



The Kansas Union Farmer



VOLUME XXVI

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1934

NUMBER 24

NEW FARM CREDIT SYSTEM HAS BEGUN TO GET UNDER WAY

Doolittle is District's General Agent and Will Supervise Lending Operations of the Various Federal Set-Ups

FOR LONG TIME LOANS

Ralph Snyder Heads Bank for Cooperatives; Other Personnel Announced; Scope and Extent of Operations Outlined

News of the progress of the Farm Credit Administration activities is carried on in the ninth federal land bank district, comprising Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma, will be of interest to Kansas Farmers Union members and all readers of the Kansas Union Farmer. Recently, a new release from Wichita was received, which tells what has been done and tells something of the personnel and the policies of the set-up. It follows:

A complete and coordinated system for providing both long and short term credit to farmers in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma has begun to function, according to officials, since the announcement of executives to fill all the offices of the Farm Credit Administration in the ninth federal land bank district. The ninth district council of the Farm Credit Administration met at Wichita, January 2, and selected Dudley Doolittle of Strong City, Kan., as the district's first general agent. He will supervise and correlate the lending operations of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita, and the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives.

Mr. Doolittle served as Congressman from the fourth Kansas district from 1913 to 1919, as special representative of the United States Treasury Department to Italy in 1919, and has been a member of the National Democratic committee since 1925.

Following is a list of the officers elected for each of the institutions by the ninth district council of the FCA composed of Oliver M. Lee, chairman, Alamogordo, New Mexico; P. O. Wells, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Floyd Wilson, Lamar, Colo.; J. A. Campbell, Duncan, Okla.; H. W. Van Dusen, Denver, Kan.; and L. E. Call, Manhattan, Kan., president. Mr. Call has been dean of the Division of Agriculture at the Kansas State College and director of the state's agricultural experiment stations since 1925. He succeeds W. E. Pennington of Wichita, Kan., who as senior vice president and general counsel, has been acting president of the land bank since its presidency was vacated by John Fields on December 16. Other continuing land bank executives include W. E. Fisher, Arpan, Colo., vice president and secretary; A. N. Rochester, Tribune, Kan., vice president and treasurer; and C. G. Shull, Hugo, Okla., vice president.

For the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita; Frank M. Butcher, Blackwell, Okla., president; Irving Blackwell, Okla., vice president; H. A. Van Dusen, Denver, Colo., secretary; F. J. Cambren, Fredonia, Kan., treasurer; and Richard E. Appel, Holly, Colo., assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. A former vice president of the First National Bank of Blackwell, Mr. Butcher has been one of the regional supervisors of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations since September, 1932.

For the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita: D. L. Mullendore, Howard, Kan., president; R. M. Green, Manhattan, Kan., vice president; and Charles B. Memminger, Atoka, Okla., secretary. Mr. Mullendore, a cattleman and banker all his life, has been elevated to his new office from executive vice-president and manager of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation at Wichita.

For the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives: Ralph Snyder, Kansas City, president; and J. E. McPherson, Okla. City, Okla., vice president and secretary. Mr. Snyder has been in turn farmer, banker, and leader in state and national cooperative movements.

The Federal Land Bank will continue making long term, low-interest loans on farm land and the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank will continue to extend credit to financing institutions which make loans for agriculture and livestock production purposes and also to farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing associations.

The newly established Production Credit Corporation of Wichita will provide the initial capital for the setting up throughout the ninth federal land bank district of local production credit associations to provide short-term, low-interest bearing credit for the purchasing and refinancing of livestock, the growing and harvesting of crops and for agricultural purposes. Ten individuals eligible to become borrowers may apply to the corporation at Wichita, Kan., for a local loan association charter.

The Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, organized December 15, 1933, will extend credit to local and regional cooperative associations to assist in effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products and financing of their operations and to finance the purchase or lease of necessary buildings and equipment.

SNYDER, COWDEN, WARD AND OTHERS TO ADDRESS FOLKS

Great Old-Fashioned Farmer Gathering Scheduled for Salina, Modern Hall, for Friday of This Week

ALL TO COOPERATE

Every farmer in the territory surrounding Salina and adjoining counties, is invited to bring his family and come to a real old-fashioned farmer gathering, which will be held in Agricultural Hall, Kenwood park, on Friday, January 26.

Plans for this big meeting have been perfected and arrangements are made to heat this big hall to a comfortable temperature, no matter what the weather may be outside. A free lunch at noon is one of the many attractive features of this meeting, and will be furnished by the Salina Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Company.

The Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau are cooperating to make this a real event and a real picnic. Word is reaching every farmer by letter and through the papers.

The program, of general interest to all farmers, will be held in the afternoon under the direction of the Kansas Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau, and during that time consideration will be given the advisability of a cooperative cheese plant for Salina and vicinity. Speakers will include Ralph Snyder, of Manhattan, and recently head of the Kansas Farm Bureau, and H. A. Cowden, of Kansas City, Mo., president of the Union Cooperative Oil Company. Mr. Snyder will discuss general farm organizations and Mr. Cowden will present the value of cooperatives. Cal Ward of Salina, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will also speak on the "Agricultural Act."

At 10 o'clock in the morning the Salina Farmers Union Cooperative Oil company will have its annual session, this closing at noon in order that attendants may attend the general session in the afternoon.

Ray Graves, county agent for Salina county, together with officers of the Farmers Union and of the Farm Bureau, will be present to help in preliminary arrangements which will help to make the day a success.

CORN HOG PAPERS TO GO TO FARMERS WITHIN FEW DAYS

Contract, Work Sheet, Farm Map Blank, Statement Blanks and Set of Instructions, All in a Bunch

EDUCATIONAL MEETS

County Committees Have Attended District Meetings and Will Be Present at Various Educational Meetings Starting Jan. 30

Corn and hog producers in Kansas soon will receive the corn-hog contract, work sheet, farm map and form for statement of supporting evidence, and thus a definite step toward receiving the benefits of the government's corn-hog plan will have been taken. As much speed as possible has been made in getting this program and the supporting papers before the thousands of farmers who are ready to cooperate in this great plan. Care has been taken to keep the progress of the program within reasonable bounds, and not to force it on the farmers before all have had an opportunity to find out as much as possible about it in a general way.

With the contract and other papers which the farmers will receive in a few days will be a set of directions showing how to fill the blanks out on the various forms.

Fifteen district meetings have been recently held in Kansas by those who will have much to do with carrying out the program. The temporary corn-hog county committees, whose names have been published in past issues of the Kansas Union Farmer, attended these meetings and received instructions concerning the corn-hog contracts as well as the educational meetings which are scheduled to begin on January 30. Final preparations are being made to carry on these educational meetings. Organization campaign work is being laid out, and the aim is to hold meetings in the various communities of each county.

Although corn and hog producers will receive letters of instruction concerning the filling out of the various blanks, they are urged to bring them to these educational meetings where further instructions will be available.

During the educational meetings, members of the temporary county organizations will discuss the corn-hog problem and explain the contracts. Something of existing conditions will be discussed which lead up to the necessity of the present program. These officers will offer assistance in the preparation of information necessary to have before filling out the contracts.

The superior yielding capacity of Kanota oats has been proved by 248 farm tests, over a period of 14 years, in which the Kanota variety averaged 40.5 bushels per acre as compared to 31.2 bushels for Red Texas, its nearest competitor. All varieties of oats must be planted as early as possible, and yet escape fall frosts, for the highest yields. Late planting, usually results in late maturing and low yields because of hot, dry weather when the grain is developing.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK FIRM ANNUAL MEETING

Look for Many Stockholders to Meet at Baltimore Hotel in Kansas City on Thursday, Feb. 1, and Participate in Affairs

INTERESTING PROGRAM

Firm Ranks Among Top Few on Both Kansas City and Wichita Markets, with Customers and Stockholders over Wide Territory

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company will be held in the Baltimore Hotel at Kansas City on Thursday, February 1, according to announcement by G. W. Hobbs, manager. The initial meeting, which is called in Kansas to conform with the state law, will convene at 10 o'clock in the morning, at 3907 Adams street, Kansas City, Kansas, which is designated as the Kansas headquarters of the Company. This meeting, however, will not be attended by the stockholders generally, since the main meeting is to be in the Baltimore Hotel where adequate room and facilities are available.

It is expected that a large crowd of stockholders will attend this meeting, since the live stock firm is one of the foremost cooperatives in the state, with houses on the Wichita and Kansas City markets. This firm has taken its place at the top, and its stockholder customers are located all over Kansas and Missouri and in other states in the territory tributary to the Kansas City and Wichita markets.

All stockholders are urged to participate in this meeting, either in person or by proxy. Proxy blanks have been sent to all stockholders.

The main meeting will begin at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The Baltimore Hotel is located on 12th and Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.

CAPPER PRESENTS PETITIONS FROM THE KANSAS UNION

Has Received Petitions from Kansas Farmers Union Locals and Others. Circulated by Union Folks

Farmers Union members will be interested in the following remarks, made by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas before the Senate body on Friday, January 19:

I present several petitions from Kansas Farmers Union locals, urging passage of legislation to require packers to buy hogs through open competitive terminal markets, which I ask to have referred to the Conference on Agriculture and Forestry. While I have the floor I want to say, Mr. President, that it is high time Congress took action to curb the abuses of the direct buying of livestock by packers. Some five years ago, when the packers were just starting their private stock yards, I introduced a bill to place these under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture, to the same extent that the public terminal yards are under control and regulation.

It was plain to many of us that the private packer owned yards, plus the concentration points that have since been developed, could and would be used to manipulate prices on the public markets, where the prices are made. And that is just what has happened. Packers have hogs shipped to them direct. These supplies in their own private yards allow the packers to stay off of entirely, or limit their purchases in the public markets, thereby depressing the market prices. Then the hogs held in their own yards are paid for at the lower market prices which the use of the concentration points and private packer owned yards have helped to create.

It is not my intention to trespass upon the time of the Senate today to discuss this problem, but I just want to call attention to it, and serve notice that it is the intention to press for action on S. 2133, which directs the Secretary of Agriculture to designate such yards as terminal livestock markets all such yards which have been determined to have an effect upon market prices. I send to the desk petitions from:

Ohio Farmers Union Local No. 1456, Arkansas City, Kansas.

Citizens of Riley County, Kansas.

Citizens of Marshall County, Kansas.

Citizens of McPherson County, Kansas.

Citizens of Farlington and Hiattville, Kansas.

and ask that they be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The New Year brings brighter prospects during 1934 for the producers of wheat, corn, hogs, and sheep. The outlook for beef cattle, dairy products, poultry, and eggs is less hopeful excepting as these products may be affected by regulatory and control measures and by any improvement in demand as a result of possible improvements in business conditions.

Many diseases of the vegetable garden live over winter on the old, dead vines and decayed vegetables of the previous year's crop. The burning of this material will aid materially in controlling vegetable crop diseases.

ORGANIZE LIVESTOCK SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

Following a series of meetings, held by A. M. Kinney in various school houses and other community meeting places throughout Ellsworth county last week, farmers of that county have organized a cooperative live stock shipping association which will be known as the Ellsworth County Cooperative Shipping Association.

The different meetings, mentioned in a recent issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, wound up with a big meeting Friday evening in Ellsworth. All meetings were well attended, and Mr. Kinney called attention to the evils of direct shipping of hogs direct to packers, and at the same time pointed out the great advantages of cooperative marketing as practiced by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

The shipping association was set up at the Ellsworth meeting, with an able list of men, comprising the board of directors and officials. Henry Scheuch of Ellsworth was elected president. Chester A. Chapman, also of Ellsworth, is the secretary. Other board members are: Russell Elphitt, Kanopolis; Emil Bruning, Ellsworth; and Otto Katzeimer, Ellsworth.

WORKERS' REPORTS BRINGING NEWS OF BIGGER MEMBERSHIP

Volunteer Teams, under Generalship of B. E. Winchester, Are Working in Various Counties in Kansas "Wheat Section"

HOLDING MEETINGS

Cal Ward and Tom Howard Have Week Full of Scheduled Meetings and Farmers are Showing Keenest of Interest

In answer to a definite demand coming from the farmers themselves in western and central Kansas, a great deal of membership work looking toward a big membership increase for the Kansas Farmers Union has been started and is now in full swing.

Reports coming in from leaders and workers in the ranks in several counties are to the effect that hundreds of farmers are coming readily into the organization which had such a prominent and active part in securing the wheat allotment benefits. These benefits have been the salvation of countless farmers in this section, and they are not unmindful of the fact that the organization which is producing results is worthy of active support.

Teams of workers have volunteered for membership work, and are meeting with great success. B. E. Winchester of Stafford is acting in the capacity of field marshal for the campaign, and is doing a mighty good job.

More particulars of the campaign will be available for an early issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. Reports coming in indicate some great news is about to break.

A number of membership meetings, coupled with wheat meetings under the direction of AAA leaders, will be held this week. Among these meetings are those scheduled with Cal Ward as the principal speaker, and those who will be addressed by Tom Howard, now with the AAA and formerly state secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union.

Mr. Howard's meetings are scheduled as follows: Wakeeney, Monday, January 22; Ness City, Tuesday; Larned, Wednesday; Stafford, Thursday; Kinsley, Friday, and Dighton, Saturday. All these are evening meetings.

Mr. Ward will attend a meeting of the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations on Tuesday, January 23. On Wednesday evening he will address a meeting of farmers in Kingman. He will talk to another meeting of farmers in Pratt on Thursday. Mr. Ward will be in Salina Friday to attend the big picnic meeting of farmers, and will drive to Lyons that night to address a big gathering of interested farmers. His week will end with a big Saturday evening meeting in Scott City.

At a number of meetings already held, the farmers have attended in large numbers, and have expressed their intention of joining the Farmers Union and of getting in line with the "new deal" for farmers which, of course, calls for cooperation within their own class organization.

FARMERS UNION INS. CO. POLICYHOLDERS MEET IN ANNUAL GATHERING

A good number of representative policy holders, agents and officers of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company met in the offices of the company in Salina, Friday, January 19, for the annual meeting. A report by the president-manager, W. J. Spencer, shows the company to be in excellent condition, with business going on as usual in spite of the hard times which have assailed every insurance company.

The company has been able to make progress and to pay all losses promptly and satisfactorily. Policyholders in this Mutual which has forged to the front have been well satisfied in every way.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK FIRM INCREASES VOLUME

George Hobbs, General Manager at Kansas City, will Give Detailed Report at Annual Stockholders' Meeting Feb. 1

ORGANIZATION WORK

Cooperative Firm Takes Lead in Fight against Direct Selling; Saved Patrons Much Money in Spite of Lower Commissions

Without going into detailed figures, a most interesting report on the activities of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City and Wichita, published in the current issue of The Co-Operator, tells the story of a successful Farmers Union cooperative live stock marketing firm. Reference is made in the report to the effect that the detailed report of 1933 business will be given by the manager, G. W. Hobbs, at the annual stockholders' meeting scheduled to be held in Kansas City on February 1. At that time these figures will be released for publication, and will be available for the Kansas Union Farmer.

Below is a reprint of the story as it appeared in The Co-Operator. Many of the readers will have seen it in that publication, but the Kansas Union Farmer is glad to reprint it here so that our readers may know of the success of this Farmers Union cooperative. It follows:

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, operating at Kansas City and Wichita, handled a larger volume of business in 1933 than in 1932. This showing was made in spite of a decrease in receipts on the part of consumers and producers throughout the country, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company seems to be assured of more activity in 1934 than it has experienced for several years.

The board of directors were re-elected for the ensuing year, and the new associations were organized. The following: A. D. Rice, Delphos, Okla.; L. Johnson, McPherson; John Huber, Selden; John Frost, Blue Rapids; and G. E. Creitz, Salina.

The same officers were elected for 1934 who have served through 1933. They are: A. D. Rice, president; Emil J. Johnson, vice president; and G. E. Creitz, secretary-treasurer.

One of the major activities carried on by your firm during 1933 was the organization of new shipping associations, re-organizing of existing associations, and a continued fight against direct selling. A number of new associations were organized in communities which were entirely dependent on direct buyers to dispose of their live stock. Farmers in those communities have already benefited materially from their new associations.

Thousands of farmers, who were dressed at special meetings with reference to the evils of direct selling, and although progress in this field is slow, it is sufficient to encourage a continued expenditure of time and money in acquiring hog producers with regarding this method of selling. It seems that many farmers are determined to destroy their major industry.

We are looking forward to a better year for agriculture during 1934. We feel safe in predicting higher average prices on all commodities. However, we believe that greater progress will be made if farmers will co-operate among themselves and take control of their own industry.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company is your live stock sales agency. It is operating for your convenience and benefit. We have saved our patrons many thousands of dollars in the past, and will continue to operate at a saving. Increased business means decreased costs. Line up and help yourself as well as others by shipping to us. Remember—nothing succeeds like success.

HEAR OF FARMERS UNION ON WIBW

Tune in on WIBW, Capper Publications, Radio Station, Topeka, on Tuesday evening of each week for the regular Farmers Union program. These programs always begin at 7:30 o'clock.

Co-operative marketing offers a means of securing better prices for live stock. It is being demonstrated every day that wide spread selling is taking its toll from the American farmer, and that live stock must be concentrated at the large market centers, where buyers will be forced to come and bid in competition with each other, if prices are to reach the level warranted by the law of supply and demand. It is also a proven fact that the salesman of a firm which handles a large volume of business, are not only better posted on the prices of all classes of live stock, but have a better opportunity to dispose of it. The reason for this is, of course, very evident—buyers are naturally attracted to the alleys of a firm where they feel they have a chance of filling their orders. These facts make it evident that co-operative marketing through agencies existing on the central markets, not only reduces commission costs, but is instrumental in increasing prices.

During 1933 the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company sold 1131 shares of stock. This is per-

ROYALTY CO. SEES ACTIVE YEAR OF PROGRESS AHEAD

Annual Meeting Last Thursday Was Well Attended and Active Interest Shown; Reports Reviewed 1933 Activities

INTEREST IS REVIVED

A definite increase in interest on the part of the stockholders of the Farmers Union Royalty Company, together with evidence of growing activity on the part of the company, featured the annual stockholders' meeting of that company held in its offices in the Farmers Union Insurance building, Salina, on Thursday, January 18.

The meeting was called for 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and a good number were on hand at that time. A. D. Rice of Delphos, president, called the meeting to order, and G. E. Creitz of Salina, secretary-treasurer, gave his report. Rex Lear and Floyd Lynn were invited to make a few remarks to the stockholders. Both Mr. Creitz and Mr. Rice reported on activities of the Royalty Company during the past year, and talked of future programs and possibilities. Different stockholders present talked on various subjects connected with the program. With an apparent revival in petroleum production activities, and with the definite swing toward cooperation on the part of consumers and producers throughout the country, the Farmers Union Royalty Company seems to be assured of more activity in 1934 than it has experienced for several years.

The board of directors were re-elected for the ensuing year, and the new associations were organized. The following: A. D. Rice, Delphos, Okla.; L. Johnson, McPherson; John Huber, Selden; John Frost, Blue Rapids; and G. E. Creitz, Salina.

The same officers were elected for 1934 who have served through 1933. They are: A. D. Rice, president; Emil J. Johnson, vice president; and G. E. Creitz, secretary-treasurer.

One of the greatest numbers sold in one year since the first few years of its existence, and is proof that the plan is growing in popularity in the Kansas City and Wichita territory. Naturally our policy of paying the dues of those who purchase stock, in either the Kansas Farmers Union or the Missouri Farmers Association, was responsible for a good percentage of the stock sales. However, many shares were issued to new customers, as well as old customers who had not participated in the refund heretofore. Your firm operates its enormous business on less than a \$21,000 capital liability, and its surplus is more than sufficient to retire the liability at any time.

One of the major activities carried on by your firm during 1933 was the organization of new shipping associations, re-organizing of existing associations, and a continued fight against direct selling. A number of new associations were organized in communities which were entirely dependent on direct buyers to dispose of their live stock. Farmers in those communities have already benefited materially from their new associations.

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SOUTHWEST KANSAS HAS 60 PER CENT OF KANSAS AAA ACRES

Thirty-Two Counties Comprising Less than 30 Per Cent of State's Area, Figure Largely Total Contracted Acreage

GET \$9,578,951

Southwest Kansas Has 11 Per Cent of Nation's Wheat Acreage and 10 Per Cent of Total Production, Figures Show

Thirty-two counties which comprise the southwest section of the state of Kansas, having less than 30 per cent of the state's area, have sixty per cent of the contracted wheat acreage, according to recent statistics having to do with the wheat reduction program of the A. A. A.

The statistics show that wheat farmers in those 32 southwestern counties will receive approximately \$9,578,951 as the first part of their adjustment payment for the 1933 crop. This amounts to 59 per cent of the state's total first payment.

Even more surprising is the fact that southwest Kansas has approximately 11 per cent of the nation's total wheat acreage and 10 per cent of the annual production. Practically all of this acreage is now under contract in accordance with the terms of the wheat adjustment program.

The response of farmers of the Southwest was especially gratifying to the officials of the adjustment administration. Ford County, largest wheat producing county in Kansas, was the first county in the nation to have 100 per cent of its wheat land represented by wheat allotment applications.

While other counties in that section may have been slower in making applications for contracts, the final analysis shows that practically every one of the 32 has between 95 and 100 per cent sign-up.

Counties in the southwest district are: Greeley, Wichita, Lane, Scott, Ness, Rush, Barton, Rice, Reno, Stafford, Pawnee, Hodgeman, Finney, Kearny, Hamilton, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Clark, Meade, Seward, Stevens, and Morton.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATION MEETS AT FRANKFORT

The following report has been received from Glen Leupold, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Shipping Assn., at Frankfort. This Association is one of the leading shipping associations in Kansas. The report:

Shipping Association Meets. The Frankfort Farmers Union Shipping Association held its annual meeting Thursday night with a hundred farmers present. H. L. Feldhausen, president of the Association's board of directors, was chairman of the meeting. A satisfactory report was given of the year's business. Glen Leupold the local manager gave a short talk, telling of the average shrink and cost of shipping livestock, and expressed his thanks to the members and others that helped through their cooperation to make the business a success. The Washington County Union president and secretary gave short talks and Anton Peterson, of Greenleaf, gave an interesting talk. Mr. W. F. O'Neal hog salesman for the Farmers Union commission firm in Kansas City, gave a good talk on the Kansas City firm and the evils of the direct buying. Floyd Lynn, the State Secretary and editor of the Kansas Union Farmer gave the main talk of the evening, which was appreciated by all. O. Wm. Jones and R. H. Mackey were re-elected to the board of directors for a two year term. Old time music and a fine lunch was enjoyed by all present at the close of the meeting.

NEATH REPORTS TWINE BOOKINGS

Mr. Harry Neath, who spends considerable of his time looking after the duties of a large of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, reported recently that to date orders for one and one half million pounds of Kansas State Penitentiary twine have been booked. This enormous advance business on twine does not include orders from the large users in the western part of the State, and it is safe to say that well over two million pounds will be sold during the 1934 season. The Co-Operator.

Patronage Dividends

One of the outstanding reasons for the great success of this firm—which belongs to the farmers themselves—has been the fact that unnecessary expenses have been eliminated. To employ a large number of extra clerks and bookkeepers in order that these checks might get in the mails immediately would mean a great deal of added expense. That, of course, would cut down the possibility of another good dividend next year. Therefore, the management of the firm has wisely decided to take care of this extra work without going to this extra expense. It simply means that customers' checks will be a little later in arriving than would be the case if extra help were employed. Therefore it is an added opportunity for the customers to cooperate.

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

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D. All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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

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FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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T. C. Belden.....Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1934

"IT'S UP TO ME"

Right at this time, there is a decided awakening of the good old Farmers Union spirit in the state of Kansas. Things never looked better for a real revival in interest and increase in membership. The "notion has struck" the farmers to increase the strength and effectiveness of their organization, and this condition is wide-spread and not confined to any one particular section.

The above statement is made in view of the known reactions of farmers as observed by different Farmers Union workers and leaders who have visited in various localities. It is not said merely because it sounds good—and we must admit it does sound good. Letters coming in from various Locals and from the many county organizations of the Farmers Union over the state carry that same sentiment. "Blue" letters, in which the faithful workers say they are discouraged, that no matter how hard they try they can't seem to get their neighbors interested any more, are getting fewer and fewer. Of course, once in a while that kind of a letter still shows up. Perhaps they always will.

It is gratifying to know that most of the letters coming in now are full of optimism. County and Local officers say things are getting better and that they believe they can revive the interest of the members, and build back to normal strength. All of this is taken as the best indication in the world that the Kansas Farmers Union is standing on the threshold of the best and strongest membership it has had for years.

Calls for Real Work

All this encouragement, however should be taken only for what it is worth, and not overestimated or rated too highly. It should serve as a distinct challenge calling for the hardest work we ever did. It simply means that now is our opportunity to do our most effective work. It means that now we have no excuse for failing to show real results in our organization.

The mere fact that the general sentiment is swinging decidedly toward the perpetuation of Farmers Union principles, and that farmers are seeing, more than ever before, the necessity and advisability of joining their own class organization, is no assurance that the membership work will take care of itself. If any Farmers Union member believes that, let him be disillusioned right now. It is going to take the same consistent, personal work that it has always taken to get farmers to join the Farmers Union. About the only difference will be the fact that now there is a better chance to show results.

Just how well the Farmers Union as an organization shall fare because of the improvement in farmers' feel-

ings toward our organization and its program, will depend on how much work is done, how many enter into the work, and the persistence with which those who do the work stay with the job.

Poison and Attitude

In Locals where the members—or a lot of them, at least—say: "I sure do believe in the principles, all right, and believe in the whole Farmers Union program; but I'll just let the rest of the fellows attend the meetings and take part. I won't stand in the way—but I've tried before and didn't get much of anything out of it"; where you hear that very generally, there really isn't much immediate hope.

That is the spirit which has killed more Farmers Union organizations than any influence which ever existed outside our own class, whether openly and avowedly our enemies or not.

And here is the antidote which has saved hundreds of Farmers Union organizations, and which has made strong Locals out of weak ones: "I may not be able to do a lot, but put me down to do all I can. I'll attend the meetings and patronize Farmers Union cooperatives with what little business I may be able to spare up."

Almost every farmer belongs in a class whose sentiments are expressed in one of the two paragraphs quoted above, or to a class which openly opposes farm organization and which leans toward "rugged individualism."

For this latter class, it is almost a waste of effort to try to make them see the light. If allowed to run along in the rut they make for themselves, such men will eventually be forced to see the light, whether they ever admit it or not.

Any Local observing the kind of poison described in the first quotation will do well to rush for the antidote described in the second quotation, and administer it on the spot.

Who's to Do the Work?

Now, supposing we admit that the time is right for most effective work in strengthening our organization through the medium of going out and getting hundreds and thousands of new or renewed memberships, let us ask the question, "Who is going to do the work?"

Before we answer this question, let us reduce it to apply to a Local rather than to the entire state. The answer will be the same, just as four divided by two is the same as fifty thousand divided by twenty-five thousand. The smaller divisions are just easier to handle—that's all.

Who is going to do the work in my Local, or in my community? That is a good place to start. Am I going to do my part, or am I going to stay out of it and let the other fellows do all the work? Are we going to get busy among ourselves, or are we going to wait until some high powered organizer comes and tells us what we should do?

The answers to the above imagin-

ary questions are so apparent that we all know them without any further comment. And, as hinted before, the answer is the same, and affects the same person, whether applied to the entire state organization or to one local.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

BUILD MEMBERSHIP FOR 1934

Mid-winter is past, and good weather continues. The writer has spent the past two weeks in Kansas and Colorado. We have met thousands of folks and somehow, feel that more than ever before our farmers are thinking of the benefits which come from being a member of the Farmers Union.

If the Kansas Farmers Union were in a position at this time, through well informed speakers, to appear in each county and address mass meetings of farmers, we could double our membership in 30 days. There are reasons for the writer making these statements. First, our farmers, more than ever before, know we are going through a transition period. Second, we concur in the belief that we must face a planned agriculture. Third, we are beginning to know that we will receive help and benefits comparable to the way we support our organization.

Therefore, if the above statements are true, our responsibility is to crystallize this sentiment which should result in added membership. The Farmers Union can easily be sold to any intelligent group of farmers for the reason that it is a class organization. Only farmers, with but few exceptions, can obtain membership. The fact of its being strictly a farm organization gives us all the latitude necessary to vigorously fight for our rights. It puts us in a position where we can speak the voice of the real dirt farmer and truly represent our people. This is as it should be. For example, the bankers' organization does not ask nor depend on the farmers to let them what to do. Such is the case with all other unions of every type and character, which depend upon members of their own special class to direct their own organization policies.

The Farmers Union is really fighting the farmers' battles. It is true that success has not been attained in every endeavor. We go about over the country and frequently we find that a community of farmers offer as an alibi for not joining the Farmers Union the fact of a cooperative business failure, which of course, is past history. This is merely an excuse and not a reason why the farmer stays out of the Union.

The farmers of Kansas have been benefited in actual dollars and cents a thousand times what it has ever cost, in effect put forth and membership dues. This statement is made based upon averages, fully realizing that some individuals have had to stand the brunt of business failures which have cost them considerable.

Now, the government is asking the farmers to cooperate in the so-called new deal. Commodity organizations of farmers are being set up in practically every county in the United States. The psychology of teaching farmers to cooperate in all this effort is good but these commodity organizations cannot and will not take the place and fill the need of the state and national Farmers Union. All these county unit organizations should supplement the Farmers Union which is not only local, but state-wide and national in character. We would have no agricultural adjustment act had it not been for farm organizations. \$25,000,000,000 probably would not have poured into Kansas to the wheat farmers had it not been for the Farmers Union and other cooperative farm groups.

In Kansas we are now facing and dealing with plans to recapture purchasing power and bring parity prices to the farmers for various other farm commodities, including hogs, corn, dairy and poultry products. The Farmers Union has always taken the lead in fighting for higher prices for our farm products through legislation, cooperative marketing and otherwise. This has been, is, and will continue to be our special field. The great need today is more members in the Farmers Union in order to carry to a successful end this type of a program.

The writer brings this message in the hope that each and every local including every county in Kansas will do in the next 30 days what some counties are successfully doing at the present time in the way of building membership.

Hit the Iron While It Is Hot

The Farmers Union should have enrolled at least 50,000 members in Kansas. This goal is not impossible, provided all our members are religiously sold to the fact of organization and the Farmers Union. Our state organization is run on an economical

basis. We are operating at a minimum of expense. Our Farmers Union paper goes out to all our members once each week. It is the only Farmers Union paper of which this can be said. Yet, we absolutely know of certain county units of organized farmers whose annual budgets equal or surpass that of your state organization.

We pay no high salaries, and do not spend money lavishly. Our annual dues are only \$2.75 and out of that \$1.95 is to be sent to the state office, from which national dues are paid to the national organization.

We ask our farmers to stop and think. Members of various crafts of labor think nothing of paying \$10.00 and upwards in annual dues. They long since have realized that they get value received. There is absolutely no reason, even if times are hard, why farmers should not pay their dues into the Farmers Union.

We are elated at the interest taken in some counties. The plan is to hold a big rousing mass meeting of farmers in each county. Your county can successfully hold such a meeting if each of you will plan in advance for it. Small crowds may be attributed to the fact of inadequate publicity. Use every available means of advertising the meeting and getting the folks out. Half a dozen members of the Farmers Union in each county can hold a preliminary meeting, make well formulated plans and get out an audience of 500 or more—if, of course, they mean business.

Following this mass meeting your county should do as some counties are now doing. Organize teams to carry application blanks to each and every farmer in the county. We have, at this time, definite knowledge where different counties are increasing their membership more than 200 in a couple of days.

The state organization will be willing to help all we can. We can't get into every county at once, but we are doing our best. Our state business groups are willing to cooperate and can give some substantial help on inquiry. Let us know that you anticipate such a drive and we will work with you in making it a success. We ask every local and county organization to put on this drive immediately during the winter months, before the spring work opens up. Write the state office for a new form of prepared application blanks which are at your disposal.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lamberton

Jan. 13, '34

C. C. Dickinson, of Clinton, Mo., is the oldest man in the House. He was born in '49.

No man on the Supreme Court, in the state or the House, served under McKinley. Four of N. C. started his service in the House in Dec. of 1901 and Van Devanter on the bench in 1911.

In my first campaign for the legislature in 1908 I was thrilled to hold Sen. Borah's overcoat while he spoke from the steps of the old bank building. He had been in the senate but one year then, now he is the oldest senator in point of service.

When Chief Justice Hughes joined the four liberals of the Supreme Court to make the five to four decision in upholding the Minnesota Mortgage Moratorium, he glorified his public service in the minds of many.

Just two years ago, Senators La Follette and Cogan proposed a public works program to cost five billion, and they were scoffed at in the senate and in the press.

Henry Ellenbogen, elected to the House from Pittsburg in 1932, was not permitted to serve in the special session last spring because he had not attained citizenship. Last summer he acquired this and is now a full-fledged member.

Women in the gallery were proud of the earnest effort of Edith Nourse Rogers, overseas nurse, during the gag-rule debate. With both hands extended she moved about the House, pleading for votes to restore soldier benefits.

The substance of the gag-rule, which was agreed to by a majority of five votes, is that no amendments to any appropriation bills in this session can be offered on the floor, except such as the Appropriations Committee itself proposes. This is just as it was in the passage of the last tariff law.

As Kansas Day draws near, and birthday celebrations are in the air, let's recall the one on the 29th of our last Civil War soldier President, the amiable and able, William McKinley.

Father Coughlin's appearance at the hearing on money attracted a large crowd who listened intently to his discourse for two hours. His radio address has exerted a wide influence for monetary reform.

Friday afternoon the Minority members from New Jersey caucused and agreed to vote for the President's gold bill. That makes me suspicious of it.

A Kansas Congressman last spring was denied a place on the Banking and Currency Committee, controlled by the East, but was left on Coinage, Weights and Measures, to which committee this week the Speaker from the West adroitly referred the money bill. Quite a break for my collea-

gue, and oh, how that other committee hated to lose it!

I beat Speaker Rainey into a barber chair by about five seconds. On observing his intentions he embarrassed me by absolute refusal to accept the place, though one couldn't but admire his democracy.

Jack Garner and I were two at least who didn't go to the President's reception; our wives both insist on getting up early and working, so that doesn't permit our going out late at night. You know Jack and I are blood relation. Mrs. Garner's first cousin in San Antonio married by stepmother's sister.

Wm. Tyler Page, clerk to the Minority, coming to the House in '81 as a page, was here ten years before John J. Ingalls left the Capitol. He remembers the Senator as a man of low, common sense, a conscientious lawmaker, an orator unexcelled and a philosopher. Sen. Ingalls' eulogy of Congressman Burns, of St. Joe, Page thinks was among his best.

The Congressional Record Clerk, Andy Smith, who has been in that office since '75 recounts to me many personal incidents of the public life of our most brilliant Kansas. The Ingalls' letters recently published in the Atchison Globe are a distinct contribution to pioneer lore.

THE LITTLE BROWN DERBY

NOISTER

By C. H. Diederich, Selden, Kansas. The hobgoblins are getting uneasy on Wall street. They must be going round and round, jumping from pillar to post. The fact is evident because the little brown derby popped up over the horizon inflamed with selfishness and greed until the little bubble exploded, its echoes tickling the ears of the Associated Press which carried the sound to the four winds of the globe.

Alfred E. Smith states in part, "I am for gold dollars as against bologna dollars." Now, I do not understand what Al meant by bologna dollars, but I do know something about the gold dollar. Let us for a moment review the past record of that gold dollar that Alf is so crazy about. When the money lenders, dropped down on Abraham Lincoln's administration in 1922 and issued their ultimatum to the Congress of the United States, "no money to prosecute the war except on the condition of the Banking Bill," that old Union patriot Thaddeus Stevens, in the opening of a speech in the preliminary skirmish between patriotism and usurers, said, "I approach the subject with more depression of spirit than I ever before approached any question. No person or motive or feeling influences me. I have a melancholy foreboding that we are about to consummate a cunningly devised scheme which will carry great injury and great loss to all classes of people throughout the Union except ONE." Later he said, "We have to yield to the fact that the gold dollar that the country must be lost or the banks gratified." Here was exhibited the power of money. The vote in the Senate stood 23 for the Banking Bill and 21 against, thus sounding the death knell to this civilization, plunging the blood of men, women and children on the altar of sacrifice and destroyed our constitutional government.

Again, the organized money powers drifted back into their den to devise plans whereby they could get the strangle hold on the nation. After eleven years of cunning scheming they had their plans all set for the high dive which landed them on Ulysses S. Grant's administration. The organized bankers decided to strike down silver and this they accomplished when Congress demonetized silver in 1873 and contracted the money of the nation by one half. Now the avenue is clear, they need not fear any organized resistance, declared a single gold standard of money. Now watch that octopus grow! Step by step the monster moved forth its powerful talons sucking the life blood out of everything it came in contact with. It organized a gigantic power, it secured control of the daily press of the nation which moulded public opinion to their wishes, it organized political rings to strike down any man or group of men who dared utter a word contrary to their plans, employing the shrewdest brains that money could bribe to sing their gold praises. They also saw to it that the clergy (men under threats) were muffled. They own and control everything of any value that this old earth produces, both underneath and atop of the ground. They have their thumb on 75 per cent of the farm land. Now is when the silent masses are suffering from the effects of the laws passed in 1862 and 1873. In addition to this we must maintain a big standing army and navy to protect this blood out ill gotten wealth. You can now understand why Alfred E. Smith and others are clamoring to return to the gold standard.

Yours for Bi-metalism.

C. J. Diederich.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

CATTLE AND HOGS

During the past month the United States Government has been purchasing both cattle and hogs in limited numbers. This has been a daily activity on the part of the government and has been carried on very quietly and unobtrusively. In the cattle division the purchases consist entirely of cows. When contracts were first let to the packers the price range was from \$1.75 to \$3.00 per cwt. However, after the week of Jan. 8th to 12th the maximum price was cut to \$2.25 per cwt. The fact that the government is buying the stock only indicates that they are continuing in their efforts to curtail supplies.

The presence of the government in the market is tending to strengthen the prices on light weight hogs, and on canners and cutters. Packers representing the government in their purchases are buying this live stock at market prices, and are not authorized to offer a premium or bonus for it. As we have mentioned before, both cows and hogs are being bought in

+ NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES +

YOUNG IN MIND—BUT OLD IN EXPERIENCE

Frank A. Chapin of Cowley County Writes Forcefully and Intelligently of Present Day Events; In "89th Lap"

Down in Cowley County lives a loyal Farmers Union member who is a living and lively proof of the fact that a man's mind does not grow dim or inactive under the burden of years. This man is, as he expresses it, in his "89th lap of life." He is a great student of present day conditions, and has a wealth of experience with which to measure values of the things of today such as few men have. He is Frank A. Chapin, Winfield, Kansas.

Mr. Chapin, beside his advantage of years of life and experience, has the advantage of a thorough conception of the cooperative way of living and he uses this conception or this understanding when he takes the measure of any new idea. Further, he has the ability to tell, in interesting and forceful words, his findings on those subjects which he studies.

It is characteristic of Mr. Chapin that he joined the Farmers Union soon after it was first organized in his community. Records in the state office of the Farmers Union show that his Local, Star No. 1463, was organized in 1916. The same records show that Mr. Chapin joined in 1917, and that he has paid up regularly every year since.

Mr. Chapin is a prolific writer on subjects concerning farmers and their organization. He has contributed to the Kansas Union Farmer for years, and his writings are always forceful, clear and copious. He holds tenaciously to the cooperative point of view, because he knows he is right in doing so.

Although considerably beyond that point in life, measured in years, when most men are considered to be "in their prime," Mr. Chapin demonstrates that a man can remain in his prime for many years more than the allotted span. The reader would be beguiled into believing Mr. Chapin's writings were the product of the pen of a young man—and who shall say, but that the reader, so thinking, is right?

We take pleasure in publishing an article just received from Mr. Chapin. It follows:

Being Weighed in the Balance

There can be no other conclusion arrived at, in the turmoil of discussion of public questions by the public, than an unbiased decision in favor of the CONTROLLED SYSTEM OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

For years the country has been watching the gradual, but determined, trend of Big Business to monopolize all primitive industry; that is, the production of raw materials, and the raw material. During all this time the holdings of private individuals of every variety have been shrinking in values, until now most far-reaching and drastic measures are being used to curb their crazy-mad rush to throttle and crush every element that dares to obstruct the way.

So, while all legislation preceding this present Congress has failed to reach the vital point in its control, it seems to devolve upon the farmers to put a final quietus to its inhuman and sinister practices. Never before, in all of our legislative activities in Congress has so much legislation been achieved as during the past session of Congress. Seemingly, yes, and truly, this legislation, all having direct reference to Agricultural betterment, is that out of which comes the direct result of industry—rather, for business doesn't quite define industry.

"Bill and Jim and John Figures" are not lie proof. These are they who sit in plush-seated chairs and just figure. Out of this "figure business crowd" have grown this whole blasted kit of "business" troubles. Into this flying flock of sins turned loose, the farmer has charged with his frail of exposure, his pitfork of execution, and has succeeded in scattering the enemy, and will now proceed to squelch them one by one.

Some of these may, for the present, just be crippled; but they can't get far. So we will go back over the wreckage and finish killing, and in the future, forever we hope, this cesspool of public business corruption.

We are wondering if all of our farmer friends are taking this thing as seriously as they ought. Or do we seem to visualize the magnitude of this whole scheme? Or is it possible they do not fully realize the seriousness of the situation?

The regulation now under way is most far-reaching in its results. One of two things is certain; either we must all hang together as one fighting unit or we will all be hanging in the back yard of a financial channel house structure.

We have no sort of excuse for the fellow who persists in rocking the boat while riding the waves of discontent. He has no place in this great reconstruction program, and deserves no consideration.

So, since the farmer has broken into the Congressional meat-house, let us proceed to pack off a lot of the choicest slices of bacon. We have already had a taste of this "vintage" and pronounce it fine. The whole herd will soon devour the entire outfit. Why not? The other fellows have been lying stretched out near the feed trough quite long enough, ready for the next feed to the exclusion of all others.

Limited numbers only, and we would not advise shippers to flood the market with the expectation of having their live stock sold to the government, for it may be that this could not be accomplished. The processed products are being distributed to the needy through charitable organizations. The Co-Operator.

Several old pairs of farm boots laden with that cow-dung aroma are now on guard, and the "hog that was" will have a time rooting these away. After all, in all seriousness, we are in this mire up to our boot tops, so while we are in the muss let us clean up the job before we go home to change clothes. The wives will think the more of us when we have fully warned our enemies to "quit kicking our dog around."

This is our first shot of 1934, in our 89th lap of life. Who shall say we haven't seen some hectic times during these years?

Up and at 'em, boys!

Frank A. Chapin.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615

The weather was a little fussy, but we had a good local meeting Tuesday evening, Jan. 23. We had some members from the Local at our meeting and if our meetings were held the same evening we could swap yarns quite often.

We had election of officers and I guess they didn't want to hurt our feelings (as I am sure it wasn't for the good service rendered) that they put every poor fish back in the office he had held. I told them I would be dying on their hands if they kept putting me in as their secretary, but when at that a recommendation from Hawkins Local might help to get me through the peary gates.

Miss Mary Morgan had charge of the program and it included these numbers: Reading, Frank J. Thayer; poem, Ode to Kansas, was read by Mr. Emory Morgan. A very interesting and instructive talk, "Psychology in Business," was given by Dr. T. B. Homan of Ottawa University. Dr. Homan told of his work among various firms in numerous cities, finding the fits and misfits among their employees. He also related some of the experiences he had with a little machine he has fastened to the arm to register emotion, and in case he doubts your word about something he puts you through a test and the little machine registers the results. It sure is a machine age—even liars are not safe.

In a contest identifying twenty-five prominent Kansans, both past and present, Mrs. J. H. Young and Mr. Elson Thayer tied for first place. It was pleasing to note among the list C. A. Ward, C. C. Cogswell and Ralph Snyder. Mention was made as to the number of politicians, but one who gives loyal service in the interest of good government is deserving of a place in the group.

Too often it is the lack of interest or the attitude that our vote won't make much difference that places the wrong candidates in office. It's just the same as the last straw breaking the camel's back, but what I have often wondered was how they ever keep straw on a camel's back. At most as hard as keeping members in farm organizations, I imagine, for when they come to the first "hump" out they go.

Mr. Neal Saylor and Miss Ruth Nesbit served the refreshments. I don't know which of the cook but the results were fine.

I heard the committee for the meeting February 13 talking about each family bringing a gallon of milk and twenty-five cents and it would be oyster soup for us. That may be the fatal night.

Mrs. Harry L. Morgan, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, it has pleased the Allwise God to remove from our midst our sister, Mrs. John Graham, wife of our president, John Graham; Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45, extend to Brother Graham our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow;

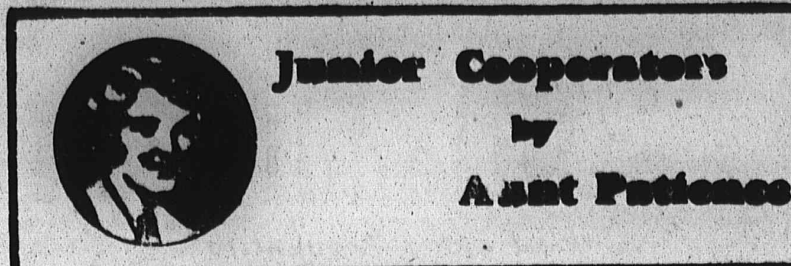
And be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Graham and a copy be sent to The Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Signed,
John L. Larson, Vice-Pres.
Gust Larson, Sec.

A CHANGE AT ASHVALE

Among those present at the annual meeting last week, in Salina, of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co., was Nick Greiner of Hunter, Kansas. Nick has served as secretary-treasurer of his Farmers Union Local, Ashvale No. 1316, for the past eight years. He has been a member for seventeen years. He is one of those fellows who really make the Farmers Union amount to something. He's nearly always at the state meetings, and can be counted on to serve in any way that offers.

Nick has made a mighty good secretary-treasurer in a mighty good Local. Perhaps it is a good Local because Nick and his



Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT
Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience, in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Junior Cooperators:

This week I want you all to read the three essays written by Eldon Hawkins, of Brewster; Norbert Arnoldy, of Tipton; and Ora Bullard, of Vassar, Kansas.

So many excellent essays were submitted with the last lesson, that I wish I had room to print all of them. Perhaps later we can have some of the others.

Following the essays you'll find the January lesson, on "The Rochedale System." This is one of a series of lessons which have been used by the Juniors in North Dakota, and has been prepared by Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards of that state. Our young Juniors may find some of it rather difficult but I believe that if our "six-to-nine-year-old" members will ask an adult in the family to help with it, most of it can be understood. And once more we will choose the three "best" essays from the different age groups. Papers will be graded upon neatness, preparation and of course correctness of answers to the questions. All lessons must be received at the State office by February 28th, and don't forget to put your age, name and address on each page. And remember that studying the lessons is an obligation to the Club, as well as to yourself. I want to see a lesson from every Junior this time and I know you're not going to disappoint me. Goodbye until next week.—Aunt Patience.

How Snowflakes Cooperate in Fun

(By Eldon Hawkins, age 8)

Each winter the snowflakes fall and freeze the ponds and creeks. The boys and girls take their sleds out and go sled riding. Sometimes they hitch a goat, pony or a sheep to the sled and ride the sled; but sometimes they coast down hill on snowdrifts. Sometimes they pull it themselves. When the water is frozen they take their skates and go skating on the ponds. Some fall and hurt themselves.

The snowflakes help us to make snowmen, snowballs to fight with. All these things prove that snowflakes cooperate.

The Best Example of Cooperation That I Know

(By Norbert Arnoldy, age 14)

The Farmers Union is one of the best examples of cooperation today. By this cooperation the farmers are all joined in a union in order to solve the difficult problems which confront them in their farm work today. It is a union in which many farmers have cooperated to help each other.

Today we have many Farmers Union organizations which help the farmers. The Farmers Union has large grain elevators which help to raise the price of grain products and also large creameries which benefit the farmers in the same way. We have the Farmers Union Gas and Oil stations which lower the prices of these products, and also some stores come under this line of cooperation.

This organization is throughout the whole state of Kansas. The farmers are all working together to help each other. Today, we read in newspapers which tell of the Farmers Union co-

FUN TO SEW



7335. Girls' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 with long sleeves requires 1 1/2 yard 29 inches wide. With short sleeves 1 1/4 yard. 1/2 yard gathered skirt or other gathered skirt will be required to trim collar and cuffs. Price 15c.

8095. Morning Frock
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 38 requires 3 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. Price 15c.

BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND WINTER 1933-34. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 230 designs of Misses' and Children's Patterns; also Hints to the Home Dressmaker. Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

operation and what it has done for the farmers. One main reason is that it helps the farmers in a great way with getting a good market for their farm products.

The Best Example of Cooperation That I Know

(By Ora Bullard, age 11)

I am going to tell about a football game, or rather about one touchdown, and about a great defensive play. It occurred in the Lyndon-Melvorn football game. It was in the closing minutes of the game. The score was 14 to 0 in favor of Lyndon. Melvorn kicked off to Lyndon. The Lyndon right halfback took the ball on his own 20 yard line. He had a strong interference and ran easily to the 30 yard line where three Melvorn men charged at him. He had only two men protecting him, but they both rushed at the man in the center of the Melvorn trio. Just before they reached him they turned abruptly and quickly blocked out the two men on the outside. The other man tried to dodge, but Lyndon men drove his shoulder into his ankle and sent him staggering, but the other man leaped to his feet and took him out permitting the halfback to make a touchdown. If the first Lyndon man had not done his part the Melvorn man would have tackled the runner before the other man could have gotten to his feet. If the second man had not blocked him out he would have gotten the runner before he made the touchdown.

FARMERS UNION JUVENILES LESSON I

The Rochedale System

The Rochedale Pioneers had made money for themselves by handling their own business. After one year they had eighty members in their society. The name they called themselves was, The Rochedale Society of Equitable Pioneers. Each member had paid one pound as a membership fee, and this had been used for capital in the business. That is, the business had eighty pounds in money. All money above that at the end of the year was profit and belonged to the eighty members. (Remember what the capital of a business is.)

The Pioneers met at the end of their first year and made the following rules for conducting their society. These rules have been called the Rochedale principles, ever since. They are:

1. One man—one vote.
2. Darning of capital limited.
3. The Trade dividend.

(Be sure to learn these.)

Now let us see what they mean. Number 1 means that no matter how many shares of stock a man owns, he has but one vote. That is, if one weaver wished to put in two pounds, he would still have only one vote. Number 2—The Rochedale Pioneers paid 5 per cent interest on their capital—no more. That is each member received 5 per cent interest on the money he had invested. Number 3—Trade dividend. The rest of the profits were divided among the Pioneers according to the amount of trade they had carried on with the store.

The Pioneers did another thing. They decided that they should teach the lesson they had learned about cooperation to others. So they set aside 2 1/2 per cent of their profits in an educational fund. This 2 1/2 per cent was taken out first. Then the profits were divided.

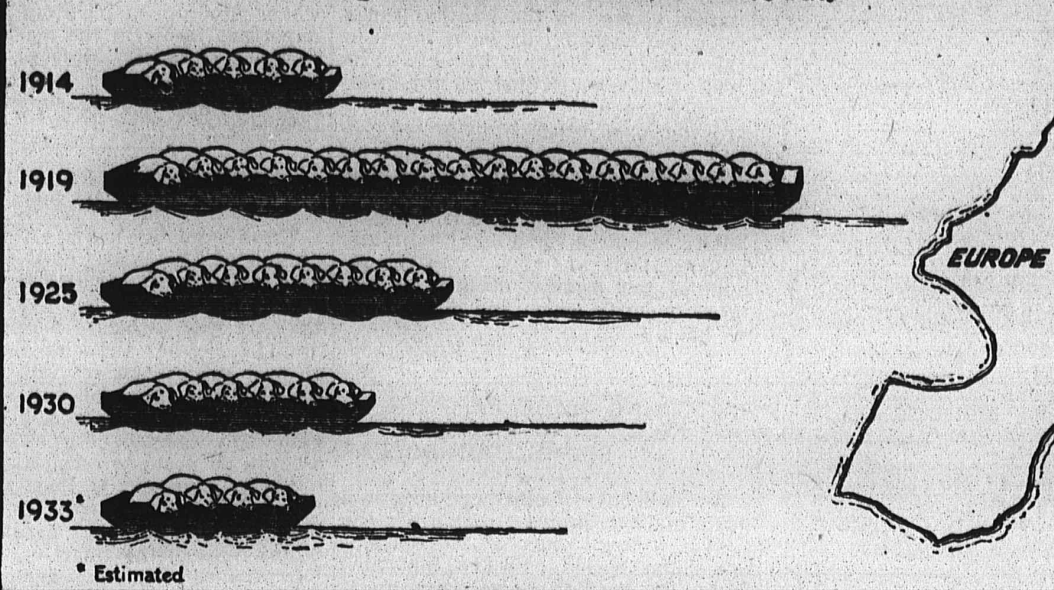
The society grew. The store prospered. Then a reading room was added, then a library, then the Society started a cooperative bank and insurance company. Soon the news of their success spread to all parts of the world. Cooperative businesses were started in Scotland, Belgium, France, Germany and other European countries. Denmark leads the world in percentage of cooperative businesses for its population. Finland is second, Norway also ranks high. Do not think that it is all easy sailing for the Rochedale Pioneers. As soon as the men who had been making the money from the businesses that they had started, saw what they were doing, they tried to stop them. They told lies about them and hired dishonest men to do all they could to wreck the Pioneers' businesses. When they started a corn mill to make their own meal and flour, it was wrecked because the manager got drunk and wasted the money. Then many people who had invested money to start the mill, were angry and said that cooperation did not pay. They told many stories of how they had lost their money. But the Rochedale Pioneers went right ahead in spite of all the failures and discouragement, for they knew that cooperation was right, even through dishonesty and ignorance kept many people from believing in it. And they were right, for we shall see what a great work these people did by just believing in cooperation and educating a few others at a time, to believe in it.

LESSON II

From the Rochedale Society grew the English Cooperative, Wholesale Society. In 1925 its sales amounted to 76,585,764 pounds. This Society owns its own steamships. It has olive estates in Africa. It has its own fishing fleet, the largest flour mills in Great Society affects us.

In 1867 times were so hard for farmers in America that they began

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS (Each hog represents 1,000,000 head.)



THE accompanying graph constitutes a vivid explanation of one reason why the prices for corn and hogs have been so low the last few years. The main reason is the severe decline in the export demand for United States hog products since the 1919 peak.

In 1919-14, European nations took the equivalent of nearly six million hogs. This was only a moderate export level, but the total United States hog production at that time was in good balance with the combined domestic and foreign demand.

Under the stimulus of the World War, foreign purchases of our hog products jumped to the equivalent of about seventeen million hogs. But since the war, our exports have dropped back again to the equivalent of about four million hogs. This decline has been due to a rapid restoration of hog production in European countries since the war, particularly in Germany and Denmark, and more recently because of tariffs and of quotas which limit the quantity of imports.

Meanwhile, hog production in the

United States has continued to increase at about the same rate as the population. Consequently, the products no longer shipped abroad have become excess products on the home market and have driven down hog prices. Some adjustment to this changed demand must be made if hog prices are to be raised to a more favorable level. The corn-hog production-control program, now being offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, will help farmers bring about this necessary better balance.

to think about organizing themselves to see if that would help. The first organization was called the Grange. The farmers in the Grange had heard of the Rochedale Society and they sent a letter to England asking to have a man sent to America to help organize the Grange.

So a man came from England and he told the American farmers all the story of the Rochedale pioneers. He told about all the trouble they had had, too, but how they had finally been successful. The farmers who belonged to the Grange did not like the Rochedale plan. (Do you remember what it is?) So the man went back to England feeling that his trip had been a failure.

But one member of the Grange was a young man named Dornblaser. He believed what the Rochedale man had said. Many years later, Mr. Dornblaser lived at Point, Texas, and he was one of the little group who organized the first Local of the Farmers Union. He wrote the constitution of the National Farmers Union. He is now an old man, past ninety years of age, but he is still an ardent believer in the Farmers Union. He is called Uncle Dorn by all who know him, and he never misses a National convention.

So we can feel an added interest in the Rochedale Pioneers because we know that our own Farmers Union was partly inspired by their work and principles.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the Rochedale Principles?
2. What is the difference in the way the Rochedale Pioneers carried on their business and the plan used by the Standard Oil Co. in America? (Ans) The Standard Oil Co. is owned by stockholders, but each share of stock carries one vote. A man with one share has one vote, a man with ten shares has ten votes. Profits are paid on stock instead of patronage. So the money earns money instead of the man. That is the reason why the Rockefeller's control Standard Oil. They own most of the stock so they have most of the votes.)
3. What was the first thing done by the Rochedale Society when they figured their profits?
4. Name some of the countries who learned from the Rochedale Pioneers about Cooperation?
5. Tell about the Rochedale Society as it is today.
6. Why does the Rochedale Society interest the members of the Farmers Union?
7. What is meant by patronage?
8. Who is O. F. Dornblaser?
9. What were some of the troubles of the Rochedale Society?

YELLOW COOKIES

9 egg yolks, left from angel food cake,
1 cup butter,
2 cups sugar,
1 1/2 teaspoons salt,
1 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg,
2teaspoons vanilla,
3 tablespoons milk.
Flour to soft dough (about 5 1/2 cups.)
1-2 teaspoon soda,
1teaspoon baking powder.
Cream butter and sugar. Combine with egg yolks well beaten. Add salt, nutmeg, vanilla and milk, then flour, baking powder and soda sifted together. Roll and cut. Decorate with a raisin or sugar on top. This dough can be kept in the refrigerator, rolled and baked when wanted. Bake at 375 degrees F. about fifteen minutes.

Is there a saucer of oatmeal in the icebox? Then make oatmeal loaf pudding and then your family will declare that you are a clever cook. Or take two cups of leftover spaghetti and with a can of tomato soup, cheese a cup of beans and a few seasonings, make dish that deserves the name of Italian beans.

HEAD CHEESE

One pig's head.
One chicken weighing 3 to 3 1/2 pounds.
Half cup sliced onions,
Six white sliced,
One black mace,
One tablespoon parsley,
One bayleaf,
One teaspoon worcestershire sauce,

Four whole cloves,
Two tablespoons vinegar,
One and a half tablespoons salt (about).

Half teaspoon pepper.
Have meatman skin and clean pigs head, removing eyes and brain. Then split it. Clean chicken and cut in large pieces. Put chicken and pork into a soup kettle and barely cover with hot water. Add the other ingredients and cook till meat leaves the bones. Carefully remove all bones and chop the meat separately. Lay the meat in a dish or molding pan in alternate layers. Boil the liquid one hour and strain and remove fat. Pour strained stock over meat and let stand till firm. Slice and serve cold. (Chicken in this adds flavor and helps to jelly meat. However, you can get somewhat the same effect by using three pounds lean pork and a cracked veal bone instead.)

BAKED SPAGHETTI, CHEESE AND DRIED BEEF

2 tablespoons flour,
1-2 teaspoon salt,
1-8 teaspoon pepper,
1 cup milk,
1 cup water,
3 cups cooked spaghetti,
3-4 cup grated cheese,
1 1/2 cups dried beef, cut fine.
Mix flour, salt and pepper with a little milk to a smooth paste. Add it to the remaining milk and the water and bring slowly to the boiling point, stirring constantly. Put a layer of spaghetti in an oiled casserole, sprinkle with cheese and dried beef and pour some of the sauce over it. Then add alternate layers of spaghetti, cheese, dried beef and sauce until all the ingredients are used. Cover and bake at 350 degrees F. for fifteen minutes.

GINGER NUT SQUARES

One-third cup shortening,
One egg,
1 teaspoon ginger,
One-fourth teaspoon salt,
Two tablespoons milk,
One-half teaspoon soda,
One-half cup nut meats,
One-half cup molasses,
One and one-half cups flour,
One and one-half teaspoons baking powder.

Cream the shortening and add the sugar. Add the molasses, beaten egg and milk. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and combine with the first mixture. Add the nuts, broken in pieces. Spread the batter in a shallow pan that has been lined with greased paper. Bake in moderate oven (325 degrees F.) for about thirty minutes. Turn out of the pan, remove the paper and cut in squares.

SWEET POTATO PUFF WITH BACON

3 cups mashed sweet potatoes,
2 tablespoons bacon fat, melted,
1-4 teaspoon salt,
1 egg yolk,
1-4 teaspoon paprika,
1 egg white beaten,
2 slices bacon.
Mix potatoes, fat, salt, yolk and paprika. Beat one minute. Fold in egg

Big Bargain Bundle of Dress Goods—

20 yards for only \$1.25. Prints, Percales, Gingham, Crepes, Voiles, Shirtings, etc. (4 yard pieces) Fast Color—New Clean Goods. Two Bundles, (40 yards) \$2.35. Beautiful Premium Free with each bundle. Act quick—send order To-day. We pay the Postage if you send money with order, otherwise C.O.D., plus postage. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded—American Dress Goods Co. (Dept. 140) 211 East 118th Street, New York, N. Y.

QUILT PIECES—

Featuring 1934 Popular Patterns. Fast Color Prints, large pieces, 8-pound bundle (20 yards) 75c; 6 lbs. \$1.35. Beautiful Premium included with six pounds. Fancy Silk or Velvet Pieces, 2 pounds \$1.00 and Beautiful Premium included. If you send money with order, we pay the Postage, otherwise C.O.D., plus postage Satisfaction Guaranteed on money Refunded. American Dress Goods Co. (Department 130) 211 East 118th St.)

REFERENDUM

on Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the "NATIONAL UNION"—Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

The 29th Annual Convention of the "National Union, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, held at Omaha, Nebraska, November 21 and 22, 1933, proposed the following Amendment to its constitution:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Amend Section 1, Article IV, of the Constitution by striking out the words "WHITE" and "OR INDIAN" in the first sentence and amend Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution by striking out the entire section and renumbering the sections following.

BALLOT ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America be adopted?

Total number of members voting on the question.....

Number of members voting "Yes".....

Number of members voting "No".....

The above is the correct return of the vote of.....

Local, No..... in

..... county, Kansas, on the proposed amendment to the National Union constitution as shown above.

Local Secretary.



IT'S Too Bad

It's really a shame that there are still many deserving housewives that experience difficulty in their baking. It's so easy to bake fine things and eliminate baking failures. Just try UNION STANDARD, UNION GOLD, or UNION PRIDE FLOUR. Either one of these flours will bring a new joy in baking—a new economy and success with every trial.

The Farmers Union
Jobbing Association

YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY

to market your dairy products COOPERATIVELY through the facilities of the

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kans.

Wakeeney, Kans.

Why Donate A PART OF YOUR LIVE STOCK PROFITS TO SOME ONE ELSE ?

The only thing new in live stock marketing is the development of a live stock commission firm OWNED AND OPERATED BY FARMERS THEMSELVES.

It's called a COOPERATIVE firm. Through it, farmers market THEIR OWN products through THEIR OWN firm. The profits are THEIR OWN and they get to keep them. Your live stock is marketed AT COST.

It's fine to help others, but right now most farmers feel the need of KEEPING THEIR PROFITS THEMSELVES. Market your next animal, truck load, car load or train load, through YOUR OWN FIRM.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Stock Yards

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.
(Read the list of sales in this issue)

Kansas City, Mo.

BE CAREFUL with FIRE—

FIRE IS A GOOD SERVANT—BUT IT'S A BAD MASTER. KEEP IT UNDER CONTROL BY SAFE AND SIMPLE METHODS OF

PREVENTION

FIRE takes a toll of 10,000 LIVES and \$500,000,000 EVERY YE AR

You cannot prevent others from having fires, but you CAN prevent fires on your own premises. MISERY AND LOSS may come to you if you do not develop a habit of carefulness.

A little carelessness may allow FIRE to reach into your home and undo what you've built up during a lifetime.

If it's a flame, whether in a lantern, trash pile, lamp or match, or anywhere else—WATCH IT.

ALWAYS see that you are protected from loss. Call or write your nearest Farmers Union Insurance Co. agent.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA KANSAS

Offers you insurance protection against the hazard of a Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail, and protects you with Automobile and Mercantile insurance.

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of the sales of live stock marketed during week of Jan. 15 to Jan 18 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

Chas. O. Munson—Geary Co Ks—3 steers 886	6.75
Geo. Olson—Osage Co Ks—8 steers 990	6.60
Chas O Munson—Geary Co Ks—12 heifers 850	6.25
Chas O Munson—Geary Co Ks—18 steers 1109	6.25
Pogue Bros.—Ottawa Co Ks—25 steers 1054	6.00
L C Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—15 str, hfrs 765	5.75
Pete Boquin—Lyon Co Ks—48 steers 1022	5.63
F A Roepke—Marshall Co Ks—16 str, hfrs 674	5.60
Jos. Baxter, Son—Clay Co Ks—3 hfrs 713	5.50
Morris Ott—Coffey Co Ks—25 str 977	5.50
James McCartney—Atchison Co Ks—19 str 934	5.50
Oscar Olson—Osage Co Ks—28 steers 1076	5.50
Cecil Tannahill—Woodson Co Ks—12 str 945	5.50
Walter F Anderson—Osage Co Ks—5 heifers 724	5.25
P E Richards—Coffey Co Ks—21 steers 1093	5.25
Herman Ringel—Wabunsee Co Ks—11 str, 1167	5.15
V Kantock—Washington Co Ks—5 heifers 770	5.00
Emil Anderson—Cloud Co Ks—7 str, hfrs, 700	5.00
H Messenthin—Osage Co Ks—5 steers 814	5.00
Morris Ott—Coffey Co Ks—19 steers 1089	5.00
Walter F Anderson—Osage Co Ks—4 heifers 654	5.00
Claude Schrader—Osage Co Ks—10 steers 1183	4.75
Jas. Pogue—Ottawa Co Ks—20 steers 980	4.75
Harold Singer—Jackson Co Mo—10 steers 856	4.65
T R Evans—Coffey Co Ks—22 steers 1073	4.60
Roy Durland—McPherson Co Ks—24 steers 1061	4.60
Frank Atkinson—Woodson Co Ks—12 steers 720	4.50
Roy Shumaker—Nemaha Co Ks—20 heifers 650	4.50
J W Buckle—Coffey Co Ks—7 steers 961	4.50
Herman Ringel—Wabunsee Co Ks—14 str, 890	4.50
L C Grettan—Anderson Co Ks—5 steers 948	4.40
G W Enquist—McPherson Co Ks—21 steers 1014	4.40
B M Miller—Smith Co Ks—16 steers 1098	4.50
V Kantock—Washington Co Ks—13 steers 885	4.50
Aug. Koelsch—Lyon Co Ks—8 heifers 602	4.40
Harry Anderson—Lyon Co Ks—25 steers 940	4.25
J T Graham—Butler Co Ks—19 steers 970	4.25
Geo Fox—Woodson Co Ks—7 steers 845	4.25
R C Donald—Anderson Co Ks—4 heifers 625	4.25
F W Enquist—McPherson Co Ks—22 steers 1181	4.15
Robert Birrell—Chester, Neb—12 steers 685	4.10
S N Hodgson—Linn Co Ks—6 heifers 650	4.00
Robert Birrell—Chester, Neb—7 heifers 685	4.00
Dan Johanning—Osage Co Ks—6 yearlings 541	4.00
Elton R Clark—Osage Co Ks—6 yearlings 1190	4.00
Virgil Schwartz—Osage Co Ks—24 steers 1214	4.00
Percy Campbell—Cloud Co Ks—7 heifers 850	4.00
Roy Shumaker—Nemaha Co Ks—18 heifers 794	4.00
R T Viar—Morris Co Ks—19 str, hfrs 802	4.00
Jas Pogue—Ottawa Co Ks—6 heifers 803	4.00
J W Buckle—Coffey Co Ks—14 heifers 765	3.75
Sam Hutchison—Clay Co Ks—11 steers 1087	3.75
R E Richter—Jefferson Co Ks—5 heifers 1132	3.50
Chas. Roach—Ness Co Ks—22 steers 618	3.50
Geo. Brown—Woodson Co Ks—7 steers 940	3.50
W P Dill—Riley Co Ks—9 steers 878	3.50
B F Smith—Barton Co Mo—15 steers 740	3.50
Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—6 cows 1335	3.10
Oscar Gast—Miami Co Ks—2 cows 1345	3.00
J R Samples—Nessho Co Ks—2 cows 1345	3.00
Wm C Fawl—Osage Co Ks—11 steers 680	2.75
Robt. Birrell—Chester, Neb—12 steers 1023	2.75
Emil Schmidt—Douglas Co Ks—6 cows 1158	2.25
C R Dawson—Osborne Co Ks—6 cows 1036	2.00
Walter Hutchison—Miami Co Ks—10 cows 771	2.00
R T Ritson—Jackson Co Mo—35 cows 822	2.00

SHEEP

Wm. Banta—Osage Co Ks—67 74	8.00
C H Peckman—Miami Co Ks—32 80	7.85
A F Ness—Franklin Co Ks—5 82	7.85
F U Coop Assn—Logan Co Ks—84 32	7.75
D Ohns—Lafayette Co Mo—9 94	7.75
C A Cope—Clay Co Ks—52 106	7.75
White and Oskins—Jackson Co Mo—24 74	7.75
Kimble and Meyers—Osage Co Ks—280 72	7.75
H H Howard—Allen Co Ks—10 86	7.65
Henry D Kettler—Miami Co Ks—10 86	7.65
Kelsey Chaney—Johnson Co Ks—11 86	7.65
A J Suther—Marshall Co Ks—251 78	7.50
Ralph Badger—Osage Co Ks—25 65	7.40
John Ripkey—St. Clair Co Mo—8 106	7.00
Laf DeVaul—Johnson Co Ks—11 109	6.75
A J Suther—Marshall Co Ks—50 68	6.75
F U Coop Assn—Logan Co Ks—6 109	6.75
Emma Coop Elev—Lafayette Co Mo—4 57	5.00
F P Williams—Anderson Co Ks—5 60	5.00
F U Coop Assn—Logan Co Ks—11 143	4.00
John Ripkey—St. Clair Co Mo—7 150	4.00

HOGS

F A Bishop—Franklin Co Ks—22 225	3.45
Hugh Waitman—Carroll Co Mo—14 171	3.45
Aug Schulz—Miami Co Ks—6 225	3.45
Frank Minden—Miami Co Ks—11 181	3.45
A H Eastwood—Miami Co Ks—6 260	3.45
R E Meyers—Miami Co Ks—9 247	3.45
Wm Clark—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 205	3.45
Aug Knoke—Lafayette Co Mo—6 195	3.45
Harve Curtis—Cloud Co Ks—17 204	3.45
Joe Koopman—Miami Co Ks—5 234	3.45
Henry Koopman, Jr—Miami Co Ks—26 218	3.45
Heder and Thowe—Wabunsee Co Ks—39 240	3.45
J A Weeks—Wabunsee Co Ks—10 128	3.45
W A Hopkins—Franklin Co Ks—11 182	3.45
Bruce DeWyke—Riley Co Ks—50 233	3.45
Fred Peterson—Marshall Co Ks—16 219	3.45
Aug Nolte—Lafayette Co Mo—31 229	3.45
Loyd Smith—Johnson Co Ks—10 235	3.45
A S Lee—Osage Co Ks—17 224	3.45
N E Grage—Henry Co Ks—22 247	3.45
Walsburg F U S A—Riley Co Ks—51 210	3.45
L M Gibson—Lafayette Co Mo—9 250	3.45
Roy H Monroe—Anderson Co Ks—12 200	3.40
F K Musil—Marshall Co Ks—14 301	3.40
Bernhart Osterreich—Dickinson Co Ks—3 208	3.40
Chas Gutter—Morris Co Ks—25 288	3.40
Warren Doherty—Clay Co Ks—20 107	3.35
Walter E. Roepke—Washington Co Ks—11 260	3.35
P E Graves—Franklin Co Ks—18 170	3.35
N W Shipley—Miami Co Ks—15 160	3.35
Frankfort F U S A—Marshall Co Ks—30 214	3.30
Delbert Rusco—Clay Co Ks—6 248	3.30
L C Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—128 211	3.30
Chas Post—Franklin Co Ks—7 214	3.30
W R Mochamer—Osage Co Ks—18 240	3.30
C R Robinson—Johnson Co Ks—6 175	3.30
A C Stiles—Johnson Co Ks—8 169	3.30
John Diehm—Miami Co Ks—22 204	3.30
Farmers Exch—Grundy Co Mo—9 213	3.30
J R Hull—Anderson Co Ks—8 251	3.30

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

(It will be noticed that the market letter this week is written and signed by A. W. Seamans, now with Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., and formerly the manager of the Kansas Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association.)

BUTTER

The butter market continues to show improvement. Extras are 20c as compared with 18 1/2 cents a week ago. Standards are 19 3/4 cents against 18 1/2 cents at the close of last week. 89's are 19 1/4 cents, up 1 1/4 cent, and 88 score 18 3/4 cents, an advance of 1 1/4 cents. The advance which all came during the first three days of this week, brings the market back to the highest point since December 11th.

The rise in the market can be contributed to three factors; first, prevailing light receipts of fresh butter; second, good out movement on

storage butter; third, and the one which probably has been the most important is the news from Washington early in the week bearing on the monetary situation. It was only natural that the prices of butter respond to this favorable news on inflation the same as did grains and stocks. Whether or not these prices will hold remains to be seen.

While the out of storage movement of butter continues to be good, we must face the fact that after making an allowance for the sixty one million pounds to be absorbed by the Government in line with its announced program there still remains a considerable quantity of storage butter in excess of the five year average which of course must come in competition with the fresh production. The law of supply and demand must be reckoned with. If the storage season this year opens with a big surplus of storage butter and production of fresh butter is heavy it is only reasonable to expect another year of unsatisfactory prices for dairy products.

It is for this reason that we encourage all producers of dairy products to subscribe to and help carry

out whatever program is adopted by the Government for production control of dairy products.

EGGS

The egg market on both fresh and storage eggs has advanced during the past week. Extras are 22c, 1c higher. Firsts are 21 1/2 cents, up 1 1/2 cents. Current Receipts are quoted at 20 1/4, an advance of 1 3/4 cents, while Dixies and Checkers are 15 cents to 18 cents up 2 cents to 3 cents. Storage Extras are 18 1/2 cents. Refrigerator Standards 18 1/4 cents, both are up 1 3/4 cents. Refrigerator Firsts are 18 cents, up 2 cents.

Daily heavy withdrawals exceeding by far the out of storage movement last year and light receipts of fresh are the important influences governing the egg market at the present time. As stated in the last week's market letter, continued light receipts of fresh eggs would in our estimation result in further increased prices of storage eggs. The market, however, is nervous as usually the case this time of the year. Occasional long range reports of increases in production result in a selling wave, thereby causing a decline in prices, but when the increased production re-

ports fail to materialize in the form of increased receipts the market again regains strength.

Weather the past few weeks has been beneficial to the egg market. A radical change in the weather conditions will undoubtedly be reflected in this market. Anyway lengthy warm spell, which would likely result in increased production, would undoubtedly bring lower prices while on the other hand a severe cold stormy spell of weather would in all probability force prices up.

For safety we continue last week's advice to market your eggs promptly and regularly and thus avoid the result of any radical decline on any large quantity which you might have on hand.

A. W. Seamans.

BEGINNING MADE IN INCREASING FARMERS SHARE FOOD DOLLAR

A small but definite beginning was made in 1933 toward returning to the farmer a large share of the consumer's dollar spent on 14 important foods. Dr. Fred C. Howe, Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported recently in releasing the ninth issue of the Consumers Guide.

In 1932 the farmer got 33 cents of this consumer-dollar. In 1933 his share had increased, but only to 35 cents.

A long pull is still ahead of us to bring the farmer's share of our food dollars back even to the 1929 level when he was getting 47 cents and the processors and distributors were getting 53 cents per dollar," Dr. Howe stated. There are two ways of accomplishing this. One, to increase farm prices faster than retail prices; two, to reduce the costs of processing and distributing.

"During the year just ended we have made some progress in the first of these directions. The price consumer had to pay for typical monthly purchases per family of these 14 foods decreased from \$16.78 in 1932 to an average of \$16.44 in 1933, but the equivalent farm price advanced from \$5.54 in 1932 to \$5.81 in 1933.

"These consumer and farm prices are averages for the year. Changes were much more marked during the last half of the year than the first. Retail prices dropped until June. From August to December they were fairly stationary. In December there was a marked drop. Farm prices declined from the first of the year until May. They reached their peak in August. Since then there has been an irregular decrease.

"The situation at the end of the year showed that increases in processors' and distributors' margins are much greater than advances in farm prices. Comparing farm and consumer prices in December of both 1932 and 1933 the cost to consumers of the typical month's purchases per family of the 14 foods covered had increased 89 cents, farm values 23 cents. Processors' and distributors' margins on the other hand went up 66 cents. The farmers' share of the consumer's dollar on both dates was 35 cents.

Dr. Howe calls consumers' attention, in this issue of the CONSUMER GUIDE, to the importance of checking on local weights and measures laws and enforcement, "one of the most valuable jobs consumer groups can do in any community to insure getting fair measure for their money." He describes some services available through the Department of Weights and Measures have given consumers in the capital which saved them hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A composite picture of changes in farmers' and factory workers' earnings, costs, and consumption, is also given.

WILL ENFORCE MILK PRICES TO FARMERS

The Agricultural Administration will enforce its enforcement of milk marketing agreements now in effect, so far as prices are concerned, the enforcement of prices to farmers only, it has been announced.

This means that under the new milk agreement policy announced January 8, enforcement of fixed retail prices charged by distributors to consumers under existing agreements will not be attempted.

Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, emphasized in conferences with representatives of milk distributors recently that all the new agreements to be negotiated by the Administration will be in conformity with the new milk policy. Fixed retail price schedules will be included in none of them, Mr. Davis stated.

Mr. Davis said he knows of no instance in which the Federal Government undertakes to enforce fixed retail prices for business enterprises except where it insists that as a condition the government shall have complete control of rate making, capitalization and returns, and trade practices. It is the practice in public utility regulation, in which government policy is to regulate not only prices charged to consumers, but also to eliminate competition by monopoly, and to assume public control of profits through regulation of capitalization and rates of return upon capital.

Suggestions have been received by the Department from time to time that the distribution of milk should be treated as a public utility, with the government providing regulation of both retail prices and production.

Prior to announcement of the new milk marketing policy on January 8, the fixing of retail prices charged by distributors to consumers was attempted in marketing agreements, without, however, having these agreements require the regulation of profits and capitalization of distributing companies, such as is always required in other forms of public utility practice.

In limiting the scope of the agreements, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration determines that it will rely primarily upon competition rather than upon fixing of retail prices and regulation of profits to protect the consumer of milk. If in some instances, this should re-

sult in combinations of distributors to exact unduly high prices, a maximum limit price may be provided, while a low limit price also may be stipulated to protect producers in some areas where producer-distributors are an important factor in the market. Even in these instances, however, the fluctuation of prices between the high and low limits will be subject to the free play of competition.

"BUILD MEMBERSHIP"

These words opened a splendid paragraph of President Cal Ward's Column in the December 11th issue. They caught my eye again today. That is the only way to secure permanency—"Build." Neither the soap bubbles of an over-enthusiasm not well based or the club of compulsion will bring the farmers of the great Middle-West together in compact organization for definite purposes to reach a goal that is vitally necessary to them and their families. No greater citizenship exists than is found in the great Western States Area of the Heart of America. For intrinsic manhood and peerless womanhood, nothing excels it. And, what about looking at the strength of the national and racial groups that furnished this population. Look at the states that gave their quotas as the settlement of the west went on with the steady march of the pioneers. The great clearinghouse of ideas and progress, for the farmers of this widely diversified group is the farmers' organization. If it is fit at the time the task it is adapted to the varied needs.

"Build membership" necessitates a good foundation, an intelligent plan, concerted action for a definite purpose. Have we them? Take stock of the matter, take stock of yourself, for this progress rests with you, brother member. "Thou Art the Man" if disaster and wreckage comes, or if the building rises strong and beautiful and useful. No technocracy built up a community spirit, any more than it brought about Bethlehem and Calvary, or created maternal love. There is a tie that no mechanical planning will provide but which must be there if a community is to fulfill its mission. A true Farmers Union spirit does not feel 'for' its neighbors and friends, it feels 'with' them.

Some day I will write "District Forty-one" and why people wanted to move into it. Strange, but called to four or five different and serious public tasks, each time my last community contact was with "41's" meeting and the men, women and children gathered there. An unseen yet very real power was in that gathering with its community fellowship. Other points had such organizations, and found them a unifying influence. If the Farmers Union is to come into its own, "Building Membership," community building must be given its place in the plan.

"The American farmer will not come into his own until he takes an equal interest in all of public affairs," said Chas. S. Barrett, then president of the National Farmers Union, and that was the urge of the great Omaha meeting—the place of the farmer in the whole scheme. Two of the most powerful speeches from outside at that first Omaha meeting were made by Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania and Charles Bryan of Nebraska. The expense of government, the efficiency of government, the stabilization of government are the interests of every citizen. Peculiar changes are taking place. Take one item, a few years ago, the farms were furnishing hardly any inmates to penal and correctional institutions. Now they provide plenty. Why?

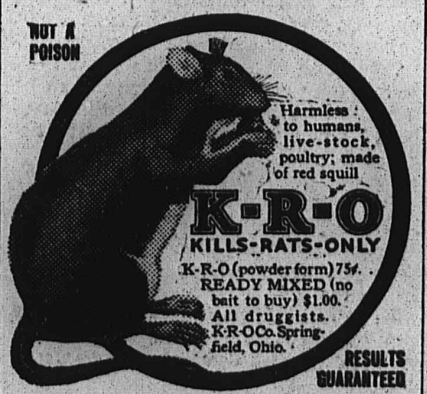
There are a lot of things we might as well face, now, and not pass them on for future solution.

—Alfred Docking.

MUDD'S CATTLE TOP MARKET

Mr. T. I. Mudd, of Gorham, Kansas, made his yearly sale of choice, creep fed Herford calves through the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company on December 13, 1933. These cattle always create a sensation on Kansas City market, and buyers and commission men from all parts of the yards look them over. It is hard to believe that any feeder can get his cattle as fat as Mr. Mudd's offerings generally are at their ages. This year 30 head of the cattle averaged 750 lbs., and sold at \$6.25 per cwt. Although this did not set a new top on the market for the month of December, it did tie the month's top to that date.—The Co-Operator.

Farmers who are interested in increasing the offering of their dairy animals should not be satisfied with using anything but a pure bred dairy bull in their herd. Pure bred bulls are more reasonable in price than ever before, and more dairy bulls are available in Kansas than in times past. In fact, many breeders of pure bred dairy cattle are leasing bull calves for the feed required to raise them.



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