—5 234	10.35
John Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—14 262	10.30
T. K. McLean—Coffey Co Ks—6 258	10.25
Fred Cox—Linn Co Ks—5 314	10.25

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs. Avgs.	
B. H. Schierbaum—Grundy Co Mo—10 217	10.75
Hubert Konzem—Mitchell Co Ks—9 182	10.75
Willie Finchieum—Sullivan Co Mo—5 176	10.70
Henry Wigger—Osage Co Ks—17 170	10.70
H. F. Reichert—Lafayette Co Mo—5 228	10.70
Farmers Exchange—Sullivan Co Mo—14 187	10.70
Claud Hansen—Cloud Co Ks—9 173	10.70
Ralph Griffith—Clay Co Ks—16 213	10.65
C. C. Hoover—Vernon Co Mo—6 181	10.65
W. A. Smith—Miami Co Ks—10 185	10.65
Warren Merrill—Coffey Co Ks—6 171	10.65
W. W. Sowers—Lafayette Co Mo—6 203	10.65
H. H. Reeves—Miami Co Ks—6 186	10.65
Glen Carpenter—Franklin Co Ks—8 222	10.65
W. E. Koon—Grundy Co Mo—8 182	10.60
Albert McCulley—Grundy Co Mo—6 198	10.60
Elton Clark—Osage Co Ks—10 194	10.60
Chas Brewer—Dickinson Co Ks—16 216	10.60
Enfred Burkman—Pott. Co Ks—39 179	10.60
J. M. Pyeatt—Bates Co Mo—5 194	10.60
Lorenz A. Nighthart—Harrison Co Mo—8 187	10.60
Dave Varner—Lafayette Co Mo—8 210	10.60
S. A. Lee—Osage Co Ks—7 185	10.60
Vivian Vantravers—Nemaha Co Ks—25 216	10.55
Joe Goetz—Lafayette Co Mo—13 213	10.50
J. H. Jones—Grundy Co Mo—21 214	10.50
Ralph Collins—Grundy Co Mo—41 192	10.50
Arthur Heimerick—Clay Co Ks—21 184	10.50
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—30 207	10.50
Hy F. Bergfrede—Lafayette Co Mo—8 223	10.50
James Hedges—Anderson Co Ks—18 174	10.50
LeRoy Salsbury—Osage Co Ks—9 228	10.50
O. F. Aller—Miami Co Ks—13 176	10.50
E. H. Broyler—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 176	10.50
Wuerfele Bros—Coffey Co Ks—5 192	10.50
H. H. Lawrence—Harrison Co Mo—5 216	10.50
Geo. L. Knoche—Miami Co s—7 225	10.50
W. S. Boehm—Johnson Co Ks—12 184	10.50
Fred C. Knoche—Miami Co Ks—7 195	10.50
M. L. Owens—Nemaha Co Ks—25 205	10.50
B. M. Miller—Osborne Co Ks—7 172	10.50
D. F. Donahue—Nemaha Co Ks—10 201	10.35
A. J. Elliott—Linn Co Ks—8 216	10.35
Alvin W. Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—21 191	10.35
Sime Fitz—Mercer Co Mo—10 184	10.35
G. A. Nelson—Anderson Co Ks—7 222	10.35
Herman C. Kahle—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 175	10.35
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—39 191	10.35
W. S. Browning—Lafayette Co Mo—7 177	10.35
Roy Shearer—Linn Co Ks—7 192	10.35
John Rolfmeyer—Wabaunsee Co Ks—5 188	10.35
Mervin Bruns—Johnson Co Mo—5 174	10.30
Harry Morrison—Carroll Co Mo—6 178	10.25
A. A. Ling—Woodson Co Ks—34 218	10.25
Frank Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—11 181	10.00

Light Lights and Pigs	
Bob Ray—Nemaha Co Ks—17 167	10.70
C. R. Murray—Johnson Co Ks—24 166	10.65
Albert Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—9 165	10.60
Arthur Dageford—Miami Co Ks—12 160	10.60
F. M. Herynk—Anderson Co Ks—5 162	10.60
B. F. Houk—Allen Co Ks—6 140	10.55
Mrs. F. J. Baker—Nemaha Co Ks—5 140	10.55
Chas. E. McCain—Osage Co Ks—7 162	10.50
B. B. Ellington—Jackson Co Mo—12 150	10.50
A. J. Anderson—Coffey Co Ks—12 155	10.50
J. W. Knoche—Miami Co Ks—10 169	10.50
John Huiting—Osborne Co Ks—5 156	10.50
Orville Ingle—Osage Co Ks—8 132	10.40
J. O. Glasgow—Anderson Co Ks—10 169	10.35
Bruce McDiffett—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 151	10.35
H. M. Rarik—Franklin Co Ks—6 143	10.35
A. B. Heidel—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 156	10.00
C. R. Murray—Johnson Co Ks—6 143	10.00
Henry Wigger—Osage Co Ks—5 134	10.00
Edward J. G. Wacker—Lincoln Co Ks—17 130	9.85
C. R. Kelley—Osage Co Ks—5 124	9.75
Albert Bain—Grundy Co Mo—8 107	9.25
Oscar Stodtmann—Lafayette Co Mo—6 100	8.75
Mrs. Emma Kuhlmann—Lafayette Co Mo—6 100	8.75
Earl F. Williams—Lafayette Co Mo—9 86	8.50

CLASSIFIED ADS

CASH EACH WEEK
furnishing names, addressing circulars. Details, dime and 3c stamp. Ray Pospisil, Box 24, North Miami, Fla. 3-5c

ATLAS SORGO, 12c lb here. Other farm seeds reasonable. Fike Seed Store, Council Grove, Kansas 4-2c

PURE ATLAS SORGO SEED, also true type Forage Seeds all kinds at attractive low prices. Write for samples, prices. Stafford Hardware Co., Stafford, Kansas 3-5c.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, Sturdy Plants, reasonable. Fike Feed Store. Council Grove, Kansas. tf

GARDEN PLANTS
Certified frostproof cabbage and Bermuda onion plants, open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage: Each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75; express collect, 60c per 1,000. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish. Prepaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, $1.00; 6,000, $3.50. Express collect, 6,000, $2.00, F. O. B. farms. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival satisfaction guaranteed.
UNION PLANT COMPANY
Texarkana, Arkansas tfc.

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?
WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?
Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives.
THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.
Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF
to patronize your own cooperative live stock marketing company. Your own firm has contributed more than any old-line firm in the favorable development of a farmers' market for Kansas live stock.
Best attention and service possible given to all consignments, whether one animal or several car loads.
THE FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
G. W. Hobbs, General Manager
Kansas City Wichita Parsons

The distinctive position of the
Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.
is the reward of staunch adherence to sound principles of managment and underwriting of property, blended with
PROMPT and FRIENDLY SERVICE
See our representative in your locality. He will gladly cooperate with you in your insurance needs.
FIRE, LIGHTNING, WINDSTORM, HAIL, TORNADO, AUTOMOBILE
FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES
OF KANSAS
Salina, Kansas

K F U CHICK STARTER
A Quality Feed
The time to start making PROFIT in the Poultry business is with your CHICKS. They must have special care and proper feed from the start.
K F U CHICK STARTER, plus proper Brooding conditions and Sanitary measures, insures fast growing, healthy chicks, full of vim and vigor.
Union Standard All Mash
(Starter & Grower)
For the feeder that prefers an ALL MASH Ration for Chicks to be fed without the addition of grain.
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Central & Water Sts. K. C., Kansas