



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



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HEALTHY GAIN IS SEEN IN REPORT LIVE STOCK FIRM

Both Kansas City and Wichita Ends of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. Show Handsome Net Profits in 1933

STOCKHOLDERS MET

Increasing Movement by Truck Shows up in Figures Presented by Manager Hobbs; Government Pig Run Was Bill Item

Fighting against odds occasioned by working under a commission schedule far lower than that employed by all old line commission companies on the Kansas City market, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company piled up a net profit of \$13,594.89 for 1933, an increase of \$708.54 over 1932 net profits, according to the report given by G. W. Hobbs, manager, at the annual stockholders' meeting held in the Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Thursday afternoon, February 1. This profit, of course, belongs to the stockholders themselves, since the firm is farmer owned, controlled and operated. The firm is paying back, on 1933 business, 10 per cent patronage dividend and 8 per cent stock dividend. In addition, it will place a handsome sum in its surplus account.

In addition to the cash refunds to be received, the customers have shared in a big savings because of the lower commissions they have paid as compared to what they would have paid if they had shipped to those firms who refused to accept the lower government schedule.

The Wichita branch, under the management of L. J. Altire who reported at the stockholders' meeting, made a net profit of \$8,227.71 for the year. The combined net profits of the two houses amounts to \$21,822.60.

Figures for the Kansas City house show a total income for 1933 of \$92,857.06, which is a decrease of \$1,707.41 compared with 1932. This decrease, of course, reflects the lower commission schedule employed. However, in spite of the decrease in income, the firm was able to show a greater net profit than in 1932 because of a \$2,470.95 decrease in expenses. General expenses increased in the amount of \$7,857.96, but this was more than counteracted by a decrease in the salary account of \$10,327.96. The total expenses for 1933 were \$79,262.17 as compared to \$81,733.12 in 1932.

Handling of the government pig run last fall caused the most of the increase in general expenses. Manager Hobbs gave some interesting figures showing the profits netted during the past five years, by both houses. The total net profit at the Kansas City house for the five-year period of 1929 to 1933 inclusive amounted to \$100,786.21. This, added to the total net profit of the Wichita house of \$26,742.60 for the same period, brings the total up to \$127,528.81.

Taking 1933 as compared to 1929 in the matter of total receipts on the Kansas City yards, Mr. Hobbs reported a yard decrease of 29,141 cars, including all kinds of live stock. The decrease of receipts suffered by the Farmers Union firm in the same period was 469 cars. The percentage decrease in the entire yards was 26.13 percent. The Farmers Union decrease in total receipts was but 8.05 per cent.

Valuation Tumbles
Figures showing the comparative valuation of live stock received and sold by the Farmers Union firm for its customers over the five year period are interesting and enlightening. The following table shows the number of cars received for each of the five years (all receipts including trucked-in receipts reduced to car load basis) and the total valuation of the receipts:

Year	Cars	Valuation
1929	5,820	\$11,151,279.93
1930	5,387	\$8,084,142.67
1931	5,065	\$5,912,072.76
1932	5,023	\$4,137,689.92
1933	5,351	\$3,961,340.48
Total	26,646	\$33,826,525.76

Thus, we learn that with very little variation in the number of receipts, the valuation has taken a great tumble. This, of course, reflects the drop in value of live stock produced.

The Story of Volume
Getting to the story of the volume of business handled in 1933 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City, we find another interesting story. The Farmers Union firm handled a total of 5,351 cars for the year, counting (continued on page 2)

FARMERS UNION WIBW PROGRAM

Each Thursday evening at 7:30, the weekly program of the Kansas Farmers Union is broadcast from WIBW, Capper Publications radio station, Topeka. Last week the Union Oil Company had charge of the broadcast. These programs are made available through the courtesy of this good station, and every reader living within the broadcast range should tune in.

Readers will be interested to know that the station's studios are now located in the Capper residence in Topeka, having moved into this new location a little over a week ago from the top of the National Reserve Life Insurance building.

A KANSAS OFFERS WHEAT CHECK FOR RELIEF OF NEEDY

But Chester Davis, Administrator of AAA, Could Not Accept It, and Returns It with Praise for Farmer's Fine Spirit

CHECK IS NOT A GIFT

Administrator Points Out Fact that Farmers Have Earned Their Wheat Checks which Are Merely Repayment of a Debt

A Kansas wheat farmer, who believes there are many other people in the United States worse off than he, has returned his wheat adjustment check of \$167.43 to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the request that it be placed in some relief fund.

The farmer, J. H. Hoehn of Wilmore, Kansas, wrote: "I am sending the check back that I received. I didn't sign up for money. I could use the money nicely, but I believe there are people in the U. S. A. who need it more. I would be very glad if this could be placed in that fund. I am going to comply with the adjustment plan just the same as if I had used the money."

Regulations of the wheat plan prevent use of the Administration of wheat checks for any purpose other than payment to cooperating farmers. Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act returned the check to Mr. Hoehn with the following letter:

February 2, 1934.
Mr. J. H. Hoehn,
Wilmore, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Hoehn:

I want to express my appreciation of the fine and generous spirit which prompted the return of your wheat check to the government agency, or to other charity organizations to help the needy unemployed in your own community.

The check can not be used by this administration for any purpose other than payment to you as a consideration for your cooperation in adjusting wheat production. We can not legally cancel the check for transfer of the funds to relief agencies. We therefore return the check to you, to be used as you may see fit. In view of your own generosity, there is of course nothing to prevent you from giving the money to the local relief agency, or to the county relief agency, or to other charity organizations to help the needy unemployed in your own community.

Farmers Have Earned Checks
This check is not a gift from the government. Wheat farmers have earned their wheat checks. They expanded wheat acreage under the urge that bread would live the war. In the post-war years when Europe no longer able to buy foreign markets for their surpluses disappeared. Manufacturing industries under centralized direction were able to maintain some control over production, and over price. But because no similar control was given to farmers, they went on planting and growing wheat just as if markets still existed abroad.

If wheat farmers had received parity prices during the past ten years, their income would have been much larger than it was. The collapse of agriculture in the United States is due to general economic depression and perhaps you would not have seen the contradiction of bread lines and wheat surpluses which prompted you to offer your wheat check to charity.

The checks being paid farmers in Kansas and other states repay to them a large part of the money which they earned, but did not get because they could not, without help from the government, control their production. The money is being paid to wheat farmers to help them obtain such control as will enable them to be paid fairly for feeding the Nation. The benefit payments covered by the wheat checks are an earned contribution to the farmers' income. They are supplemental to the price and are to be considered by wheat farmers as a part of their own income. The money which is paid for the loads of grain at the elevators. Directly or indirectly no doubt substantial parts of the wheat benefit payments will go to feed people who are hungry. Perhaps in some instances of such generosity as yours, this will be by direct gift for charitable purposes, but more generally it will result from the stimulation of industry and the increase in employment which come from restoring farmers' purchasing power to its proper place in the national economy.

Permit me again to express my deep appreciation of the motives that impelled you to offer your check. We may look forward with confidence to the future of our Nation while it is run by people of your self-reliant and humanitarian spirit.

Sincerely yours,
Chester C. Davis,
Administrator.

Milk and cream should be protected against freezing during the winter months. The sampling and testing of frozen milk is very difficult and may result in a loss to the producer. It is also impossible to manufacture high-quality products from frozen milk and cream.

Cherry trees respond favorably to mild spring. In general, the aim in pruning this kind of trees is to remove dead or seriously diseased wood and to thin out some of the crowding wood. The cuts should be made close, without leaving stubs.

MODERN SHYLOCK SOUNDLY FLAYED BY JOHN SIMPSON

Condemns Interest or Usury System, Showing How It Takes "Pound of Flesh" from Helpless Present Day Victims

SOME FALSE ECONOMY

Farmers Union Principles to Secure Equity, Establish Justice, Apply Golden Rule, Put Us in Conflict with Shylock

The interest or usury system was soundly flayed in the monthly address delivered Saturday, January 27, over a nation wide radio system by John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union. The first part of Mr. Simpson's address was printed last week. The last half follows here:

Usury
The subject of my talk today is the "Modern Shylock." I desire to treat Shylock, not as a person, but as a system. Usury or the interest system is the modern Shylock.

Those of you who have read the "Merchant of Venice" remember that Shakespeare created a character called Shylock in order to represent a type of person who existed at that time, had existed before and still exists.

Shakespeare's Shylock was a member of the board of trade of Venice, Antonio, a Roman, was a member of the board of trade. One day at the board of trade Antonio saw Shylock in deep conversation with another Roman. As Antonio approached them, he discovered that Shylock was about to close a loan to his friend at a high rate of interest. Antonio tapped his friend on the shoulder, and told him he would lend him the money and charge no interest. Shylock complained bitterly of this mistreatment on the part of Antonio. Antonio, by calling him a usurer and a dog of a Jew.

A few weeks later another friend of Antonio's came to him to borrow money. Antonio told him he had no ready cash, that his money was lent and invested in three cargoes of goods that were on the sea bound for foreign parts.

Seeing his friend was much distressed, Antonio told him to follow him to his office where they could borrow the money. They went to Shylock for the loan of three thousand ducats for ninety days.

Shylock replied about as follows: "You Antonio? You come to Shylock to borrow three thousand ducats? Not thirty days ago you called me a usurer and a dog of a Jew because I lent my money at interest. Just yesterday, at the board of trade, as you passed me you spit on me." Then changing his attitude, he became a fawning sycophant. Shylock said, "Oh good Antonio! Oh gracious Antonio! Oh Shylock! I have a better heart than you thought he had. Old Shylock is going to lend you this money without interest."

Antonio half apologized and said, "May I have wronged you Shylock. Perhaps you have a better heart than I thought. Now, what kind of security will you want?"

Continuing his fawning attitude, Shylock said, "Oh great Antonio, Oh gracious Antonio, Shylock would not think of asking you for security. Your name is all that is required. Oh, as a matter of fact, just to make merry, we will put in the contract a provision that if you do not pay when due, I am to have a pound of your flesh where I may desire."

The contract was made; the money turned over to Antonio's friend. Sixty days later Antonio received word that his three ships with their cargoes had been caught in a hurricane and one to the bottom of the sea, a total loss. His friends who had borrowed of him also had cargoes in the same storm and were bankrupt.

Shylock notified Antonio his note was due. Antonio went to Shylock's office, threw a roll of bills on the counter, and asked to have the notes extended thirty days. Shylock said he was not in the extending business. Antonio said he would have to extend it as he could not pay it. Shylock told him to borrow it. Antonio replied he could not borrow it. Antonio argued without avail. Finally he threw his mantle wide; asked Shylock where he wanted the pound of flesh. Shylock fiendishly replied, "I will take the pound nearest your heart."

You, who have read or heard the story, have always thought what a cruel and murderous heart old Shylock had. I say to you that the modern Shylock, the interest system, has destroyed more lives, caused more heartaches, provoked more crime than all the wars and pestilence throughout the history of the world.

It is the position of the Farmers Union that for this government to issue bonds when it needs money is a crime against the taxpayers of the nation. The modern Shylock advocates and demands this method of financing government projects.

An editorial in the Hearst papers of January 9 reads as follows: "If the bankers of the country, long paralyzed and afraid, are ready to play ball, the contemplated Treasury operations constitute a God-given opportunity for them to make substantial profits for their stockholders with a minimum risk."

"Under the Roosevelt financing program the banks will have a safe, dependable borrower for the credits which can be built on these excise (continued on page 2)

WORD FROM THE WEST

Good news comes in from western Kansas counties where B. E. Winchester of Stafford has charge of the work. He has been assisted by Ray Henry, Stafford Co. Farmers Union president. A note from Mr. Henry says Stafford county is having good success in their drive, where some new communities are asking for Farmers Union Locals to be organized. The tire membership of Kansas will extend its sympathy to Mr. Winchester, who was called in from his organization work last week because of the death of his little granddaughter.

LIVE STOCK FIRM HAS NEW POLICY FOR PAYING DUES

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. Will Pay Dues for Eligible Farmer who First Buys Share of Stock and Patronizes Firm

VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

Had Paid Dues of Thousand Members Since October under Old Plan which Had No Qualifications; Glad to Continue

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City and Wichita, will pay current Farmers Union dues, county, state and national, in 1934, for those farmers who patronize the firm during the annual stockholders' meeting held Thursday, February 1. It applies only to patronage of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. on the Kansas City and Wichita markets, of course.

This arrangement supersedes an arrangement which has been in effect for more than a year, which provided that the live stock firm would pay the dues of any farmer buying a share of stock. Virtually a thousand members came in on this plan since last October, before the firm did not make the two plans is the fact that now any farmer who actually intends to patronize the firm, and does patronize it can become a member of the Farmers Union by buying a share of capital stock, costing a dollar, in the firm; whereas, before, the farmer did not know whether it was paying the dues of a man who intended to patronize the firm or a man who simply wanted to take advantage of a bargain in membership and then ship to some old live stock firm.

Since it is believed that most of those who bought shares of stock in the firm and asked the live stock firm to pay their Farmers Union dues were honest and sincere, and expect to become patrons of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, it is kind enough to "take" the farmer's live stock firm is not expected to change the picture a great deal. The firm announces, through its general manager, G. W. Hobbs, that it is still glad to offer these advantages to bona fide Farmers Union customers, and this support to the Kansas Farmers Union.

This arrangement and the one preceding it originated with the live stock firm as voluntary support on its part. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company has been a leader in the development of cooperative marketing as advocated by the Farmers Union in general, and realizes the necessity of a strong central membership or parent organization. As far as the state Farmers Union office is concerned, the same amount comes from a member joining through this live stock set-up as comes from a member joining through his local. The difference is in the fact that in one case the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. is kind enough to "take" the farmer to a membership on the condition that he become a patron, while the member who comes in through the regular channels pays his own way. In any event, any member of the Kansas Farmers Union should be a patron of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. if he has live stock to market.

It must be borne in mind that the Farmers Union membership, no matter how paid for, is a distinct and great advantage to any farmer. The benefits gained through patronage of the Farmers Union live stock firm are surprisingly great, and add up to many times the amount required for dues in the Kansas Farmers Union.

The same plan, adopted with reference to membership in the Kansas Farmers Union apply also to the Missouri Farmers Association (M. F. A.). The resolution as it passed was as follows: "The managers (G. W. Hobbs and L. J. Altire) are instructed to pay the dues in the Kansas Farmers Union or the Missouri Farmers Association for a customer who makes application for a share of stock in the corporation, provided, however, he had patronized the firm with business any time during the year prior to the date of application for same."

BUSINESS INCREASE SHOWS IN REPORTS BY UNION OIL CO.

Increase Amounts to 20 Per Cent, and Stockholders Vote 6 Per Cent Stock Dividend and Patronage Dividends of 12 1/2 and 6 Per Cent

FIFTH ANNUAL MEET

Meeting was in North Kansas City on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 29 and 30; Hundreds of Stockholders were Present

A twenty per cent increase in business for the past year, coupled with other substantial gains and a very healthy business condition, formed the basis for the good feeling experienced by the hundreds of stockholders who met in North Kansas City last week for the annual stockholders' meeting of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative). In the course of the two-day meeting, the stockholders voted to pay a 6 per cent stock dividend, a wholesale patronage dividend of 12 1/2 per cent of the gross profits, and a patronage dividend of 6 per cent on the members' business in the retail department. These patronage dividends are to be distributed later at the discretion of the board of directors.

This meeting of the Union Oil Company stockholders was the fifth annual meeting. It was held on January 29 and 30, and was attended by a large number of interested and enthusiastic stockholders. The states represented were Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Iowa and Utah.

The meeting opened Monday afternoon in the North Kansas City High School Auditorium with 300 to 400 present. The afternoon session was given over to the introduction of delegates and a short talk by each.

A banquet was arranged by the management for the stockholders at 6 p. m. Monday. Fred Hughes, the popular singer, led the singing of a number of cooperative songs. After the banquet the stockholders gathered in the auditorium of the North Kansas City High School where the High School orchestra rendered some splendid selections.

E. G. Copt, manager of the Midland Cooperative Oil Ass'n, of Minneapolis was the first speaker of the evening. He made a splendid cooperative talk, telling how the Midland group had started without a dollar and had grown into a strong cooperative consumers' organization, serving thousands of consumer members.

The next speaker introduced was I. H. Hull, manager of the Indiana Farm Bureau Ass'n of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Hull has spoken before Union Oil stockholders before and always makes an interesting and practical cooperative talk. The Indiana Association has a bulk oil station in every county of the state and is in a position to serve every consumer of petroleum products. Mr. Hull believes there is a great opportunity in this country.

The meeting began officially Tuesday morning. As the Union Oil Company is a Kansas corporation it was necessary to call the meeting in Kansas City, Kansas, where a number of the stockholders opened the meeting. Mr. B. H. Snyder, secretary of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, took the meeting to the high school auditorium in North Kansas City.

Tuesday morning's session was taken up principally with talks by the members of the board of directors, and by the auditor's report given by Mr. B. H. Snyder, secretary of the Farmers Union Auditing Association. This report, as mentioned above, showed a business increase of 20 per cent.

Most every one was well pleased with the company's showing. In fact it was much better than many had expected under present business conditions. The terms of eight directors expired at this time. They were T. H. DeWitt, Green City, Mo.; A. W. Gale, Chillicothe, Mo.; O. C. Servis, Winfield, Kan.; C. C. Cogswell, Pratt, Kan.; E. G. Thorp, Protection, Kan.; S. S. Ebbert, Quinter, Kan.; Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, Kan.; and R. A. Hedding, Burlington, Colo. All were returned except Ralph Snyder, and A. W. Gale. Mr. Snyder is now president of the Bank for Cooperatives at Wichita. The Farm Bureau which he represented chose C. G. Steel of Barnes, Kan., to take his place. A. W. Gale was replaced by Delbert Vert, Maryville, Mo.

The other members of the board who hold over are Howard A. Cowden, North Kansas City, Mo.; W. A. Kearns, Kahoka, Mo.; R. J. Ackley, Garden City, Kan.; H. E. Witham, Kansas City, Kan.; J. E. Nicholl, Hitechcock, S. Dak.; J. E. Rise, Scranton, N. Dak.; Wm. Raman, Hull, Ia.; A. Sigwing, McCook, Neb.; and E. A. Backus, Wray, Colo.

Resolutions
The following resolutions were adopted: We, the stockholders of the Cooperative Union Oil Company, assembled in Annual Meeting, adopt the following Resolutions:

Whereas, we are deeply grateful for the Executive Order of President Roosevelt protecting the payment of patronage dividends, and for the activities of Secretary Wallace, Mary H. Runsey, and Dr. J. P. Warbasse, in connection with cooperative provisions in the Code of Fair Competition for the Petroleum Industry.

Be It Resolved that we express our sincere appreciation for their efforts (continued on page 2)

FARMERS NATIONAL TAKES ANOTHER STEP FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Asks Supreme Court to Review Chicago Board of Trade Case and to Sustain 60-Day Suspension Order Which Was Set Aside

WRONGFUL EXCLUSION

Huff Says Order Should Hold until Board of Trade Reimburses Farmers National for Extra Costs of Operating at Disadvantage

Another step in the long drawn-out struggle of farmers' cooperative associations to obtain equal rights with private grain traders on "contract" markets was taken January 30, when Farmers National Grain Corporation, national grain cooperative, and the Grain Futures Act commission, composed of the secretaries of agriculture and commerce, and the attorney general, asked the Supreme court of the United States to review the Chicago Board of Trade case and to sustain the sixty-day suspension order imposed on board by the commission but set aside by the Circuit Court of Appeals. In addition, the cooperative through its president, C. E. Huff, made it clear that it will insist that the suspension order should only be mitigated, if at all, upon the Chicago Board of Trade reimbursing Farmers National for hundreds of thousands of dollars of extra costs of operation resulting from wrongful exclusion from clearing house privileges.

The sixty day suspension order was originally imposed on the Chicago Board of Trade by the Grain Futures Commission in 1932 on the complaint of Farmers National that it was wrongfully excluded from membership in the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corporation in violation of the Grain Futures Act. Recently, after the Chicago Board of Trade had appealed from the decision of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals had sustained Farmers National's position on practically all points, the Board of Trade admitted the national grain cooperative to its clearing corporation.

The decision of the Appellate Court was handed down October 31, 1933. But although the decision set aside the order suspending the Board of Trade, it opened the way for a new application for full trading privileges by the grain cooperative, sustaining all the major contentions of the cooperative with respect to its eligibility for full Board of Trade and Clearing Corporation membership. This application was approved January 18.

Farmers National Grain Corporation first applied for membership in the Clearing Corporation early in 1930, its application being rejected under a rule of the Board of Trade denying membership to corporations not members prior to April, 1929. This rule, however, was not adopted until the fall of 1929, shortly after the organization of Farmers National Grain Corporation, which was taken solely for that action of excluding it from clearing house privileges. Later the Grain Corporation purchased the Updike Grain Company, a member of the clearing corporation, through which to clear its trades. Suspension of the Updike company by the clearing corporation was followed by a second application for admission to the (continued on page 2)

ALL HOG PRODUCERS MAY SIGN CONTRACTS SAYS A NEW RULING

Black Announces All Producers, Regardless of Size of Past Production Average, May Qualify for Reduction Payments

NO 3-LITTER LIMIT

Other New Rulings Change Picture for Many Farmers Who Might Have Been Forced to Stay Out of Program

Regardless of the size of their past hog production average, all hog producers, now may qualify for hog reduction payments by reducing their hog litter average and production of hogs for market not less than 25 per cent, according to a new ruling on the 1934-35 corn-hog reduction contract announced by Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section.

In cases where the litter average is less than four, this will mean that the contracting producer will reduce by one litter even though this will constitute more than a 25 per cent reduction from the litter base. In cases where the contracting producer's corn acreage average is less than the minimum requirement of 10 acres, he will reduce hog production only and will receive hog reduction payments, but must agree not to increase his corn acreage over his average and he is not eligible to receive corn reduction payments.

A previous ruling specified that if the 1932-33 litter average was less than three, the party signing the contract was not required to reduce hog production in 1934, and in any event was not eligible to receive any hog reduction payment under the contract.

The change in ruling was made in consideration of an unexpected interest in the program among farmers producing an average of less than three litters of pigs per year, and to give these farmers an opportunity to share in the proceeds of the processing tax which is to be collected on the slaughtering of all hogs for market, regardless of by whom sold.

At the same time, Dr. Black announced a new regulation exempting farmers from payment of the processing tax on hogs to the extent to which they sell or exchange (per marketing year) 300 pounds of hog products derived from hogs of their own raising, which they have butchered, providing that the total volume of hog products so sold or exchanged does not exceed 1000 pounds per marketing year. When the volume of hog products so sold or exchanged exceeds 1000 pounds, the producer loses his exemption.

The Administration originally considered permitting a tax exemption to producers on the sale or exchange of 800 pounds of products derived from hogs of their own raising. The lower exemption was the prevailing one, however, because the minimum hog litter production requirement for eligibility to hog reduction payments now has been removed and because studies by the Administration indicated that a larger exemption would materially reduce the revenues from the processing tax, possibly by more than \$20,000,000, depending on how much farm slaughter for sale or exchange by both old and new producers would be (continued on page 2)

28 Counties on Relief List

The following information has come to the Kansas Union Farmer from the offices of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, which is offered for the purpose of furnishing information to any who may be interested.

Farmers in 28 counties of Kansas, unable to buy feed for their livestock, are receiving it free from the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, Topeka, which is the Kansas division of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, Washington, D. C. The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation is the government agency that was formed to buy surplus farm products for distribution to the needy in all the states.

Although there are only 28 counties on the eligible list now, other counties no doubt will be made eligible if, when demand for feed warrants it, Graham County, for example, was not originally one of the counties included in the list to receive free feed for livestock, but the organization at Topeka has asked that it be included, and it likely will be added soon.

Application for feed should be made to the county agent, or, preferably, to the commissioner for the poor in each county. Commissioners of the poor are visited regularly by Raymond W. O'Hara, field man for the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, who communicates the needs of each county to the Topeka agency. The Topeka agency furnishes the information to Washington, and applications for the state must be in the hands of officials of the F. S. R. C. at Washington by the twentieth of each month. Whether the feed is decided by officials at Washington. Following is the list of eligible counties to date, the amount of grain asked for for the month of February, the commissioner of the poor in each county, and his or her address: Barber, 3, Anne F. McGee, Medicine Lodge.

- Clark, 3, G. C. Ely, Ashland.
- Comanche, 3, Olive B. Marty, Coldwater.
- Edwards, 3, Fayette Allison, Kinsley.
- Finnoy, 0, Grace Cheney, Garden City.
- Ford, 2, Helen Doty, Dodge City.
- Grant, 1, Helen Maxwell, Ulysses.
- Greeley, 1, Edwin T. Wood, Tribune.
- Gray, 3, Chas. O. Boyle, Cimarron.
- Hamilton, 1, Rolla D. Warner, Syracuse.
- Harper, 2, R. F. Chevreux, Anthony.
- Haskell, 1, Hazel Kay, Sublette.
- Hogdenham, 3, Lee E. Elliott, Jetmore.
- Kearny, 2, A. K. Brown, Lakin.
- Kiowa, 3, Lillian Richards, Greensburg.
- Lane, 2, John Murphy, Dighton.
- Meade, 3, Mary Craig, Meade.
- Morton, 2, E. C. Dean, Richfield.
- Ness, 2, Minnie Dubbs, Ness City.
- Pratt, 2, Maude A. Byers, Pratt.
- Seward, 3, C. R. Adamson, Liberal.
- Stanton, 1, Belle Watson, Johnson.
- Stevens, 0, W. B. Crawford, Hughton.
- Wichita, 1, Agnes A. Wolkensdorfer, Kingman.
- Stafford, 1, Lucille Caswell, St. John.
- Pawnee, 1, Alice E. McLean, Larned.
- Scott, 1, Eva M. Filson, Scott City.
- Graham (maybe) 3, — Hill City. Total carloads, 55.

Here is a total of 55 carloads of feed. If your county is not included, and there is a considerable demand for feed on the part of the farmers unable to buy it, tell your county agent or the commissioner of the poor about it. It is a service to those without feed or money, and it is equally a service to all grain growers to reduce the surplus of grains as quickly as possible.

F. H. Marvin, 907 National Reserve Building, Topeka, is superintendent of relief for the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thorne, President
T. C. Beldon, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1934

IT'S TIME TO BOOST

Are you, as a member of the Kansas Farmers Union, looking for shortcomings in your organization, or are you looking for every opportunity to boost your own class organization with the idea of increasing its strength and effectiveness by adding more members?

If you are looking for either, your search will be rewarded with success. There are plenty of shortcomings in your organization—not in the principles for which it stands, but in the way those principles are applied; and there are plenty of opportunities for you to do your organization a lot of good.

Perhaps it is well to look for both, for shortcomings or deficiencies must be corrected and opportunities to boost must be followed up vigorously.

But let us do our boosting first. Let us get as many hundreds or thousands of farmers as possible in their own organization, so we can possess the force we should possess to put our excellent program—state and national—across. Let's do our knocking on the inside, when necessary to knock, but to our non-member neighbors let's boost this program and this organization necessary to put the program into effect. Let us advertise it for the thing it actually is: the only purely farmer organization in America, working for the things we as an agricultural class must have, doing it without outside aid and with no hidden motives in our minds.

The writer of these lines, being your state secretary-treasurer and your editor, is quite ready to admit that he has made many mistakes. He is quite sure that he will make many more mistakes. He has seen others make serious mistakes in the Farmers Union, and expects to see more just like them. Things we have done, or have failed to do, are no doubt rightly the basis for some good healthy knocks. We could let out a few yelps about what others have done or failed to do.

But the point we would like to make is that while none of us have been perfect, the fact does not reflect on the undying principles of the Farmers Union, and does not make the accomplishment of our program one whit less desirable. Our principles, the goal of the Farmers Union, are as strong as we are weak. Our program is as perfect as we are imperfect.

We have an organization which has not come into being by accident. We have an organization which was not fashioned by some outside interests and handed over to us by them. We the farmers of Kansas, are directly responsible for the Kansas Farmers Union, just as we, the farmers of America, are responsible for the National Farmers Union.

Find Fault But Get a Member

Every time we point out a fault in the organization—or in the membership or conduct of the Farmers Union—we should get busy and bring in at least one new member. This should be done with a definite purpose in view—to strengthen the organization so we can eliminate the faults.

The loudest fault-finder will have to admit that the Farmers Union stands for principles that are faultless: to secure equity, establish justice and to apply the Golden Rule.

Every good member should pause once in a while and refresh his mind by going over these principles. He should remember that he has solemnly promised to help put these principles into effect. We all have a tendency to get away from these principles once in a while. That is only natural, because we do not measure up as individuals to as high a standard as do these principles.

A little thought will bring out the truth that everything in the Farmers Union program is aimed at putting these principles into effect. Whether we think in terms of cooperative marketing, cooperative purchasing, cooperative business effort, legislative effort, or any other phase of Farmers Union work, we find these three principles interwoven in them.

Our principles, then, are already established. Our program—state and national—is already fashioned to conform with the basic ideas. What we are now concerned with is how best to proceed to put these ideas into practice.

Perhaps our first concern is building membership—building strength. We know we cannot translate these ideals into reality as individuals, and make them applicable to our class, the farmers. That is why the Farmers Union was first started. These principles have been in existence since the beginning of time; but it remained for the farmers to start their own organization to make them effective to us as a class.

We Need Numbers

A weak organization with only a scattered membership can do but little toward accomplishing our purpose, toward reaching our goal. A small organization is but little better than an individual. What we as a class of farmers need is a strong organization, one which reaches into every community, one which has the support of hundreds of thousands of farmers.

That but means we must grow. Growth must start at the bottom; it cannot start at the top. Growth must start in each community.

To grow, we must have more members. To get more members, each member now in the ranks must get busy at once and go to his own neighbors and preach the gospel of the Farmers Union. Then he must follow up his preaching with an earnest effort to get each neighbor farmer to

join the Farmers Union, and give it his active moral and financial support.

That doesn't mean that all of us must become preachers. We need but to point out what has been accomplished, and what our program, our goal, is for the future. The Farmers Union will sell itself—will make its own converts—if given an opportunity. Each of us can give it that opportunity.

To the man on the outside who knocks and criticizes the way the membership and the officials are running things, tell him we need him on the inside to help correct these defects. Point out that in spite of our human deficiencies, the program is good.

Then set a good example.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

TO OUR MEMBERS, ATTENTION

Upon urgent request from Washington, I have decided to go there immediately. Mrs. Ward and I leave Sunday morning, expecting to arrive in Washington some time Tuesday, February 6. Upon our arrival we will get located and announce our Washington address through the columns of our paper. Any matters of importance pertaining to the welfare of our people and organization will be taken care of by me while I am there. I expect to spend considerable time assisting the various departments in developing further the plans relating to wheat, hogs, corn, cattle, and dairy products. I hope I will not be required to stay in Washington more than three weeks.

There is much work among our people that should be done here in Kansas at once. Our members are well acquainted with the major items of farm legislation for which the Farmers Union is striving. I will join hands with our national organization and with the several other state Presidents who will be in Washington at the same time.

In my judgment we need not expect to get all we have been fighting for, but, candidly speaking, I am sure we are gaining ground. I feel sure 1934 will be a better year for us than 1933 and I believe we are going to get some good results because of the change that is taking place relative to the many questions.

At this time it looks to me as though we are definitely gaining ground in two directions: First, by more people getting back to work we are going to increase our consumption and, second, by controlling our production we will get higher prices. Working from both angles causes us to believe that in the near future dairy and hog and corn farmers will be considerably better off as are the wheat farmers.

I have repeatedly said that this new program will work if the farmers will cooperate and it appears now that a large majority of the farmers are willing to cooperate and those who do not cooperate probably will be penalized in one way or another. As farmers we do not care so much as to the plan used, but we are vitally interested in results.

I do want our membership to know the facts and to feel that we are doing everything in our power to help out in this situation. Now that things look a little brighter, let's not go to sleep on the job. We plead and urge for every community to increase its membership. I have many calls for meetings which I cannot fill at this time, and in as much as we do not have men available to meet all these requests, much of the work will have to be done by the local people themselves.

When I return from Washington I hope my health will permit me to enter vigorously into an extended series of meetings, especially throughout the central and eastern part of the state. We have just held some 15 or 20 county meetings in the western part of the state and we are getting very definite results.

Farmers Union Must Fight for All It Gets

The Farmers Union has maintained its reputation and held its identity because it is a class organization and because it has always had to fight for every inch of ground gained. Our organization does not receive the benefit which comes from the expenditure of the tax-payers' money, either directly or indirectly. Therefore, we are free to go ahead fighting to maintain the principles held sacred by the organization since its origin. We believe these principles of equity and of justice will prevail, but it requires loyal support to our state organization.

We hope people will lay aside their petty differences and think of the big things which are the benefits which come through the influence and work of our own militant organization.

I will be glad to hear from those of you who care to write me. Address me at Salina and my mail will be forwarded to me.

MODERN SHYLOCK SOUNDLY PLAYED BY JOHN SIMPSON

(continued from page 1)

reserves, namely, the United States Treasury.

"The banks can turn from profitless idleness to profitable lending. The process entails simple book-keeping.

In buying government bonds, member banks pay for them by setting up on their ledgers a deposit credit for the government. The bonds thus purchased are used as collateral against the deposit against which no reserves are needed. Under the new setup, the banks pay no interest on the deposit, but get interest on the bonds.

In the circumstances, wouldn't banks from their own viewpoint, be foolish to try to buck the government? "A strike on the part of bankers would probably necessitate financing the government's needs through the printing of currency, as permitted under the Thomas amendment.

Their reaction to Shylock would be to deprive banks of their cut." Secretary of the Treasury, Morganthau, boasted of the over subscription to the January issue of one billion dollars. The only way the bankers can get their cut is to subscribe for bonds.

This editorial states the case plainly when it says, no money is required, it is merely a matter of bookkeeping. Let me make plain old Shylock's method of furnishing money to the government. The government just this week issued a billion dollars of bonds. The taxpayers will be taxed one billion dollars in the next thirty years to pay the principal on those bonds. The taxpayers will also be taxed in the next thirty years one billion dollars to pay the interest on those bonds. These bonds are exempt from taxation and so will Shylock escape another billion of taxes during the next thirty years which burden falls on the rest of the taxpayers. In other words, Shylock's bond system of financing the government costs the taxpayers three dollars for every one dollar Shylock lends the government by merely giving the government a deposit slip.

The present program of the administration, if carried out, raises the total bonded indebtedness of this country to the gigantic sum of thirty-eight billion. This means that the thirty years' taxpayers will be taxed thirty-eight billion dollars for interest alone on those bonds because of their tax exemption provisions. Shylock in the next thirty years will escape thirty-eight billions of taxes which we will have to pay. Seventy billion dollars will be paid and still owe the principal sum of thirty-eight billion.

As long as this government carries out such a destructive system of financing itself, every American will know that the big bankers of this country are in control at Washington. Headlines in this morning's papers read, "United States Will Establish Dollars in British Pact Arranged by J. P. Morgan."

Any sensible person knows it is utterly impossible for this government to collect sufficient taxes to pay the huge sum of thirty-eight billion dollars with an equal amount of interest.

Failure to pay means repudiation. Repudiation means collapse of government. Collapse of government is usually attended with revolution. The only way to avert these terrible calamities coming to our beloved Nation. We may be too late to save the situation. If so, then it is more necessary than ever for every farmer in this nation to be in his own organization, that we may take part when that collapse comes in bringing order out of chaos.

The only organization in Washington with the courage to fight old Shylock is the Farmers Union. We appeal to those listening here to join our organization. Write E. E. Kennedy, our national secretary in Kankakee, Illinois for information and instructions how you may organize in your community. Those listening in who are not farmers, write to your organization, or Senator requesting them to support the Wheeler Bill S-70.

The Frazier Bill H. R. 2853, the Swank-Thomas Bill H. R. S-165 also urge them to oppose the bond issuing system every time the government government issues full legal tender non-interest-bearing currency.

False Economy

All prosperity based on money received from interest bearing bonds is false. It is like a jag or a shot in the arm. The victim imagines he is being helped when really another rack has been tied to his financial foot.

Everytime the government issues a billion dollars of bonds, it is a fifty dollar debt on the average family of the United States. Thirty-eight billion of bonds means nineteen hundred dollars debt on the average family. In measuring your prosperity, you must take into consideration this nineteen hundred dollar debt you owe on account of the bonds this government has issued.

Old Shylock expects within a few years to have a system of rating the people of this country like unto the feudal system in medieval times. Shylock will play the part of the feudal lord. We will be his vassals.

Shall we continue to extend a beggar's hand to receive alms from old Shylock, or shall we be men and use that extended arm to strike down the Shylock system that enslaves us. Old Shylock controls the exchanges of the country; his victims on the stock, the grain, and the cotton exchanges are numbered by the thousands. Old Shylock is in the cut on every promotion as thoroughly described in Justice Brandeis's book, "Other People's Money." Old Shylock feeds even on the dead; you will find him at the

me at Salina and my mail will be forwarded to me.

Let's double our membership in 1934. This is our challenge and should be our objective.

bankruptcy sales. He waits like a buzzard for a weak business to give the dying gasp then pounces upon the dead body and feeds his greed for gain.

It is the purpose of the Farmers Union to secure equity, establish justice and apply the golden rule.

Such a declaration of purposes places us in conflict with old Shylock. In a way it is an uneven battle. It is David against Goliath. It is the plain people versus the monster Shylock.

However, this great Commoner, William Jennings Bryan, in a debate with David B. Hill, said, "Pebbles of truth shall prevail against javelins of error."

Thousands of petitions have been coming to congressmen and senators asking them to support the Farmers Union program. I hope those listening in will continue to keep in touch with your congressmen and senators by letters and telegrams.

I do not have the time to read the names of congressmen who have signed the petition to bring the Frazier Bill out of the committee and on to the calendar in the House. However, this talk will be published in most of the Farmers Union papers and a complete up-to-date list of those who signed this petition will also be included. Those who are not members of the Farmers Union, or even if you belong, may receive a copy of this talk by writing the Farmers Union, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

I am furnishing Farmers Union papers with the vote on the agrarian in the House of Representatives and with the vote on the Wheeler Silver Amendment that will be taken this afternoon in the Senate. The next issue of the Oklahoma Union Farmer will have this information. You can get a copy by writing Farmers Union, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and see how everyone of your Congressmen and Senators voted.

Closing

In closing, let me once more call your attention to the relation existing between us common people and old Shylock. When you buy a ticket to carry you between two points on any railroad, one-third of what you pay goes for interest. The price of the clothing you wear is one-third interest. One-third of the taxes paid goes for interest on the bonds Shylock owns.

Today, one hundred and twenty-five million common people approach Shylock reverently, with bowed heads and bended knees, presenting Shylock with one-third the nation's income. He is our feudal lord; we are his slaves.

We, of the Farmers Union, appeal to you listening in to join us in the overthrow of this monster. Let us take from him the control of money and credits. When we have done this we will have shorn Shylock of his power. The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to issue money and regulate the value thereof. Through the National Bank Act and the Federal Reserve Act the control of our money has been turned to Shylock. Let us restore it to Congress where the Constitution says it belongs. Let us provide for the government financing those things that create wealth. When we have done this, Shylock will cease to be a Sampson, and we shall be a free people once more.

Our Revolutionary ancestors fought for political freedom. It is up to us to emulate their courage and manhood and womanhood by fighting for economic freedom.

Remember, the fourth Saturday of each month, twelve thirty to one-thirty, is Farmers Union Hour over National Broadcasting Company's hook-up. Arrange your radio parties and be there the first Saturday, February 24, twelve-thirty to one-thirty, Eastern Standard Time.

HEALTHY GAIN IS SEEN IN REPORT LIVE STOCK FIRM

(continued from page 1)

ceipts by rail and truck, purchases and a few handled for yard traders. That was an increase of 328 carloads over the previous year. While the Farmers Union firm was enjoying this increase, the yards as a whole suffered a decline of 1,692 carloads.

The Farmers Union firm handled 85,472 head of cattle in 1933, an increase over 1932 of 232 head or 12 cars. Nearly as many cattle arrived by truck as by rail. Truck receipts increased and car receipts decreased. The number coming by truck was 37,007 in 1933, while 37,763 came by rail. The year before, 25,563 came by truck, and 49,273 by rail. This reflects the gains being made by trucks as a means of transportation of live stock to market. The firm purchased for customers 9,826 head in 1933, an increase of 892 head or 64 cars over 1932. The number sold for yard traders was 876 head, a decrease of 594 from the previous year.

The total number of hogs handled by the Farmers Union cooperative at Kansas City in 1933 was 200,419, compared to 142,248 in 1932, a gain of 58,171 head or 328 car loads. Here again the advance made by truck transportation is emphasized, since 141,709 came in over the highways while 57,798 came by rail. That compares with 82,079 by truck in 1932 and 59,518 by train. Only 70 head were purchased for farmer customers during the year. In 1932, 113 head were so purchased. Sales handled for yard traders in 1933 amounted to 842.

The receipts of hogs were swelled by the government pig run, which taxed not only the facilities of the yards but the facilities of the Farmers Union firm which received a large proportion of the run.

Sheep handled by the Farmers Union firm in 1933 showed a decrease in volume, 28,782 coming in 1933 compared to 32,807 in 1932. This is a

decline of 12 cars or 4,025 head. The decrease in receipts was all in carload receipts, for 23,806 came by truck in 1933 compared with 22,110 by the gasoline route in 1932. The 1933 rail receipts of sheep amounted to 4,049 head, compared to 9,053 in 1932. There was a decrease of two car loads, or 227 head, in purchases for customers. The number in 1933 was 1,417 head, and in 1932 it was 1,644.

Stockholders Liked Reports

The report from which the above figures were taken was read in detail form by Manager Hobbs, and met with the hearty approval of all the stockholders present at the meeting. L. J. Alkire, manager of the Wichita firm, was present and gave a report of the business on the Wichita yards. He reported that in Wichita, the government had not submitted such an unfavorable commission schedule as is being used by the Kansas City house. His report, which showed a good gain and good net profits for the year, also was received with enthusiasm by the stockholders. Detailed figures on Wichita business are not available as this issue of the Union Farmer goes to press.

E. E. Martz of Adrian, Mo., president of the board of directors, presided at the meeting. Quite a number of stockholders attended, both from Kansas and from Missouri. The Missouri Farmers Association has affiliation with the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. and furnishes a good volume of business. Five retiring members of the board were unanimously returned to office. The above is composed of the following: Mr. Martz, president; J. P. DeMoss, Odesa, Mo.; J. B. George, Neosho Falls, Kansas, vice president; Alva Stryker, Blue Rapids, Kansas, secretary; Joe Coffman, Overbrook, Kansas; John Fiegenbaum, Higginsville, Mo., and L. C. Gretten, Kincaid, Kansas.

Among those who spoke to the delegates were Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union; J. C. Farwater, Gallatin, Mo., field man for the firm, and Floyd Lynn, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Several resolutions were presented and adopted, including one aiming at the practice of direct shipping to packers and one favoring the passage of the Frazier Bill. Miss Hazel Holtz, of the Farmers Union Live Stock firm, acted as recording secretary.

A full transcript of the proceedings of the meeting have not reached the office of the Kansas Union Farmer, but will be available.

ALL HOG PRODUCERS MAY SIGN CONTRACTS SAYS A NEW RULING

(continued from page 1)

Two additional administrative rulings pertaining to the 1934 corn-hog contract have been approved by the Secretary. The section of the contract which prohibits any increase in 1934 above the figure for 1932 or 1933 (whichever is higher) in the total acreage of feed crops other than corn and hay, has been modified to allow any increase necessary to permit the contracting producer to plant abandoned winter-wheat land to feed crops other than corn.

Also the requirement that the contracting producer must fill his silo in 1934 to the average level to which it was filled in 1932-33 has been modified to permit exemption in cases where the producer, before signing the contract, (1) has ceased the commercial production of dry products, cattle or sheep, for which silage was produced in 1932-33, or (2) if the farm is operated in 1934 by a producer who did not operate it and use the silo in 1932-33, or (3) if the silo has become unfit for use, or (4) for any reason, satisfactory to the local corn-hog committeemen, the producer cannot be reasonably expected to comply with the silo-filling provision. In cases where the producer is exempted from filling his silo in 1934, his corn acreage base shall consist of the average number of acres planted to corn in 1932-33, minus the annual average of the corn acres devoted to silage.

FARMERS NATIONAL TAKES ANOTHER STEP TOWARD EQUAL RIGHT

(continued from page 1)

clearing house, and when this was denied the Grain Corporation petitioned the special federal commission to suspend the Board of Trade for violation of Grain Futures Act, basing its petition on both Board of Trade actions. From the commissioner's order suspending the Board of Trade as a contract market, which meant the cessation of all functions other than the handling of cash grain, the Board appealed to the Circuit Court.

The Board contended that Farmers National Grain Corporation could not comply with the rules of the ex-lized and conducted coinhdru tft change, that it was not a legally organized and conducted cooperative; that it did not have adequate financial responsibility, that in handling the business of The Grain Stabilization Corporation it violated the cooperative statutes relating to non-member business, and that the Clearing Corporation was a separate entity over which the board did not have jurisdiction. The Court rejected all these contentions except that relating to non-member business. It declined to put the rules of the exchange above the law requiring admission of cooperatives; it found that the structure of the Grain Corporation conformed to cooperative statutes; it held that the corporation's financial position was "such as would undoubtedly have been deemed sufficient in the case of any other individual or corporation otherwise acceptable for membership;" it strongly intimated that, in its opinion, the Clearing Corporation was separated from the Board of Trade "with design to place this essential facility or privilege of a contract market beyond the control of the Secretary of Agriculture."

The court remanded the case back to the federal commission to determine whether business handled by Farmers National Grain Corporation for The Grain Stabilization Corporation constituted member or non-member business, the commission having found the stabilization business was neither member nor non-member.

"The two-fold purpose of Farmers National asking the Supreme Court to review the case," said Mr. Huff, "is to establish that a cooperative is not to be disbarred from the protection of federal laws because of the volume of its business done for United States government and its agencies, and if we prevail on this point, to insist before the Grain Futures Commission that the sixty-day suspension order imposed upon the Chicago Board of Trade should only be mitigated, if at all, upon the Chicago Board of Trade making good to Farmers National some several hundreds of thousands of dollars of extra costs of operation incurred by the corporation during the period of wrongful exclusion from direct clearing 'privileges.'"

BUSINESS INCREASE SHOWS IN REPORTS BY UNION OIL CO.

(continued from page 1)

in behalf of the cooperative oil purchasing groups and the cooperative program in general.

Whereas, certain "old line" oil interests are known to circulate propaganda detrimental to the cooperative movement, and

Whereas, some cooperative oil companies are purchasing their petroleum products from those who are fighting cooperative efforts of other local cooperatives joined together in pooling their purchases,

Be It Resolved, that we condemn the activities of the "old line" companies, and especially their propaganda that the cooperative provisions in the Code will be changed.

Furthermore, that we urge consumers who are using "old line" brands of petroleum products through cooperative oil companies, to seek an expression from the companies furnishing them, as to where they stand with reference to the cooperatives, and especially as to their developing on a nation-wide basis, and that they make such investigation before permitting their cooperatives to continue turning their patronage to the "old line" companies.

Who heartily approve the efficient manner in which our company has been operated and desire to express satisfaction for the record made during the year. It demonstrates, us, initiative, foresight, aggressiveness, and sound judgment on the part of the officers.

Especially would we commend the management for the active part taken in bringing into definite form the National Cooperative, as well as the active part taken in the Code fight in Washington, D. C. last summer, and express our satisfaction for the results obtained.

We desire to express appreciation to our officers for their activities, through the National Cooperatives, Inc., in securing an amendment to the Farm Credit Act, permitting loans to be made to purchasing groups as well as cooperative marketing associations; furthermore, for the part our officers took in getting the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives into operation without delay and under efficient management.

Whereas, the NRA and the AAA have brought the consumers we are vividly our economic picture and have clearly demonstrated how it affects our whole economic structure, and

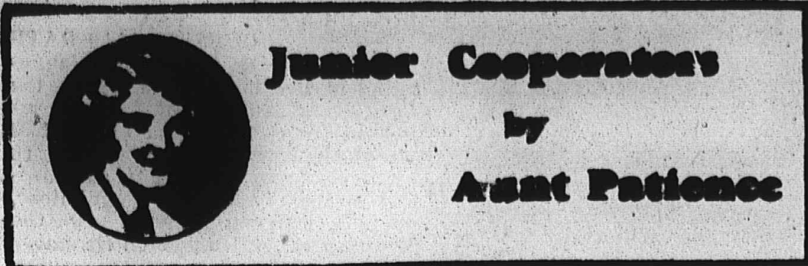
Whereas, other groups have departments in the federal government looking out for their interests, and there is no definite agency to serve the consumer.

We, therefore, respectfully request that a Department of the Consumer be set up, headed by a Secretary for the Consumer in the Cabinet.

Whereas, we consider it an important duty to cooperatives to consistently conduct a program of education as a means of replacing old ideas with cooperative thinking and bringing the fundamentals of cooperative business to the attention of every consumer possible, and believing that our accomplishments to a certain measure are determined by the extent in which we are thus successful,

We, therefore, heartily approve the semi-monthly publication of the Cooperative Consumer, as our official organ, and endorse its policy of publishing news of all cooperative endeavors possible throughout the world, so that, by being informed and informing others, our company may be built rapidly and solidly.

Being heartily in favor of uniform cooperative brands and uniform colors, we believe it will be



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:

The month of February contains a great many distinguished birthdays and I'm going to tell you about five of them. They are as follows: Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1809; Susan B. Anthony, February 15, 1820; George Washington, February 22, 1732; James Russell Lowell, February 22, 1819; and Henry W. Longfellow, February 27, 1807.

The Union Junior, which is published by the Junior members of the Farmers Union of North Dakota, edited by Gladys Talbot Edwards, used this list of "February birthdays," on its front page this month and I am printing it for you. Please be sure to save it for we'll have a few questions on information contained in it, with our next lesson.

February—the shortest month—but the one with the longest list of distinguished birthdays.

All of those born in this month were touched with the fire of patriotism—not just the flag-waving kind, but the patriotism which bears life, money, life itself—to make their country better.

What grief and misunderstanding were the lot of Washington. He was not called the "Father of His Country," while he was staying with his men at Valley Forge, nor making the perilous crossing of the Delaware. He was called the rebel and a traitor and would have been treated as such if the British had caught him. The care and responsibilities he bore as the first president of a loosely organized, selfish, jealous group of states can hardly be imagined.

Lincoln—the martyred president. There are people still living who can remember how he was vilified, hated and maligned. To him, the South was a part of his country. As a real patriot, he loved its citizens, and his heart bled for the Southern soldier slain, as bitterly as for a Northern. But to the South—he was a tyrant. Even the North was not solidly behind him. He was the target of many a bitter attack from both the North and South before he fell a victim to an assassin, and gave in his own words "the last full measure of devotion."

James Russell Lowell, poet born on February 22nd, dipped his gifted pen in liquid flame, and wrote verse on Freedom of such stirring eloquence that it influenced the cause of anti-slavery, immeasurably. No one may take a firm stand on a subject over which feeling was so bitter without suffering for it—but his pen was never silenced and he left behind him poems, containing such lofty thoughts of patriotism, that they are a never-failing inspiration to us to carry on.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was a contemporary of Lowell's. His loyalty was with the Union, and he, too, wrote poems which helped the Union cause. While his poems were of a different sort than Lowell's, he made his country better, by saving some of its finest folk lore for us in his poetry.

NEW AND PERT



8113. Jumper Frock. Designed in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 with corresponding bust measure 33½, 35, 36½ and 38. Size 14 requires 1½ yard of 54 inch material for the skirt and Jumper portions and 2 yards of 35 inch material for blouse. Price 15c.

7950. Girls' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5. Size 4 if made as in the large view requires 1½ yard of 35 inch material together with ¾ yard of contrasting material for collar and sleeves. The frill on collar requires 2½ yards of lace edging. 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 Dressmaker. Also hints to the Dressmaker. Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Susan B. Anthony is a name which every girl should venerate. She believed that women were as intelligent as men and that they should have equal rights.

She was a pioneer on that path of blood and humiliation whose goal was equal rights and the franchise of women.

Sneered at, ridiculed, imprisoned, lied about, she kept her eyes on that goal. And though it was not reached until after her death, her struggle, her suffering and her faith made it possible.

Montrose, Kans., Jan. 9, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience: What have you been doing this winter. I have been going to school and then on Saturdays I go skating and sled riding. We haven't had very much snow yet. I hope we have lots more before the winter is over.

I have a little sister. I wonder if you would put her name on the cradle roll. Her name is Naomi Ruth. She is eleven-months old the fifteenth of this month. I must stop now and get my lessons.

Your Junior
Doris Rothchild.

Dear Doris: I hope we'll have some more snow, too, for we've had scarcely any here. I'm very glad to have Naomi Ruth's name to add to our cradle roll, and I've also given you a star on our membership roll, for Dale's membership. Don't forget last month's lesson and write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Montrose, Kans., Jan. 9, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am OK. I am eight years old. May I join your Junior club? I will try to get all my lessons on time.

I am having my sister Doris write for me. I will close now.
—Dale Rothchild.

Dear Dale: I'm fine, too, thank you, and we are all so glad that you are to be a new member of our club. Your pin will be sent at once and I'll try to find your twin soon.—Aunt Patience.

Collyer, Kans., Dec. 28, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience: My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I would like to join your club. I am nine years old. My birthday is April first. Please find my twin. I had a wonderful time at Xmas. We are having nice weather. I like to go to school. I am in the 5th grade. My teacher's name is Gladys Rezak. I have on sister—her name is Leona. She is four years old. I have one brother—his name is Harold. He is 3 years old. Would you please send me a pin. Wishing you a Happy New Year—yours truly,
Rosa Bender.

Dear Rosa: I was so glad to get your letter and I've added your name to our membership roll. I imagine your stationery on which you wrote your letter was a Christmas present—it is very pretty. And I've added the names of Harold and Leona to our cradle roll—in two more years Leona may become a member, too. Your pin will be sent very soon and I'll expect to have another letter from you.—Aunt Patience.

Jamestown, Kans., Dec. 22, 1933

My Dear Aunt Patience: I am 12 years old and will be 13 August 19, 1934. I am in the 7th grade. Who is my twin? I am an only child, and so have only my relatives and friends to play with. However, I have many things to play with, and a book is always my friend. I keep many books, such as my diary, a photograph book, stamp book, book of my own poems, stories, and plays, a scrap book and a letter holder. Will some one that is a collector of stamps trade stamps with me? As a study hobby I prefer archeology, or the study of life and events thousands and millions of years ago. I am also interested in art and architecture.

My cousin, a backeyed, red-haired, fiery tempered 6 year old boy would like to join your club, and he is going to write soon.

My father used to be county agent of Carlton County, Minn., and the good times we had then! That part of the country was most beautiful, and the lakes reflected the beauty of the land surrounding them.

Oh, yes! I almost forgot to ask for a pin, and give my opinion concerning the flowers. May I have a pin? I cast my vote for the forget-me-not for the flower of the club, as I think it is truly, a beautiful and earnest flower, and it reminds me of loyalty, love and truthfulness.

Yours truly,
Betty Mae Aldrich.

Mulvane, Kans., Dec. 14, 1933

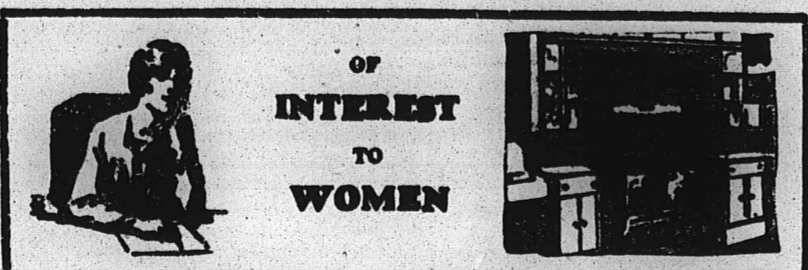
Dear Aunt Patience: My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I have been reading the letters in the paper sent to us. We think it is a wonderful paper. I am 14 years old and my birthday is on October 18. I am a sophomore in Rose Hill High school. I would like very much to receive one of your pins. Yours truly
Jean Dunnell.

Dear Jean:

I'm sorry to be so late in answering your letter, but it's not because I wasn't glad that you were to become a member of our club. Your letter was misplaced among some other papers. I'll send your pin at once and I do hope that you saved the January lesson for it was important. If you had been born five days later you would have been my twin. I'll try to find your twin and you must try, also.—Aunt Patience.

Stockdale, Kans., Dec. 29, 1933.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I have a cold so am not feeling well. I had a good time



BEEF POT PIE

1 pound beef, cut in 1-inch pieces
2 cups diced, cooked potatoes
½ cup diced, cooked carrots
1-2 cup cooked diced celery
½ cup cooked peas
2 tablespoons chopped onions
1 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons fat
2½ cups meat stock or milk.
Heat fat in frying pan. Add meat and brown well. Add flour and brown. Add stock and cook slowly two minutes. Add rest of ingredients. When mixed, pour into buttered baking dish and cover with crust.

Crust

2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons lard
1 egg
½ cup milk
Mix flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in lard with knife. Mixing with the knife, stir in egg and milk. When soft dough forms, pat out on floured board to fit over top of meat mixture. Fit in place and make four holes in top to allow steam to escape. Bake thirty minutes in moderate oven.

GINGERBREAD SUPREME

1-3 cup fat
1 cup light brown sugar
½ cup molasses
2 eggs
1 cup water
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon ginger
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 cup raisins
2½ cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of ingredients and beat vigorously three minutes. Pour into greased shallow baking pan. Bake thirty minutes in moderate oven. Serve fresh, plain, with whipped cream or with hard sauce.

BAKED VEGETABLES RETAIN VITAMINS

When vegetables begin to become just vegetables, it is time for a change; and the family will be surprised at the difference baking makes. Not only do baked vegetables taste better, but they are better for you; and put in with the roast, they save fuel.

There's no excuse for monotony in the vegetable course, even though the markets aren't filled with all the green things that grow in the spring. One of the simplest and best methods of cooking is to bake them. The dry oven heat develops that rich nutty flavor which is characteristic of baked vegetables, and no water need be added to dilute the natural juices or to dissolve out the valuable vitamin and mineral substances.

Squash, pumpkin, onions, beets and potatoes (both Irish and sweet) are especially well adapted to baking. Squashes and pumpkins should be heavy in proportion to their size, because the heavy specimens have thicker meat and a smaller seed cavity.

The pungent flavor of properly cooked onions will add zest to a meal otherwise lacking in character. One way of preserving this flavor is to bake the onions with or without stuffing. Baked beets are so good that when one has eaten them prepared that way one is never willing to go back to the old method of boiling. They can be served after baking in the same way that boiled beets are served.

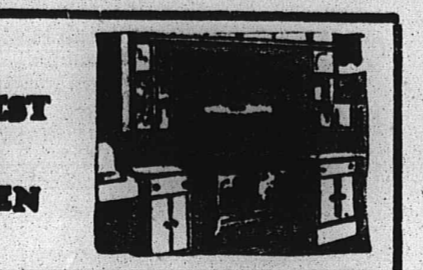
Before baking potatoes, rub the skins with bacon fat, or butter; this gives an extra fine flavor and a skin

Christmas. And I hope you had a Merry Christmas too. Our school vacation ends the day after New Year. We had a Christmas exchange at school and at church also we had a Christmas tree at home. At school I got some candy and nuts, two pencils and a box of dominoes. At church I got a popcorn ball and a bottle of hair oil. At home I got a new cap, a ball and a fountain pen. I hope you got lots of presents too. I wish you and all the Juniors a very happy New Year. I found my twin but he never wrote to me. My age is 11; birthday is October 15th.

Your Loving Junior,
Charles K. Condray

Dear Charles:

I hope you recovered from your cold quickly—perhaps you ate too much candy Christmas! You received a great many nice presents—you must have been very "good" before Christmas. Who was your twin, and did you write to him? Perhaps he lost your address and when he sees this I hope he'll write. Don't forget the January lesson.—Aunt Patience.



that does not break and crumble. As soon as the cooking is finished, the potato should be broken open or pricked to allow the excess steam to escape. If this is not done, the potato becomes soggy and heavy. When it is to be served at once, break the potato open, then gently pinch it to give it a more fluffy texture.

Escalloped vegetables are baked creamed vegetables. The milk, butter and flour mixed with the uncooked vegetables. This method saves time in preparation, simplifies serving, and there is only one dish to wash! All members of the cabbage family, onions, potatoes and salsify are well suited for scalloping.

CARROT MARMALADE

One pound carrots, 2 lemons, 1 orange, 5 cups sugar

Wash and scrape carrots and put through food chopper. Squeeze juice from lemons and put rinds through food chopper. Barely cover carrots and lemon rinds with water and cook until tender. Cut orange in very thin slices, removing seeds if necessary. Combine sugar and lemon juice and add ½ cup boiling water. Add prepared orange and cooked carrot mixture. Cook until a little of the mixture, tested on a cold saucer, jellies. Pour into sterilized glasses and cover with paraffine when cold.

BEEF AND LIMA BEAN CASSEROLE

Two cups dried lima beans
One pound chuck or other inexpensive cut of meat
Two tablespoons drippings of fat
Two tablespoons minced onion
One teaspoon salt
One-fourth teaspoon onion powder
One-half teaspoon poultry seasoning
Two cups water
Pick over, wash and soak beans overnight. Drain. Cut meat in 1-inch cubes and brown in hot drippings. Add onion and brown but do not remove. Add beans, onion powder, casserole or bean pot. Add boiling water. Cover pot or dish and bake in oven 300 F. two to three hours or till meat and beans are tender. If you like put one-fourth cup grated cheese over top after cooking. Then set dish in oven to brown.

666

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Checks Colds first day. Headaches or Neuralgia in 30 minutes. Malaria in 3 days
FINE LAXATIVE AND TONIC
Most Speedy Remedies Known

DRIVE FIFTY THOUSAND MILES WITHOUT SPENDING A DIME

for Carbon Removal. It's possible through the use of Moto-Tonic, a proven product that prevents the formation of carbon, lubricates the motor and improves the performance of All motor cars.

An initial treatment removes all carbon from the valves and continued use prevents carbon formation, improves compression and increases gasoline mileage on a MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

Send \$1.00 for enough Moto-Tonic to treat 120 gallons of gas and bring new life to motors made sluggish with carbon deposits. Thousands of motorists have used it with profit. Write today.

Moto-Tonic Dept. K. F. 1643 E. 67th St., Chicago, Illinois.—Adv.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers Union Song Leaflets, Secretary's Minute Books	50c
Credentia blank	10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used	5c
Demit blank	15 for 10c	Instead of Ritual, each	5c
Local Secy's Receipt Books	25c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs	50c
Farmers Union Buttons	25c	Ladies Auxiliary Pins	50c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor		per dozen	10c
WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN			
Box 51, Salina, Kansas			

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

BUTTER

The writer is pinch hitting for Mr. Betts who, as a member of the production control committee of dairy products, is at the present time in Washington, D. C. attending a meeting called for the purpose of considering matters relating to the production control program.

The butter market has taken a decided upward swing during the past week at both Chicago and New York. Chicago Extras closed the week at 23c, an advance of 3c; Standards are 22 1-4c; 89 score 21½c, both up 2½c; and 88 score 21c, up 2 1-4c. New York Extras are 23c, an advance of 3 1-4c during the week. The market on storage butter has advanced too but not in the same relative proportion as fresh.

The advance of the past week, which has been quite gradual, brings the fresh butter market up to a level of approximately 5½c above the market a year ago on the same day, and 7c above the low for 1933 which was reached on December 14th when Extras went to 16c and Standards to 15c. While several factors have contributed to the improved condition of the butter market, two in particular are very outstanding and are substantiated by facts and figures. First is the decidedly favorable out of storage movement on butter as revealed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture report which shows that a net of 6,132,335 lbs. of butter have been taken out of storage in the four principal markets, namely Chicago, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, the past week as compared with a net of 108,016 lbs. put into storage during the same period a year ago. Second is the decrease in production as shown by production reports and new arrivals of fresh butter. The January 24th report of the American Association Creamery Butter Manufacturers on 243 plants shows a decrease of 14.33 per cent as compared with the same week last year and a decrease of 2.05 per cent against last week. Land O'Lakes report on 305 plants shows 14.33 per cent under the same week a year ago and 3.65 per cent under last week.

The distribution of butter through relief channels by the Government and increased consumption coming as

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RED CLOVER—\$7.00; Alfalfa, \$5.00. Scarified Sweet Clover \$3.00. Timothy \$3.50; Mixed Timothy and Alsike or Red Clover \$4.50. All per bushel. Korean Lespedeza \$6.50 per 100 lbs. Catalog and Samples free.—Standard and Seed Co. 21 East First St. Kansas City, Mo. 2-22c

DEALERS WANTED
DON'T BE A JOB HUNTER—start your own business on our capital; no hard times, no lay-offs, always your own boss; hundreds average \$5,000 annual sales year after year; we supply stocks, equipment on credit, some 235 home necessities; selling experience unnecessary; wonderful opportunity to own pleasant, dignified profitable business backed by \$17,000,000 world-wide industry; for complete information write Rawleigh Co., Dept. B-U-KUF, Freeport, Ill. 2-22c

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
SPECIAL: Klondike, Mission, \$1.25 per thousand here. Free catalog on all leading strawberries, youngberry and dewberry. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Ark. 3-29c

CERTIFIED Frost-proof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75. Express collect 2500, \$2.50. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.00. Express collect: 6,000, \$3.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 3-29c

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

a result of low retail prices, coupled with campaigns that are being launched throughout the country to encourage consumption of dairy products, along with improved conditions in industrial lines, and a marked decrease in production of fresh butter, is gradually but surely reducing the tremendous surplus that for months hung over the market like a black cloud and brought gloom to both producers and butter merchants.

With present conditions as an example of what can be accomplished by adjusting supplies to meet demands, we trust that all producers of dairy products will cooperate to the fullest extent in carrying out whatever production control program is finally adopted. In all probability Mr. Betts will have something more definite to report on this matter next week.

Eggs

There isn't a great deal of special interest to say about the egg market at the present time. The market on fresh with Extra Firsts at 20½c, Firsts 20 1-4c, Current Receipts 18½c, Dirtsies and Checks 17c, is ¼ to 1c lower than last week. We are now at that period of the year when rather marked fluctuations in the egg market are not surprising. If extremely unfavorable conditions and light feeding result in a decline in production the market can advance some, but a decline in the market is sure to follow the seasons increase in production whenever that comes. Speaking in the language of the egg trade "it is that in betwixt and between period" when increased production on fresh eggs is anticipated and when many of the retailers are shifting from the use of storage to fresh eggs, the rapidity of the shift depending on the available supplies of fresh. This period is always surrounded by great uncertainty and consequently the egg market is nervous.

Like butter, the production is considerably under last year, while the consumption and storage withdrawals have been above last year. Receipts of fresh eggs show some increase, but the increase during the past week as compared with the previous week has not been heavy and stocks coming to hand have found ready outlet. Although the present outlook is that egg prices to producers will not go as low as last year, the season of heavy production is quite certain to be followed by a reduction in prices from present levels, the extent of that reduction depending on production and general economic conditions.

With eggs the same as dairy products, one of the most effective ways to deal with the price situation is for producers to organize and adjust production to demands and thus avoid glutting the markets which always results in lower prices.

A. W. Seamans.



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
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YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY

to market your dairy products
COOPERATIVELY
through the facilities of the

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Colony, Kans.

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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 SANE 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 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 29 to Feb. 2 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

N F Thome—Osage Co Ks—19 steers 1097	6.75
Russell Baker—Osage Co Ks—23 steers 1030	6.75
Pogue Bros—Ottawa Co Ks—25 steers 1069	6.00
Herman Koelsch—Miami Co Ks—4 str, hfrs 795	6.00
R L Jennings—Lafayette Co Ks—32 steers 1066	5.85
Wm Skonberg—Osage Co Ks—36 steers 1006	5.75
Martin Horgan—Pottawatomie Co Ks—18 str, hfr 638	5.75
J E Boren—Coffey Co Ks—29 steers 967	5.65
H K Fanning—Osage Co Ks—7 heifers 785	5.50
Peter Thowe, Jr.—Wabaunsee Co Ks—26 steers 1018	5.50
Scott Bros—Pawnee Co Neb—23 steers 1114	5.40
F E Lundquist—McPherson Co Ks—6 steers 993	5.40
Vic Johnson—Osage Co Ks—11 steers 1080	5.40
F E Pierce—Ottawa Co Ks—28 steers 1001	5.35
Lawrence Davis—Osage Co Ks—22 steers 1320	5.25
Harry Salsburg—Republic Co Ks—8 str hfrs 682	5.25
Henry Love—Osage Co Ks—10 steers 911	5.25
J E Boren—Coffey Co Ks—20 steers 1015	5.10
Henry Seubert—Wabaunsee Co Ks—19 steers 1115	5.10
D E Wherry—Pawnee Co Neb—15 steers 1025	5.00
Bert Cordts—Osage Co Ks—4 str, hfrs 722	5.00
A J Williamson—Riley Co Ks—11 steers 1101	4.90
J T Crawford—Polk Co Mo—7 steers 922	4.85
Robert Forbes—Osage Co Ks—61 steers 136	4.90
C A Williamson—Riley Co Ks—29 steers 1371	4.65
J E Steele—Osage Co Ks—9 str, hfrs 715	4.60
Elmond Larson—McPherson Co Ks—35 steers 1187	4.60
R E Esdon—McPherson Co Ks—35 steers 1187	4.60
Everett Fine—Osage Co Ks—7 steers 882	4.55
F F Bruening—Furnas Co Ks—10 steers 1312	4.55
Walter Tobolsky—Lafayette Co Mo—5 str, hfrs 490	4.50
C D Laughlin—Lafayette Co Mo—16 str, hfrs 575	4.25
F F Bruening—Furnas Co Ks—9 steers 1206	4.25
A E Bowker—Shawnee Co Ks—5 steers 1118	4.25
Harve Hensley—Osborne Co Ks—7 steers 1252	4.15
F E Lundquist—McPherson Co Ks—7 steers 895	4.10
Walter Kohler—Ottawa Co Ks—7 steers 1057	4.00
Enil A Thiel—Wabaunsee Co Ks—24 steers 1274	4.00
John Lawson—Osborne Co Ks—12 steers 1147	4.00
C N Hanson—Osage Co Ks—10 steers 1182	4.00
Farmers Elev.—Phillips Co Ks—11 steers 890	4.00
H Sognett—Jackson Co Mo—21 steers 902	3.90
J A McClure—Sumner Co Ks—28 steers 910	3.90
W D Sanders—Kayes, Okla—10 steers 1203	3.85
Albert Balko—Lafayette Co Mo—8 yearlings 673	3.75
J W Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—28 steers 725	3.75
Farmers Elev.—Phillips Co Ks—7 str, hfrs 585	3.75
Arthur Heideman—Wabaunsee Co Ks—22 str 877	3.75
M H Schnackenberg—Lafayette Co Mo—7 hfrs 592	3.25
J W Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—6 heifers 827	3.25
Carl E. Clark—McPherson Co Ks—7 yearlings 391	3.25
Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—4 cows 1190	3.25
W W Messick—Cedar Co Mo—7 steers 545	3.00
W D Sanders—Kayes, Okla—8 cows 855	2.50
J R Flynn—Jackson Co Mo—47 cows 921	2.50
M A Holt—McPherson Co Ks—17 cows 912	2.25
M A Holt—McPherson Co Ks—12 cows 820	2.25
John Lawson—Osborne Co Ks—5 cows 820	2.25
L C Danneberg—Jackson Co Mo—33 cows 940	2.25

SHEEP

L C Carpenter—Grundy Co Mo—78 81	8.75
C H Peckman—Miami Co Ks—48 78	8.50
Latzke and Son—Geary Co Ks—6 96	8.50
Ralph Latzke—Dickinson Co Ks—5 110	8.50
Chas. Harkness—Washington Co Ks—5 102	8.25
A C Plummer—Carroll Co Mo—8 93	8.25
Henry Eller—Cheyenne Co Colo—17 83	8.25
Walter Flear—Washington Co Ks—12 87	8.25
L C Carpenter—Grundy Co Mo—75 87	8.00

HOGS

Kroll Bros—Leavenworth Co Ks—14 235	3.80
T H Good—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 210	3.75
J H Barnett—Franklin Co Ks—8 206	3.75
Clarence Doll—Henry Co Mo—5 238	3.70
Hugh Scott—Lafayette Co Mo—14 180	3.70
Geo W Ferrell—Woodson Co Ks—12 182	3.70
Ray Sturdy—Osage Co Ks—11 220	3.70
J H Powers—Carroll Co Mo—7 192	3.65
W B Logan—Carroll Co Mo—11 176	3.60
Hale Shipping Assn—Carroll Co Mo—6 220	3.50
James Huff—Miami Co Ks—10 213	3.50
Tony Sump—Riley Co Ks—10 217	3.50
Walsburg P U S A—Riley Co Ks—45 211	3.50
E E Mentzer—Woodson Co Ks—10 227	3.50
H W Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—8 243	3.45
Ed Trendel—Osage Co Ks—5 180	3.45
Jim Bowe—Washington Co Ks—8 255	3.45
M J Burke—Washington Co Ks—12 258	3.45
Mrs J G Crowley—Ray Co Mo—20 218	3.45
S G Smith—Grundy Co Mo—6 191	3.45
W E Bruner—Putnam Co Mo—10 176	3.45
Frank McVeigh—Anderson Co Ks—37 209	3.45
Alfred Knehan—Lafayette Co Mo—11 198	3.40
Alta Vista Ship. Assn—Wabaunsee Co Ks—69 220	3.40
Harry Alexander—Linn Co Ks—8 206	3.40
H C Wischropp—Osage Co Ks—23 285	3.40

+ NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES +

HOWARD AND SHIPPS HOLD SEVERAL MEETS IN NORTHERN KANSAS

Find Plenty of Enthusiasm Among Farmers for Farmers Union Program, and Predict Addition of Hundreds of New Members

A large number of farmers heard of the Farmers Union message, and learned much about the government's wheat reduction program, last week when J. E. Shipp, of Belleville, Kansas, and T. E. Howard of the wheat section of the AAA visited five counties, holding a series of meetings. The meetings were held in Beloit, Belleville, Russell, Dehosh, Minneapolis, Mankato and in Buffalo Valley Local, Cloud county.

According to Mr. Shipp, the biggest crowds were at Minneapolis and Belleville. Perhaps the biggest meeting of all was in Belleville Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Howard spoke to a large gathering of farmers grouped together in the big sales yard operated by Mr. Shipp.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery at Superior, which receives a large proportion of its business volume from Kansas farmers, cooperated by furnishing transportation between many of the points and by sponsoring Mr. Shipp as one of the speakers.

Both Mr. Howard and Mr. Shipp report a lot of enthusiasm for the Farmers Union program throughout this section of Kansas, and both feel that with a little extra effort, hundreds of new members can be added to the Farmers Union membership rolls. This is a challenge which will be met.

KINNEY AND SHIPPS AT ISLAND LOCAL MEETING

A social meeting of Island Local Union No. 2193 near Narka was held January 30, 1934.

Mr. Glenn Peters, assisted by Mrs. Joe Strnad, Mrs. Joe Novotny, and Mrs. Joe Chopp, had charge of the program which included guitar numbers by the Strnad sisters; reading by

Delbert Chopp, Chester Chopp, Glenn Chaloupka, Neva Chopp, and Adolph Nemes. Songs by Aveline Slavik and Adolph Nemes.

A dialogue was given by Albina Strnad, Emma Strnad, and Gayle Nemes.

James Houdek gave a talk on "4-H Club and Its Activities."

Mr. Elmer Peters rendered several accordion solos, and Mr. Kinney finished the program with a short poem about Kansas.

Mr. J. E. Shipp, our county president, then introduced Mr. A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union.

His first subject was "The Evils of Direct Shipping." This is one of the most discussed farm topics of today.

His second subject was, "What the Farmers Union has done and intends to do in the State and National Legislation," which shows what the Farmers of America can do when they organize and cooperate. Both of these subjects were very interesting and very much enjoyed by all.

Refreshments were then served by Mrs. Edd Chopp, Mrs. Will Chopp and Mrs. Glenn Chopp and Mrs. Joe Mach.

Glenn L. Chopp, Secy.-Treas.

BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL HEARD GOOD SPEAKERS

Owing to a mixup in dates, the meeting which was advertised in the Farmers Union paper to be held in Concordia on Thursday of last week, was advertised in the local papers for Friday night, and the mistake was discovered too late to be righted. However, Thursday night was the regular meeting night of our Buffalo Valley Local No. 507, and the speakers Tom Howard and J. E. Shipp were invited to meet with us.

Mr. Shipp, the new county president of the Republic County Farmers Union, gave us a short talk, telling us that he was glad to be among us and renew old acquaintances, and that he was proud to remember that he had helped band us into a county Union.

Then Mr. Howard spoke on the wheat allotment program and other government activities. Mr. Howard

James R. Lehen—Carroll Co Mo—12 157	3.40
C Carlson—Wabaunsee Co Ks—8 193	3.40
C O Wickstrum—Riley Co Ks—44 241	3.40
W S Boehm—Riley Co Ks—55 159	3.40
Harold Mooney—Linn Co Ks—5 192	3.40
Ed Wolf—Linn Co Ks—12 174	3.40
Louis Homrighausen—Miami Co Ks—13 193	3.40
Martin Bonin—Marshall Co Ks—9 201	3.40
Wallace M. Teylor—Sullivan Co Mo—13 154	3.40
Victor E. Hawkins—Riley Co Ks—5 250	3.40
W E Burson—Cass Co Mo—27 157	3.40
Russell Houk—Allen Co Ks—8 201	3.40
Henry Roepke—Marshall Co Ks—10 211	3.40
Ira Holsapple—Nemaha Co Ks—5 226	3.40
Herman Wendte—St. Louis Co Mo—8 245	3.40
Henry Dohrman—Lafayette Co Mo—14 200	3.40
C A Kincaid—Grundy Co Mo—6 223	3.40
John Reinhold—Anderson Co Ks—10 203	3.40
R W Tullous—Franklin Co Ks—15 254	3.40
E C Finney—Lyon Co Ks—12 262	3.40
Emil Samuelson—Riley Co Ks—81 231	3.40
J Monroe Martin—Linn Co Mo—10 259	3.40
H J Janner—Cedar Co Mo—10 180	3.40
Ed Chaney—Cloud Co Ks—8 183	3.40
B A Titcher—Osage Co Ks—13 202	3.40
Orville Ryan—Lafayette Co Mo—9 162	3.40
Carl H Dageforde—Miami Co Ks—10 266	3.40
Chas Guilford—Carroll Co Mo—8 170	3.40
F M Albion—Johnson Co Mo—26 193	3.40
Herman Hateschl—St. Washington Co Ks—14 261	3.40
Andrew Forbes—Osage Co Ks—15 232	3.40
Frank Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—5 174	3.40
Fred Sloan—Leavenworth Co Ks—5 251	3.40
Frank Sholtz—Franklin Co Ks—7 194	3.40
Alfred Knehan—Lafayette Co Mo—11 230	3.40
C. T. Flory—Osage Co Ks—27 173	3.40
Clarence L. Lyman—Marshall Co Ks—13 193	3.40
Ransom and Hoyt—Franklin Co Ks—5 206	3.40
J R Esdon—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 206	3.40
B T Hughes—Johnson Co Ks—10 189	3.40
Virgil McElroy—Jewell Co Ks—5 230	3.40
E Schoepflin, L C Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—80 190	3.40

T H Good—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 pigs 165	3.40
John H Miller—Miami Co Ks—12 205	3.35
Everett Fine—Osage Co Ks—12 180	3.35
B D Sperry—Marshall Co Ks—14 177	3.35
Chas Nachbar—Cass Co Mo—5 152	3.35
G W Mills—Jackson Co Mo—31 195	3.35
Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—13 186	3.35
W O Phillip—Leavenworth Co Ks—5 168	3.35
W H Flentia—Nemaha Co Ks—11 201	3.35
Hale S A—Carroll Co Mo—29 168	3.35
Arthur Dageforde—Miami Co Ks—15 184	3.35
Aug. Walkenhorst—Lafayette Co Mo—5 160	3.35
M Lamborn—Leavenworth Co Ks—6 231	3.35
T W McCoy—Lafayette Co Mo—12 153	3.35
Wm T Lemon—Douglas Co Ks—7 144	3.35
John Smith—Putnam Co Mo—7 244	3.35
John Sloan—Miami Co Ks—19 226	3.35
L J Price—Johnson Co Ks—12 152	3.30
Mrs Geo Williams—Douglas Co Ks—12 138	3.30
Hale Ship. Assn—Carroll Co Mo—21 285	3.30
M L Cox—Linn Co Ks—5 244	3.30
Mattie Edwards—Leavenworth Co Ks—18 188	3.30
J E Dobson—Riley Co Ks—25 165	3.30
E D Stewart—Davies Co Mo—14 145	3.30
Ogle Bros—Franklin Co Ks—11 149	3.30
J L Johnson—Osage Co Ks—9 145	3.30
H N Sammons—Chase Co Ks—6 168	3.30
J H Bird—Lafayette Co Mo—19 146	3.25
P J Martin—Washington Co Ks—5 184	3.25
Otto Roberts—Chase Co Ks—13 180	3.25
Adolph Seding—Marshall Co Ks—15 201	3.25
C W Christenson—Marshall Co Ks—11 189	3.25
Carl Larson—Marshall Co Ks—14 162	3.25
F W Koelzer—Nemaha Co Ks—6 156	3.25
R L Fizer—Lafayette Co Mo—19 151	3.25
John Grothe—Miami Co Ks—7 208	3.25
C T Flory—Osage Co Ks—13 pigs 136	3.20
Miss Minnie E Brown—Cedar Co Mo—12 pigs 135	3.15
W E Burson—Cass Co Mo—5 pigs 136	3.00
Emil Samuelson, Mgr—Riley Co Ks—10 pigs 130	3.00
James Weist—Miami Co Ks—19 pigs 121	3.00
J Monroe Martin—Linn Co Ks—7 pigs 127	3.00
Walter Behrens—Cherokee Co Ks—5 156	3.00
Hugh Scott—Cherokee Co Ks—5 156	3.00
C W Miller—Marshall Co Ks—9 sows 362	2.90
Chas White—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 385	2.85
G W Mills—Jackson Co Mo—17 pigs 140	2.75
L C Cleveland Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—16 pigs 160	2.75
G W Mills—Jackson Co Mo—5 pigs 118	2.75
T H Good—Pottawatomie Co Ks—15 pigs 124	2.50
Clarence Isaac—Allen Co Ks—11 pigs 126	2.25
Aug. Walkenhorst—Lafayette Co Mo—7 pigs 105	2.00
Adolph Seding—Marshall Co Ks—10 pigs 140	2.00
Ogle Bros—Franklin Co Ks—9 pigs 111	2.00
Dan Beck—Franklin Co Ks—6 pigs 117	2.00
J M Jackson—Bates Co Mo—10 pigs 117	2.00
Emil Samuelson, Mgr—Bates Co Mo—10 pigs 117	2.00
G W Mills—Jackson Co Mo—5 pigs 96	1.50
Phillip Nobert—Cloud Co Ks—20 pigs 101	1.50
Don Beck—Franklin Co Ks—11 pigs 49	1.25

fortunately was present in Washington when the present National program was being formed. These experiences, along with his ability to speak clearly, concisely and forcefully, make Mr. Howard a most interesting speaker. We are proud to be one of the few locals so fortunate as to be addressed by a man so closely in touch with the affairs of today.

The Buffalo Valley school house was filled with members and their families. After adjourning, some time was spent in visiting and general discussion, during which a lunch of coffee and sandwiches was served by the ladies of the refreshment committee.

H. J. Carr, Secy.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL MET

Cottonwood Local No. 317 had a good meeting Tuesday night, January 30.

After a short program Mr. Kinney made an instructive and interesting address.

Four new members, all taking stock in the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. were added and six old members paid dues for 1935.

TO MEET IN CUBA, KANSAS

The Republic County Farmers Union will hold its meeting in Kalivoda Hall, Cuba, Kansas, on Friday night, February 9. Every member is earnestly requested to attend and to bring a non-member if possible. No limit is set on the number of non-members any member may bring.

This will be a good meeting, with lots of interesting things happening. J. E. Shipp, county president, will be present to make an address; and Floyd Lynn, state secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union, will also be present.

Make this a good meeting. Every one has a chance to help.

GOOD HOPEWELL MEETING

Another good meeting was held at Hopewell Farmers Union Local 809 last Friday evening with about sixty members and visitors present. The local dues were reduced to fifty cents for the year.

Earl Johnston and D. O. Dexter made a few remarks for the good of the order. Mr. Hibbard read a few items from President Simpson's address. Glen Leopold gave a report of the Farmers Union Commission firm

Stockholders' meeting. Rev. Ross gave a fine talk on "Crime and its Cure." A good program followed which consisted of songs by Lynn Farrar, and the Presbyterian orchestra played several numbers, followed by a dialogue and some readings.

A fine lunch was served by the lunch committee and it was another pleasant evening well spent at the Hopewell local.

G. L. Leopold, Reporter.

THEY ALL PAID UP

Minneapolis, Kans. Feb. 3, '34

Mr. Floyd Lynn, State Secretary.

Growth Local No. 108 met Dec. 13 in regular session, it being the night for election of new officers.

There was a motion carried to retain the same officers of the year before.

We made a little improvement over the year membership with a promise of a few more.

Inclosed you will find check for all of our old faithful members. It is the first time we have been able to send in dues from our entire membership at one time.

—Mrs. Bessie Postlethwait, Secretary-Treasurer.

FRANKLIN CO. MEETING

The Franklin County Farmers Union No. 72 held their regular monthly meeting February 2, with the Rock Creek Local.

Our president, A. R. Carpenter, being unable to attend on account of the flu, Mr. H. L. Morgan, vice president, presided. After a short business session the following short program was given:

Music on guitar and harmonica, by Ed Fredericks, Jim Fredericks and Frank Bowen. Reading, Floyd Koche, "I like Depression," and "Batter up." Song, Frank Bowen, with his own guitar accompaniment, "Keep the horse shoe hung over the door."

The speaker of the evening, Howard Whitaker of Colony Creamery, gave a very interesting and educational talk. He stressed why we should patronize our own cooperative. He cited the experience of their creamery committee when at Washington and the attitude of the men there when called upon. He also told of our President, Cal Ward's work there in National Council.

If we farmers are ever going to get any good out of our Union and the legislation for our help, now is the right time to get behind the Farmers Union and the legislators and push for the goal—better times for the farmer.

We wish there could have been many more hear this talk and we also hope to see the Locals that have been absent so long represented in our meetings. We extend an invitation and welcome to any one that is interested to join us.

Sack luncheon was served with hot coffee and cocoa by the following ladies: Mrs. Frank Bowen, Mrs. Dwight Ramsey and Mrs. Howard Kissinger.

Mrs. T. G. Ramsey, Secy.

SPENCE LOCAL MEETING

Spence Local No. 391 and the Bismark Local No. 472 met last Wednesday night, January 24, at the Bismark school house. J. T. Martin called the house to order and then turned the meeting over to the Dane Booster club, which is composed of A. C. Hansen, president, Dan Combs, secretary and treasurer. (Our county officers), Anton Peterson and Arthur Cyr, all of Greenleaf.

There were about fifty present to enjoy the interesting and instructive talks given by these gentlemen. And last, but not least, were their stories enjoyed, each one trying to tell a better one on the other. Like the old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," so it is with meetings without any humor. Anyway, it was a very interesting meeting and we hope to have more like it in the future. Also do we hope to build up our membership.

After adjournment of the meeting cookies, doughnuts and coffee were served.

Mrs. Tony Heid, Secretary-Treasurer.

TOM WELLS AVAILABLE FOR SPEAKING DATES

Accepts Position as District Agent for Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. Covering Counties in East-Central Kansas

Tom Wells, of Elmdale, Kansas, who is known all over the state, especially in the Union circles, has accepted a District Agency for the Farmers Union Life Insurance company. He will look after the interests of the company in the following counties: Chase, Morris, Wabaunsee, Lyon, Marion, Greenwood and north half of Butler.

Mr. Wells has been one of the "wheelhorses" in Farmers Union work for years. He is thoroughly familiar with the various business activities of the Farmers Union, and with his genial smile and natural enthusiasm puts pep into any Farmers Union group he visits.

Since Mr. Wells will be covering the territory in the above named counties he is willing to help out in any Farmers Union Local wanting to hear a believer in the Farmers Union principles.

Last Saturday, Mr. Wells, in company with E. J. Muckenthaler, who represents the company in Wabaunsee county, delivered a \$6,000 check to a beneficiary under a policy written by Mr. Muckenthaler, a little over four years ago, at Maple Hill, Kansas.

Sloping land that has been taken out of production can be prepared for 25 to 50 per cent larger yields by the use of terraces. When