



The Kansas Union Farmer

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COOPERATION

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KENNEDY EXPLAINS MORATORIUM BILL AND HOW IT WORKS

National Farmers Union Secretary Speaks over NBC Network on Monthly Farmers Union Program Saturday, June 23

HAS TWO PROVISIONS

If President Signs, Very Few Farmers Still Retaining Title to Farms Will Have to Submit to Foreclosure or Eviction

The "Farmers Union Hour" on the National Broadcasting Co. program, which comes the fourth Saturday of each month, was devoted on June 23 to an address by National Farmers Union secretary, Edward E. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy and National Farmers Union president Everson, spent considerable time in Washington following the death of President John Simpson, seeking to secure legislation in accordance with the Farmers Union program. "Some of our efforts were carried to a successful conclusion," said Mr. Kennedy. He attributed a great measure of the progress to the efforts of the late Mr. Simpson. He paid tribute to the state officers and membership who responded to various calls for assistance. He said, "The Farmers Union, as well as other organized groups who cooperated, have demonstrated their active, intelligent determination which will soon, I hope, be more than a match—more than the equal—of the activity and determination of those who stubbornly oppose the adoption of the program of the National Farmers Union."

Much of Mr. Kennedy's speech was devoted to the Farm Mortgage Moratorium Bill which was passed by Congress and now rests with the President. He said, "We demand immediate action on the part of the President. That part of Mr. Kennedy's speech will be printed this week, with the balance to be printed later. Mr. Kennedy said:

Farm Mortgage Moratorium
In the resolutions adopted at the National Convention of the Farmers Union last November, there was one which reads: "We demand immediate National Moratorium on farm foreclosures until such time as the Government provides adequate refinancing such as the Frazier Bill." Last Fall, as chairman of a committee representing the National Farmers Union, I went to Washington with the committee. We conferred with the Farm Credit Administration and with the President. We asked these officials to declare a positive and binding nationwide moratorium on farm foreclosures and evictions until the prices of farm products would be restored to cost of production levels. We at that time did not get either. In answer to our earnest request for a farm mortgage moratorium the Farm Credit Administration offered a substitute which involved conciliation.

Conciliation was of course voluntary. The Farm Credit Administration offered to intervene and conciliate when asked to do so by the farmers. There have been approximately forty thousand of such emergency cases, where conciliation was eventually successful and in which foreclosure and eviction was stayed and the farmer refinanced, but this of course, did not scratch the surface. In many thousands of cases the creditor refused to conciliate and adjust the debt to the amount that could be loaned and by such refusal creditors attempted indirectly to justify foreclosure. The result is that literally hundreds of thousands of farmers have been foreclosed—being foreclosed now and are threatened with eviction. The severe drought is increasing and multiplying the immediate danger of more foreclosures and more evictions. During the last Congress, Congressman Wm. Lemke introduced the Bankruptcy amendment moratorium bill. This bill was introduced with the full support of President Everson and myself, representing the National Farmers Union. In the Senate, it was introduced by Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota. The effect of this bill, if it becomes law, is that any farmer whose total debts exceed the fair and reasonable value of his property, may employ the Bankruptcy Court to effect a scale down to the fair and reasonable value of his property. The Bankruptcy Court there upon must stay all proceedings of foreclosure or eviction for either a five or six year period, during which time the farmer to retain the full possession—use the benefit of all or a part of his property, real and personal.

There are two provisions in the law. Under the first provision the farmer would pay for his property on the basis of the new appraised value on the installment plan. He would pay nothing on the principal for the first year—2 1/2 per cent of the new appraised value during each of the 2nd and 3rd years and 5 per cent of the appraised value during each of the 4th and 5th years, together with an annual interest charge of 1 per cent on or before the end of the 6th year.

The other provision is, that if the creditors could not agree, the farmer would retain the possession, use and benefit of all of his property for a period of five years, all proceedings of foreclosure and eviction to be stayed during this time. The debtor would pay a reasonable amount of rental for the use of the property, as fixed by the Court, the debtor having the option to purchase, at the appraised value or a re-appraised value, any

part of all of the property within this five year period.

On May 4th this bill was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 37-11. The bill was then slightly amended. Hearings were held before the House Judiciary Committee. Both President Everson and myself appeared before this Committee in behalf of this bill. The Judiciary committee of the House and the Judiciary committee of the Senate reported the bill out and recommended its passage. Some of the very best attorneys are members of these committees. We had many conferences with members of the committees as well as with members of both the House and the Senate and on June 13th the bill passed the Senate without a single dissenting vote. Thus a decisive defeat on May 4th was turned into a complete victory on June 13th as far as the Senate was concerned. On Saturday June 16th, the day that Congress was scheduled to adjourn, the bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 139-19. There was a slight difference between the bill as passed by the Senate and as passed by the House. It therefore had to go to a Conference Committee of members of both Houses. Every indication was that the Congress would adjourn and that this bill was scheduled to die in the Conference Committee. The friends of our bill, under the leadership of Senator Frazier and Senator Huey Long in the Senate and under the leadership of Congressman Lemke in the House, were determined that the Congress should remain in session until this bill went to its final passage. They delayed the adjournment of the Congress from Saturday 'till Monday. The Conference Committee accepted the House bill late Monday afternoon and the final passage of the bill in the Senate was by a vote of 66 to 16. The bill as passed is known as H. R. 9865. It was but a few hours before the final adjournment of the 73rd Congress that the bill was sent to the President for his approval and signature. This is only a part of the stark drama that was being enacted during the final hours of the Congress. The farmers of the Nation are on the one hand faced with the grim reality of parched fields, the ravages of cinch bugs, grasshoppers and other pests and the spectre of want of food for man and beast and on the other hand they hourly await the arrival of the sheriff with a summons as the formal notice that the money-lender proposes to dispossess them of their farms, their homes, their livestock and their machinery. From every farm state in the Union letters and telegrams were pouring in on Congressmen and Senators, demanding that Congress remain in session until at least one law was enacted that would stop foreclosures and evictions.

Congress has answered this one prayer of the farmers, this one prayer of the 6 1/2 million farm families of the Nation. The responsibility now rests with the President of the United States and him alone.

When this bill becomes the law, very few if any farmers who still have title to their property will need to submit to either foreclosure or eviction. This bill when signed by the President will put into the hands of nearly every farmer threatened with such disaster, the right to stay foreclosure and eviction. It will put into the hands of the farmer the power to employ orderly processes to effect a definite and positive moratorium.

We must bear in mind that the same principles and privileges that are embodied in this bill for farmers have been extended by this Administration to Municipalities, Railroads and Corporations. The President's approval of this bill would only extend this same policy of Government to the farmers of the Nation also. This bill, when it becomes a law upon its approval by the President, will leave the farmer in possession of his property and the creditor in the possession of his investment. The farmer will continue to enjoy the use and benefit of his farm and his home and his property and the creditor will continue to have the use and the benefit of his investment. The farmer will not need to owe more than the value of his property. The creditor will still have his investment that is equal to the value of the farmers property. I have a great many reasons to believe that the President will sign this bill. He has until the 28th day of June to sign it. If you believe this bill is just and that it should be the law and especially when it provides for you—brother farmer—perhaps the last chance and the only chance to save your farm and home or your friend's or neighbor's farm and home, I would suggest that you give the President of the United States the benefit of your views on this bill H. R. 9865. When you turn away from your radios after you have listened to this Farmers Union Hour, if you believe as a citizen as a farmer or as a friend of the farmers that this bill is just and that this measure of justice should become the law, then send a telegram to the President of the United States at Washington, D. C., respectfully pointing out the justice and the very great need for this bill becoming the law. I am very sure the President will sincerely appreciate your endorsement and support of him in his decision to sign and approve this Farm Mortgage Moratorium Bill H. R. 9865. If you have no pencil handy and forget the number of the bill, send the wire anyway. I am sure the President will know what you mean when you merely say the Farm Mortgage Moratorium bill or the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium bill.

I have discussed with you today the Farmers Union program and some of the work we have undertaken and carried on because of its immediate importance. The question involved in the Farm Mortgage Moratorium may mean to thousands who

LONG HARD PULL IS STILL AHEAD FOR FARMERS

Cal Ward in Radio Speech Reviews Progress Made in Last Several Months toward Accomplishing Substantial Farm Program

IMPROVEMENT COMING

Situation as a Whole is Better than Year Ago, with Several Items of Farm Legislation Advanced toward Final Enactment

The following radio message was prepared last week by Cal A. Ward, and was delivered over WIBW, Topeka radio station, by a staff announcer, Thursday evening.

Congress has adjourned and the law makers are returning home. All in all, it was a colorful session and many laws were passed which will effect materially the economic situation of the country.

To the farmers of Kansas, I say that some of these laws are bound to help our class tremendously. Some criticism is hurled at Congress and the administration because of large appropriations which put out Government deeper in debt.

At first sight, the indebtedness of our Government is appalling and our citizens are wondering where the money is coming from to pay off these debts. To our people, I say, bear in mind that this great national policy was the lesser of two evils.

We were on the rocks at the beginning of the Roosevelt administration. The theory of survival of the fittest had completely broken down. Something had to be done. Temporary artificial measures had to be resorted to. Our Government was forced to provide work for the armies of unemployed, and relief work for the destitute.

In order to avoid a complete collapse of the structure of our Government, all this great constructive and rebuilding program necessarily required hundreds of millions of dollars. The President and Congress have faced this situation with courage. The new deal is working and fruitage is in evidence.

Taking the country as a whole, the farmers are receiving better prices than they did a year ago. The armies of unemployed are being reduced, which is evidence that the wheels of business and industry are beginning to revolve. As agriculture and business gradually become more prosperous, by the same token we will be able to reduce our indebtedness as a nation; because purchasing power is being re-created by the masses of our people.

It is a long hard pull yet, and the farmers of the country, through their organizations, must not release or slacken their grip.

The Farmers Union program has been advanced during the last Congress. Millions of dollars are being distributed for drought relief and unemployment. The bill is passed and the President is signing it. This will give bankrupt farmers a six-year moratorium on their debts.

The new tariff bill gives the President three years authority, changing rates as much as 50%, and making reciprocal agreements with foreign nations in an effort to open overseas markets for American products.

The next several months will determine whether our nation is to be nationalistic or internationalistic. To establish profitable foreign relationships will require several years. During the interim, we must save our people through so-called emergency artificial measures.

I prophesy higher prices for farm commodities in this section, in the immediate future, than we have received in the past. The higher prices will be due to this national program.

Our citizens must have cheaper interest rates and more liberal terms of payment. The Frazier-Lemke Bill has been advanced during this Congress and when passed will bring this relief to farmers in the refinancing of their mortgage indebtedness.

The strangle hold of wealth must be broken down and, more than ever before, sentiment has developed against our Government paying interest on its own bonded indebtedness. Our Government should cease issuing interest bearing tax-exempt bonds.

If farmers are to be regulated in their production and marketing, then the processors and packers should be so regulated. The Capper-Hope marketing bill tending to regulate the packers in the purchasing of live stock was favorably advanced during this Congress. Senator Capper, Congressman Clifford Hope, and all the Kansas delegation should be commended because of their heroic fight for this measure.

We select every farmer in Kansas to join the Farmers Union, a militant farm organization which is on the job fighting for the best interests of the farmer.

are listening in today the difference between having a home or not having a home a month from today or 6 months from today. A farmer's home is both his home and his business. The passage of this bill may mean the difference between a farmer being able to keep or lose his farm equipment and foundation livestock, the instruments with which our farmers produce human food for society and with which he provides a livelihood for himself and family. The enactment of this law will have undoubted effect in the destiny of our industry and perhaps the Nation. It will be but a few short days until this decision shall have been written.

WIBW TIME CHANGED

The Farmers Union hour on WIBW, Capper Publications radio station, Topeka has been changed to begin at 9:15 p. m. Until recently, the Farmers Union programs began at 7:30 in the evening. Each Thursday evening at 9:15 o'clock, readers of this paper are urged to tune in on WIBW, "near the top of the dial."

HALF FARM HOUSES IN NEED OF REPAIRS NEW SURVEY SHOWS

A birdseye view of the farm housing situation, as disclosed in the recent housing survey made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 352 counties in 46 states, was given to members of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at the annual meeting in Detroit, June 20, by Walter Ashby, of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.

Of the six and a quarter million farm houses in the country, probably about 50 per cent are in fairly good structural condition, Ashby stated. About 15 per cent of farm houses need complete replacements of foundations; between 15 and 20 per cent need replacements of roofs; 10 to 15 per cent need new floors; and about 10 per cent need repairs or replacement of exterior walls.

"Between these extremes of houses in good condition and those needing complete replacements of some parts are a large group needing repairs of some kind, including much interior refinishing," Ashby stated. The estimated cost of repairs and alterations to put farmhouses in good liveable conditions, based on reports of the survey, would amount to about three and one-half billion dollars, or an average of about \$875 per house, but this is several times the amount farmers feel they can spend at present.

In the last three years, they spent an average of \$75 per house on repairs and contemplated spending during 1934 about \$25 per house, which is about 4 per cent of the estimated amount needed for desirable reconditioning.

About 20 per cent of the total of 6,300,000 farmers interviewed were interested in borrowing for farm-house improvements, even on their own terms. The estimated amount of borrowing desired was less than \$500 per farm, or less than \$100 per farm if based on all farms.

The number of new houses needed was estimated at about one million, but farmers are contemplating building only about one-fourth of that number in the next three years. The average cost of new houses needed was estimated at about \$2500, but farmers are planning to spend an average of only a little more than \$1000 per house.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: In what counties of Kansas may wheat and corn-hog reduction contract signers pasture contracted acreage?

A: Producers may pasture contracted corn or wheat acreage in any county of Kansas, according to Ruling Number 60, approved June 5.

Q: May crops, planted on contracted corn or wheat acreage, be harvested?

A: Yes, crops growing on contracted acreage may be harvested for use as feed. In addition, forage crops, with the exception of corn and grain sorghums, may be planted on contracted acreage.

Q: Does the new ruling affect previous rulings as to the planting of excess corn and grain sorghums for roughage purposes only?

A: Yes, these crops may be planted in excess of past acreage on non-contracted land in any county of Kansas as long as they are to be used for roughage purposes only. Formerly, this provision applied only to land under corn-hog contracts in 21 counties.

Q: Why is a previous ruling, permitting substitution of contracted wheat acreage for abandoned wheat, oats, and barley ground, considered important in combating drought?

A: As a rule, land taken out of production last fall and kept free from weeds now contains more moisture and is in better shape to produce a feed crop than is land on which wheat was planted last fall. Small grain crops this spring. This rule applies to 53 western Kansas counties.

Q: Why is the adjustment program considered benefit to farmers in drought-stricken areas?

A: Because it affords, through cash adjustment payments, a partial income to the producer even though the drought has prevented his raising any crops for sale in 1934.

Q: Why was an additional 1 cent a bushel added to the second installment of the 1933 wheat crop payments?

A: This additional 1 cent was added to the second installment as an attempt to make the adjustment payments serve as more effective crop insurance payments. It will amount to about \$3,500,000, the total of about \$800,000 additional to Kansas cooperators.

Q: Does the agricultural adjustment program offer any facilities for emergency relief work?

A: Yes, the present adjustment plan provides the machinery for quick action in buying up surplus cattle and hogs in drought areas. In addition, it provides assistance in getting these surplus products into the hands of needy people.

Q: Does the adjustment plan offer any long-time features for drought control?

A: Yes, by recommending, and making possible the transfer of land from cultivated crops to grasses and trees, it will assist in preventing wind erosion (dust storms) and will put the soil into better condition for moisture conservation.

ST. JOE FIRM IN LARGE INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR

Handles 741 Carloads More in First Five Months of Year than Handled Same Period Last Year, Says Schwab

DOUBLE SAVINGS TOO

Patronage Refund at End of May Figures 46.25 Per Cent, or More than 15 Per Cent over Same Period Last Year

"It is a pleasure to report to the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union that the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of South St. Joseph, Mo., of which their state organization is a member, shows an increase in business handled for the first five months of the current year, 741 carloads (including truck receipts) reduced to a carload basis compared with the same period last year," says C. F. Schwab, manager, in a letter to the Kansas Farmers Union.

"Our net savings to be returned to our shippers shows an increase of \$9,087.82, representing an increase of approximately 100 per cent. Our patronage refund at the close of business, May 31, 1934, figures 46.25 per cent, an increase over the same time last year of 15.14 per cent."

Benefit to Kansans
The Kansas Farmers Union membership has taken the lead, for some time, in patronage of this outstanding cooperative live stock marketing firm. The Kansas Farmers Union is stock producers, who believe in and supporting this firm. Kansas live stock producers, who believe in and practice cooperative marketing, have benefited to the tune of many thousands of dollars because of this Farmers Union firm.

A FEW GLASSES AT A TIME FOR SATISFACTORY JELLY

In jelly making, as well as in everything else, the old proverb, "Don't bite off more than you can chew," holds. If you want a jelly to be proud of, make too many glasses at a time. You'll get a much better jelly to begin with, and you won't find the jelly-making itself such a task. Instead of devoting a day to it, a short time in the afternoon will be enough.

Right now, cherry jelly is challenging you. The markets are overflowing with this delicious fruit that used to be made into jams, but never, however, our grandmothers tell us, into jelly. "The cherry hasn't enough pectin," they used to say. So it hasn't. But, with the aid of bottled pectin, the sweetness and pungency of the cherry can be captured in a clear red jelly to last for months after the fruit has disappeared from the market.

The recipes below provide for all kinds of cherries suitable for jellies and give you from 9 to 11 glasses, from 3 to 3 1/2 cups of fruit juice. When making jellies and jams, remember not to pass judgment on them too soon. Some fruits take longer to set than others—many grow increasingly firm for a week to a month after they are made.

Wild Cherry Jelly
Chokecherry Jelly
3 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) juice
6 1/2 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, stem about 3 pounds fully ripe cherries. Add 3 cups water. Bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 10 minutes. (For a strong cherry pit flavor, add 4 tablespoons crushed pits during the simmering, or 1-4 teaspoon almond extract before pouring.) Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 9 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Cherry Jelly
(Any kind except wild cherry or Chokecherry)
3 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) juice
6 1/2 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, stem and crush 3 pounds of fully ripe cherries. Do not pit. Add 1/2 cup water, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 10 minutes. (For stronger cherry flavor, add 1-4 teaspoon almond extract before pouring.) Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 9 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Oat producers of eastern Kansas have lost from 5 to 10 per cent of their crop during the last three years because of smut. Now is the time to check on the percentage of smut this year. E. H. Leiker, crop disease specialist of the Kansas State College extension service. Treating the seed before it is planted will prevent these losses.

any long-time features for drought control?

A: Yes, by recommending, and making possible the transfer of land from cultivated crops to grasses and trees, it will assist in preventing wind erosion (dust storms) and will put the soil into better condition for moisture conservation.

REDUCED SLAUGHTER INDICATES SMALLER WORLD HOG SUPPLY

Bureau of Agricultural Economics Summarizes Pork Situation for June, Showing Reduction of Slaughter in U. S. and Denmark.

CAUSED PRICE INCREASE

A reduction in hog slaughter in the United States and Denmark, increased shipments of pork and lard from principal parts of the United States, a large increase in Canadian exports of bacon to Great Britain, and reduced exports of bacon from Denmark, were outstanding features in the world hog and pork situation as summarized for June by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Hog prices in the United States rose sharply in mid-June chiefly because of a marked curtailment in hog marketings. A further material reduction in domestic hog marketings this summer compared with last appears probable as a result of early marketings this summer compared with last appears probable as a result of early marketings of hogs from the 1933 fall pig crop, says the bureau.

Recent estimates put the number of hogs in Denmark in mid-April at about 30 percent less than at that time last year. This decrease, says the bureau, is in line with the Danish policy of restricting hog production to conform to the reduced outlet for Danish bacon in the United Kingdom. Bacon exports from Denmark this season up to April 30 were 33 per cent less than comparable 1932-33 figures, and nearly 50 per cent less than in 1931-32.

The bureau reports that increased Canadian exportations of bacon to Great Britain has been an important price-making factor for live hogs at Canadian markets for some months, owing to the provisions of the Ottawa Agreement which has placed the United Kingdom at a high level. May exports are expected to have exceeded materially the exports in any of the first four months of the year. Bacon exports to the United Kingdom for the first four months reached 44,470,000 pounds or almost three times as much as during the same period last year, whereas Canadian bacon exports to the United States were only 151,000 pounds compared with 335,000 pounds for the same period last year.

United States exports of pork in April were smaller than in April last year, but April lard exports were about the same as in the corresponding month for 1933. Shipments of both pork and lard from principal parts of the United States increased materially in May, says the bureau.

\$200,000,000 HIGHWAY FUND APPORTIONED TO THE STATES

The Secretary of Agriculture has apportioned \$200,000,000 among the 48 States, Hawaii and the District of Columbia, for highway construction. The appropriation was authorized by the Hayden-Carwright Act, signed June 19 by President Roosevelt, for highway construction under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Following the requirements of the law, seven-eighths of the total authorization was appropriated on the basis provided by the Federal Highway Act which prescribes that factors of equal weight based upon the area, population, and rural post-road mileage of the several States and Hawaii. The remaining one-eighth, as provided by law, was apportioned according to population.

The money is immediately available for allotment to construction projects on the Federal aid highway system and its extensions into and through rural areas, and on important secondary roads. The law requires that in the absence of satisfactory reasons to the contrary, not less than 25 per cent of the apportionment to any State must be applied to secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural free delivery roads, and public school bus roads.

Expenditure of the money will be in accordance with rules and regulations to be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The total amount apportioned to Kansas was \$5,117,675.

NO SHORTAGE IN SIGHT

The early June wheat price levels indicate little chance for making a profit by holding the grain for fall or winter markets, says Vance M. Rucker, extension marketing specialist, Kansas State College.

In spite of a small crop of both spring and winter wheat, there will not be a shortage in the United States this year. A winter wheat crop of 400 million bushels and a spring crop of 100 million, plus the present carryover of 250 million, will provide 750 million bushels for next year's uses. Flour, feed, seed, and waste, will require only 625 million bushels for July, 1935. This carryover is smaller than those during recent years, but is about the same as those of the pre-surplus days.

The prospect of another short crop might tend to higher prices next spring, but the chance of a third small crop in succession is small. In addition, a relatively small price advance would make it possible to import wheat from Argentina over the tariff wall.

Unless prices go appreciably below their level for the first 10 days of June, prospects for holding wheat for a later market will not be very favorable. If the crop is not now, a supply should be held back for seed.

ADDS NEW LINES WAREHOUSE LIST TO MEET DEMAND

Managers of Cooperatives Awaiting Themselves of Service Offered by Jobbing Association at Kansas City

SOME MANAGERS LAG

Some Who Insisted on Establishment of Warehouse Have Not Yet Patronized It; List of Items Carried in Stock

The new warehouse of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is now stocked with nearly a complete line of merchandise to supply the cooperative trade in Kansas. New items and lines are being added regularly, as demand for them appears. Managers of cooperatives throughout the state are patronizing the new warehouse and availing themselves of the added cooperative services offered by the Jobbing Association. However, some of the managers who insisted on the establishment of the warehouse have not yet patronized it.

In a recent letter to managers, T. C. Belden of the merchandise department of the Jobbing Association said, "To make this (the warehouse) a successful enterprise, we must have the support of all the managers who truck out of Kansas City. This warehouse was established for your convenience and we are counting on your support. . . . This warehouse is located near the Kansas City Stock Yards and is convenient for trucks. Be sure to send a signed order with your truck driver."

Price lists are being mailed out periodically to the various managers. On this list appear a large number of items carried, some of which are listed here:

K. F. U. (Extra Quality) Twine.
Farmers Union Standard Twine.
Union Gold Flour.
Union Flour Flour.
Union Standard Flour.
Lansche's Best Flour.
Champion Flour.
Standard Bran.
Grey Shorts.
Armour's Tankage.
Armour's Meat Scraps.
Special Steam Bone Meal.
Morris Tankage.
Morris Meat Scraps.
Cotton Seed Meal 43 per cent.
Lined Oil Meal 30 per cent.
Oyster Shell K. F. U.
Dried Buttermilk.
Dried Sweet Skim.
K. F. U. salt—white blocks.
Other salts of different kinds.
Nopco's K Cod Liver Oil.
Columbia Steel Tank products.
Red Top grain bins.
Round Red Bottom tanks.
Red End hog troughs.
Coal.

Union Oil Co. oils and greases.

The price list includes the information that the Jobbing Association has a working agreement with the Peppard Seed Co. to take care of seed requirements. Commercial mixed feeds are obtained from the Nutrena feed mills. Transfer stock of Union Oil Co. products are on hand at the warehouse, but at present those wanting truck loads are to go to the Union Oil Co. in North Kansas City.

The Jobbing Association, through its warehouse facilities, will soon be able to quote prices on hay ties, wire, nails, fencing, roofing, steel posts and other such items.

EXPLAINS MOISTURE TEST REQUIREMENT IN GRAIN INSPECTION

Permission to state the moisture content of any grain of any grade under "Remarks" or inspection certificates has been granted by the Secretary of Agriculture in the amended regulations of the Grain Standards Act effective July 2. This permission action, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics explains, is in response to an increasing sentiment in the grain industry in favor of moisture content statements on all certificates for wheat, corn, and grain sorghums, irrespective of grade, excepting export shipments only.

The statement of moisture content has not been made mandatory in all cases, at this time, because a recent survey revealed about 60 per cent of all inspection agencies will not be equipped this crop year with the new style moisture testers that are essential for quickly making a large number of moisture tests daily in commercial inspections. The bureau is of the opinion, however, that it is essential, in the interest of uniform and accurate grain inspection practice and of good market practice, that a statement of moisture content should be required on all certificates—except those for export shipments—when moisture content is the sole factor determining the grade, also when the moisture content of any grain, including export shipments, to grade "Tough." In these cases, therefore, a statement of moisture content is made mandatory under the amended regulations.

HENRY M. KRETZMEIER
The ranks of the Farmers Union suffered a distinct loss in the death of Henry M. Kretzmeier, who passed away at his home in Clay Center, Kansas, after a very brief illness, on June 5, 1934. He was 65 years old at the time of his death. He had been an active worker in Farmers Union affairs for many years, having been president of the Sherwood local No. 1158 for five years.

Besides his immediate family he leaves to mourn his going a host of friends and neighbors who will miss his helpful advice and cheery disposition.

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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.

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F. C. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—354 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas, O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeeney, Kansas, T. M. Turman, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kansas. W. J. Soper, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 205, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 208 Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1934

ADVANCE A STEP AT A TIME

Recently, an article appeared in the Kansas Farmers Union, entitled, "Want to Start a Factory?" That article came to the attention of the keen eyes of Anton Peterson, one of the men largely responsible for the good Farmers Union work going on in Washington county. Mr. Peterson has long advocated owning our own cooperative packing plants, as the best way to fight direct buying on the part of the big packers; so as soon as he read this article—or maybe before he read it—he reached for his pencil and tablet, and wrote the following:

"Want to start a factory? That's it, Brother Lynn; that's the thing that appeals to me. And when I read Mr. Wayne C. Nason's report, it brought up some of the things which have been running through my mind for some time. Under the New Deal we are spending a lot of money that will never do any good, because when you get government aid of any description you are just taking it from one class of citizens and giving to another.

"They tell me we will get a half million dollars in Washington county. Marshall county will get even more. And so on all along the line. Who pays it? Why, the consumer, of course. All right; let us take that corn-hog bonus, build a small packing house—cooperative. Then the farmers will get a bonus every year and the buying public as well, a bonus. The consumers would all be for that, and we would all be benefitted. Then we won't be fighting direct shipping. You will never stop that—and hope you don't. If our present and Live Stock Commission Co. would put in as much time and money building a F. U. packing house as they do fighting direct shipping, we certainly would be getting somewhere.

"The Union principles are all right, but you are going to have to back it up with something more substantial. Our membership is growing. I am glad of that, and there is no reason why it shouldn't. "If we will ALL get on the F. U. program such as John Simpson preached (and it would be too bad if the building up of the Farmers Union depended on one man) we can go out and build a big membership. But if there is nothing to hold that membership, then we have got the same thing to do over again, from year to year.—Anton."

The Editor's Comment

Just a little editorial comment: Anton Peterson, who wrote the above, is well known for his clear thinking, his breadth of vision, and his ability and willingness to "speak out in meetin'." Undoubtedly, we have such things as the establishment of cooperative packing plants to look forward to. Our success as an organization has been established and maintained because we have wrested from certain groups and classes the right to do our own marketing—and then have followed up by doing our own marketing and developing our facilities for doing it. It has been a long-time program. We haven't developed our cooperative

marketing system in a day. We are still working on it. It has been a fight, and will continue that way. We have had to proceed a step at a time. In some instances we have stepped too soon—and have stumbled. However, it's always up again, and at 'em.

In the mean time, we have had to gain every advantage possible. In fighting direct shipping, we are seeking to gain another advantage for farmers; or, putting it in reverse English, we are seeking to eliminate that which is a disadvantage to farmers. Such action cannot retard our program which looks toward building and operating our own cooperative plants. Rather, we believe it improves our opportunities in that direction.

Consumer Should Pay

We do not wish to take issue with a veteran Farmers Union leader whom we admire personally and as a Farmers Union builder, but we do wish to point out that we can see no evil in a system which causes the consumer to pay for that which he buys, enough to insure the farmer a reasonable return for producing that thing or that commodity. If it has required a new deal to bring the price up to a paying basis for the producer, the producer should be thankful for that new deal.

The farmer produces, and through the Farmers Union he markets, his products. There is no one to buy his product, finally, but the consumer. If we object to "taking it from one class of citizens and giving it to another" and follow our objections out to the end, we would have to object to one class of citizens giving to another a reasonable price for what the latter class produces. We who are farmers certainly should not object to the consumer class paying us what is due us. The consumers might object, but if they do, they are selfish and inconsiderate in doing so.

The fact that, as Mr. Peterson says, Washington and Marshall counties are to receive a million dollars, is proof that a system is being put into effect which is to cause the consumers to pay the producers something like what they should pay. The Washington county and Marshall county farmers, like the farmers from all other counties, need not be hesitant about taking this money. They are not getting too much, nor are they getting more than they deserve, considering the trade value of their production as compared with what the consumers are required to pay.

Holding the Membership

Mr. Peterson is absolutely right when he says we must have something to hold the membership in the organization after we have gone out and built up the membership volume. We certainly have that now, if a member will pause to consider what the Farmers Union has meant to him

and what it will mean to him. Our cooperative marketing and purchasing setups, of state-wide and local scope, certainly make the Farmers Union worth while. Perhaps Mr. Peterson has in mind a closer relationship between the marketing organizations and the parent or membership organization. That is a goal toward which we must all work. The influence of Mr. Peterson and other able men will go a long way in accomplishing this end.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

IT'S TIME FOR ACTION

It won't be long until harvesting and threshing will be over. Our farmers will have most of their corn laid by, not later than July 15. When the crowding work is over our farmers will have more spare time. There is no better way of occupying this time than arranging for Farmers Union meetings.

It is too bad that some Farmers Union communities fail to hold regular local meetings. Our organization, from the beginning, has been built around the local school house meetings. In the early days before automobiles, radios and all-weather roads came into existence, the country school house or town hall furnished a meeting place for the farmers of the community. Not only were these meetings profitable from a business standpoint but they assisted tremendously in developing social life and social activities of the community.

Years have gone by since the time referred to and possibly we are again entering into a new order of things whereby we will pay more attention to the development of community interests. After all, many of our people know and realize that the gathering together of farmers at the local meeting places fills a very important place in our social and economic activities.

The personal contacts we have with our neighbors means a lot. Hard times probably have helped to develop the local community spirit. Many of our farmers have even been forced to take out their telephones. They no longer can keep their radios in shape and they are driving their automobiles less. Of course, we look forward to better times when farmers can enjoy all of these conveniences and benefits.

Appeal to Hold Meetings

As we look toward the approach of fall, we are making an appeal for our members all over the state to hold meetings. We know that there will be a lot of Farmers Union picnics. We have speakers available for most occasions. In addition to your state officials, our state business activities are always willing to cooperate in supplying speakers for your meetings. In addition to all of that, some of our best speakers are to be found in the local communities.

We urge especially that when meetings are called, you advertise them well. Sometimes it is expedient to have a short program. Experience has taught that we get best results from meetings that are well planned. I have been in every part of the state and in some sections we find that the women and children do not attend the Farmers Union meetings. In our judgment this is wrong, because the women are just as much interested in our economic problems as are the men. And, too it is always well to have the children attend the meetings that they may grow up and develop along lines of organization and cooperation as taught by the Farmers Union.

Benefits Justify Increase

We hope we may be able to go to the next state convention and show a substantial increase in membership. We are sure that our organization justifies such an increase. The benefits that have come to Kansas farmers in direct and indirect dividends runs into the multiplied millions. We have assisted in raising price levels because of our program of cooperative marketing. We have saved much to the farmer by applying strict economy in the handling of our farm products. Over and above all of this, the Farmers Union is heard in our legislative halls. We not only have secured much state and national legislation which is of material benefit to our farmers but in addition we have blocked the passage of pending legislation which would be disastrous to the farmers' cause.

Certainly, every farmer when he analyzes this situation will want to belong to the Farmers Union. It is up to every individual member as to what our increase in membership will be. We again ask our members throughout the state to plan now for the strengthening of the organization by holding meetings, telling the story of cooperation and what it means, in addition to paying your dues and getting your neighbor to pay his.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lambertson

June 23, 1934

Many thought this would be a short season but on Dec. 19 we rented our apartment for six months. Fifteen minutes before the lease was up, Congress adjourned.

Strange as it may seem, Frank Oliver, from the Bronx and of Tammany, steered the Lemke Farm Mortgage Bill through the House. Two days later he resigned and was appointed to a judgeship by Mayor La Guardia. In spite of political setups, they were friends.

The above-mentioned Bankruptcy Amendment undoubtedly will be vetoed for it is too good to be true. The money lenders probably will try to cloud the White House sky, though we hope we are wrong.

A nut who frequently visits my office says he has read 1173 books on how to save the nation and declares now he knows how and has written a bill for the next Congress.

On visiting the National Four-H Club Camp we were impressed with the optimism these kids carry for the future of farming. We have had adult groups here all winter who insisted that farming and everything else is going to the bow-bows.

Over the District line in Maryland there is a roadside which furnishes armed escorts for the safe return home of its customers, one or two, according to the size of their winnings. This is called by some the last word in "service."

Sen. Morris Sheppard and Connie Mack are a great deal alike, both clean and serene spirits. When children of the Father of the lost 18th Amendment and the Wizard of World's Series, tie up, it's for keeps. There is not apt to be a Reno for them.

The day after adjournment and after a four-hour Cabinet meeting, at five o'clock, the President saw a group of us interested in the Missouri River Improvement. When Republican Ex-Governor Weaver, of Nebraska, said the PWA funds would run out in August and they should be extended a while longer, F. D. R. asked quickly, "At least till election, don't you think, Governor?" As the President bade Sen. Wheeler goodbye, he said to the rest of us, "This is the fellow who horn swoggled me into silver."

We should like to say to you readers of these Sidelights that we appreciate the part your Editor has taken in extending these little observations. Goodbye, for here, we're coming H O M E.

EIGHT ADDITIONAL COUNTIES ADDED TO SECONDARY AREAS

Reduced freight rates for shipping feed to cattle in drouth areas or shipping cattle out of these areas now apply to eight additional Kansas counties, bringing the total number of secondary drouth counties up to 55.

Word received by H. Umberger, director of drouth relief work in Kansas, from Washington, D. C. last week named Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Marshall, Nemaha, Republic, and Washington Counties as additions to the secondary list. Other counties in the list are: Barton, Cheyenne, Clark, Comanche, Decatur, Edwards, Ellis, Finney, Ford, Gove, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jewell, Kearny, Kiowa, Lane, Lincoln, Logan, Meade, Mitchell, Morton, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rawlins, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, and Wichita.

On live stock, the basic reduction in freight rates is 85 per cent of the full rate. On hay, the reduction is 50 per cent of the regular combination rate with exceptions.

Drouth relief organizations are being set up in each of the designated counties. The immediate need is for these organizations to obtain information as to number of cattle to be moved, how soon they must be moved, number of pastures with water and their capacity, pastures without water, sources of water supply, and equipment available for transporting cattle, feed, and water as required by local situations.

These county organizations are being set up at once, and every effort is being made to relieve the drouth situation as rapidly as possible.

Early tillage for wheat results in increased yields in all parts of the state, reports R. I. Throckmorton, department of agronomy, Kansas State College. In eastern Kansas, the early tillage causes an increase in the development of nitrates in the soil. There is a direct connection between high nitrate content and high wheat yields. In central and western Kansas, the wheat yields are determined largely by the amount of moisture in the soil at seeding time, and there is a close relationship between the time of seedbed preparation and the amount of moisture stored. Mr. Throckmorton adds that the methods of tillage to which he refers include plowing, listing and the use of the oneway.

It is time, while working in the summer garden, to plan the fall one, says Walter B. Balch, department of horticulture, Kansas State College. He recommends immediate planting of pole and wax beans, an early variety of sweet corn, cucumbers, and jacks, these to be followed somewhat later by peas, radishes, and lettuce.

Attention to several important points will insure good quality cream during the summer months, states W. H. Riddell, dairy department, Kansas State College. He suggests these three practices: Separate the cream to test between 35 and 45 per cent butterfat; protect the cream from the sun and keep it in a cool place; and make deliveries as frequently as possible.

This is the Harvest Season

Most of the wheat is cut, and threshing is upon us. This is the "busy season."

Kansas farmers will receive much more income this year from their products than they would have received if it had not been for the Kansas Farmers Union. This organization, through its development of cooperative marketing, and because of its influence on legislation, has made the 1934 farm production much more valuable to Kansas farmers than it would otherwise have been.

No single item of farm machinery or farm equipment has meant as much to farmers this year as has the Farmers Union.

The purchase price of farm machinery, or the cost of maintaining farm machinery, far exceeds the cost of Farmers Union membership. Yet the organization is more essential than much farm machinery or equipment. It is what it takes to make farming some where near profitable. It is what it takes to cut down the cost of marketing. It is what it takes to make it possible to purchase cooperatively at a saving.

The Farmers Union depends on YOU to maintain its effectiveness. It depends on membership support. Without this support, which must come from farmers, it cannot be effective. Therefore, YOU make your own organization effective by your support, or YOU make it ineffective by your nonsupport.

This is the busy season—yet you cannot afford to neglect your organization. You cannot afford to forget the needs of your own militant organization, which is restricted to farmer membership.

Bear this in mind. If your dues are not paid, see your secretary at once.

Do Your Part

Make this the beginning of the Farmers Union membership harvest season.



Dear Junior Cooperators:

I want to ask all of you who have written to me in the last few weeks and haven't been answered as promptly as usual, to be patient for I will be away from Salina for a month or so. And while I will receive your letters as usual, your answers may be delayed somewhat.

I hope you will write to me about what you're doing during your vacations, and I'll promise to tell you all about mine. Remember that the other Juniors are as interested in the things you're doing as I am. As I will not have access to our Club membership list while I'm away, those of you who want me to help find their twins must wait until I return. However, in many cases, you may be able to find your "twin" among those writing letters and when you do, please be sure to let me know.

—Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kans., April 29, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am all right and hope you are the same. I wrote a letter a few weeks ago, but it wasn't in the paper. I think it got lost. I am 8 years old. I will be 9 September 13, 1934.

School will let out April 30, then next year I will be in the 4th grade. Have I a twin?

Well I guess I will close for it is getting late.

Your junior,

Lillian Schmidt,

P. S.—My father is a Farmers Union member.

Dear Lillian:

I'm sorry about your other letter, and I'm glad that you wrote again so promptly. I know you must have thought that I was never going to answer it, for it has been two months, but I've been rather "behind" with the letters and have been trying to "catch up". I'll try to find your twin and I hope you'll write again very soon.—Aunt Patience.

Logan, Kans., April 28, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I expect you think I have forgotten you, but I haven't. My school was out April the 20th. I passed this year and I will be in the 7th grade next year. I have a brother who has to take the 7th grade examinations this year.

The soil is pretty dry up here. Is it very dry at Salina? We were at Speed Saturday and the wheat had begun to burn.

I have an aunt living in Denver. Mamma and papa, Elvin and I went to Denver on the train last fall. It was the first time Elvin and I ever rode on a train. We were thinking a little of going to the Yellow Stone National Park this summer, but I don't know whether we will or not. Mamma would like to go to the World's Fair, but she said we could not go both places.

Well, my letter is very long, so I must close.

With love,

Maxine Nichol.

P. S.—Have I a twin? My birthday is May 16. I will be twelve in May, 1934.

Dear Maxine:

I hope that you haven't thought that I had forgotten you, for I've been so long answering your letter. I was so glad to get it and I'll try to be more prompt next time. It was very dry in Salina at the time you wrote, but I know you've had some rain, too. I think it's fun to ride on a train, too. Be sure to tell me about your trip, wherever you go. The Yellowstone trip would be wonderful, but of course you could go there any year, probably, while the Fair will be closed this fall. I will try to find your twin, but I do not seem to have another birthday on May 16, now.—Aunt Patience.

Baldwin, Kans., May 19, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

Our school was out April 20th. We had a supper at seven-thirty Thursday night. I passed into the fifth grade. I have never failed in school yet. I am nine years old. Have you a twin?

LaHarpe, Kansas, May 5, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have found our last two lessons rather hard, and I didn't send them in.

You asked me what color my cats were. One is white and black. The rest are maltese. We have eight little kittens.

I am taking piano lessons. Well, I must close and go to bed.

Your Junior,

Delma Dickens.

P. S.—Have I a twin yet?

Dear Delma:

I'm so sorry about the lessons and I hope that you'll not find our next lesson so difficult. Do you like your piano lessons? You'll always be glad that you've had them. No, I've not found your twin, but I am sure I will soon.—Aunt Patience.

Wellington, Kans., May 4, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to become a member of your club. My friend Lagene Car-

I a twin? My birthday is in September. I have a little sister. Her birthday is June 30. She was 10 months old April 3. She will be 12 months old June 30.

I have a pony and a cat that I hitch him up to. His name is Cate, and the dog's name is Trixie. I had a big rabbit, but it died on my birthday. It's name was Tarry. Then we have another dog his name is Jack. I would like to have a pin and star. I have a garden. Have you?

What is the next lesson? I haven't been tardy or absent. I got a pin. I got another one for getting good spelling all year. Well I will ring off.

Your friend,

Virginia Ruth Krestinger.

Dear Virginia:

I was glad to get your letter and I'll send your pin. However, the "stars" are awarded on the Membership Roll, when a Junior has obtained a new member for our Club. Your school record is splendid. I hope you can continue it. It's too bad about your rabbit. What do you have in your garden? No, I haven't a garden this year for it's pretty hard to have one in the city, where there isn't much room. I'll try to find your twin and if you'll tell me your little sister's name, I can put it on our Cradle Roll.—Aunt Patience.

Clay Center, Kans., April 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I hope you are O.K. I am. Will you please excuse my writing and misspelled words.

I'm sorry that I did not write before. It has been nearly a year. You know how easy it is to put off writing. Will you forgive me?

A little girl has written me, but she forgot to sign her last name. Her first name is Louise. She lives at Lenexa, Kansas. She is not my twin but I would like to write to her. She has likely given up hope of my writing to her. Will you help me find her?

I guess I will tell you why I did not write sooner. I got busy in my eye, then I had to stay at home and it took most all of my time to make it up at school. When I did get on my feet I got cold and I had to stay at home again. Then I had to do some more catching up. I barely caught up before I had to take the examination. So I was quite busy, wasn't I?

I like all my studies and school is grand. We had a wonderful teacher. His name is Lawrence Arnett.

We had a good baseball team. We played five schools and beat all but one and we were going to play them but they backed out.

Our teacher had an accident a week before school was out.

I passed with an average of 90 6-7. Isn't that pretty good? I will be in the seventh grade next year. I hope it will not be very hard.

I am sending my third and April lessons. I do not know half of the questions, but mamma said if I would write it to get practice, it is not too late.

I want to tell the Junior more than anyone else how I feel. So I guess I will.

We all know that our great leader has passed away and I think that we should all try to follow in his steps and make our Union one of the greatest.

I hope that some of you that read my letter will think over what I said and I hope that you feel like I do. I also think that our Union should be the greatest one because it is the best. I'm very proud that I belong to the Farmers Union. Are you?

I guess I had better close so that the other Juniors will have room to put their letters in.

Your constant reader,

Louis VanHave

P. S.—I like my pin fine and I am proud of it.

Dear Louise:

I thought your writing was very good, indeed, and I didn't see a single mistake in your spelling. Yes, it is easy to put off it seems. I'll be glad to help you find Louise, but as I don't have our membership roll with me now, I'll do it later. Perhaps she will see this and write again. I'm sorry about your eye and I know it was painful, for I have had the same thing.

That certainly is a splendid average and I'd like to see your baseball team play a game. No, it's never too late to send the lessons. I surely do agree with the things you say about our organization and I believe that most of our Juniors feel as you do, although it's hard for many of us to express ourselves as clearly as you do. Indeed I am proud of my Farmers Union membership. I think it would be hard to find a finer group of young people anywhere—of course I'm prejudiced. I enjoyed your letter so much, Louise—please write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

LaHarpe, Kansas, May 5, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have found our last two lessons rather hard, and I didn't send them in.

You asked me what color my cats were. One is white and black. The rest are maltese. We have eight little kittens.

I am taking piano lessons. Well, I must close and go to bed.

Your Junior,

Delma Dickens.

P. S.—Have I a twin yet?

Dear Delma:

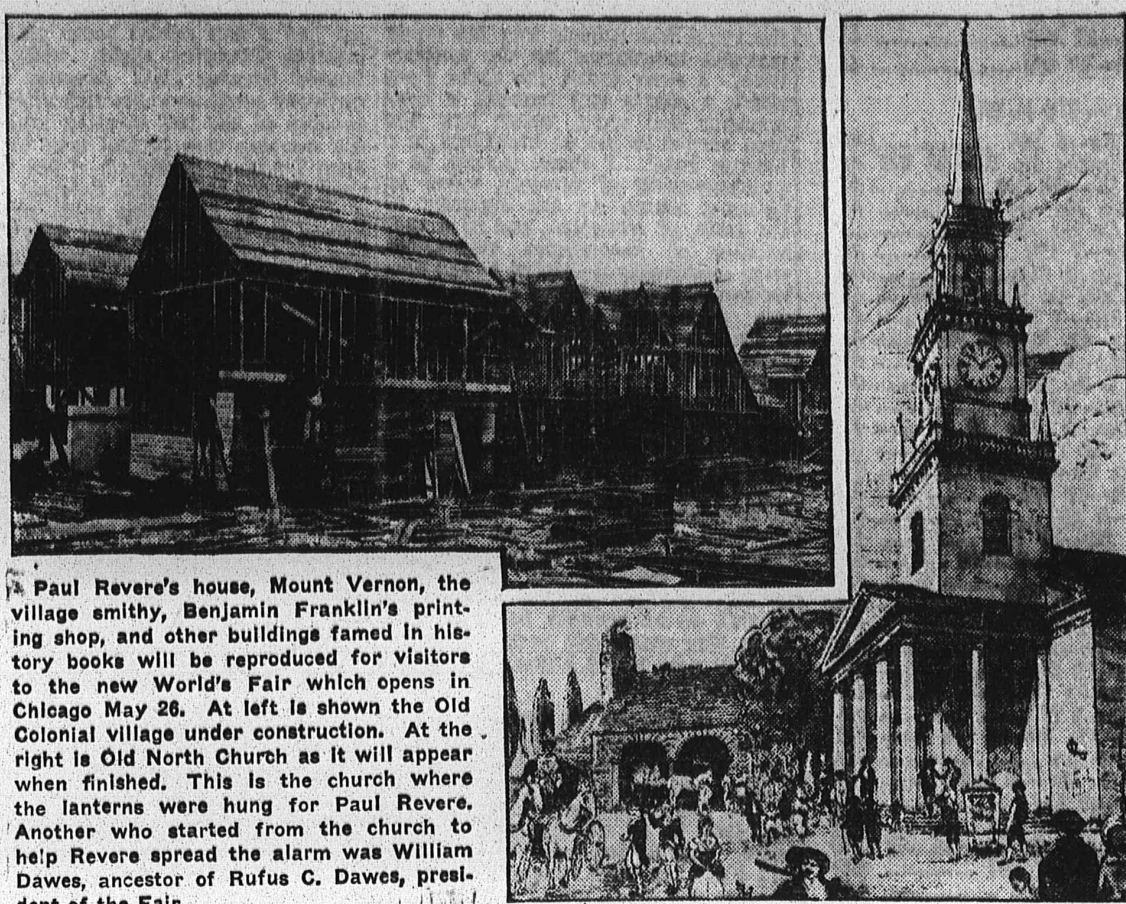
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Wellington, Kans., May 4, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to become a member of your club. My friend Lagene Car-

Historic Buildings in Colonial Village at New Fair



Paul Revere's house, Mount Vernon, the village smithy, Benjamin Franklin's printing shop, and other buildings famed in history books will be reproduced for visitors to the new World's Fair which opens in Chicago May 28. At left is shown the Old Colonial village under construction. At the right is Old North Church as it will appear when finished. This is the church where the lanterns were hung for Paul Revere. Another who started from the church to help Revere spread the alarm was William Dawes, ancestor of Rufus C. Dawes, president of the Fair.

RHUBARB JELLY

3 1/2 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) juice
1 1/2 cups (3 1/4 lbs.) sugar

To prepare juice, cut—do not peel—about 3 pounds of fully ripe red-stalked rhubarb in one-inch pieces and put through food chopper. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large

saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Fresh fruit or fruit juices, mixed with sufficient confectioner's sugar to stiffen, make a delicious covering for

ter told me about it, so I thought I would join. My birthday is August 12. I am 9 years old. Have I a twin?

I am in the fourth grade in school and there are four in my grade. My teacher is Miss Sadie E. Hall.

I would sure appreciate it if I could join.

Your new member,

Melba Jean Beason.

Dear Melba:

I am glad that you wish to become a member of our Club and I'll send your pin. I don't happen to know who your twin is now but we can undoubtedly find one for you soon. Don't forget that I like to receive letters.—Aunt Patience.

Marysville, Kans., May 4, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine.

Our school is out.

For pets we have twelve cats and 1 Shetland pony. The pony's name is Black Beauty. We also have a guinea.

My birthday is April 15.

I am 9 years old. Have I a twin?

Do you tell who gets the first prize in the lesson?

I had better quit.

From your Junior

P. S.—When is the next lesson going to be.

Dear Carol:

Yes, we're going to have the grades on the lesson later. I'm fine, too, thank you. You surely have a great many pets and the names you've given your Shetland pony is one of my very favorite names. This is probably because I liked the book, "Black Beauty", so much. We've had a lesson since you wrote and I'm still trying to find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Oswatonia, Kans., May, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I thought it was about time I was writing.

Mother, and little sister are going with father to get a horse. Frank, the boy that stays with us is going, and bring the horse back. My girl friend and I sure had a good time Sunday. I went to Sunday School and stayed with her all day. Her name is Lorraine Davidson. Her big sister, Pauline came to stay all day with my sister Mildred, Paul, their brother, stayed all day with Frank. We girls are both 13. You had my age and name spelled wrong. I am 13. My last name is Woods. Mildred said you had sent the lesson out. I can't find the paper at all. I sure would like to send it in.

Well, I had better close for this time.

Your niece,

Esther Woods,

P. S.—We never began taking the paper until the middle of April, so I don't think I had any lesson.

Dear Esther:

Yes I've surely missed hearing from you and it made me happy to receive your letter. You and Lorraine must have had fun together. I'm so sorry that your name and age were printed incorrectly—it was a mistake in the proof reading. Watch carefully for the next lessons, for I know you'll enjoy them and I hope you'll find that they will teach you many things about our organization.—Aunt Patience.

Well, I had better close for this time.

Your niece,

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P. S.—We never began taking the paper until the middle of April, so I don't think I had any lesson.

Dear Esther:

Yes I've surely missed hearing from you and it made me happy to receive your letter. You and Lorraine must have had fun together. I'm so sorry that your name and age were printed incorrectly—it was a mistake in the proof reading. Watch carefully for the next lessons, for I know you'll enjoy them and I hope you'll find that they will teach you many things about our organization.—Aunt Patience.

Well, I had better close for this time.

Your niece,

Esther Woods,

P. S.—We never began taking the paper until the middle of April, so I don't think I had any lesson.



New,
Thrilling,
Mysterious

"The Thin Arm"

A
Fontenelle
Feature

Six Episode Mystery Serial

Mondays	Wednesdays	Fridays
June 18	June 20	June 22
June 25	June 27	June 29

WIBW KRIME KLAN

A New Feature of the Capper Station

CAST YOUR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

of the

3:15 PROGRAM

Votes are piling in every day for President of the 3:15 broadcast. From Indiana to California come the ballots and the race is mighty close. Nearly 200,000 votes have been sent in so far and Bill Bruiser of Kansas is leading by less than one thousand over Florence Berry of Iowa.

Below we are printing your private ballot so check it in the usual way and mail at once to The Farm Hand, WIBW, Topeka, Kansas.

<input type="checkbox"/> Ida Know Kansas	<input type="checkbox"/> Florence Berry Iowa
<input type="checkbox"/> Hillbilly Alice Missouri	<input type="checkbox"/> Fay Price Oklahoma
<input type="checkbox"/> Bill Bruiser Kansas	

Canning School OF THE Air

Register at Once

Time in Radio Station WIBW at 9:30 p.m. Monday to Friday, on Wednesday June 18, July 2 and 23, August 6 and 30, September 3 and 17.

It's simple. Just address a postcard to "Canning School of the Air, Radio Station WIBW, Topeka, Kansas," and say, "Please enroll me in the canning school"—and sign your name and address. This entitles you to the school bulletins, free cook books and canning literature. No obligation.

SPONSORS
of the Canning School include makers of:
COLLEMAN STOVES
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AUTOMATIC PRESSURE COOKERS

Fifty splendid prizes will be awarded during the school for the best canning recipes. When you register for the school you receive the full details. You may win valuable prizes merely upon the excellence of your favorite recipes. There is nothing to buy; nothing to sell; and no canned products to send in. It is simply a CANNING RECIPE CONTEST, and the judge's decisions will be final.

RADIO STATION

WIBW

COLUMBIA NETWORK STATION

230 Kilocycles—Near Top of the Dial

The Capper Publications

Topeka, Kansas

white or yellow cake. A little lemon juice added to the frosting improves the flavor.

CHEESE SURPRISE

1 tablespoon butter.
1 beaten egg
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon mustard
1/4 teaspoon paprika
2 cups grated cheese
6 slices bread
6 slices bacon.

Add the butter, egg, and seasonings to the grated cheese and mix to a paste. Spread thick on bread and put a piece of bacon on top of each. Bake in a moderately hot oven for five to eight minutes. Serve very hot, accompanied by a relish or pickles.

CHICKEN CROQUETTES

Here are chicken croquettes, which quite naturally start with chicken—2 cups of it, cooked and minced. To this, add a thick white sauce made as follows: Melt 6 tablespoons butter, blend in 6 tablespoons flour, slowly stir in 2 cups milk (or part chicken stock) and cook till thick and smooth. Then add 1-2 teaspoon salt. 2 tablespoons grated onion, 1-4 teaspoon nutmeg (sick, if you like it). Mix thoroughly, then chill. (Make your croquettes one day; fry them the next day, if you like). Mold them very smoothly any shape you like. Then roll in flour, shaking off the excess. Next dip them in egg and milk (2 eggs, slightly beaten with

1-4 cup milk). Then roll them thickly in fine, dry bread crumbs (about 3 cups, sifted). Fry (not more than 6 at a time) in deep fat heated to 385 degrees F. (Makes 12 to 18 croquettes, depending on size).

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Where Living is an
Inexpensive Luxury

Here are all the comforts of the five hotel—wonderful food in the Coffee Shop and Walnut Room. Garage opposite entrance.

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Managing Director

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Armour's and Morris' trade mark on a bag of tankage, meat scrap or bone meal assures you that every bag is FRESH—made of government inspected material—thoroughly analyzed and contains the GUARANTEED amount of protein—digestible protein. See your Farmers Union Store or Elevator for these high quality products. They are reasonably priced.

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ARMOUR'S MEAT MEAL
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GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
PROTEIN 45%
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CHICAGO, ILL.

PATRONIZE YOUR NEW FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE WAREHOUSE

Second and Reynolds, Kansas City, Kansas
(Near the Stock Yards)</

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

CATTLE

Sweezy Brothers—Osage Co Ks—18 str 1186	8.65
John H. Meyers—Nemaha Co Ks—16 str 1030	7.50
Virgil Schwartz—Douglas Co Ks—24 str 1094	7.50
D. M. Shobe—Greenwood Co Ks—7 str 972	7.25
B. F. Rieckhof—Lafayette Co Ks—6 str 918	7.00
Joe Ferris—Bates Co Ks—32 str 885	6.75
E. A. Latzke—Geary Co Ks—18 str 780	6.50
E. W. Wren—Anderson Co Ks—8 str 951	6.25
Aug. Tilley—Lafayette Co Ks—11 str 929	6.25
Oliver Schutz—Douglas Co Ks—19 str 872	6.00
A. C. Parli—Bowie Co Ks—24 str 795	6.00
Tommy Sump—Riley Co Ks—15 str 799	5.65
Wm. Donovan—Trego Co Ks—8 str 1055	5.50
J. L. Peters—Jewell Co Ks—6 str 916	5.25
J. V. Williams—Coffey Co Ks—5 str 600	5.00
Henry Dancaester—Miami Co Ks—2 calves 200	5.00
K. A. Hutton—Linn Co Ks—3 calves 185	5.00
N. F. Thoms—Douglas Co Ks—3 calves 186	5.00
J. L. Peters—Jewell Co Ks—4 years 697	5.00
A. G. Schneider—Rooks Co Ks—35 yearlings 662	4.75
A. G. and Wilfred M. Johnson—Riley Co Ks—14 yearlings 599	4.65

Farmers Produce Ex.—Linn Co Ks—5 str 786	4.00
Jacob Anderson—Wabunsee Co Ks—3 cows 1046	4.00
Herman Wahl—Pottawatomie Co Ks—3 cows 1046	3.50
Farmers Produce Ex.—Linn Co Ks—3 hfs 605	3.50
G. F. Eversmeyer—Riley Co Ks—6 str 593	3.10
Albert Blazer—Bates Co Ks—5 str 1986	3.00
O. W. Brann—Henry Co Ks—4 calves 175	2.50
A. Nicolay—Osage Co Ks—4 calves 185	2.50
E. A. Parks—Franklin Co Ks—2 cows 1015	2.50
J. A. Reh—Franklin Co Ks—2 cows 1015	2.50
M. A. Fender—Allen Co Ks—2 bulls 380	2.00
C. B. Lindsay—Grundy Co Ks—4 calves 242	2.00
C. Snyder—Henry Co Ks—2 cows 845	1.50

SHEEP

Mitchell Co F B—Mitchell Co Ks—17 str	9.35
Mitchell Co F B—Mitchell Co Ks—190 str	9.10
G. N. Saylor—Franklin Co Ks—5 str	9.00
G. F. Janke—Geary Co Ks—16 str	9.00
E. B. Lucas—Douglas Co Ks—11 str	9.00
Lennie Wier—Bourbon Co Ks—11 str	9.00
F. E. Bowles—Crawford Co Ks—10 str	9.00
Max Plimmer—Leavenworth Co Ks—26 str	9.00
C. Fridley—Henry Co Ks—6 str	9.00
B. B. Hughes—Henry Co Ks—9 str	9.00
Geo. B. Kile—Franklin Co Ks—16 str	9.00
Albert Temple—Lafayette Co Ks—16 str	9.00
N. J. Steelman—Lafayette Co Ks—12 str	9.00
V. E. Hatcher—Sullivan Co Ks—6 str	9.00
H. A. Howard—Allen Co Ks—11 str	9.00
Owen Hunsperger—Miami Co Ks—9 str	9.00
Harold Moorey—Linn Co Ks—5 str	9.00
Webster Jankes—Dickinson Co Ks—7 str	9.00
J. R. Loughridge—Osage Co Ks—11 str	9.00
Howard Martz—Bates Co Ks—6 str	9.00
F. R. Greer—Bates Co Ks—8 str	9.00
H. E. Davidson—Bates Co Ks—7 str	9.00
F. W. Robbins—Cass Co Ks—28 str	8.80
C. A. Clary—Henry Co Ks—6 str	8.75
Roy Holland—Crawford Co Ks—9 str	8.75
J. A. Reh—Franklin Co Ks—6 str	8.75
J. F. Allen—Bates Co Ks—12 str	8.75
B. A. Tatcher—Osage Co Ks—8 str	8.75
B. A. Tatcher—Osage Co Ks—32 str	8.75
Claude Thomas—Mercer Co Ks—16 str	8.75
C. D. Laughlin—Lafayette Co Ks—8 str	8.75
D. E. McCarthy—Lafayette Co Ks—25 str	8.75
Geo. Kurtz—Anderson Co Ks—6 str	8.75
R. L. Converse—Anderson Co Ks—9 str	8.75
H. W. Wilcorson—Johnson Co Ks—11 str	8.75
Henry Elsie—Leavenworth Co Ks—13 str	8.75
W. L. Dunaway—Linn Co Ks—14 str	8.75
Mitchell Co F B—Mitchell Co Ks—36 str	8.10
Lyndon S. A.—Osage Co Ks—6 str	7.00
O. L. Bennett—Barton Co Ks—6 str	7.00
L. W. Pederson—Grundy Co Ks—5 str	7.00
W. L. Dunaway—Linn Co Ks—5 str	7.00
C. D. Laughlin—Lafayette Co Ks—15 str	5.00
O. L. Bennett—Barton Co Ks—7 str	5.00
P. C. Chaney—Polk Co Ks—7 str	5.00
Ree Wadsworth—Osage Co Ks—16 str	1.75
Louis Homighausen—Miami Co Ks—5 str	9.25
G. C. McKinney—Johnson Co Ks—10 str	9.25
Brice Hovorka—Washington Co Ks—17 str	9.25

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Up

Pete M. Dalrymple—Washington Co Ks—17 str	4.85
Herman Prothe—Miami Co Ks—3 str	4.85
Harlan Conrad—Linn Co Ks—13 str	4.85
P. H. Hugland & Son—Johnson Co Ks—8 str	4.85
Franklin F. U. S. A.—Marshall Co Ks—13 str	4.85
Ben Brecheisen—Johnson Co Ks—14 str	4.85
H. H. Adams—Linn Co Ks—9 str	4.85
F. J. Haefele—Miami Co Ks—24 str	4.85
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co Ks—22 str	4.75
Weider Bros.—Riley Co Ks—30 str	4.75
Shade Seitz—Cedar Co Ks—9 str	4.75
Richard Patt—Henry Co Ks—6 str	4.65
A. E. Preston—Douglas Co Ks—8 str	4.65
Fred Kessler—Cloud Co Ks—9 str	4.60
Alfred Knehaas—Lafayette Co Ks—11 str	4.60

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

The butter market closed the week 1/4c lower to 1/2c higher. Extras 24 1/2c a c higher, Standards 24 1/2c a c lower, 89 score 23 1/2c and 88 score 22 1/2c both 1/4c higher.

A slightly increased accumulation of fresh butter served to force the market a little lower this morning. Some of the speculative interests have been making quite strenuous efforts to lower the market, presumably in order that they might be able to buy butter for storage purposes at a lower price. Holders of butter, however, have taken advantage of the very favorable statistical position and prospects of continued light production and would not yield to very great extent. If the light movement into storage continues for the balance of this month at the same rate that has prevailed so far this month, the July 1st Government report will show a big shortage in storage stocks.

Quite general rains over the producing area during the past week have relieved to some further extent the seriousness of the drought condition, although it is not likely that dairymen in many sections are facing a very grave problem so far as feed is concerned for the coming winter. Certainly prices are not too high on dairy products when we consider these conditions.

The egg market remains practically unchanged. Receipts of fresh eggs continue light and movement into storage considerable less than a year ago. Quality is some better with an apparent ready demand for all offerings of the various grades. There is quite a strong feeling in the trade that due to short fruit and vegetable crops and higher meat prices that the egg market is likely to be considerably higher this coming winter. In these market letters, as elsewhere, we have frequently stressed the fact that the American farmer is

getting a far too small proportion of the consumers' dollar and that when this condition is adjusted on a more satisfactory and equitable basis general economic conditions will improve but not until then can there be any very far reaching or lasting improvement.

In this connection there has come to our attention a copy of an address entitled "The Most Complete Agricultural Recovery in History" (The Example of Denmark) delivered before the American Academy of Political and Social Science by Frederic C. Howe, Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C. This address contains facts and information relative to the agricultural situation in Denmark and America and points out comparisons that every American producer and consumer should have.

We were so favorably impressed that we obtained permission to reprint this address in connection with our market letters. Because of the length of the address and limited space we can reprint only a portion of it in this issue. It will be continued in the next issue. —P. L. BETTS

The Most Complete Agricultural Recovery in History

"Wherever we turn we find agriculture in a neglected status. Only within recent months have attempts been made to develop a well-organized agricultural objective and to lift the status of the farmer to that of the more powerful economic groups. There are five problems that must be solved if we would place agriculture in its proper place as related to the Nation as a whole. Those problems are (a) the relation of the farmer to the land; (b) transportation, and the cost of bringing the products of the farm to the market; (c) credit; (d) marketing agencies; and (e) the elevation of the farmer to effective and intelligent power in the political state.

"These problems may be reduced to efficient production on the one hand and the eliminating of wastes of distribution on the other. They are both economic and political. Both must be solved if the farmer is to have his proper place in the social system.

"The farmer has a universal market. He has 125,000,000 buyers. These buyers have no choice. They must eat if they would live. The more they buy, the greater their physical well-being; as the more they buy at a price they can pay, the surer the farmer of a profitable market. The farm problem is a consumers' problem.

"An orderly, balanced, and equitable organized society is the goal. And it is important that we have a goal, even though the routes to be traveled may have to be abandoned from time to time for a new approach to the problem.

"Now, it is my belief that in a highly nationalistic state no recovery is possible until the well-being of the farmer is assured. The farmer is the paymaster of the wage worker, as he is the paymaster of interest and dividend. We cannot expect to have profitable industry until the farmer's income is such that he can buy. It is not an accident that the income of the farmers in 1932 was about \$5,000,000,000, while the income of the factory workers was almost exactly the same amount.

"Denmark, a Farmers' Society "It is because the little country of Denmark has seemed to be inspired by this belief and has achieved these ends that I am telling the story of that country as an exhibit of what a state may become when the primary producers and the ultimate consumers have achieved a working relationship through which a new society has been born.

"To my mind, Denmark is the most inviting field of political and sociological study that the Western World has to offer. I discovered Denmark some years ago while writing a series of articles for a New York magazine. While in London, I learned that England bought her eggs, bacon, and butter from Denmark instead of producing them herself. I learned that these commodities had a higher quality than those of other countries. I visited the Danish Export Society in London. I found that it was a farmers' cooperative for Danish farm products. The manager told me that I could find not only the village but even the farm from which an individual egg came, if I desired to do so.

"I went to Copenhagen and visited the offices of the central cooperative society. From there I was directed to an inland town. From this point I visited a number of Danish farmers, the rural folk schools and the credit agencies maintained by the cooperatives. I even found the farm from which a single egg bearing a local marking had come, which egg had been served to me at breakfast in London hotel. I found myself in a commonwealth of farmers, ruled by farmers, where all the agencies of the state, of education, and of a vast number of cooperative enterprises were consciously dedicated to the promotion of the well-being of the farmers. As a result of this visit I wrote a little book entitled "Denmark, a Cooperative Commonwealth Ruled by Farmers."

"Denmark, I found, had about the same distribution of population between agriculture and manufacturing that we find in the United States. I found that it was a country with few millionaires, but with a very high standard of living for all classes. There were no rural or urban slums. There was no illiteracy. There was an economic and political democracy, as well as an equality between the sexes, that would not be found in any country with which I was familiar in the outside world.

"A Country in Despair "In the eighties of the last century, Denmark was confronted with a farm collapse as complete as that of the United States. To many it appeared to be an irremediable collapse. The nation was in despair. One finds the word "despair" running through the literature of that period. The growing of grain had been the main agricultural industry, but the opening of the American West had but destroyed the Danish grain trade. A German tariff wall had been erected against Danish livestock. As a result of the disastrous war against Prussia and the loss of Schleswig-Holstein in 1864, Denmark was apparently threatened not only with economic ruin, but with financial and political collapse as well.

"In less than two decades the Danish people changed all this. They changed without aid from the outside world. The country literally rose from the ashes. Today Denmark is the outstanding exhibit of what a country can be made by wise statesmanship on the one hand and by aggressive action of scientific principles and human rights on the other.

"One characteristic of American politics today is that we are not afraid. And we have lost some of our nationalistic self-consciousness. We are looking out over the world for exhibits of democracy and of the political state. We are looking to Italy, Russia, Germany. Wherever the political state is alert we are observing, to get suggestions of what our own country may be made to be, and we are using a new type of mind in this inquiry as we never used it before. We are using men from the universities who are bringing to the Government not only the intellectual honesty and detachment, but the same kind of training that industry has used during the last 20 years.

"The 'brain trust' in politics is in all respects like the brain trusts that serve industry and finance. The Danes found their 'brain trust' among the farmers themselves. In time they converted these farmers into salesmen, exporters, bankers, and statesmen. That is one of the significant things about this little country. It went back to the grass roots, to the neglected farmer, for leadership. And it found that leadership, and in finding it, began to rebuild a collapsed society. Today the average Dane is highly educated. Real culture has been created along with economic recovery; and that culture is closely identified with the soil.

"Denmark was the first country in the western world to have a planned society. It preceded Russia and Italy. It was planned much as our cities are planned, but it cut deeper into old traditions and interests. The elements in this planned development are the following:

"First, the Danes recognized the importance of credit and the necessity for credit agencies which are completely under the control of the farmer himself. They recognize that a banking system under the control of industrialists is an insecure foundation on which to build. The farmer must have his own credit agencies, and these agencies must be like the tools he uses on his farm. They must be local, intimate, and woven into his entire economic life. I would place a democratized credit first in the agencies which have been brought together for the rebuilding of this little state, as I would place it first in any agricultural program.

"This credit began with the man farthest down, in the form of small cooperative banks, which local banks in time expanded into a central bank at Copenhagen. This central bank was a bank of rediscount. It was more than this. It nursed, oversaw and protected the needs and the possibilities of the cooperative movement, as it mobilized the credit resources of the farmer and utilized them exclusively for the farmer's needs.

"At the bottom of this credit structure, and vitalizing every other cooperative agency, was a baby bank. It aided the members to purchase fertilizers, feed, tools, and machinery, to stock their farms, to build new barns, and to improve their breeds." (More under "Market Letter" next week)

A strong, durable, foundation wall increases the life of a building by insuring uniform distribution of the weight of the building on the soil and by preventing settling and subsequent cracking of the walls. Walter G. Ward, rural engineer of the Kansas State College extension service, recommends providing a full basement when building a house. The walls will need to extend only about 3-12 feet deeper than they otherwise would, and the cost for the basement floor and the additional excavation is very nominal. Thus the total extra expense for a full basement is very nominal. Thus the total extra expense for a full basement is very nominal when compared with the great amount of useful space thus provided.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

GOOD MEETING AT FAIRMOUNT
The Fairmount Farmers Union local had a full school house at their meeting Thursday night, with the County Booster Club present. The meeting was turned over to Mr. John Tommer, president of the Marshall County Union. Mr. Tommer gave a couple of good live talks on the reason for the booster club. The Tommer sisters sang a couple of their songs, and recitations were given by Delores and Catherine Tommer. Mr. Hibbard, county vice president, gave a good talk, and Mrs. Pearl Anderson played one of her fine piano numbers. Our county lecturer, John Frost, was there with one of his good lectures. D. O. Dexter and son, Dane Junior, put on a short blackface comedy. Mr. Teagarden gave his talk and illustrations on "The Fruits of Cooperation." Mrs. John Tommer gave a reading of "A Farm Sale Ad." Miss Rachel Manges gave a reading and then a social time followed and a fine time was served. This was one of the best boosters' meetings and no doubt some good will be derived from it and some new members will come into the Union when they see what the organization is trying to do for them in legislation and other ways.

HOPEWELL LOCAL

There was a nice crowd of farmers at Hopewell Farmers Union local.

CLASSIFIED ADS

THE FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has open territory in Kansas for a few Full-Time Agents. Write to Rex Lear, State Mgr., Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS WANTED—to qualify for Government Meat Inspector and other positions; Commence \$135 per month. Common education; age 18 to 45. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis, Mo.

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION—Send stamp, Judge Lehman, Humboldt, Kansas 11-34p

"LIFE AND LIBERTY"—80 page book on money question. 10c. Anderson, 103 West 4th, Topeka, Kansas. 6-14-p.

DEAD ANIMALS removed free. Tell Central charge toll call to us if animals good condition. Salina Kansa insing Works, Phone 360, Salina Kansas ttc.

in Marshall county Tuesday night. After an opening song and the delegates reported about the County meeting, which was of interest to those that did not attend it. Then came the main feature of the evening. A debate, Resolved that the Farmers are not satisfied with the Corn-Hog program. Ben Kooser, J. E. Hibbard and Will Mangers on the affirmative while D. O. Dexter, C. F. Teagarden and Mrs. Emmingham defended the AAA side of the question. The judges were A. D. Fitch, Alf Rosedahl and Glen Leopold. After taking all points in consideration, it was decided to have a break and no decision as to the winner, although some fine talks were made on both sides and it proved educational as well as interesting. Lloyd Kooser gave the paper and Teagarden gave a talk on our membership. The program was in charge of Ruby Rosedahl. Readings were given by Rachel Mangers, Alf Rosedahl, David Mangers and Harold Cope. Delores Anderson gave a recitation and Mrs. Julian Anderson played a piano solo and the Wobbling

cowboys sang a couple of their songs. A fine dunch was served and visiting was in order until a late hour. We expect to attend the Booster meeting at Fairmount Local on June 21.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Congress
With the filing of petitions from two hundred precincts, my candidacy for renomination to Congress is submitted to the Republicans of the First District. All ten counties have contributed signers equally well.

Since the campaign of two years ago, the Republican Committee on Committees of the House gave me a unanimous vote for a place on one of the two most important committees, Appropriations. Seniority makes me the ranking minority member on the sub-committee dealing with the Interior Department.

If permitted to return to the 74th Congress I will try to give conscientious service and will appreciate most thoroughly the opportunity.

W. P. LAMBERTSON.

IT IS COOL AT THE BALTIMORE

Our large rooms with high ceilings and plenty of windows, and our air-cooled dining rooms, make you comfortable, night and day.

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UNUSUAL COMFORT AND ECONOMY



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KANSAS CITY'S INTERESTING HOTEL
THOS. C. BOURKE Mgr.

I am a member of your Family. I am rough and rugged, ready for any type of service at all times.

MY NAME IS

CO-OP

Cool Running Tread

I am from the finest grade of stock on record, every mile built into me being carefully planned in advance. I am not made for show, although the brand of good breeding is plainly visible. I am proud of the company I keep, and where I am to be found:—on display at CO-OP stations and serving my owners on all manner of roads, at all speeds, and carrying the family in safety. I do light or heavy hauling always ready for the grind—any kind of service at any speed.



BECAUSE MY NAME IS CO-OP—

(Custom Built for National Cooperatives Inc.)

I AM LOYAL TO THE CAUSE I REPRESENT

I am loyal to those who place trust in me. When the day's work or pleasure is over, and I have been a part of that day, you will find me ready for either tough or easy go-

ing on days and nights to follow, for a long time. In any kind of service I shall continue, on account of the quality built into me to out-run—out-wear those tires that ARE NOT members of your family.

The long life of which I am assured, I pledge to devote to you. MY ORIGINAL COST IS LESS! MY UPKEEP IS LESS! THE MOLDS IN WHICH I AM BUILT ARE OWNED BY FARMERS—

Give Me a Trial.—As a Cooperator, I trust me.

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NORTH KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI