

write again."

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

Floyd H. Lynn, Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year, \$1.00

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1935

THE LAW IS DEAD—LONG LIVE THE ISSUE!

The big news of the day is, of course, the Supreme Court's decision affecting the Frazier-Lemke moratorium law or amendment to the bankruptcy law, and the N. R. A. decision by the same body. We probably are not conveying any news when we tell you that the highest court in the land on Monday ruled the N. R. A. and the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium laws unconstitutional.

Since the Frazier-Lemke law has a more direct connection with the Farmers Union program than does the N. R. A., we shall first comment briefly on the moratorium measure. Needless to say, the court's decision was a staggering blow to the hopes and aspirations of the Farmers Union. This organization of dirt farmers has stood squarely back of the Frazier-Lemke law from the beginning. We saw in it the means of forestalling many tragedies which naturally follow foreclosure proceedings which throw a farmer out of his home and off his farm which he has worked through a life time to acquire. We saw in it the means whereby a farmer might be spared from the awful results of a bad situation which was not of his own making.

Was a "Stop-Gap"

However, it must be pointed out that the Frazier-Lemke law was always regarded as a means to an end, and not as a final method of bringing lasting relief. It was intended only as a stop-gap to hold back the forces bearing down upon the farmer until the farmer, through his militant organization, could secure real relief such as will be brought about by the bill which, if it becomes a law, will enable him to refinance his farm indebtedness at a low and reasonable rate of interest, and will allow him to transfer his indebtedness or obligations to the government rather than to the international bankers.

Now that the Moratorium law is wiped out it will be interesting to watch developments. Will there be a flood of foreclosures? Will those who hold the mortgages on Kansas farms rush into court and engage in a wholesale sweeping of good farmers off their farms? Will the percentage of non-owner operated farms largely increase in Kansas and in the nation? Will all these tragedies begin again just where they were when the moratorium law temporarily stopped them?

If so, then certainly some kind of a law is needed to protect these farmers, and to protect this nation from becoming a nation of renters working first to satisfy the demands of capital and secondarily to make an independent living for themselves.

The United States has always been a strong nation, and much of its strength lies in its high type of citizenry on the farms. Anything that tends to lower the standard of agri-

culture as a class, tends to weaken this nation. It has been with that thought in mind that the Farmers Union has stood for a law that would tide the good farmers over this period of depression.

Issue Still Alive

Of course the word of the Supreme Court is final in matters of law and constitutionality. No good citizen dares question that fact. Therefore, the Farmers Union will bow in good grace to the court's decision. But while the Supreme Court can kill a law, it can not, and does not attempt, to kill an issue. The issue is still alive. If application of the Frazier-Lemke law was not the right manner in which to protect farmers against conditions brought about by a miscarriage of economic justice, in which we maintain the farmers had no part, then there is some other way. Farmers must find that way, and they will find it. They will find it not through individual effort, but through organized effort applied through a militant farm organization.

We say farmers must find the right way, because it simply is not in the cards for any other class of people to work out the farmers' difficulties for them.

Stopped Trend to Violence

It will be remembered that before the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Debt Moratorium law, which held out a hope of peace and lawful settlement of difficulties which farmers found themselves forced into, and which seemed to offer hope that the farmer would not have to admit failure to his family who depended on him, there was a movement spreading like wildfire involving strikes and violence on the part of harassed farmers. Thrown on his own primitive resources, with the law apparently unhelpful, the farmer felt himself forced to resort to primitive methods—to fight fire with fire. The Frazier-Lemke law stopped that trend to violence. Let us hope fervently that the forces of the law will soon find a way to come to the aid of the American farmer, and supply a means to fill the void created by the killing of the Frazier-Lemke law, and thus prevent a recurrence of the strife and bloodshed which was so imminent before the good farmers of this nation thought they had found the lawful way out.

We do not believe the Kansas farmers are ever going to resort to violence. Violent methods never got much of a foothold in this state. Kansas farmers know that even to exercise violent methods effectively, a highly organized unit must be achieved; and they know that with farmers highly organized, we do not have to resort to violence. A law respecting, peaceful, though militant, organization fills the bill in Kansas; and that is just the kind of a program which the Kansas Farmers Union offers. All this organization needs are more members. Let each farmer take that to mean that the

Farmers Union needs more members in his own neighborhood.

Again, let us say the issue of relief from unjust indebtedness is not dead, and that a way will be found to do the things intended to be done by the late lamented Frazier-Lemke Moratorium law—and that farmers themselves, acting through their own organization, will find that way.

Death of N. R. A.

Now, a few words about the N. R. A. Undoubtedly the National Recovery Act came into being as an emergency measure. We were trying as a nation to recover from a depression. If all had cooperated under the provisions of the N. R. A., and if industry had been content to allow agriculture to recover right along with its own recovery, then more progress would have been made than has been the case. However, the N. R. A. never has been able to strike at the root of the trouble—that of maldistribution of the opportunities to earn ownership of wealth. There never can be an equal distribution of wealth because some individuals and some groups are more basically able to acquire wealth than are others. As long as ability and foresight are not equally distributed among men, wealth will not be. That, however, does not excuse the unequal distribution of opportunity.

That means, then, according to the personal ideas of the writer which he asks no one to accept, that so long as a little class of non-producing international bankers virtually are given the right by law to control the amount of money actually circulating among the common people, and thus are given the right to control its value and consequently the value of the products of the farmers and laborers, just so long as that condition prevails, no law such as the N. R. A. could bring lasting recovery.

Since much of the present recovery program has been interwoven with the N. R. A. the natural conclusion is that the administration will have to do a lot of patchwork in order to substitute other measures to take the place of the construction material which is now outlawed.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

MANAGERS BELIEVE IN CHECK-OFF

At this writing I am home with a light case of bronchial pneumonia. While at Kansas City last week I became quite ill and was confined to my room for about four days. I feel good this morning and hope to get back in the harness by the last of the week, especially so if the weather remains nice.

Managers Held Good Meeting at Kansas City

Around one hundred or more were in attendance at the annual Managerial Meetings. C. B. Thowe of Alma, Kansas, is president, and Ted Belden, of Kansas City, is secretary of the organization.

Many splendid talks were given during the sessions. It was quite apparent that each one who spoke, and those who were in attendance, were extremely interested in every phase of our cooperative program. Through the exchange of ideas and experiences those managers who were in attendance will be equipped to handle and manage their own business associations better as they return home. It is to be regretted that many of our managers were not there. Such meetings tend to develop a more unified state-wide program and we always profit by learning of the other fellow's experiences.

Floyd Lynn, Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, and myself were in attendance and made short speeches. Mr. Lynn gave a very comprehensive address on the origin and development of the school program which was sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union. He related that more than two hundred schools were being held each week principally in Farmer Union Communities and that much good should be forthcoming because of these schools.

I touched principally on the relation of the Farmers Union Business Organizations to the parent Organization. I stated that I believed the time was fast approaching when the state organization would be compelled to wrest revenue through other avenues than simply the voluntary payment of dues on the part of our members. I stated I firmly believed that it would be to the best interest not only of the state organization but of the hundreds of cooperatives as well, if we would go to the check-off system. The Farmers Union is responsive to the hundreds of cooperatives in Kansas, therefore, the time has about come when the cooperatives should be more or less responsive to the idea of helping to perpetuate the state organization. At the close of my brief talk several of the managers expressed favorable opinions on the idea, and when a vote was taken it was unanimously in favor of such a change.

It will be the purpose of the state

organization during the coming months to meet personally with the managers, boards of directors and stock holders, if possible, of our organizations in the hope of working out a program which will properly finance the state organization as it ought to be financed.

All in all, the meetings were good. It is to be hoped that every cooperative business organization in Kansas will fare well during the ensuing year.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

May 25, 1935

Mrs. Caraway worked a cross-word puzzle while her brother senators cussed the bonus debate.

Although 138 members of Congress voted with the President and 376 against, still he HAD HIS WAY. The interest-bearing bondholders of the Liberty League are also happy.

The senate cloak room was where Jim Farley worked on Chavez, Truman and Pope. The total population of the three states which these men represent is less than a million. The Chief Executive has opportunities to bear down on members of the upper body in his own party.

Those for economy on the bonus, the next day voted a half billion for spending money for just one year for the Navy. We are like the old country—we'll prepare for other wars, but we won't pay our debts from the last one.

The President said that an abled-bodied soldier who wrote the uniform was not better than any one else. I used to think differently as a boy, after riding my pony to Sabatha every Decoration Day to see my father and other soldiers fire over the graves of their departed comrades. We thought otherwise, too, during the World War.

Kansas is just Kansas. Dust storms a month ago and now floods! We never did do anything just half way.

Last Thursday evening a colleague left the airport here at 7:30 to fill an after-dinner speaking date in New York that same night.

Washington is preparing for the largest crowd in its history during the second week in June. The Shrine of the nation will be here. Already the front of the White House is completely obscured by a sea of flags. Eighty uniformed bands will march in the main parade.

We saw Eddie Sullivan, of Mercer, married yesterday. Ten years ago his name was well known in the 4-H club. Baby Beef circles of northeast Kansas he is now traffic manager of an airline. It is just such a change as has come to many a man and woman, through the economic incidence of the war, that half the people do not follow the occupations which were the dreams of their youth, yet they are successful and happy.

DO NOT MISTAKE YOUR FRIEND FOR A COMMON ENEMY

(Continued from page 1)
ite soldier told his fellow interpreted a dream which his fellow interpreted to mean the sure defeat of the army. And so the psychology of defeat spread like a malady through the Midanite army. How well Gideon understood the workings of the human mind possessed by fear. He was a man who knew the way to do was to throw a scare into them, and they themselves would do the rest. Following the example of Gideon, all of his men simultaneously broke their pitchforks, and shouted just as they were told to do. The Midanites were seized by panic, and so frightened were they that in the darkness they mistook their own comrades for enemies, and began a wholesale destruction of their own numbers. The defeat and celebration of the Midanite army was complete.

I know of no truer picture of what has taken place in the agricultural movement since its inception than is afforded by this brief review of these two events in ancient history. Agriculture has studied, inspected and investigated the possibilities of agricultural cooperation. Its advantages have been well considered, and samples of what might be reasonably expected to yield have been exhibited. But when the reports are all in; when its desirability is unanimously admitted; when samples of its fruits have actually been tasted and found luscious; how pitifully few there are who are brave enough to put forth the effort to make it an accomplished fact. The grasshopper psychology spreads like a malignant malady. They so fear defeat that they will not even try to fight.

There would be a good thing if it could be done, it is usually the mass attitude. "The idea is all right, but I don't believe it will work," is heard when representatives of the cooperative movement try to interest people in the matter of bettering their own condition. But we are profoundly thankful that there have always been a few who have said, "It is the best thing we can do, and it must be done. And so the great majority are willing to wander in the wilderness of dissatisfaction, oppression and insecurity rather than buckle on their war gear and fight for what by right belongs to them.

But let us turn to the second picture. Are there still not a great many who are willing and ready to take advantage of the benefits of cooperative enterprises but who are unwilling to assume any of the responsibilities of maintaining them? In every community where a cooperative enterprise exists there are many who enjoy its benefits who have never con-

tributed anything toward its support. In all too many instances quite the contrary is the case. Instead of offering helpful suggestions, nothing but criticism is heard. As about 92 per cent of Gideon's men were willing to return home and let a few of their fellows fight and whip the enemy of them all, even so it is in the cooperative movement. The many are willing to let the few bear the brunt of the work, expense and responsibility of bettering their common lot. The whole community benefits by the efforts of the few. Are we forced to the conclusion that the vast majority are too indolent, too selfish, too undependable, too unwilling to make a little sacrifice for the common good to be good soldiers in the cooperative movement?

What happened in the Midanite camp has happened times without number in the cooperative camp. Lack of confidence has generated a psychology of failure and defeat even before any enemy has made any attack. They are ready to flee when none pursue. Now we can understand something of the terror of the Midanite hosts. The attack on them was made under cover of darkness. They could not see clearly, and in their panic to save themselves they mistook their own comrades for enemies, and without hesitation or remorse they slew without mercy. The investigation of Gideon's men did not destroy the Midanites. He merely set in motion the forces by which they destroyed themselves. Had the attack been made in daylight, the Midanites might have laughed at Gideon.

The analogy is too striking to require comment. It has been my own experience and observation that cooperative enterprises are seldom destroyed by attacks from without. Such tactics would be too obvious. It is much easier to set in motion the forces that will cause disintegration from within. All sorts of baits and lures (to change the figure) are cast before unsuspecting co-operators for the sole purpose of causing internal dissension. And once the seeds of dissatisfaction are sown it soon germinates and matures a crop of suspicion and distrust, that is the deadliest of malignant diseases known to cooperative enterprises.

I believe that suspicion which usually has its roots in the soil of sheer ignorance, has destroyed more cooperatives than all other causes combined. Men are scarcely elected to places of leadership and responsibility before someone suspects them of something ulterior. Salaries are begrudged. Motives are attacked. So the way of the cooperative leader is made hard. "For lack of vision is my people perish," is still as true as it was when uttered many centuries ago. The enemies of the movement take advantage of this lack of vision, and set in motion the forces that have been the cause of many a man's playing of his own comrade because he could not see that he was a comrade and not an enemy.

If in the cooperative movement we were only as ready to criticize the strategy of the enemy as we are to criticize the work and motives of our friends, the cause would go ahead many times as fast. If we were half as suspicious of the motives of the enemies of cooperation as we are of its friends, how great would be the reward. Let me could but discern between comrade and enemy, how much safer the cause would be!

Now I must not have us to underestimate the strength of the enemy nor the trouble with the ten spies was not that they saw giants, but that they underrated themselves. "Thrice armed is he who is in the right," says one of our poets. "He who will not," wrote another. "Son, come home with your shield or on it," said a Spartan mother to her boy. Kipling has well said: "The strength of the wolf is the pack."

And the strength of the pack is the wolf. Appraise coolly and carefully the enemies' accoutrements, and study his tactics. Know a real battle cry from mere babble. Study to recognize the baited hooks. Recognize also that the man at your side with common problems and common interests with yourself is a comrade and not an enemy. Then go ahead.

MANAGERS DECIDE UNION ESSENTIAL

(Continued from page 1)
in a large auditorium in the Phillips The American Steel and Wire Company, whose products are handled by a jobbing Association, had set up a complete "talkie" set, and the room was soon transformed into a modern movie theatre.

After "The Kat" cartoon picture, there was shown on the screen a most interesting and instructive picture called "Our Debt to Mother Earth." Unfolded before the eyes of the audience was a gripping story of progress made by men in the matter of sowing and reaping crops from "Mother Earth" from the primitive times and methods up to the present ultra-modern era. Scenes from foreign countries were contrasted with pictures made in the United States.

Following this came a reel devoted to the pictureization of the making of steel and wire products. The process was graphically portrayed from the mining of the ore, on through the transportation of the ore to the mills or furnaces, the smelting process, through the intricacies of superheated machinery, and finally to the finished product. Just as they appeared under the roof of the Jobbing Association Warehouse, ready to go to the cooperative unit in Kansas.

The film excited a great deal of favorable comment among all who saw it.

Immediately following the American Steel and Wire Company sound film, H. E. Witham showed a short and interesting moving picture film which depicted the operations of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Since this film was not a "talkie" Mr. Witham explained the scenes, accompanying the film with timely comments. The film showed the beehive of industry which is the Kansas City offices of the Farmers National, included many of the terminal facilities of the Farmers National, includ-

ing the Leavenworth dock terminal which will connect with barge transportation in time to move this summer's crop of wheat. One feature of extreme interest was that showing the giant machinery which lifts a loaded grain car bodily, tips it over to dump the wheat, then sets it gently back on the tracks again.

Officers Re-elected

The election of officers in the Managerial Association took place Wednesday forenoon. All the former officers were re-elected. The officers were, C. B. Thowe, president; O. C. Servis, vice president, and T. C. Belden, secretary-treasurer. The managers voted unanimously to meet again next spring in Kansas City. They also voted to meet, as usual, on the day preceding the annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union, and at the same place in which the Kansas Union meets. That pace this year will be Iowa, and the time will be the last part of October.

Program Speakers

A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union and field man for the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, was the first speaker on the Association program Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Kinney said he had never missed a meeting of the Managerial Association since its beginning several years ago. In fact, Mr. Kinney was instrumental in organizing the Association. He traced the growth of the Association from the beginning up until the present time.

Following Mr. Kinney, the secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, Floyd Lynn, spoke, explaining the progress of the cooperative Junior classes as they are being developed in connection with Workers Education under the KERC.

Mr. Witham, who followed Mr. Lynn, prefaced his remarks with a statement that in his estimation, the work of educating the young Farmers Union folks in the ways of co-operation as taught by the Farmers Union is one of the most important steps being taken by the Farmers Union. Mr. Witham spoke interestingly of the progress being made by the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Clifford Miller, manager of the Farmers Union cooperatives at Brewster, Kansas, and member of the board of directors of the Jobbing Association, spoke on membership, and led an interesting discussion following his talk. Dale Wenzel, manager of the Farmers Union cooperatives at Emporia, Kansas, followed Mr. Miller in another able discussion of the same subject.

Speakers at the Wednesday afternoon session included: C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union; Howard Cowden, president of Consumers Cooperative Association; G. W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company; H. C. McDonald, of the Washington Cattle Company; and Claude Ogilvie of the Philip Carey Roofing Company, Wm. G. Barnard, office manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company and editor of "The Co-Operator" also was on the program.

It was during the forenoon session on Wednesday that the resolutions committee, headed by L. A. (Bud) Peterson, manager at Conway, Kansas, made its report. Other members of that committee were H. A. Bender and R. F. Chapman. This report is published in full elsewhere in this issue.

PATTMAN BILL IS VETOED BUT ISSUE STILL MUCH ALIVE

(Continued from page 1)
might work both ways; for it is appallingly apparent that by the death of this Pattman legislation, a certain class, known as the international bankers, gained or retained a terrible class advantage—an advantage in the use of measuring wheels and chains only, plane tables being eliminated. This method of measuring by triangles and rectangles should halve the time and expense of the operation. Lower local expenses, no more, mean larger adjustment checks.

Q: If I have some excess acres, can I allow this crop to mature upon agreement to make the necessary extra reduction next year? A: Yes. Present plans call for the use of measuring wheels and chains only, plane tables being eliminated. This method of measuring by triangles and rectangles should halve the time and expense of the operation. Lower local expenses, no more, mean larger adjustment checks.

Q: How quickly will I know whether or not I have too much or too little corn? A: Compliance men are planning 24-hour service. That is, the acreage figures should go into the mail on their way back to the farmer 24 hours after the supervisor takes his measurements.

Q: We understand that food prices are rising. Is the farmer getting his share of the increase? A: Consumers paid 38 per cent more for 10 important foods in March 1935 than in March 1933. Farmers, because of the low prices they received in March, 1933, gained a 91 per cent increase in prices. In terms of dollars, consumers paid \$5.73 more in March, 1935, than in March, 1933, for a month's supply of 10 important foods for a typical family. Farmers received \$4.57 more in higher prices, and 83 cents of the \$1.21 remaining represented processing taxes which would later be added to farmers' returns in adjustment and other payments.

Q: What is the latest estimate on the 1935 winter wheat crop? A: Estimate of the 1935 winter wheat crop has just been made at about 435,500,000 bushels. That is about 30 million bushels above last year's crop but is still below normal. However, it is estimated that the winter wheat crop plus the spring wheat crop will supply more than enough wheat to meet normal demands for domestic consumption.

KANSAS HOG CALLERS

TO GATHER AT EXPOSITION

Farmers in the vicinity of San Diego, California, are planning to rope all hogs to corral and pen fences between 2:30 o'clock and 4 p. m. Friday July 12—Kansas Day at the California-Pacific International Exposition. Officials of the Kansas Society announced today that a record number of entrants have failed for a national hog-calling contest, to be conducted at that time on the stage of the Exposition, which officially will be opened May 29.

eight of the group, or if all ten of the group, will say: "This is what we want," then there will be no mistaking the fact that the demand had better be granted.

Perhaps, then, that is the reason the majority of power is misplaced. Perhaps you, too, if you were President, would listen to the best organized group.

There are few farmers who will say that the principles of the Farmers Union are not right and just; but there are too few who will back these principles with their actual, active membership.

Two Courses Open

There are two ways in which we may try to get what we know to be our just rights as farmers. One way is to rant and rave, and threaten and talk, or to criticize and find fault. Another way is to get into the organization which exists for the specific purpose of getting things done in an organized effective way. The first mentioned way is the way of the individualists—those who seem to think they can be effective acting alone or independently of their fellow farmers. The last mentioned way is the Farmers Union way, which takes notice of the fact that in unity there is strength.

Let us not make the mistake of thinking this well-known truth applies only in a national way. Let us realize that it applies, first, in our own communities. Build up your own Farmers Union Local, and the national unity or strength will naturally and inevitably follow.

Therefore, I make bold to appeal to every farmer who may hear my voice, to become a member now of the organization which exists for the purpose of fighting with collective, inwardly directed strength for those principles which must be fostered if the farming industry is to take its proper place in the economic and social life of this nation.

To become a member, see some neighbor farmer who is already a member, and tell him you are ready to get behind the Farmers Union program with your membership. Or, if it is handier, write to the state secretary of the Farmers Union in Kansas, Floyd H. Lynn, Salina, Kansas, and enclose your check or money order or cash for a year's dues—\$2.75. By the way, includes a year's subscription to the Kansas Union Farmer, a weekly paper devoted to the class interests of Kansas farmers.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: When can the first wheat checks for 1935 be expected?

A: We do not know when the checks will arrive. However, compliance forms are being filled out now, and we have the assurance of George E. Farrell, Director of the Division of Grains, that checks will be sent to producers in the drought areas as soon as the compliance forms have been properly filled out, checked, and sent to Washington.

Q: When is corn measuring to start?

A: It probably has already started in a few counties in eastern Kansas. A drive is now on to have the measuring completed by June 15 so that farmers will have time to substitute another crop for any excess acreage they may have. County compliance schools were held in eastern Kansas last week and are being held in the western counties now.

Q: Is it true that a new measuring system is to be used this year?

A: Yes. Present plans call for the use of measuring wheels and chains only, plane tables being eliminated. This method of measuring by triangles and rectangles should halve the time and expense of the operation. Lower local expenses, no more, mean larger adjustment checks.

Q: If I have some excess acres, can I allow this crop to mature upon agreement to make the necessary extra reduction next year?

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Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

Conducted by Mrs. Art Riley

Kansas Junior Leader

A NEW IDEAL



Mrs. Art Riley

There has not been for centuries a period when it has been so hard to protect one's children from bad environment as it is today. The home, once a fortress where the family could find security, is today of a very different character. Today the walls are down, and our children face the world as it is.

The young person of today is face to face with the unhappy facts about many of the ideals which he has been taught to cherish. With reference to our social and industrial order, he has read and been taught the ideal purposes for which our ancestors founded this country; to secure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to everyone. As a reality, he views the huge salaries and the piling up of immense bonuses at the top of the industrial order, with starvation and poverty at the bottom.

Then, the student of today was born during the enthusiasm which surrounded our entry into the World War, and which clung about our sacrifice of the things which we held dearest—the lives of our husbands, fathers, brothers and sons. We expected at the time that the war would mean so much to us, at the time: "a war to make the world safe for democracy—a war to end war."

Now, we destroy the camouflage of high sounding words with which war has always been surrounded. The young person of today reads of the shameful industrial scandals—the ruthless flinging of the sack of private gain. He reads the cablegram which Walter Hines Page, our English ambassador, sent to Woodrow Wilson, urging that America must enter the World War, in order to save the financial situation at home. He knows that we were the victims of Allied propaganda—in almost every case.

The young student of today views our Civil War in a calm and detached manner, and sees that the issues were more or less propaganda, again. He sees it in its proper terms—an economic struggle between the manufacturing North profiting by its high tariffs, and the cotton-raising South, with the balance of power being held by the great Middle-West, which was afraid that a foreign power would block the Mississippi ports, and prevent access by water to the markets of the world.

The United States in its peace-time history. Preparedness for war, to this extent, is almost inevitably followed by war.

Let us help our young people in this perplexing situation by teaching themselves. Let us see that they are taught some facts to which they can cling—let us present them with an ideal in which they can believe. We believe that through Cooperation—as exemplified by the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union—there is a true Democracy can be acquired. We think that the ideal of Cooperation is one in which our youth can believe fearlessly—and work for tirelessly, with the sure knowledge that this is a cause about which there is no "camouflage."

This is the ideal which we want every farm boy and girl in Kansas to learn about. There are other farm Clubs—excellent ones—which teach other subjects, and which approach their work differently. But there is no club or organization which will teach our young people the things we plan to teach them—the things which they will not learn from any other source, until, perhaps, it is too late.

A New Church

An interesting news story tells us of the dedication, on Mother's Day, of the new East Liberty Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa. This church is the gift of the late Richard B. Mellon, and his wife, Jennie Mellon, and is a memorial to their mothers. Its total cost was four million dollars, and it took approximately four years to build.

Its main auditorium seats 5,000 people. The altar is carved from a single block of Italian marble—the organ has 6,944 pipes ranging in size from 32 feet in length to the size of a lead pencil. There are 16 kitchens in this five-story structure—a cafeteria—a bowling alley, a gymnasium, smoking rooms, rooms for showing moving pictures, forty Sunday school class-rooms, with a capacity of 1,500. There are also boy scout rooms, a library, a sewing room containing twenty-five electric machines, and a huge ladies' parlor, carpeted with jade green broadloom carpeting, and furnished with beautiful chairs, lounges, and so forth. There is a Wayfare's Chapel for the friendless and strangers, which is open for those who wish to go there at any hour of the day. The basement contains a parking station.

It requires 500 keys to lock all of the doors—and one of the "smaller" dining rooms seats 200 persons. The church auditorium is equipped with an electrical acoustical system which will carry the pastor's voice to every corner of the church room and the

Our Junior Program

(Note: This is the fourth in a series of radio talks given by Mrs. Art Riley, State Junior Leader, over station KFBI, Abilene. These talks are made on the regular daily broadcast period of the Farmers Union hour, which is from 12.10 to 12.25.)

This week, at the beginning of my talk with you I shall summarize briefly again, the most important things to be done, in beginning our Junior program. I'm going to do this in case you become tired of listening to me later on, you'll have heard about these most important points.

I'll begin by repeating for you the goal of our National Junior department. First, a Junior educational leader in every state, county, and every Local in the nation. Second, every Junior and Juvenile member organization. Third, every Junior in the State carrying a Junior card. These will be issued from the State Office

as soon as the Junior Leader of your Local reports the names of the Juniors and their dues-paying parents' name, and the age of the Junior. The parent should be in good standing, in order that the card may be issued. The name and number of the Local must be sent with the Junior's name.

As an example of a County which is well on its way to an efficient Junior organization, I'd like to tell you about Wabasha County, where Walter E. Brennan is County Leader. Three locals in this County have reported the names of their Junior Leaders. They are John Bernutsky, Junior, of Maple Hill Local; Dan McClellan, Maple Hill, Junior Leader, of Riverside Local, and Orville Swankey, Maple Hill, Junior Leader, of Spring Glen Local.

I don't know whether I have quoted our Junior motto for you—"He loves his country best, who strives

SUGGESTED PROGRAM

FOR YOUR LOCAL TO USE THIS MONTH

NATIONAL PROGRAM SERVICE JUNE

(Prepared for this Month by Mrs. O. H. Olson, National Junior Leader)

ROLL CALL—SOME BOOKS I'VE READ

Roll Call

CREED

Because I know that as an individual I am nothing, but banded with my brother farmers, I am a power, I pledge the work of my hands, the fruit of my soil and the loyalty of my heart to the Farmers Union.

I will keep my eyes on the goal and let no petty annoyances make me forget it.

I will attend my local meetings and let no personal animosities keep me from mingling with my neighbors for our common good.

I will support our business institutions with my entire production and our leadership with my utmost confidence.

And I will always remember that, greater than any man in it—worthy of any sacrifice—deserving of any faithfulness, is the Union itself, built for me and by me—my own organization.

—Gladys Talbot Edwards.

MOTTO

"READING MAKETH A FULL MAN"

Songs

THERE'S A BATTLE AHEAD

(Tune: "It's a Long, Long Trail A-Winding")

There's a long, long battle coming, Before we win our desire, But we have to make the grade, boys, And we must stop the speculator, And his gambling pits, too; And bring about prosperity, To cheer these hearts so blue.

There's a long, long struggle coming, But we'll never give in, Our fight is right, our goal is good, We're sure to win, We must buy or sell together, And vote for and vote against, To crush the power of Wall Street down, And save our lives and soul.

—Gladys Talbot Edwards.

THE FARMERS PARADE

(Tune: "Billy Boy")

Oh, where are you going, Farmer John, Farmer John?

Oh, where are you going, Farmer John, Farmer John?

Oh, a friend I'm going to see, and his name's prosperity, And I'll meet him through the Farmers Union.

Oh, where are you going, farmer's wife, farmer's wife?

Oh, where are you going, farmer's wife?

Oh, I'm going to try to find better homes for me and mine, I will find them through the Farmers Union.

Oh, where are you going country boy, country girl?

Oh, where are you going country children?

Oh, we're going where we see, opportunities will be, We will reach them through the Farmers Union.

Then clap your hands and sing, farmer John, farmer's wife, Then clap your hands and sing, farmer children,

Put your shoulders to the wheel, make everybody feel, He's a part of the Farmer's Union.

—Gladys Talbot Edwards.

REUBEN AND RACHEL

Reuben, Reuben, I've been thinking, What a grand world this would be, If our books were all assembled, Oh, a Junior library.

Oh, my goodness, gracious, Rachel, You've said a mouthful now to me, Don't keep talking, but get busy, Boost for a county library.

Reuben, Reuben, I've been thinking, What a sad life we would lead, If we had no books about us, None to borrow, none to read.

Rachel, Rachel, I've been thinking, Men would have a hard time, If the women all start reading, 'Steard of talking all the time.

Reuben, Reuben, stop your teasing, If you've any love for me, You will spend all your spare hours Hustling for that library.

Rachel, if you'll just keep quiet, I will spend the rest of my life Rooting for a county library, Just to please my kids and wife.

—Gladys Talbot Edwards.

to make it best." If you are asked to undertake the Junior Leadership of your Local—think of this motto: "There is no responsibility—you are actually taking part in a program that has for its aim and purpose, the desire to attain the end described in this sentence—better conditions in this country, through a systematic course of training."

The County Leader has a most important part to play. He keeps it close to him with the Local Leaders in his county. He should visit the various meetings of his local, and keep a notebook, in which he keeps close to the work being done by the Juniors and Local Leaders. In fact, a suggested score sheet, which has been used by County Leaders in other states, in grading the Locals with reference to the Local Junior work.

An annual report should be made to the State Leader's office, and to the county board, covering these points: the number of Juniors registered at the State Office, the number of social members in the county, the number of Locals with Junior departments, the number of visits made to Locals by the County Leader, and the kind and number of projects which have

EXTEMPORANEOUS TALKS

"The Article or Book I read that Helped Me Most in My Work During the Past Year." (By a man or woman of the community.)

"Books That Have Made Me Laugh." (By a boy or girl of the community.)

"What Reading Meant to Lincoln." (By a girl of the community.)

Have 12 people tell of some book they have been told of or have read about that they intend to read when they can get the book.

—Gladys Talbot Edwards.

"A MEMORIAL DAY LESSON"

Playlet

A MEMORIAL DAY LESSON

Two boys—Jimmie and Jack

Scene: Bench beside a wall. Enter two boys carrying lunch pails and munching apples.

Jim—Let's sit down here and rest awhile. I'm tired out studying all day. I'm glad it is Friday.

(Seat themselves on the bench.)

Jack—It's nice to get out a half hour earlier.

Jim—Yes, and nice not to have any classes after recess. I don't like programs very much but I like them better than classes.

Jack—I liked this program about Memorial Day.

Jim—Aw, it makes me sore that Memorial Day comes on Saturday. Why couldn't it come on Monday so we could have another holiday?

Jack—We are going to the Memorial exercises in town.

Jim—That's no fun.

Jack—It isn't supposed to be fun. It's to remember the soldiers that died in the wars. It's no fun to fight and get killed either. I guess we can spend one day every year in thinking about them. That's what my dad says.

Jim—Well, my dad says there shouldn't be any wars.

Jack—My dad says that, too. But he says we can learn one big lesson from soldiers and that is how to cooperate.

Jim—How is that?

Jack—Well, it doesn't make any difference how mad they get at each other, they have to work together anyway.

Jim—That's right, they do, don't they? They have to keep in step with the fellow right next even if they want to sock him in the jaw.

Jack—Yes, sir. And my dad says that's the way farmers ought to do. He says if an farmer gets mad at another one he will stay away from Farmers Union meetings and everything to keep from working with him.

Jim—That would be a hot way for soldiers to do, wouldn't it? What if one said, "Guess I won't go and fight today because I am mad at Bill." That would be some army, wouldn't it?

Jack—I'll say so. I guess there wouldn't be much chance of winning a battle if the soldiers spent all their time fighting each other.

Jim—Then I guess there isn't much chance of farmers winning their battles, for they sure do wrangle.

Jack—Yes, there is, because my dad says the farmers ought to cooperate better all the time. And he says us kids have to carry on this fight and we're learning to cooperate earlier than our dad did.

Jim—Well, maybe we are. I know I'm always hearing about the Farmers Union at home and about farmers sticking together.

Jack—So am I, and that's why dad wants me to see the American Legion parade tomorrow. He told me I should watch how they march right together, all of them in step. Bill Sims and Joe Brown haven't spoken to me since they were in the parade to march right side by side.

Jim—Say, I'd like to see that parade. Guess I'll get the folks to go. Come on, let's go home. If I hustle around and complete my homework, the chores tonight, maybe he'll cooperate with me about going to see the parade tomorrow.

(Boys start off stage in opposite directions.)

Jim—Hey, Jack, how'd you like to see Old Man Howard and Dick Seekin have to march right side by side? They've been fighting over that hay and for five years. Bet they'd hate it.

Jack—I guess it would do them both good and the rest of the neighbors too. They could learn a lot from a parade all right. Bet I'll know more than to fight with my neighbors when I'm a man.

Jim—Bet I will too. We'll cooperate, won't we?

Jack—You bet we will. (Exit both)

"WHAT SOME IMPORTANT PEOPLE THINK ABOUT A LIBRARY"

(Read by the Chairman)

"THE OPENING OF A FREE public library is the most important event in the history of any town. A college training is an excellent thing; but after all, the better part of every man's education is that which he gives himself, and it is for this a library is the best means. It is the opportunity and the means."—James Russell Lowell.

This was written before a county library, that could make books available to people in the country communities, was ever heard of, but it applies even more widely today than it did in Lowell's time.

"After the church and the school, the free public library is the most effective influence for good in America. Moral, mental and material benefits to be derived from a carefully selected collection of books, free for the use of all the people, cannot be over-estimated. No community can afford to be without a library."—Theodore Roosevelt.

Message to Local

"Growth Comes from Within." Knowledge is not only power; it is a happiness builder. Happiness is growth. It comes from within.

The "Century of the Great Hope" which is the 100 years just past, was rooted in progress. Progress came about because men like Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson got people interested in public schools, libraries and planted the ideals of democratic thinking and acting.

"Pussy cat, pussy cat, where have you been?"

"I've been to London to see the Queen."

"Pussy cat, pussy cat, what did you do there?"

"I scared a little mouse that was under the chair."

The poor cat went to London to see the Queen, but because she only knew mice, all she saw was a mouse. Voltaire and some of his friends known as the Encyclopedists, were the first to believe that if all known information were collected and put in books, and people were taught to read, they would improve their living conditions. Of course these men were laughed at as radicals.

Who would question that the alphabet of 26 letters, invented to represent sounds in words by Phoenicians, and the printing press which came later, have changed the whole history of the human race? For one thing they gave us the common use of the great religious books.

The Bible tells us to "get wisdom, but with all thy getting, get understanding." It also says, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so he is."

If we are to THINK we must have something to think with. A good stomach is worthless unless it is fed. A good mind is of little value unless it is fed.

Good books are brain food. In the Farmers Union, if we are to develop and use our brains, we must read. We are a reform group, working through Education and Cooperation. If we are going to think and act together, we must first read and study together.

WHAT TO DO

1. Have a Junior department in your Local and use the UNIFORM NATIONAL STUDY PROGRAM.

2. Build up a local library, using inexpensive pamphlets largely. You will need lists and sources for these in the book of "Living With Power and Machines," the 1935 basic study material.

3. Build a county library. Each Local can contribute a book or more per year. Members and enterprises can also contribute.

These books should be selected to meet the needs of Farmer Union and to build unity of thought and action.

Thomas Jefferson, father of democracy and progress, once said, "People who expect to be both free and ignorant, expect treat which never was and never will be."

June Juvenile Lesson

(Note: Most of this material was obtained from the booklet, "In Union There is Strength," by Mrs. O. H. Olson, of South Dakota, National Junior Leader.)

The National Farmers Union Motto: Promote, as an object of first importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.—George Washington.

The founders of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, were determined to profit from the experience of the Grange, and the Alliance. If they were to set up cooperative business enterprises, each would be set up independently, of the mother organization, and each would have its own pocketbook. If they were to work for better government, they would do so without joining any political party.

In that first local, all members were tenant farmers and cotton raisers, and they were determined to do something about cotton prices. Among the members of this first local were Newt Gresham, the founder—A. F. Dornblazer, who helped to write the National Constitution, and is still living, and John T. Garner, father of the vice-president of the United States.

We learned in our last lesson, that it was not until 1846 that a democratic way of running business was discovered, so people could escape being robbed of the fruits of their labor.

A little group of 28 weavers in Toad Lane, England, discovered a way for people to join together to run their own business, so that no one received an unwise profit on the business done. These first pioneers were so very poor, you remember, that we can scarcely imagine such poverty—yet they managed to start a grocery store. They bought groceries from the wholesalers at the same prices other stores did—each person who put money in the business received a fixed rate of interest. Each person had one vote, whether he put in a little money, or a great deal. At the end of the year, after paying the clerks' interest and other expenses, they divided the savings. In other business, those who had furnished the money to start the business, had always gotten the profits. But in this first cooperative it was given back to the people who BOUGHT THE GOODS. These people saw that all business could be run by the people if they would join into cooperative groups, and that in time there would be no very rich, and no very poor under this system.

Now, our National Farmers Union was started near Point, Texas, in Raines County, in the year of 1902, by a man named Newton Gresham, known to his friends as "Newt."

While the purpose of the organization was not new—it was a rebirth of the spirit of Democracy; the thing in men which fights its way toward a way of living and thinking, that they feel is necessary.

We read of this spirit becoming the motive in the work of the Rochdale pioneers in England.

Newt Gresham was a tenant cotton farmer—he had been an organizer for the Farmers Alliance. The members of the Alliance, like the Grangers, believed in farm organization to solve their marketing, buying and political problems. One of this organization's great undertakings had been the formation of a national wheat selling agency to market wheat similar behind the formation of the National Union, and the organization begun by the Rochdale pioneers, in Toad Lane.

But Newt Gresham believed that the fight which the Alliance had been worth while, in spite of its failure. He knew that men who till the soil have always been the greatest lovers of liberty. He believed that a farm organization was

me a pin.

For pets I have a pony, named Billy, and a dog named Teddy.

Your friend,

—Dale Teske.

Dear Dale: I'm fine too and we've been enjoying the rain, also. I don't think it can ever rain too much for me, again. Your pin will be sent at once. I think we can find your twin, soon. Be sure to ask someone to help you with our May lesson.—Aunt Patience.

Wheaton, Kans., May 11, 1935

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I had the measles. Have you had any rain? We have had quite a bit.

I found my twin. I wrote once but didn't receive my pin. Would you please send me one. My birthday is January 23, I am 11 years old.

I got 100 on every Friday night clear through the year. My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I would like my pin as soon as possible. Will close.

Yours forever,

—Dolores Aeske.

Dear Dolores:

I have never received any other letters from you—so your first one must have been lost. I'm awfully sorry that this happened—your pin will be sent this week. You can surely be proud of your record of grades. Since you told me this, I'll expect a very good juvenile lesson from you—it is printed in the paper this week.—Aunt Patience.

Conway Springs, Kas., May 8, 1935

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine.

My school was out April 23, 1935. I made perfect attendance record this year. I only missed two words in spelling all year. I waited until school was out to take the spelling. I had them right. Next year I will be in the fifth grade.

I am now nine and will be 10 on October 30, 1935. I attend the Farmers Union meetings with pop and mom. I attend the Farmers Union schools, also. Mrs. Orr is our teacher. My April lesson is inside this sheet.

I have 14 pets: A pony, a bantam hen, 6 lambs, and 6 cats, and a black.

(continued on page 4)

LETTERS TO AUNT PATIENCE

Stafford, Kans., May 12, 1935

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. I asked Barbara Slade to join. She was going to write a letter. When she wrote the April lesson. Would I get a star before my name for asking her to join. I have talked to several who said they were going to write in the April lesson. Well, I had better close.

Yours truly,

—Norma Jean Titus.

Dear Norma Jean:

I was glad to get your lesson so promptly. Barbara Slade didn't write yet—but when she does, I will put a "star" after your name on our Membership Roll. I'm glad you've been reminding your friends about the lesson—tell them to be sure not to overlook the lesson printed this week. And please do write to us again soon. Do you attend a Juvenile class in your Local?—Aunt Patience.

Wheaton, Kans., May 11, 1935

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. Did you have any rain? We had lots.

I am 8 years old. My birthday is July 22. Have I a twin. Please send

me a pin.

For pets I have a pony, named Billy, and a dog named Teddy.

Your friend,

—Dale Teske.

Dear Dale: I'm fine too and we've been enjoying the rain, also. I don't think it can ever rain too much for me, again. Your pin will be sent at once. I think we can find your twin, soon. Be sure to ask someone to help you with our May lesson.—Aunt Patience.

Wheaton, Kans., May 11, 1935

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I had

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Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending May 24, 1935

N. F. Thome—Douglas Co Ks—22 str 1215	12.50
M. J. Watson—Clay Co Ks—11 str, hfrs 894	11.75
E. R. Perkins—Elk Co Ks—13 str 956	11.75
Andrew Forbes—Osage Co Ks—20 str 1215	11.50
E. A. Latzke, Son—Geary Co Ks—7 str, hfrs 800	11.25
M. J. Watson—Clay Co Ks—10 hfrs 767	11.00
Alonso Lamberton—Brown Co Ks—28 str 904	10.85
Christ Ammeter—Marion Co Ks—13 str 994	10.60
E. R. Perkins—Elk Co Ks—19 str 783	10.50
Andrew Forbes—Osage Co Ks—13 str 1117	10.75
W. J. Havlik—Marion Co Ks—6 str 896	10.25
Robert Forbes—Osage Co Ks—21 str 985	10.00
The Thomas Farms—Linn Co Ks—24 str 664	10.00
Joe Grother—Miami Co Ks—3 hfrs 623	9.50
Robert Forbes—Osage Co Ks—7 str 944	9.25
Frank Sherraman—Pattis Co Mo—12 str 892	9.00
H. S. Clark—Cedar Co Mo—4 calvs 180	9.00
H. S. Clark—Cedar Co Mo—4 calvs 180	9.00
L. E. Denton—Johnson Co Ks—16 cows 1342	8.40
S. L. Pennington—Chase Co Ks—15 cows 340	8.00
J. R. George—Washington Co Ks—4 cows 907	7.50
G. M. Miller—Chase Co Ks—5 str 808	7.50
Alcott Axelson—Riley Co Ks—49 str 582	7.50
S. L. Pennington—Chase Co Ks—6 str 540	7.50
R. E. Cole—Clay Co Ks—21 cows 1102	7.50
Peter Thowe, Jr.—Wabunsee Co Ks—3 cows 120	7.25
S. L. Pennington—Chase Co Ks—11 hfrs 602	7.10
J. S. Flynn—Wyandotte Co Ks—10 hfrs 390	7.00
S. L. Pennington—Chase Co Ks—6 hfrs 806	7.00
R. E. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—17 cows 1100	6.85
H. S. Clark—Cedar Co Mo—13 cows 8	6.00
J. E. Carson—Clay Co Ks—13 cows 96	5.70
B. A. Eastland—Johnson Co Ks—5 cows 954	4.00

SHEEP

Theo Temple—Lafayette Co Mo—9 72	9.00
H. H. Hook—Lafayette Co Mo—9 72	9.00
W. M. Brecheisen—Anderson Co Ks—10 69	9.00
Henry Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—12 73	9.00
Tom Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—7 70	9.00
L. F. Bowles—Crawford Co Ks—5 64	9.00
Albert Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—6 61	9.00
Omar Davidson—Lafayette Co Mo—9 73	8.75
C. A. Lady—Dickinson Co Ks—7 74	8.75
Ernest Johnson—Henry Co Mo—5 str 157	8.60
J. D. Steidler—Rogers Co Okla—8 76	8.60
Clinton S. A.—Henry Co Mo—8 68	8.60
J. M. Reed and Son—Bates Co Mo—5 70	8.50
Irvie Phillips—Lyon Co Ks—17 67	8.50
J. D. Steidler—Rogers Co Okla—10 73	8.50
S. L. Keen—Cass Co Mo—6 93	7.50
D. T. Leavering—Coffey Co Ks—5 66	7.50
Harold Douglass—Ray Co Mo—7 108	7.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

CHICAGO MARKET

Working to lower levels the market has shown irregularities, closing steady with prices unchanged, but slightly lower than the opening, but fractionally higher than the low reached on Monday. The market opened the week unchanged, advanced 1/4c on Friday to 26 1/4c for Extras, 25 1/4c for Standards. 1/4c to 1/2c, again on Monday 1/4c to 3/4c, another 1/4c on Tuesday. A slight reaction on Wednesday resulted in advances of 1/4c on the better grades. Extras closing at 25 1/4c a 1/4c lower than the opening. Standards 25 1/4c, 88 score 24c all unchanged. Eggs close unchanged to 1/4c lower. Extra Firsts 24c, Fresh Firsts 23 1/2c both 1/4c lower. Current Receipts 23c. Dirty 22c, Checks 21c all unchanged.

New York Market

Influenced by rather heavy arrivals of delayed shipments due to changing shipments from rail to combination lake and rail with bearish influences at work in other fields, forced this market to decidedly lower levels, thus reducing the differential between the Chicago and New York markets. Extras 25 1/4c a 1/4c decline from the opening, and Firsts 24 1/2c-26 1/4c a decline of 1/4c to 1/2c. Eggs are unchanged to 1/4c lower. Standards 26c closing at 26 1/4c, and Firsts 24 1/4c to 25c.

With very favorable producing conditions in practically all producing areas production is showing marked increases. Some sections now show decided increases as compared with last year. Storage stocks continue to grow. The storage holdings in the ten principal markets as of this date show marked increase as compared with a year ago.

Some import butter is still coming into this country in spite of present lower price levels. Upwards of 13 million pounds were received at New York during the first half of May which brings the imports since January 1st up to approximately 20 million pounds. Market reporting service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports a large part of recent arrivals is unsalted butter and is going into storage for future use. These stocks, of course, will compete with our domestic storage holdings later on.

Oleomargarine production continues to show startling increases as are indicated by the following figures:

Oleomargarine, total, lbs.	16,145,732
Oleomargarine, colored, lbs.	34,312
Oleomargarine, uncolored, lbs.	16,111,420
Oleomargarine, total, lbs.	16,145,732
April, 1934	
Increase over April, 1934—22,097,096 lbs., equal to 136.8%.	
First 4 Mo. 1934	
Oleomargarine, colored, lbs.	144,352
Oleomargarine, uncolored, lbs.	76,295,224
Oleomargarine, total, lbs.	76,439,576
First 4 Mo. 1935	
Oleomargarine, colored, lbs.	144,352
Oleomargarine, uncolored, lbs.	76,295,224

Oleomargarine, total, lbs.—76,439,576. Increase over same period in 1934—2,388,805 lbs. equal to 94.6%.

The extensive use of oleomargarine, coupled with the present stocks of import butter now available in this country, and the probability of continued importation whenever markets show any material advance, along with prospects for a heavy domestic make does not lend much encouragement for immediate improved values. However, activities in the political and economic fields are "unknown quantities" that can suddenly change this picture.

While the egg market has shown

viewed, moderate declines are not surprising considering the conditions surrounding the egg market in recent weeks wherein prices of eggs have been relatively high.

Receipts in the terminal markets are showing appreciable increases from some areas. This, however, may be due to the fact that eggs for the past several weeks have from these areas been going into storage and absorbed by the breakers. With the warmer weather quality is not quite so good and demand for storage and breaking purposes somewhat lighter. Generally speaking the egg market still appears to be in good shape.

There will be refreshments served, consisting of sack lunch and coffee. Every local should see that their delegates or the alternates are present. They will have some new thoughts to take home to the people. Every Farmers Union member should be there and hear this talk.

EVERYONE WELCOME.
Mrs. T. G. Ramsey, Co. Sec.

GREENWOOD CO. MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Greenwood Co. Farmers Union will be held on Wednesday, June 5, with an all day meeting, with basket dinner at noon, at the Mrs. Guy Bangs Farm Grove. All farmers are invited to attend this meeting. There will be a speaker.

—Chas. A. Roberts.

NOTICE, ELLIS COUNTY

The next regular quarterly meeting of the Ellis County Farmers Union will be held at the court house at Hays on June 8, 1935, at 9 o'clock a. m., and on this same day at Hays the district meeting of the Sixth district, Kansas Workers Educational club will be held at the Coliseum. The main speaker for the occasion will be Alexander C. Davis of Springfield Mo.

The program for the day will begin at 9 o'clock a. m. The public is urged to avail themselves of this opportunity to hear a group of speakers of wide experience.

Frank B. Pfeifer, Secretary.

ACTIVITY IN ROOKS COUNTY

Eureka Local No. 2207 Farmer-Union met at the Eureka school house north of Zurich on Friday, May 21. Meeting was called to order by the president, George Ondrasek, who introduced the county agent, Mr. Lawrence Daniels. Mr. Daniels explained the 4-H club work and the Woman's Unit organization. We hope to organize a 4-H club this week and are trying to get our ten ladies for the unit work.

Following Mr. Daniels talk, the debate, which was postponed twice, was given. Two of the teams failed to appear so George Ondrasek took the Fire and Mrs. C. W. Swalp the Wheel. Judges were Lawrence Daniels, Harold Stull and Emil Honovich.

After the debate the meeting was turned to Eliza Mendenhall, leader of the K. E. R. C. school. Discussion was on taxation. Many good points and every angle of taxation problems were brought out. George Ondrasek read the poem, "Recovery" from the Household magazine.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet two weeks later, Friday, June

C. R. Mulrow—Woodson Co Ks—6 76	6.75
Fred Light—Woodson Co Ks—7 84	6.75
J. S. H. Smelser—Rogers Co Okla—51 107	6.25
J. D. Steidler—Rogers Co Okla—5 110	6.00
James Smith—Sullivan Co Mo—13 116	4.00
Henry Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—6 123	3.75
James Smith—Sullivan Co Mo—13 136	3.50
Omar Davidson—Lafayette Co Mo—6 123	3.50
C. A. Lady—Dickinson Co Ks—9 91	2.00

HOGS

Heavy Butchers—230 Lbs. Aves. Up	
Ira Ash—Jackson Co Ks—32 295	9.50
Dan Youngkin—Clay Co Ks—16 233	9.50
Bob Smith—Johnson Co Ks—5 240	9.50
Henry Dancaster—Miami Co Ks—10 230	9.40
Henry Bettles—Henry Co Mo—25 236	9.40
Henry Lane—Osage Co Ks—5 255	9.35
J. W. Riley—Lafayette Co Ks—7 238	9.35
The Thomas Farms—Linn Co Ks—7 267	9.35
Rouland Bros—Osage Co Ks—6 230	9.15
W. W. McGee—Allen Co Ks—6 235	9.15
Ed Hemme—Jefferson Co Ks—10 256	9.15
H. R. Falk—Wabunsee Co Ks—10 256	9.10

Light and Medium Butchers—170 to 230 Lb. Aves.

D. Cronwell—Miami Co Ks—8 228	9.50
A. B. Dungan—Osage Co Ks—12 191	9.40
J. F. Nester—Anderson Co Ks—6 190	9.40
Howard Martz—Bates Co Mo—5 216	9.35
C. W. Fort—Miami Co Ks—10 220	9.35
Frank Plack—Wabunsee Co Ks—12 180	9.25
John Beamon—Osage Co Ks—6 196	9.25
Fred Keller—Marshall Co Ks—8 177	9.25
Will Kohlenberg—Miami Co Ks—8 177	9.20
L. C. Cleveland—Mg—St. Clair Co Mo—27 194	9.20
Mrs. Geo. W. Milton—Linn Co Ks—7 214	9.15
Willie Sanders—Lafayette Co Mo—21 200	9.15
R. W. Hoodenpy—Lafayette Co Mo—11 191	9.15
John F. Beihler—Dickinson Co Ks—9 192	9.15
W. G. Milligan—Johnson Co Ks—38 229	9.05
W. S. Baker—Woodson Co Ks—38 229	9.05
L. A. Billings—Wyandotte Co Ks—9 180	9.00
C. O. Smith—Osage Co Ks—11 194	9.00
Clyde Giffin—Osage Co Ks—8 193	9.00
Walter Goodman—Henry Co Mo—12 175	8.75
A. L. Robinson—Johnson Co Ks—12 175	8.75

LIGHT LIGHTS AND PIGS

Warren Snodgrass—Woodson Co Ks—10 162	8.90
Chas. Edmonston—Lyon Co Ks—8 168	8.50
I. M. Fisher—Franklin Co Ks—8 166	8.40
L. C. Cleveland—Mg—St. Clair Co Mo—28 141	8.00
Joseph Goetz—Lafayette Co Mo—25 111	7.75
R. T. Williams—Henry Co Mo—7 132	7.75
R. T. Williams—Henry Co Mo—7 132	7.50

7. Topic for discussion: "War, Its Cause and How We May Prevent Another War From Overtaking Us."

The refreshment committee served cookies and coffee. Refreshments for next meeting, sandwiches, pickles, chocolate cake and coffee. Everyone is cordially invited to come out to these meetings and be prepared to take part in the discussion of this important subject. "War, Its Cause and How to Prevent Future Wars."

Mrs. C. W. Swalp, Co. Secy.

AS ANTON SEES IT

Following is a letter from Anton Peterson, that old war horse from Greenleaf, Kansas. Anton has been a leader in Farmers Union affairs in Kansas for a long time, and will be for a long time to come. He is well known for his ability to "speak right out in meetin'" and say what he thinks—and he is right most times. He is wrong the following let- ters is dated at Greenleaf on May 26, and is addressed to the editor:

"Well, Floyd, I am back home. I enjoyed the meeting at K. G. immensely. Those managers at the meeting were more than good, but as far as furthering the Farmers Union is concerned, it wasn't so good. In looking over that vast audience the first day, I couldn't help but think, 'If these men are all cooperators, we sure will be able to give the Farmers Union a boost.' But before the afternoon was over, I knew there were some men present who wanted to do some cooperating with me, but the Farmers Union cooperation—only just outside, under another name for their own aggrandizement."

"To be sure, I am getting old and out of date. But so far there has been nothing started that couldn't have been handled under the Farmers Union banner."

"If these people are all sincere in advocating cooperation, why do they want to start something under another name? The Farmers Union is big enough for all of 'em. Each different branch is just another branch on the Farmers Union cooperative tree. Suppose that all the cooperative activities of Kansas were under one head the Farmers Union. What an organization we would have! Oh, Man alive, would it be a joy to meet in harmony with all of 'em instead of arguing some new idea."

"Now let's get together. Let's not get into politics. So much for this time."

"This is all I have ahead of me. Invited to Kimeo May 28, Riley county June 1, Brantford June 3, Herynk Local June 4. The last one is the day of our county meeting when George Hobbs will be with us."

"Sincerely yours, Anton."

MARSHALL COUNTY PLANS AN IMPORTANT MEETING JUNE 4

The regular quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Waterville, Tuesday, June 4, commencing at 11 o'clock.

Several important matters will come up for consideration among which will be the revision of the by-laws of our county Union. Everyone is invited. Plan to bring your dinner and enjoy the social hour at noon.—O. W. Dam, Secretary.

LIBERTY LOCAL MEETING

Liberty Local 782 in Marshall Co. held its regular meeting, May 17 at the Liberty school house.

The rain didn't keep the members and their families home. We had a large crowd as usual.

Delegates were chosen to attend the quarterly meeting at Waterville, June

4. They were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Parker, Frank Musil, Ed Dettmer.

After the regular business routine Barton Parker presented us with a splendid program.

The Lillibridge Sisters, assisted by Mrs. Mapes, served sandwiches, doughnuts, and coffee, after the meeting. A speaker is on schedule for the next meeting at the Liberty school house. Come on out, friends and members and enjoy the evening with us.

The next meeting will be June 21. At this meeting Otilla Musil heads the program committee, and Mrs. Berr Organbright the refreshment committee.

—Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

CULVER LOCAL MEETING

The Culver Local No. 2071 of the Farmers Union met Tuesday night, May 21, at the Crown Point school house for its regular monthly business meeting, with the President, Mr. Ira McCall presiding. A large crowd was in attendance. Miss Mary Reed was elected Junior leader.

Lloyd Myers, Minneapolis, the Farmers Union school instructor, led a discussion on the subject of taxes. Mr. Pickering, County President announced a County Farmers Union picnic to be held in City Park at Minneapolis on June 13.

A fine literary program was given at the May 21 meeting, under the direction of Mrs. George Beames, as follows:

Piano Solo—Mrs. Eunice McCullick. Reading—Miss Marjorie Pitts. Piano solo—Clarence Walker. Reading, Miss Evelyn Andrews. Vocal duet—Keith Bacon and Gilbert Sink. Reading—Miss Corinne Walker. Community songs—from Farmers Union song books.

Everyone in the program a fine lunch consisting of ice cream, cake and coffee was served in the basement, and a good social time was enjoyed by all.

—Mrs. Ira McCall, Co. Secy.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Riley County

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our sister, Mrs. Ed Kaup, wife of our Local Secretary, Mr. Ed Kaup.

Therefore, be it resolved that the members of the Center Hill Local 1147 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing husband and children. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmers and one to the bereaved family.

Victor E. Hawkinson, Adolph Samuelson, Resolution Committee.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Sumner County)

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our Brother, B. F. Grove, who has been a true and loyal member of Zephyr Local #16.22 for many years.

Be it resolved, That we, the officers and members of Zephyr Local #16.22, Farmers Union of Conway Springs, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the local, a copy sent to the Local and State papers, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the Local.

A. A. Ruside, Rev. M. M. Hughes, Committee.

THE ONLY SOLUTION

During 1934 the automobile caused the deaths of 204,7 persons out of each 100,000 of our population. Each 100,000 cars in use killed 130.4 people.

Every 100,000 cars in use killed 130.4 people.

There are three different ways of looking at the automobile accident problem—and any one of them should be sufficiently impressive to make the public think, and think seriously. The problem would be had enough if it were no greater than in previous years, but statistics show that it is steadily becoming more acute. In 1933, for example, automobile registrations were 3 per cent greater than in 1934, and gasoline consumption about one per cent greater—But 1931 automobiles killed 3 per cent more than 1934. This year, with automobile registrations and gas consumption again on the up-grade, it isn't pleasant to speculate on what the death toll will be unless that proportion of the motoring public which is reckless, incompetent and plain discourteous is forced to change its ways.

A glance at the records shows that the so-called "unavoidable" accident deaths were 3 per cent of the total. And of those two, the last is infinitely more important—93.9 per cent of the cars involved in accidents last year were in apparently good condition.

The time has passed when appeals to the reckless driver to improve his ways are sufficient. He has refused—and the force of public opinion.

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With feed crops short this year and production cut, it is very necessary that you get the most for your butterfat.

WE WANT MORE SHIPPERS. GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE YOU. We give prompt service on return of checks and empty cans

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Farmers Union Cooperative

Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas

Wakeney, Kansas

backed by modern, aggressively enforced laws, presents the only solution to the problem.—Industrial News Review.

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of the Kansas Farmers Union.

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State Secretary
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Salina, Kansas

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PLANTS FOR SALE

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE, — each bunch, fifty, mossed labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. Onions Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 2,000, \$1.40. Tomato large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name, Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Pepper mossed and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed.—Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark. 5-30-c

FOR SALE

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM—3 good Registered Shorthorn Bulls, coming yearlings, 1 grade. C. E. Bickstaff, Quinter, Kansas. 5-23c

PERSONAL

QUIT TOBACCO easily, inexpensively. Send address.—N. B. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

FOR SALE

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM—3 good Registered Shorthorn Bulls, coming yearlings, 1 grade. C. E. Bickstaff, Quinter, Kansas. 6-6p.

SEED FOR SALE

RED TOP-SUMAC, and Yellow Orange cane, germinate around 96 per cent, \$1.75 per bushel, f. o. b. here. Cedar Vale Co-op Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas. tf.

FOR SALE

One John Deere No. 1 Combine or one No. 8 McCormick-Deering