



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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## SEC. KENNEDY PAYS TRIBUTE TO LATE MILO RENO

GIVES SOME FACTS ABOUT THE  
MANHANDLING OF FRAZIER  
LEMKER BILL IN CON-  
GRESS

### KANSANS FOR BILL

Henchmen for the Money Changers  
Put Up Little Argument, But  
Cried: "Inflation"

During the past several months, those who have joined us on this Farmers' Union hour have realized that many outstanding leaders and champions of the cause of Agriculture have passed from the scene of action and have gone to their last rest.

Since the Farmers Union hour on the 4th Saturday of last month, Milo Reno, president of the National Farmers' Holiday Association and former president of the Iowa Farmers Union, has passed away, mourned by all who knew him and all who are fighting for the rights of the people. Sixteen years ago I was delegate to the Iowa State Farmers' Union Convention from my local, North-East Junction No. 566 in Green County, Iowa. It was at this convention that I first met Milo Reno. He was a delegate from the Farmers Union Local at Agency, Iowa.

The deflation program of 1920 had been in progress for several months. The Farmers' Union was protesting against this deflation policy.

A street car strike was on at Des Moines, where the convention was being held. The street car employees were refusing to accept a drastic cut in wages. A resolution was offered from the floor of the convention, condemning Organized Labor for refusing to accept a cut. Some of the farmers felt that as long as their income was cut, Labor should also take its cut. There was a lot of heat in that convention.

A middle-aged man got up and sought recognition. It was evident that he was opposed to the Resolution. At first he was denied the privilege. I was impressed with the man's sincerity and going to the goods box to demand on. From the box Milo Reno made his first powerful plea to the Farmers Union for inherent right of the organized farmers to refuse to accept less than the Cost of Production for the products of the farm and for Labor's right to refuse to accept less than a living wage for their work and its products.

The resolution, condemning Organized Labor was defeated and the resolution offered by Milo Reno, demanding Cost of Production for the farmers was adopted.

Mr. Reno was elected Secretary of the Iowa Farmers Union that year. The next year he was elected President and that year I was elected a state director. Mr. Reno served as president for 9 years, when he resigned to devote all his time to the Farmers Union. He had built up the Farmers Union during the panic of 1932 Mr. Reno realized that all groups of society should cooperate to stop the ruthless confiscation of farm homes with consequent diminishing farm incomes and spending power. He organized the National Farmers' Holiday Association and became the president. Everybody in sympathy with the program of the Farmers Union could join while we only accept farmers as members. The purpose of the Farmers' Holiday Association is not to bring the National Farmers' Union, but to forcibly bring to the attention of the whole nation the distress of Agriculture and to use the force of organized Americans to protect the constitutional liberty of our people and the economic security in the ownership of the homes of the Nation.

On the important question of preserving "Representative Government," Mr. Reno had strong convictions, which he expressed to me in one of his last letters as follows: "The most important problem that confronts the American people is the preservation of representative government. While there are many other important problems to be solved, and I do not minimize their importance, I do not minimize the importance of government, where men have the right to think, speak and express their wishes through the ballot, we can correct them. Under any other form of government conceived in the minds of men, we will be helpless in the solution of any problem."

This was the philosophy that dominated Milo Reno's career throughout the six years I was closely associated with him in the Iowa Farmers Union and in the ten succeeding years of our friendship.

It was but a few days before Mr. Reno passed away that he learned that the 218 signatures were secured to the petition to bring the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing bill out on the floor of the House for consideration and vote. He regarded this as a great victory over the forces who would destroy representative government. He was spared the bitter disappointment of learning of the betrayal of the American farmers and the betrayal of the people on May 13, when the Frazier-Lemke Bill was voted down on the floor by those very forces Mr. Reno had fought throughout his long and useful life.

On behalf of the National Farmers Union, I hereby pay my tribute to a great man, a loyal friend, a champion of the people, who courageously

and honestly waged a great fight for you and me.

Behind the Scenes in Washington It was five years ago that the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill was first introduced in the Congress of the United States. This bill was voted on first, in the United States Senate in the Spring of 1933. It has taken five years to secure a vote on this measure in the House of Representatives.

On the 13th day of this month, the House voted this bill down by a vote of 142-235.

The National Farmers Union, which is composed of farmers throughout the United States, has supported this measure from the time it was first introduced in Congress. At convention after convention of our National Union, the delegates instructed the National officers to do everything possible to secure the enactment of this bill into law.

The Objectives There are four main points presented in this measure:

First, the duty of the Federal Government to make it possible for the farmers of the Nation to own their own homes and to assure them a reasonable degree of security.

Second, to provide for a low rate of interest on farm mortgage indebtedness, which the farmer could afford to pay and equally as low as rates of interest the government is charging other business and industry and other groups of society.

Third, to provide and make available to our farmers the credit of the Federal Government on the same terms as the Government has provided its credit to banks, insurance companies and other businesses and corporations.

And fourth, that the Congress of the United States exercise its constitutional power to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

It was on April 30 that the last of 218 members of Congress signed the petition to make it possible to consider and debate this bill on the floor of the House. This was accomplished after 5 years of battle. On May 11 the bill came before the Congress. On this day 220 members voted to discharge the committee and adopt the rule. On May 12 and 13, for the first time in more than 15 years, the House of Representatives was functioning for the people under the leadership of Congressman Wm. Lemke of North Dakota. For two memorable days the rights of the American people for an opportunity to own their homes was seriously considered and discussed by the representatives of the people. Every amendment that was approved by the sponsors of the bill was adopted. The damaging amendments proposed by the opponents to the bill were defeated. Congressman Lemke holds the record of being the first Independent member of Congress in the last 15 years, since the depression of 1920, who has been able to command a majority in the House of Representatives on a highly important and controversial measure to which the reactionaries of the leadership of the Republican or the Democrats or both of them, were opposed.

Tribute to Representatives

I want to pay my respects to the 152 members of Congress who voted with the farmer and with the people on the final roll call (ten did not vote themselves, but were paired for the bill). These men placed the welfare of the Nation and the people they represent above the interests of the private banker crowd who used their power to control money and credits to put the nation in the money panic we are in and who have kept us in the grip of the past 16 years.

On the last day of the debate, the "Invisible Government" got into action. Many of the Departments of the Federal Government under the control of the Administration took a hand in the fight. From the White House, the Department of the Interior, the International Bankers, the Federal Reserve Banking system, the American Bankers' association, the Liberty League, the Economy League, the Chamber of Commerce, the reactionary leadership of the Democratic and Republican parties, all ganged-up on the farmer.

It is encouraging and important that there were 152 members of Congress Progressive, Farmer-Labor, Democrats and Republicans, who would not be stampeded, or browbeaten, who would not be subservient to the money-monopoly, but who remained loyal to the people they represent.

I well remember that when the Patman so-called "Soldier Bonus" bill was first voted on in the House, there were but 54 votes cast for it.

The fundamental issue of these two measures was essentially the same. The Frazier-Lemke Bill, as bitterly contested as it was, received three times as many votes on the first roll call in the House as the Patman bill received on its first roll call. This proves the progress that has been made.

The fight which the National Farmers Union has made for the Frazier-Lemke bill has already lowered interest to the farmer 3 1/2 per cent. This is not low enough. The fight for the principles embodied in this measure is not over. It has only begun. You know who your friends are. You also know who your enemies are in this fight. They are out in the open, they are on record now, they can no longer hide behind generalities. You can now use your ballot to reward your friends and defeat your enemies, regardless of party lines. The roll call vote is published in our National Union Farmer.

Farm Credit Wields Money-Lender Stick

To come back to the contest on Capitol Hill, May 12 and 13. On the morning of May 12, the Farm Credit Administration, headed by Wm. I. Myer (continued on page 4).

## AM INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION IN TWELFTH SESSION

TRUCK AND RAILROAD SHIP-  
PING OF PERISHABLE PRO-  
DUCTS TO BE BROUGHT  
BEFORE SESSIONS

TO BE HELD JUNE 15-19

Ex-Governor Clyde M. Reed Will  
Speak on Transportation in  
Regard to Grain

Rapidly intruding itself into the front ranks of agricultural problems, the increase in truck transportation and the resulting complexities in marketing will be analyzed from many angles during an entire day of conferences on transportation developments at the twelfth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation, University of Illinois, June 15 to 19.

Various described as a menace and a boon to the farming industry, trucking has been blamed for demoralized markets and low prices by some; credited for higher returns and flexibility in merchandising by others. The one obvious fact is that whatever effect it has is reflected upon all farmers, whether they ship by truck rail or water.

In fruit and vegetable marketing trucks undoubtedly have contributed toward unregulated distribution, and the establishment of truck stations, best markets and away from glutted markets has been the subject of some phases of the problem affecting the perishable products will be discussed during one of the sessions by Charles W. Hauck, Ohio State University; G. N. Mott, Michigan State College; and M. P. Rasmussen, Cornell University.

Concurrently, in two sessions, the truck situation will be discussed in relation to livestock and grain. G. W. Baxter, transportation director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, will speak on motor truck legislation. A. J. Post, manager of the Cleveland Producers' Cooperative Commission Association will describe the operation and financing of trucks by livestock marketing groups.

The long-time effect of trucking on farmers' elevators will be the subject of analysis by M. R. Miller, secretary of the National Grain Growers Inc.

During the general session on transportation problems, J. B. Eastman, transportation coordinator of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will present a picture of the future of transportation in the United States. The National Agricultural Freight Rates will be discussed by Donald Conn, executive vice president of the Transportation Association of America.

Former Governor Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas; L. J. Quisenberry, Commerce Commissioner of the National Live Stock Marketing Association; and M. P. Rasmussen will speak on transportation in relation to grain, livestock and perishable commodities.

Relation of Consumer-Producer

A probing of the relationships between consumers and producers co-operatives to determine the degree of their unity of purpose, and their conflict of interests, will furnish the subject of one of the conferences. That there are two schools of thought on the subject, with many intermediate degrees of individual opinions, is generally conceded by co-operative leaders. One group sees the movement as a development which must advance on a united consumer-producer front. Another sees it as one of the interests of the producers and consumers are fundamentally opposed.

Equally provocative of discussion is the question as to whether farm supply purchasers or producers groups. Some hold to the theory that inasmuch as their function is to purchase instead of market, they fall into the category of consumers. Others argue that because of the fact that farm supply purchases are in the nature of a mere incident to the production of crops, purchasing co-operatives are producers' organizations.

Opening the discussion on these several phases of the subject will be Murray D. Lincoln, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; I. H. Hull, general manager of the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association; and Quentin Reynolds, assistant manager of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange.

Further possible conflicts in co-operative services will be considered at several of the other commodity conferences, notably in the joint grain and farm supply session, and in the dairy section of the problems of cooperation between co-operatives arising from an overlapping of services in the same territory. Speakers on the subject will include M. J. Briggs, treasurer and assistant general manager of the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, and Frank Robotka, professor of rural economics, Iowa State College of Agriculture.

More than 120 speakers are scheduled to appear on the 1936 program during which every factor affecting the co-operative movement either from within or without, will be given thorough analysis. Varying viewpoints on controversial matters will be presented, without prejudice on the part of the Institute, whose sole purpose is the dissemination of up-to-date and accurate information.

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

## Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company

Mr. G. W. Bushby of Belleville, Kansas, was elected by the board of directors of the Farmers Union Insurance Companies at their meeting in Salina last week, to the position of president and general manager. Mr. Bushby is well known to the patrons of the insurance company, having been connected with the company for a long time as agent, field man and lately as vice president. Mr. C. W. Reed of Strong City, Kansas, was elected as vice president and assistant manager. Mr. Reed was until the present time secretary of the Strong City Farmers Union Cooperative Association. Both Mr. Bushby and Mr. Reed are good cooperators and able business executives. The Kansas Farmers Union is lucky to have such good men readily available to fill the important positions left vacant by the recent death of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Peck. We bespeak for Messrs. Bushby and Reed the best of support and cooperation from our Farmers Union folks. The best way to help them is to give our own companies all our insurance business. Crissie Richardson will be retained as fieldman with the company and it is rumored that he will be made adjuster for the company. Mr. E. E. Eagle of Topeka, Kansas, who had been previously connected with the Kansas State Insurance Department has been employed as assistant fieldman.

## FARMERS WILL FIND MANY INTERESTING RADIO PROGRAMS HERE

In these days of important happenings, all farmers union members should tune in on the regular radio broadcasts. If you have a radio, invite your neighbors in, too, so as to acquaint them with the Farmers Union.

### Farm and Home Stations

The National Farm and Home Hour may be heard over the following stations associated with the National Farm and Home Hour: KWK, St. Louis; WRN, Lawrence; WKYZ, Detroit; WLW, Cincinnati; WHO, Des Moines; WOW, Omaha; WDAF, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; WOAI, San Antonio; WFAA, Dallas.

### FEATURE HOME ECONOMICS INFORMATION

Timely discussions of home economics information are weekly features of the National Farm and Home Hour. Best known among the Department of Agriculture scientists are the economists who report to home makers' weekly is Miss Ruth Van Deman, editor of the Bureau of Home Economics.

She will be heard each Thursday during June at 11:30 a.m., CST (12:30 p.m., EST) over the NBC-Blue.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF CO-OP

Problems and developments in the marketing of products through farmers' cooperative associations will be discussed by leading marketing experts in a broadcast during the National Farm and Home Hour, Thursday, June 8, from the 12th annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation at Urbana, Illinois. The program will be heard at 11:30 a.m., CST (12:30 p.m., EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

Foreign trade policies, the soil conservation program and their effect upon farm marketing organizations will enter into the discussion during the Farm and Home Hour broadcast.

The American Institute of Cooperation is an educational enterprise supported by the leading farmers' co-operatives of the nation.

### INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Institute of International Relations will be held at Newton, June 9-19, Bethel College.

The purpose of this institute is to equip those interested in promoting peace between nations with the religious and spiritual concern for peace, the knowledge of history and current development, the understanding of economic relations between nations and to help them discover methods of making their concern effective.

As to attendance, any one interested in promoting peace and willing to work for peace is eligible. The courses are planned particularly for teachers, for students, for leaders in civic, church and women's organizations. The institute is non-denominational, non-political, but educational in character.

The plan of work is that the morning classes will be under competent authorities. Afternoons will be devoted to recreation, informal conferences and study. The evenings will be devoted to a series of public lectures on current world problems, given by men of scholarship and vision in the field of international relations. The evening sessions will be held in Newton, the day sessions at the College. The evening lectures will be free of charge, but others will pay the fee of 25c for single admission, or \$1.00 for the series of evening lectures.

Two hours credit will be allowed those who wish to get credit for the Institute work.

## CHESTER G. DAVIS AAA ADMINISTRATOR IN NBC BROADCAST

SAYS ANY PROGRAM ROOTED IN  
STRONG LOCAL AND COOP-  
ERATIVE PRINCIPLES WILL  
NOT GO FAR WRONG

JUST HOME FROM EUROPE

"Foreign Commerce to Survive and  
Flourish Must Be Based on  
Foundation of Two-Way  
Trade"

(Address of Chester G. Davis, A.A.A. Administrator, before meeting of business men and farmers at Des Moines, Iowa, and broadcast on NBC, starting 3 P. M. Central Standard Time, June 3, 1936.)

It is a real pleasure to meet again with some of the men who have been and are now on the firing line in charge of the farm programs under the Agricultural Adjustment and related Acts. It moves toward decentralization to the states, counties and communities, both of responsibility and administration, which we had been working for in connection with the old Triple A program, seem to be advancing splendidly under the new Act. I want to learn more about it while I am out in the field on this trip. Of one thing, however, I am wholly confident—that any program which is rooted in strong local and county associations of farmers will not go very far wrong and that any program which is not rooted in the soil is likely to have something the matter with it.

This section of the country has played an important part in developing the agricultural policy of the United States. I remember this State of Iowa, and this City of Des Moines as one of the historic battle grounds in the long fight for equality for agriculture. My mind goes back to one period in that fight, from 1923 to 1928.

In those days we were exporting farm products in large volume. But that alone did not solve the farmers' problems. There were two reasons. In the first place, the price received for their exportable surplus production of certain problem crops automatically pegged the price for all they sold in the home market as well.

In the second place, we were exporting in that volume only because we were lending the money to foreign customers with which to pay for those exports. It amounted to sending a shipload of wheat and land to Europe, and sending in the same boat the money with which to pay for it—and then standing on the pier and cheering because we had an export market.

We were actually giving our farm products away to whatever extent the foreign nations did not repay the loans—and you know how much that was. To that extent it wasn't really foreign trade; it was foreign relief work at the expense of American investors and taxpayers.

In other words, much of our export market from 1922 to 1929 was artificially supported in a way that could not long continue. When we stopped lending money, that false foundation finally gave way, and a hard sequence of events followed: The lost export market caused supplies to pile up at home. The unsold supplies drove prices down to desperation levels. Yet the individual farmer continued to produce unsalable supplies because he was forced by these low prices to strive for maximum production to meet his high fixed charges.

The result was the economic stranglehold that was felt 'round the world. Our fight at that time for equality for agriculture, in a nation which was committed to the protective tariff and which had raised the tariff wall in 1922 under the Fordney-McCumber Act, we were asking that the tariff be made effective for American farmers for the producers of export crops. The idea was to maintain back of the tariff wall a domestic price that would be independent of the world price for the surplus, and then to arrange for the sale of our surplus products at the world price. Remember that although artificially supported, a foreign market for most of our surpluses did exist in those days.

The farmers of the West, South, and North, with the aid of business interests which recognized not only the justice of the farmers' fight for equality but the ultimate and permanent benefit to business as well, twice secured the passage of a bill embodying those principles, from a sympathetic Congress.

It was vetoed twice by an unsympathetic President. In the meantime a new world situation was developing, a different problem calling for different treatment. By 1929 it was perfectly clear to many of us that this particular system of farm relief we had been advocating would not fit the world conditions. Two entirely new factors had entered into the scene.

One was that we had finally stopped lending billions abroad. That knocked the props out from under our artificial export market.

The other was that Europe was not only back into its pre-war production, but was pushing forward into new highs, spurred on by still greater production by the de-

sire for self-sufficiency in the face of a possible war.

Our former customers abroad established new devices to bar out imports, or to control their volume where they wished. Our government had shut its eyes to these facts. It had led the world in lifting tariffs toward exclusion; and at the same time, with its left hand knowing not what its right hand did, it had demanded debt payments and optimistically planned for continued and expanded exports besides! It talked optimism when it should have faced facts.

I want to say right here that in 1929 I reached the conclusion that the old methods of farm relief embodied in the McNary-Haugen bills, for which we had been fighting, simply would not work in the new set of world conditions that confronted the nation then. I made my position clear right then to my associates. I told them that I had trotted my last card in that race, and that policy was needed to square with the existing facts.

One man in the government in the early twenties who gave all the force of his great official and personal power to the farmers' fight was that great citizen of Iowa, the then Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace.

This state, and this city, gave the nation another great Secretary of Agriculture in the person of his son, Henry A. Wallace. He had picked up the fight where his father had dropped it. But I am sure that he reached the conclusion that the old tenets of the farm fight were not applicable to the new day. He was one of the many who realized that the new conditions demanded a different treatment.

Some men are so made that they can readily change the plans of their march toward an objective when the lay of the land has changed so fundamentally that the original path is blocked, especially if they see that a somewhat different route will bring them quickly to their objective. I am sure that Henry A. Wallace, in his devotion to agriculture as so made that they do not readily change the plans of their march.

And the lay of the land had changed fundamentally. After the War we were no longer a debtor nation, but had become the creditor nation in modern history. Export outlets are still of enormous importance to us—because our farm productive plant was built and geared to that end. We must work and plan for them. But the present world situation is that we must move for them with a clear forward perspective and understanding of the conditions we are up against.

Our domestic farm program, if it is to work satisfactorily for the farmers in the nation, must be based on the realistic understanding of the facts of world trade as they exist. It was for the purpose of getting a clear picture as I could of the conditions among our former customers abroad that I have just now spent two months in Europe, where I talked with farmers and Prime Ministers and import and export traders, with Secretaries of Agriculture and farm organization leaders, with economists and business men and even with dictators.

On my return I find four propositions, all of vital importance to agriculture, that have been or are being discussed seriously, though how widely I am not in a position to say. Let me state those four propositions.

First, that if this nation will only adopt the so-called two-price system, which includes subsidizing the sale of our surpluses abroad, it can find export outlets for its agricultural products, no matter what their volume may be.

Second, that we, as a nation, should move further in the direction of national self-sufficiency by adopting a policy of exclusion, of isolation and of higher tariffs, and by imitating the import control devices that are now prevalent in Europe.

The third proposition has been discussed in the past, and it might arise again. It assumes any farm program that assists farmers to adjust production to demand, on the ground that it is based on economics of scarcity.

Fourth, that the present Government program which seeks through reciprocal trade agreements to obtain a general lessening of international barriers in the interest of freer and larger trade, should be abandoned, and a system of strictly bilateral trade treaties with other nations should be substituted in its stead.

I am glad you have given me the opportunity to discuss these four propositions here today.

Now, let us look for a minute at the first of these propositions—that the "two-price system" would be to regain our world markets. This means, of course, unlimited production with the surplus sold abroad at whatever prices will move it, the difference between domestic and world prices being made up to exporters by Government subsidy. The removal of surplus is expected to produce high domestic prices, and these high prices are to be protected by the policy of exclusion of imports. That is the principle.

I am not going to discuss it fully here because I am convinced the farmers themselves realize that it cannot recapture world markets in the old volume under conditions that exist today. I do not see how the forces which opposed the two-price plan can seriously consider endorsing it as the program for agriculture now. The leaders then in power fought it all through the long struggle from 1929 to 1928, at a time when it had no chance to work. Now that the export market on which it fully depends is so largely closed, I do not see how it can be expected to work.

(continued on page 2)

## JOHN FROST RAPS UNFAIR METHODS OF BIG CORPORATIONS

RAILROADS DENIED FARMERS  
FREIGHT RATE REDUC-  
TIONS FOR FOUR  
YEARS

TRUSTS EVADE LAWS

Big Firms Get Nice Rebates While  
The Little Boys Pay the Regular Prices

1. Corporations delay justice by long and repeated continuances and technicalities known to corporation lawyers. By these unfair methods, Kansas farmers were denied freight rate reductions for four years, and on April 20, 1935 the railroads asked for another delay to August 1, in order to beat the farmers out of a reduction on their 1935 wheat shipments, alleging they could not get the revised rate sheets ready before then. But Chairman Hoch of the Corporation Commission pointed out that the railroads revised their rate sheets in 3 weeks in a similar case in which the railroads received higher rates.

2. Trusts evade the laws. When the Standard Oil Co., was dissolved by the courts, this trust dissolved in 7 companies, that the same directors managed all the companies, and ran the 7 independent (?) companies as one trust again. After an investigation of the direct marketing of livestock, the Attorney General of Nebraska reported: "We found the big packers had divided the state into districts and each packer assigned a district." By this method each packer maintained a monopoly in evasion of the law, and the farmers were helpless.

3. The holding company is a trust, invented by means of which the trusts are able to solve vast amounts of watered stock and also claim higher utility rates to secure fraudulent and excessive dividends. These holding companies are often located in other states, where the operation of the company is located in order to evade investigation and prosecution. In the Congressional investigation several years ago as to why the Bread Baking Trusts were charging such high prices for bread, the trusts claimed they were making only 2 per cent profit. But it developed that their stock was watered 40 times, and they were really making 80 per cent.

4. Big Business talks much about competition being the life of trade, but it is all hypocrisy. By crushing out the competition of independents and cooperatives by the device of discriminating prices as explained in the last issue of this paper, they show they really want monopoly.

5. Trusts thrive by secret rebates. The Kansas City Star of August 13, 1935, told how Senator Reebuck forced the Goodyear Tire Co. to give them a rebate of \$7,985,440. Small stores got no rebate, but the big chain store trust did, and was thus able to out-sell the small stores.

6. Trusts make use of adulterated short weights, and other fraudulent practices. The Spanish-American War the big packers sold our soldier boys embalmed, or spoiled, beef. When Teddy Roosevelt became president he forced packers to admit their blemishes. The Pure Food and Drug Acts made some trusts quit some of their devilry.

7. Trusts everywhere seek to dominate legislation and to corrupt lawmakers. Recently, in Congress, Senator Norris read testimony that an influential member of the New York Legislature received pay from the utility companies for holding up bills in the New York Senate. In the Kansas City Weekly Star of December 27, 1933 is the statement that Wm. Hirth, the big farm leader of Missouri, "asserted the big corporations and not the people are running Missouri." In the Kansas Republican platform of 1932 and of 1934 are declarations for the chain store tax, a prevailing wage law, and an anti-labor-injunction law. But the trusts defeated the enactment of these pledges of the major party party.

8. The Power Trust spent 20 million dollars to defeat the Wheeler-Rayburn Bill regulating holding companies, besides burning faked telegrams to thwart an investigation.

9. The trusts oppress labor. Up until a few years ago the Steel Trust maintained two 12 hour labor shifts in its mills and retired its laborers at 40 to 45 years of age as physical bankrupts. Both state and national minimum wage laws for women and children have been flouted, and the sweat shops and child labor testify to the triumph of the tyrant trusts. In the Congressional Record of April 1, 1936 is recounted the tragedy of the drilling a tunnel at Gauley Bridge, W. Va., how 1931 and 1932, resulting in the deaths of hundreds of laborers and almost certain death doom of 2,000 from silicosis, because of the trusts inhuman disregard of safety provisions in their greedy desire for profits.

10. Trusts concentrate wealth in the hands of a few rich and rob the common people—the farmers, the laborers, and the small business men. The Brookings Institution reports that 111,653,000 poor families in United States received an annual income of \$10,000,000, while 36,000 rich families received an annual income of \$9,800,000. The report of the 1925 Federal Income Tax shows that 16,000 very wealthy persons paid 61 per cent of

(continued on page 4)



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FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSN. Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., John Vesceky, President.

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 305, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

### FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1936

### EDITORIAL

I have a letter from our National President E. H. Everson saying that he can give us July 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. I wish all of you that want to have President Everson speak in your county and feel that you can get him a good crowd on some of the above dates would write to me as soon as possible stating which date you would prefer but agreeing to accept any of the above dates which would fit best with his proposed trip from here to the Texas State Convention on July 14. I am anxious to have President Everson speak to as many of our Kansas People as is possible during his stay with us, and am counting on the full cooperation of you all to make his visit both a success and a pleasure.

Congress is largely marking time now while the conference committee of the two houses is arguing over the proposed tax bill. We farmers can quietly sit by and watch them fight because no matter how the committee decides the costs of government must be paid and unless we wake up and build a strong Farmers Union we farmers will have to pay them all anyway, so its tails you win, heads we lose with us.

The Commodity Exchange Control Bill has finally passed both houses and has perhaps by this time been signed by the President. Next will come the hearings on the regulations to be imposed on the Commodity exchanges under the new law. We hope that the department will get busy immediately and put into effect regulations making it impossible to manipulate the grain market in such a way as to rob our farmers of the results of their toil by running the price of wheat down below its fair exchange value. It does us no good to have good laws on the statute books if we do not see that they are enforced.

The bill that was to extend for another two years the special Land Bank interest rate of 3 1/2 percent is quietly sleeping in the Senate Finance committee with no chance of passing during the present congress. After passing the house with practically a unanimous vote one would have thought that its erstwhile loud proponents, as a substitute for the despised low born Frazier Lemke Farm Refinancing bill, would not so easily forget it. Surely they must expect to be asked about the bill during the coming campaign. But they know from past experience that the memories of most of us farmers are short and that with the piles of hokum that we will get from both parties after the conventions we will very likely forget about the peacefully sleeping Frazier Lemke substitute.

There seems to be a super abundance of promoters in the field try-

ing to promote all kinds of cooperative enterprises. They are as a rule a dangerous bunch for farmers or any one else to monkey with. Their main object in promoting an enterprise is self interest. If there is not enough interest in a community to build a co-op, with the aid of representatives of our state wide Farmers Union Business activities, there very likely is not enough interest to make the business a permanent success. I wish to warn our folks against starting cooperative enterprises without at least a fair chance of success, regardless of any cheap money that may be promised them. This racket should and must be stopped if both the cooperative principles and the branch of our government, which these promoters will try to induce to finance these wild cat enterprises, are to be kept from going into disrepute. I am in strong sympathy with the efforts of our government to help build and finance strong well managed cooperative enterprises wherever they already exist or there is a real demand and need for them, but no concern can long operate entirely on borrowed money and especially if there is not a real demand for its organization, and sufficient volume in sight to make its success reasonably sure.

### TRAVELOGUE

Thursday afternoon June 4th I took the train for Clay Center. My speaking date at Clifton, in the lapland of Washington and Clay counties, was for an all day meeting on Friday but on account of poor rail connections I had to leave Thursday afternoon. It was a pleasure to ride between the seemingly endless fields of fine wheat just beginning to turn yellow. Kansas at its best, like it has been this spring, with its billowing fields of wheat, alternating with fields of young growing corn, and emerald green pastures, rivals in beauty the best that there is not only in the United States but anywhere else in the world.

It was raining hard in Clay Center Friday morning so I called up to Clifton and found out that there would not be any meeting until the afternoon. There was only a small crowd present in the High School auditorium when I arrived there. The meeting was called to order by County President Ingman. After the roll call president Ingman called on Mr. Wood to tell the meeting about the organization meeting of the Cooperative Council which they had just formed in Washington county. Mr. Wood outlined the purposes and aims of the council and then stated that they had discussed a joint picnic with the Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau. It was voted to take part in the joint picnic and Mr. Wood was appointed as the representative of the Farmers Union to the arrangements committee. I was

introduced after Mr. Anton Peterson had discussed the picnic proposition. I made my talk on the thought that now if ever we need to build a strong farmers class organization, that it is up to all the members to build this organization, which of course is the Kansas Farmers Union. I also stressed the necessity of supporting our cooperative business organizations with our business if we expect to have them survive the combined opposition of organized business.

After my talk our old warrior, Anton Peterson made a fine talk, followed by another one by State Representative Wesche and Mr. Rogers. I do not know if Brother Rogers is any relation to the Will Rogers, but judging by his talk at the meeting I feel sure that they are at least distant relatives. I hope that the weather will be such the next time I come to Washington County that we will have a house full and that the county shall have doubled its membership by that time.

The meeting in Clay county, which I was to have addressed on Friday evening, was postponed until Friday June 12 on account of the muddy roads. Mrs. Roenigk wanted me to be with them on that date but because of other business it will not be possible for me to be there. I am very sorry to have to forego the pleasure of meeting them at this time but hope that we can arrange for a meeting some other day.

Saturday forenoon I was on the program of the Kansas Feeders Day meeting held at the Kansas State College in Manhattan. As both Dr. Wolf, President of the Farm Bureau and C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange, were in Cleveland for the Republican convention, Mr. Jossaurand, Vice President of the Farm Bureau, and Gene Foltz, Vice President of the Grange, spoke at the meeting in their stead. After my talk Wm. Burke of Little River, President of the Kansas Livestock Association spoke. The afternoon program consisted of reports on several feeding experiments conducted at the college the past season. Dean L. E. Call presided at the morning session and Wm. Burke at the afternoon session. There were about five or six hundred present and the general opinion was that Professor McCampbell and the other Profs should be complimented on the successful meeting and the good work they are doing in their respective departments.

## The Cloak Room

By  
W. P. Lambertson

June 6, 1936  
Although the 74th Congress is still here, the House of Speaker Byrns has adjourned sine die. From his highest activity to his bier between two days is the story of his leaving. Dr. Allen Stockdale took the Chaplain's place on the sad morning. His recitation of, "Crossing the Bar" was the best. This Congressional minister formerly had been an actor. Speaker William Bankhead was not inferior to any of the four predecessors under whom I have served. His tenure will probably be only a week for his health will not permit him to start a long session in that capacity.

Persistent rumor had it that a House list to accompany the body had been submitted by one hundred and higher up. Some needed to be known as close friends of the late Speaker. The farm women glorified the Capitol this week. They were more increased in the proceedings of the House than any group that had preceded them. Some old guard Republicans from the East are proposing Al Smith for second place on a coalition ticket at Cleveland. They know it won't happen but are planning for their re-election. They know it's money and not vinegar that catches flies.

We expect to see at the Republican convention next week the passing of control from an old to a newer school, on the national ticket and committee. The honor and dignity which will come to Kansas from a Republican nomination for the Presidency will be deeply appreciated. It also carries with it responsibilities.

CHESTER C. DAVIS  
AAA ADMINISTRATOR  
IN NBC BROADCAST  
(continued from page 1)  
those who opposed it then can completely reverse themselves. They have already been laid before me. I realize that export subsidies may be useful at times to meet special conditions with special crops. But dependence on that principle as a major part of our farm program can only lead us back into disaster. I am convinced that the double-jointed policy of exclusion and subsidized exports advocated by some, is utterly contradictory and unworkable. Other nations can exclude too. If we should load the Normandie or Queen Mary with subsidized wheat or corn and head it for Europe at full speed, the nations there would meet it at the dock with restrictions amounting to embargoes already in effect.

Unless we buy proportionately as we expand our sales we can't "limpy" increased exports into the European market, no matter how much we subsidize, or apply other high-pressure systems to induce them to take more of our goods. The executives of any important nation can, under present powers and without waiting for legislative action, move instantly to checkmate any advantage we might

introduced after Mr. Anton Peterson had discussed the picnic proposition. I made my talk on the thought that now if ever we need to build a strong farmers class organization, that it is up to all the members to build this organization, which of course is the Kansas Farmers Union. I also stressed the necessity of supporting our cooperative business organizations with our business if we expect to have them survive the combined opposition of organized business.

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My question is: What would happen to that 58 percent of our farm population if our cotton exports were sacrificed for isolation and protection? I said I would suggest an answer. It is not a pleasant one. The direct result would be sharp reduction of an income always pitifully low of half our farm population. This would strike quickly and terribly into the industrial and the rest of the agricultural fabric of the nation.

The ghost of that lost market would appear in various forms to hunt the exclusivists who unwittingly brought it on us in the name of "protecting the American standard of living."

That ghost would stalk across the land in the form of a crippled national farm buying power resulting in closed factories, idle carriers and increased unemployment. Land forced out of cotton would be turned into competition with crops grown elsewhere until the adjustment and distress had spread into every state of the Union.

People talk a great deal about the desirability of becoming self-sufficient in sugar production in the United States. I pick that as an illustration because self-sufficiency in sugar would have definite repercussions on corn-hog farming here in Iowa.

During the first 12 months after the Cuban trade treaty went into effect in September, 1934, opening the doors a little wider for the entrance of Cuban sugar into the United States, total exports to Cuba nearly doubled, with an increase of 16 million pounds. This increase alone represents a demand for the corn-hog production from 80,000 average Iowa corn acres, or the equivalent of the entire average sugar beet acreage of your neighboring corn belt state of Nebraska, which is also one of the principal sugar beet states.

We must not jeopardize our really valuable export markets because some people view with alarm a sprinkling of imports that have come in over the top of the tariff wall during the last two years. Suppose we should decide to shut out all farm imports through prohibitive tariffs amounting to embargo. Don't think that agriculture would not have to pay a price. Every time the farmer sits around the table in a tariff bargaining game, well organized corporate industries come away with the blue and red chips and leave the farmer with a few of the white ones. The balance of trade toward the exclusion point, our exports automatically fall. We must not delude ourselves that we can play that game and at the same time develop exports too.

I have been amazed at the agitation that has been stirred up over the agricultural imports in 1934 and 1935. I do not need to repeat figures to show how much the drought was responsible for those imports. They have already been laid before me. I don't need to make it any worse if low agricultural imports are an index of farm prosperity, then what was the matter with agriculture in the United States in 1932 and 1933 when our farm imports were the lowest in forty years? Is it the conditions of 1932 which we want again? In spite of the drought, the value of our agricultural imports for 1934 and 1935 was much less than the average for the last ten years and less than the average for the last twenty years.

Secretary Wallace in a recent speech at Lincoln, Nebraska, gave the country a thorough, and I think unanswerable, discussion of the question of agricultural imports. I hope most of you have read it or will read it. There is just one point I want to repeat from that speech. If the farmers demand a policy of exclusion in the agricultural field, they must be prepared to go along when non-agricultural industries demand it, and in this way assist in committing the nation to a policy that will effectively

strangle our hope for a revived foreign market.

Now, the third of the farm propositions which I mentioned a moment ago has to do with the criticism of the agricultural programs under the A.A.A. on the ground that they quote from the critics—"are based upon the economics of scarcity." We heard much of that criticism last year and it may be revived. I want to leave a few observations with you in case it bobs up again.

I think I speak what is in the minds of the farmers of this country when I say that they are strong for the economics of plenty—but they want it practiced clear across the board in the business life of the nation as well as by the farmers. Why should the farmer be asked to stand alone among the producers of the nation, operating to the limit of his plant's capacity and throwing his output on the market for what it will bring and then turn around to buy what he needs from industries that really understand the economics of scarcity and know how to apply it because they have practiced it so long?

Let's take a specific illustration that comes close home to the farmer: Manufacturers of farm implements in 1929 employed 41,663 wage earners, in 293 establishments. In 1933 they employed only 11,140 wage earners in 170 establishments. What did they do about their prices? Well, that is interesting. The farm implement industry cut prices from an index of 98 in 1929 to index of 90 in 1932—a price cut of less than 10 percent. Contrast that with your \$10 hogs in June, 1932.

The farm implement industry in practicing the economics of scarcity produced only 30 million dollars worth of goods in 1933 as compared to 277 million dollars worth in 1929, a curtailment of 90 per cent in value due chiefly to volume. That is an enormous reduction of production, a thorough acceptance of the economics of scarcity.

To be sure, the income of the farm implement companies shrank during that period, as well as their profits. The combined net deficit for the International Harvester Company and Deere and Company in 1932 exceeded 12 million dollars as compared with net profits of 52 million in 1929. Perhaps that was sufficient justification for cutting production; I am not commenting on it. But you Iowa farmers know what kind of deficits you had during those years too!

I can not understand the way of the man's mind who ruthlessly practices in his own business the very principle of production control which shocks him when the farmers get into it on a much more moderate scale. I would like for this Iowa audience and the nation to remember the fact that non-agricultural industry brought its 1932 production down to less than half of the 1929 volume, for the five years following 1929—while agriculture in 1932 provided the country with as much farm production as it did in 1929.

In the economic conditions faced by farmers here and abroad, the point is continually driven home to me that agriculture is a national problem affected by forces which are international. This is recognized by the nations of Europe which quickly feel and adjust themselves to changes in their export markets. In 1931, Denmark and Holland lost part of their export market for pork because England reduced imports of ham and bacon. Whereas under the same circumstances, the United States waited two and a half years to act, the governments of Denmark and Holland, two of the most liberal and democratic countries in Europe, grasped the situation and acted within a year introduced production control in order to protect their farmers from the consequences. They had no Supreme Court to question their programs once they had been adopted by the representatives of the people. Their farmers are better off and realize that they are better off than they would have been without control. I do not mean to say they are contented. No farmers anywhere like to cut acreage, but the farmers of these countries are thrifty and they would rather adjust their production than to commit economic suicide by producing for a market which no longer exists.

The fourth and last of the subjects I mentioned a moment ago which are being discussed in the country today is the present vigorous effort of our government to restore our foreign trade on a sound and on a natural basis.

Foreign commerce to flourish and continue must be built on a foundation of two-way trade and mutual benefit—not a forced one-way trade and a one-way benefit. Our government has been for some time promoting a system of reciprocal trade agreements designed to accomplish a better balance of trade throughout the world and to free commerce by reducing or eliminating the trade barriers which penalize the world today. These agreements are not heavy, strictly bilateral, but are generalized throughout the world, through the judicious use of the most-favored-nation principle. This generalization of benefits is mutual, of course, with the other party to the agreement giving us the general benefit of trade concessions it has made or may subsequently make to other nations.

I expect to discuss this subject at greater length at a meeting similar to this at St. Paul day after tomorrow. In general, the choice seems to be between our present reciprocal policy, and one which requires strict governmental control over imports and exports similar to those now operating in Europe, to be set up in the United States. During recent weeks I had a fair opportunity to observe how far government control of imports and exports leads in the direction of government monopolies, and the licensing and regimentation of business, internal as well as external. Unless I am completely mistaken in the attitude of American citizens, I am certain it is not the path they would choose to follow.

I think that for best results, talk, like trade, should flow in both directions. I have opened up far too many subjects in this talk today to be able to discuss any one of them fully and completely, and I realize that many topics in which you are keenly inter-

## Neighborhood Notes

### FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions adopted by the Farmers Union Managerial Association, May 27, 1936:

1. We, your committee on resolutions, offer the following:

2. We want to thank the guest speakers, Mr. John Vesceky, Mr. C. Talbot, and Mr. M. R. Miller, for their timely addresses to our meeting.

3. We thank the committee on arrangements, Mr. C. B. Thowe and Mr. T. C. Belden, for the splendid banquet, the music, the special songs, and the after dinner talk of Mr. Tom Collins.

4. We recommend that the managers and boards of directors confer with the Jobbing Association for merchandise on the lines they handle before they write contracts with independent industries for their lines, always considering your customers' wants first; but remembering to support our own activities when it is possible—always remembering that united we stand, divided we fall. Make every effort to please customers or patrons and build up our own cause of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, The Farmers Union Creameries, and The Farmers Union Auditing Association.

5. We ask that every manager who is here attending this annual Managers' Meeting, be responsible for one more manager being present at the 1937 annual meeting.

6. We condemn the practice of county agents throughout the States of Kansas and Missouri sending letters through the United States mails, using the frank to advertise the Producers Commission Association.

I move the adoption as read.  
Peter F. Pearson,  
G. B. C. Ruffner,

### ELLIS COUNTY MEETING

Notice—Members and Delegates of the Ellis County Farmers Union.

We will hold our next regular quarterly meeting at the court house in Hays at 2 P. M. June 13, 1936. There will be a good speaker at this meeting and other business of importance. Secretaries, please notify your delegates.

Frank B. Pfeifer  
Co. Secretary.

### OSAGE COUNTY

Vice-President Frost scheduled for Osage County. The regular quarterly meeting of the Osage County Farmers Union is to be held at Vassar on Thursday, June 11.

State Vice President John Frost will be the principal speaker at this meeting. It is being well advertised and a good attendance is anticipated. Every member urged to attend.

Lloyd Nicolay, Secretary.

### RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Marshall County)  
In the death of W. J. Spencer, president of the Farmers Union Insurance Co. of Kansas, our organization has lost one of its outstanding members.

Therefore, we the members of the Marshall County Farmers Union extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and deplore his loss to the Union.

Be it also resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family and to the state paper.

F. C. Pralle,  
Sec'y-Treas.

### STAFFORD COUNTY PLANS PICNIC

Plans are being made by members of the County Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau for the annual picnic, to be held this year in the Stafford City Park, the third Wednesday in August.

Members of the union made preliminary arrangements Tuesday this week at the regular monthly meeting held in the St. John park. It was decided that the 4-H clubs of the county, either as a group, or by individual clubs, should be given the opportunity of handling the refreshments stands at the picnic, and 4-H members are asked to notify officers of the county union and farm bureau by the time of the next union meeting as to their plans.

The City of Stafford is being asked to present one number on the day's program for the picnic, and the Stafford band will be invited to present part of the entertainment.

While the attendance at Tuesday's picnic at St. John was not heavy, eight locals reported, Eureka being the only one not represented. Union local was host, and members who attended report a fine time at the picnic.

The county union is handling twine again this summer, with Bert Jordan of St. John and Ralph Gaimes of Stafford in charge.

A report of the resolutions committee, composed of Blaine O'Connor as chairman, Ray Henry and Walter Goodman, indicated that no candidate had been decided upon as a choice for the county union for the post of state senator from this district.

estated have not been touched on at all, but perhaps the best thing in my speech is its end and I am approaching mine now.

The problem of agriculture is broader than the farm. It affects the nation vitally. It faces us with a double challenge and calls for a double effort.

We must recognize that we need to restore our foreign trade, and that foreign commerce to flourish on a permanent basis must be on a sound foundation of two-way trade and mutual benefit. That principle can not be dodged. We must bend every effort to secure that freer

commerce, to bring peace out of the economic war that afflicts the world today.

Then we must also recognize, realistically, that we do not have the desired condition yet and in the meantime—in the all-important meantime—we must meet the economic exigencies that do exist whether we like them or not. Until they are corrected we must live with them. Until our foreign outlets are restored we must help the American farmer to cooperate with his neighbor in a concerted effort to shift his farming operations with an eye to the effective foreign and domestic market.

The next county union meeting is to be held at Antirrhin the first Tuesday night in July, with the county organization furnishing ice cream. Members are to bring their own plates and utensils, and cake.

### RESOLUTIONS FROM RILEY COUNTY MEETING

The following resolutions were adopted by the Riley County Farmers Union in quarterly session at Baldwin Creek school house, June 4.

Whereas: The county agents of the various counties throughout the State of Kansas representing the American Farm Bureau Federation are entitled to use the Franchising Privilege to forward matters through the United States mails, and

Whereas: certain county agents are abusing such privilege and advertising the Producers Commission Association at the Kansas City Stock Yards, and

Whereas: said county agents are partially paid by the taxpayers of each county and should remain neutral so far as cooperative business institutions are concerned. Now therefore be it resolved that we condemn such practice and respectfully request the postmaster general of the United States to see that same be discontinued.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Dean H. Umberger of Manhattan, Kansas, and to Postmaster General Hon. James A. Farley.

Whereas our Brother, Milo Reno, a great farm leader, has gone to his reward, we wish to express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. He was a loyal worker for the American farmer and his passing leaves a vacancy hard to fill.

Whereas our Brother, Ward Spencer, president of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. of Kansas, passed away June 1. Be it resolved that we express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Whereas imports of farm commodities have made a rapid increase in the past month, and therefore condemn the practices allowed by our federal government to allow farm machinery and manufactured products to be exported for the purchase of farm products of other nations.

We urge our members to give the program of the Farmers Processing Tax Recovery Association their careful consideration.

We sincerely ask our president, Mr. Vesceky, in propagating the word for the state Farmers Union convention this fall to refrain from placing any speaker on the program who has not been duly elected to his office by a vote of the people; as they feed to the audience a sentiment which is in accord with their own and their master, and not that of the Farmers Union program of Cost of Production and Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill.

We commend President Vesceky's editorial report of May 14 on obstacles to the Congressmen for the way for passage of Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill; also on nature of Mr. Vesceky's communications with officials at Washington on above subject.

We wish to express our appreciation to the Congressmen from Kansas for their work for the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill.

We believe that State conventions of Farmers Union members should be composed of Farmers Union members only. Therefore, be it resolved that we urge that membership cards be required for admission to the business sessions of the State Convention at McPherson this fall.

Very truly Yours,  
Gust Larson, Secretary.

### COUNTY FARMERS UNION AT PLEASANT VALLEY

The Douglas County Farmers Union will hold the quarterly meeting at Pleasant Valley on Saturday, June 13. It will be an all day meeting with a basket dinner at noon.

In the afternoon, Senator John Frost, vice president of the Kansas State Farmers Union will be the speaker. An additional program will be given by the union acting as host for the day—Baldwin Ledger.

MEETING OF MITCHELL CO. The Mitchell County Farmers Union quarterly meeting will be held at Tipton, Tuesday, June 16. There will be a pot luck dinner and a program Homer Young of Consumers Cooperative Association will be the speaker.

Mrs. Louis Neff, County Secretary.  
(continued on page 3)



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

### THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

Here is some more glad news—a fine report from the Junior group of Midway local, in Marshall county. Miss Iva R. Koepf is their leader. We are all so pleased to know they have an active group there, and I'm printing her letter so you may all enjoy it. I hope several from this group, as well as several from every local, will enter the essay contest. Of course, every one won't receive a prize, but we will have a more thorough understanding of the problems and a better understanding of what we can do in furthering the cause of Peace, by a close study of the subject. Read over the rules and then have your essay in to this office by October 1. Time does go by so quickly, and let's don't put off until tomorrow to begin.

We have such a small list of June birthdays, but we are printing them this week, anyway. With a total enrollment of nearly one thousand it would seem many, many more names should be added to this month's list. A number of you, in sending in your letters failed to include your birthday date, so we have your name listed, but that is all.

#### June Birthdays

Rita Bergkamp, Cheney—June 22.  
Marjorie Hecht, Seneca—June 2.  
Pauline Lorenz, Brookville—June 8.

Darlene Rothchild, Montrose—June 10.

Mary Shouse, Jamestown—June 19.  
Vera Strobel, Ness City—June 10.  
We have received such a nice book, for review, "Good Manners" by Beth Bailey McLean. I believe every group could well afford to buy this book which retails for \$1.00. I've only sketched it but it does so simply tell us just what to do. It would make a fine reference book to include in your local library. Each of us has, at different times, faced situations where we didn't know just what was the right thing to do. This book seems to cover every problem we might have, from good manners at home, the table, entertaining, with guests, etc.

This seems to give you an understanding of the general principles upon which social customs and usages are based. It is written simply and naturally and I've an idea our parents would get some good pointers too, should they read it.

I've clipped an article, "The Proper Things at Proper Time" from the North Dakota Junior page, and I believe these suggestions will be helpful to us all. There are so many little things we can each of us do to help ourselves.

Flag Day is June 14. Next Sunday, we are printing some of the regulations on the Proper Way to Display Our Flag. As one uses our Flag in decorations, and on holiday observances, the question usually arises, "now just what is the right way. I hope these will be helpful.

The patriotic emotions of every American are stirred at the sight of our Flag. This June 14 is observance of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of our Flag as the official national ensign. Flag Day gives us the occasion to pay special recognition to those forefathers who established this country, and braved untold hardships that we might have a "land of the free" and be a "home of the brave."

Sincerely,  
Aunt Patience.

#### FLAG DAY, JUNE 14

Who can think of our Flag and not think of Patriotism. The flag is the symbol of our country, which we honor and revere. It is a patriotic inspiration. Does not the American flag fit in with our study topic of Peace and

#### DRESS AND ENSEMBLE



8786 Make This Chic Daytime or Sports Ensemble.

Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 14 requires 2 yards of 39 inch material for the jacket, and 3 5-8 yards for the dress. Price 15c.

8759. A Simple Pantie Frock. Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. Size 2 requires 1 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

Send orders to Kansas Union Farmer Pattern Department, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

#### TO PROMOTE PEACE

There are four points which should be emphasized in the action program of any peace group during the next few months:

1. National defense based on defense of our boundaries from invasion, not of our interests abroad.
2. The easing of international tensions through reciprocal trade agreements, stabilization of currencies (and settlement of war debts).
3. Stronger neutrality legislation pending the establishment of a universal revised League of Nations which will provide for a universal system for peaceful settlement of disputes and prevention of war, etc., with strictly limited obligations.
4. Nationalization of the munitions industry and taking the profits out of war.

Don't delay. Talk the Farmers Union membership campaign over in your next meeting—this is a meeting is called for this purpose.

#### WEATHER CONDITIONS SWITCH; SOUTHWEST GETS MUCH NEEDED RAIN

June finds the hitherto dry southwest with a more adequate soil moisture supply than in any preceding month this year, says J. B. Kinney of the Weather Bureau. May rains ended the protracted drought in most of the central and southern plains areas. Drought in the southwestern Plains has been entirely relieved, except in extreme western Texas, northwestern Kansas, and northeastern Colorado, where the soil remains critically dry.

It is the Southeast that now most needs rain. From central Virginia southward and southwestward to Tennessee and southeastern Kentucky, the ground is dangerously dry. Preliminary reports for May show North Carolina has had only 22 per cent of normal precipitation; South Carolina, 24 per cent; Georgia, 32; Alabama, 27; Ohio 47; and Michigan, 16 per cent of normal.

In marked contrast, the last half of May brought more than 6 inches of rain to southwestern Texas, more than 5 inches to eastern Texas, and more than 4 inches to northwest Texas. In Louisiana, north-central Texas, western Oklahoma, and western Kansas the total rainfall exceeded 3 inches. In southwest Texas the total fall was 239 per cent of normal. More rain is needed in the North Atlantic States and in much of the Ohio Valley.

Some areas west of the Mississippi, particularly southern and eastern Missouri and much of Iowa, still need rain, and lack of moisture—not yet serious is becoming evident in the more northern parts of the Plains states. Wyoming, southwestern Idaho, and large areas in Montana were extremely dry, with water for livestock becoming scarce in some places. North Dakota and Montana had less than one-half the normal rainfall. In Nevada streams are falling rapidly and drooping conditions are increasing in Utah, where dust storms were reported late in May. In the Pacific Coast States the soil-moisture condition remains mostly favorable.

The frost line dipped unusually far south about the middle of May, when freezing temperatures were reported in the East as far south as eastern West Virginia and minor frost damage occurred in several States. Despite the decidedly cool weather in some central and eastern sections, May temperatures averaged generally normal or above normal. The first two weeks of the month were much warmer than normal in most of the country.

#### SNAKE BITE

Since reports are current that we have a plentiful supply of snakes in Kansas this year, the public will be interested in knowing what to do in case of snake bite.

The rattlesnake is the most common poisonous snake found in Kansas. There are in all, 18 species of rattlesnakes, but the types which prefer to be dayhewers are the prairie and timber varieties. Their poison glands are located at the angle on a movable portion of the jaw, connect with the poison glands and work on the principle of a hypodermic needle. The snake sheds a set of fangs about every three months, but there are always new ones developing. At no time can a poisonous snake be rendered harmless by pulling its fangs. The rattlesnake does not coil before striking and the rattle is not extended as a warning, although it serves that purpose for human beings. Let us all do proper reverence to the living symbol of our great republic.

#### Your Flag and My Flag

Your Flag and My Flag!

And how it flies today

In your land and my land

And half the world away!

Rose red and blood red

The stripes forever gleam;

Snow white and soul white

The good forefathers dream.

Sky blue and true blue with stars to gleam a-right—

The glorious guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your Flag and My Flag!

And oh, how much it holds—

Your land and my land—

Secure within its folds.

Your heart and my heart

Beat quicker at the sight;

Sun-kissed and wind-tossed,

Red and blue and white.

The one Flag—the great Flag—the

Flag for me and you

Glorified all else beside—the red and white and blue!

Your Flag and my Flag!

To every star and stripe

The drums beat as hearts beat

And fifters shrilly pipel!

Your Flag and my Flag—

A blessing in the sky;

Your hope and my hope;

It never hid a lie.

Home land and far land and half the world around

Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound.

Wilbur D. Nesbit.

#### NEW JUNIOR GROUP ORGANIZED

Dear Fellow Workers:

My Junior class and I, of Midway local number 857, follow the Junior page carefully, and find it very interesting.

We organized about a month ago with fifteen members, including the Reserves. Last month we met with the local, having the honor of having Mr. Joe Holly speak to us that night.

My Juniors and Reserves are very active in taking part with their work, and believe we're going to enjoy studying the topic of "Peace and Patriotism" very much.

We all met at my home this month, May 20, and discussed problems of both work and play. We will also meet with the local, once each month.

Miss Iva R. Koepf, Junior Leader.

## ::: Of Interest To Women :::

### MAKE YOUR STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL LAST THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND

Fresh smells in the air, the early green of leaves, a young man's fancy—these are all signs of spring. But the real harbinger is the strawberry festival, that tribute to the most succulent of early fruits. All over the country, within just a few days of each other these celebrations are being held, communities making the most of strawberry cocktail, strawberry shortcake, strawberries and cream and strawberry ice cream. The strawberry season is short, and we must make the most of it, is the general feeling.

But shrewd in this as in other things, the housewife has her own pet way of making the strawberry festival last all year round. While berries are plentiful and cheap, as they are now, she converts the toothsome fruits into jellies and jams. Not only strawberry jelly, but jellies combining strawberry with other early fruits, can be put on the first shelf of the jelly cupboard, which will be filled with every variety of preserve before the summer is over.

If you would like to take advantage of strawberries while they are still abundant, here are a few tested recipes:

**Strawberry Jelly**  
4 cups (2 lbs.) berry juice  
2 tablespoons strained-lemon juice  
8 cups (3 1/2 lbs.) sugar  
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, crush thoroughly or grind about 3 quarts fully ripe berries. Place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Squeeze and strain juice from 1 medium lemon. Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over medium fire and add one-half cup fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1-2 minutes. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 12 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

**Rhubarb and Strawberry Jelly**  
4 cups (2 lbs.) juice  
8 cups (3 1/2 lbs.) sugar  
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, crush about 1 pound fully ripe rhubarb in one-inch pieces and put through food chopper. Crush thoroughly or grind about 2 quarts fully ripe strawberries. Combine the fruits; place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and add one-half cup fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1-2 minutes. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 12 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

**Strawberry and Pineapple Jam**  
3 1/2 cups (1 3/4 lbs.) prepared fruit  
3 1/2 cups (1 3/4 lbs.) prepared fruit  
1-2 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, crush completely or grind about 1 quart fully ripe berries. Each berry must be reduced to a pulp. Cut fine or grind 1 medium fully ripe pineapple or use 1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple. Combine fruits. Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard three minutes. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 9 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

#### GOOD PROGRAM AT CENTER HILL LOCAL

The Center Hill local 1147 held their regular meeting at the school-house Tuesday evening, June 2.

The following program was given: Violin music, Arelan Johnson; recitation "The Bumblebee," Joan Hawkins.

The meeting was then called to order by the president. He announced the following families to furnish the program for the next meeting: Merle Isaacson, Will Isaacson, and Rudolph Samuelson.

The minutes of previous meeting were read by secretary, which stood approved as read.

Three men representing the labor union from Manhattan gave short talks.

The lunch was then served by the ladies.

Verne Anderson, Reporter.

#### THE FARMER—AND LIFE INSURANCE

"The farmer cannot move to another town, sell his service to a higher bidder, enter the markets and recoup his loss. He is tied to his farm. A business man loses his business and saves his home or loses his home and saves his business, but the farmer in the day of emergency loses both."

"During the depression years, billions of dollars were loaned to business men by life insurance companies, a sum far greater than the entire amount set aside by a generous government for farm relief. If the farmer would have come into the depression with the same backlog of life insurance the business man owned, his plight would not have been so desperate."

"No greater assurance of future national economic stability could possibly be conceived than the building up of a financial backlog by the farmer himself through life insurance."

"I firmly believe there is more business that should be written along the straight miles of rural highways than there is in the square miles within the city limits."

Ed Lynn, Farm Economist.

**CORNEB BEEF WITH BOILED VEGETABLES**

Peel six small potatoes and scrape six small carrots and place them in a kettle with one teaspoon of salt

and boiling water to barely cover vegetables. Cover closely and cook 15 minutes. Cut half a head of cabbage into wedge shaped pieces, place on top of the cooking potatoes and carrots. Replace cover and cook 30 minutes longer. Peel four yellow onions, cut into one-fourth inch slices and saute in frying pan in three tablespoons of fat. Turn onion slices and arrange in an even layer, place the contents of a 1-pound can of corned beef on the onions. Cover frying pan and cook slowly for 20 minutes until corned beef is thoroughly heated. Turn out into a platter or chop plate and arrange boiled potatoes, whole carrots and cabbage around the corned beef, topped with onion slices.

#### CHERRY RELISH

6 whole cloves  
1 stick bark cinnamon  
1 cup water  
1-3 cup vinegar  
1/2 cup sugar  
1-8 teaspoon salt  
1 1/2 cups seeded cherries  
1 package lemon flavored gelatin mixture

Mix spices, water, vinegar and sugar. Simmer in covered pan 10 minutes. Strain and add with boiling water to gelatin mixture. Cool and add rest of ingredients. Mix well and pour into shallow pan. Chill until firm. Cut in squares and use for garnishing.

#### STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

Two cups bread flour (sifted)  
Three teaspoons baking powder  
Two tablespoons sugar  
Three-fourths teaspoon salt  
One-half cup fat  
One egg (beaten)  
One-half cup milk (approximately)  
Butter (softened)  
Fresh strawberries (crushed, sweetened and slightly warmed)

Mix and sift together the dry ingredients. Cut in the fat, then add the egg and milk, mixed together. Blend lightly. Place half the dough in a greased cake tin. Brush with butter and cover with second part of dough. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees F.) 18 to 20 minutes. While hot, split shortcake and spread generously with softened butter and crushed strawberries.

#### RHUBARB BROWN BETTY

4 tablespoons melted butter  
4 cups brown crumbs  
3 cups finely cut rhubarb  
1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
Few grains salt  
2 or 3 tablespoons hot water  
Pour the melted butter and the bread crumbs in a buttered baking dish arrange alternate layers of crumbs rhubarb and seasoning. Moisten with hot water. Bake covered until fruit is done, then remove cover and brown.

Serve with Butterscotch Hard Sauce as follows:  
Butterscotch Hard Sauce  
1/2 cup butter  
1 1/2 cups brown sugar  
Few grains salt  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
Cream butter and add sugar gradually. Add salt and vanilla and place in ice box until firm and hard.

#### SOUR CREAM COOKIES

One cup brown sugar  
Half cup shortening  
One egg, beaten  
Half cup sour cream  
Half teaspoon salt  
Two cups pastry flour  
Half teaspoon nutmeg  
Two teaspoons baking powder  
One cup chopped nuts  
Cream shortening and sugar together, then add beaten egg and nuts. Sift together dry ingredients and add to mixture alternately with cream. Mix well and drop by teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheets. Bake in hot oven of 400 degrees F. for 15 minutes.

#### CANNING WITHOUT COOKING

Wash and stem strawberries. Fill quart jars with the berries, then make a thin syrup of one and one-half cups of sugar and two cups of water and pour over the berries in the jars. Seal tightly and set in a vessel high enough to cover the entire jar. Fill vessel with boiling water, and cover with a thick blanket. Let stand until cold, remove from water, wipe dry, being sure lids and seal are free of water. Store in a dark, cool place. Berries so canned stay whole and retain their fresh, red color.

#### ORANGE BREAD

One-half cup chopped orange peel  
One cup sugar  
Four cups flour  
Four teaspoons baking powder  
One teaspoon salt  
One cup sugar  
One egg  
Two cups milk  
Two tablespoons fat, melted  
Boil, peel and water 10 minutes. Cool and add to rest of ingredients. Mix and pour into greased loaf pans. Let rise 15 minutes. Bake 50 minutes in slow oven.

#### PROPER THINGS AT PROPER TIMES

(By Frances W. Butts)  
We are going to talk about telephone etiquette first, today. Who answers the phone at your place? Do they answer politely, plainly and intelligently? Or very much otherwise? Does the person calling have to listen to a great deal of noise—radios shrieking, loud voices talking, someone paging you in no uncertain terms, while he holds the phone? If the latter is true, be certain that the impression of your home that they get is far from the best.

Answer a phone distinctly. When you are called to the phone, say, "This is Mary," or if the caller says,

"May I speak to Mary?" answer "This is she."

If you can't understand what the person at the other end of the line has said, don't say, "What?" say, "I beg your pardon, I did not hear you."

Don't say, "What's your name?" if someone is saving a message. Instead say, "Who is speaking?" If there is a call for someone who is not in at the present time, don't just say "He isn't here." Ask if there is a message to be given him when he comes in, or if he may call when he returns. This may take a little more of your time, but may pay big dividends. Courtesy does.

Don't ever, ever say, "Guess who this is?" That's the height of silliness. Announce yourself at once. Most people now-a-days haven't time to mix guessing contests with their daily labor. Guessing contests have their place but scarcely in a phone conversation.

Cultivate a pleasing voice over the phone. A loud voice is unnecessary and hard to listen to. A softer voice, speaking directly into the phone, is much more satisfactory. Speak distinctly, not too fast; and remember that a telephone conversation is not an endurance contest.

Let's talk a few moments about the gentle art of conversation. What do you talk about when you talk to others? Do people enjoy talking to you, or are they glad when they say good-bye.

If you want to be a good conversationalist there are certain rules that you must remember and certain things that you must avoid. Avoid talking of illness, disgusting subjects, personal worries, misconduct of acquaintances. The world is full of interesting subjects for conversation, and these just aren't. If they're all you can think to talk about, that indicates that you had better take a little time off and do a little reading so that you may be better informed.

Are you an interrupter? Many of us are without meaning to be—we interrupt without thinking. That is a bad-enough habit, but the worse cracker is positively a menace. I mean by that, the person who interrupts your conversation continually with wisecracks—who picks up every word and phrase and makes a so-called joke out of it. If murder is ever pardonable, that's the time it may well be. Heaven preserves us from the Fanny Guy!

#### NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

Continued from page 2)  
**FARMERS HOLD ANNUAL PICNIC ON TUESDAY**

The Farmers Union families gathered at Central Park Tuesday for their annual picnic.

There was a big basket dinner at noon, then contests and games. Grant Creed entertained. There was a talk by L. J. Alkire of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission of Wichita. The festivities closed with a pumpkin ball game.—Conway Springs Star.

#### VESECKY TO ALTA VISTA

The Farmers Union locals of the trade territory of Alta Vista are holding a big meeting Tuesday evening June 16, in the city park at Alta Vista.

This is an open meeting, and every body is invited to attend and learn more about the Farmers Union and what it is doing.

In addition to a talk by President John Vesecky, you will have the opportunity to meet and listen to Mr. George W. Hobbs, General Manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, and to Mr. J. H. Dean,

who is a road man for the Farmers National Grain Corporation. This is a busy time, but to what better purpose can we give a few hours of our time than tending to our own business.

Peter F. Peterson, Mgr., Farmers Union Cooperatives.

#### DUES

There has been no change in the amount of dues to be collected for 1936.

The constitution provides that of the \$2.75 which the member pays to his local secretary \$1.95 is to be remitted to the state office. In communities where the locals are no longer active, the individual member remits the full \$2.75 to this office, which is credited. Then, when the group is reorganized, the local share of the individual dues is returned to the local organizations.

In the back of the 1935 issue of the constitution is a table for computing the dues of new members joining the Farmers Union. This table indicates the amount of dues to collect, and the amount to be remitted to the State office for those new members.

### CLASSIFIED ADS

#### PLANTS

Frostproof 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; 1000, \$1.75. Onion: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Frizetaker, Prepaid: 500, 60c; 1000, \$1.00; 6000, \$3.50. 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; 1000, \$2.25. Pepper: Mossed and Labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, Postpaid: 100, 65c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.75; 1000, \$2.50; Full Count, Prompt Shipment, Safe Arrival, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

#### UNION PLANT COMPANY

Texarkana, Arkansas

FOR SALE—Model 29, twelve foot cut Holt Combine, good mechanical condition will be sold at the F. H. Ploer Community sale at Quinter, Kansas, on June 12.

Anthony Tapphorn, Grinnell, Kansas. 6-110

### We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association  
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery

Office Equipment Printing

CONSOLIDATED Printing & Stationery Co.  
SALINA, KANSAS

## SURPLUS RATIO

For each \$100 of contract liabilities the Farmers Union Life had admitted assets of \$124.00 on December 31st, 1935, according to Insurance Commissioner report. Yet since this company started 14 years ago more dividend dollars have been paid policyholders than the total of all death claims.

These are facts not promises

## Farmers Union Life Ins. Co.

Des Moines, Iowa

For information write—Rex Lear, Salina, Kansas

### PRICE LIST OF JUNIOR MATERIAL

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



# 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 June 5, 1936

**CATTLE SALES**

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Herbert Albers—Beemer, Neb.—30 hfrs. 741     | 8.00 |
| R. A. Runge—Clay Co., Mo.—16 str 1015        | 7.65 |
| Ella B. McCabe—Chase Co. Ks—16 str, hfrs 657 | 7.65 |
| B. F. Price—Lyon Co. Ks—16 hfrs 701          | 7.60 |
| E. F. Price—Lyon Co. Ks—18 hfrs 762          | 7.50 |
| H. Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co. Ks—15 str 736  | 7.50 |
| Raccliffe and Son—Osage Co. Ks—20 str 1022   | 7.50 |
| H. Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co. Ks—27 str 612  | 7.50 |
| B. F. Price—Lyon Co. Ks—18 hfrs 696          | 7.35 |
| H. Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co. Ks—17 str 774  | 7.25 |
| John A. Helm—Douglas Co. Ks—11 str 702       | 7.25 |
| L. S. Johnson—Riley Co. Ks—8 str, hfrs 722   | 7.00 |
| E. W. Wren—Anderson Co. Ks—6 str 1293        | 7.00 |
| Geo. Ulmer—Atchison Co. Ks—13 str 768        | 6.50 |
| Will Prohaska—Osborne Co. Ks—6 str 1018      | 6.50 |
| J. E. Turner—Johnson Co. Ks—11 cows 1107     | 6.50 |
| J. J. Rice—Johnson Co. Ks—12 cows 990        | 6.10 |
| J. C. Wells—Lyon Co. Ks—21 cows 997          | 4.90 |
| R. E. Lind—Ray Co. Mo—13 cows 907            | 4.85 |
| H. E. Ferris—Clay Co. Mo—16 cows 1018        | 4.65 |
| E. L. McGrew—Linn Co. Ks—4 cows 980          | 4.25 |
| G. R. Ruffner—Osage Co. Ks—7 cows 885        | 3.90 |

**SHEEP SALES**

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| E. H. Collins—Linn Co. Ks—19 62       | 11.50 |
| R. L. Eiker—Carroll Co. Ks—7 61       | 11.50 |
| Clyfford Albee—Bourbon Co. Ks—7 62    | 11.50 |
| White and Oskins—Jackson Co. Mo—10 82 | 11.50 |
| Merle Magow—Cloud Co. Ks—16 73        | 11.50 |
| Fred K. Weatherbie—Linn Co. Ks—10 74  | 11.50 |
| W. M. Wartz—Bates Co. Mo—17 71        | 11.50 |
| W. E. Schilling—Anderson Co. Ks—12 70 | 11.50 |
| Reese E. Laughlin—Linn Co. Ks—25 68   | 11.50 |
| Fred Johnson—Linn Co. Ks—36 58        | 11.50 |
| H. E. Lidikay—Franklin Co. Ks—5 62    | 11.50 |
| Louis E. Hess—Cass Co. Mo—7 74        | 11.50 |
| Marion Slyter—Miami Co. Ks—7 72       | 11.50 |
| Jack Gregory—Henry Co. Mo—6 71        | 11.50 |
| A. L. Taylor—Cedar Co. Ks—8 73        | 11.50 |
| Henry Mugler—Riley Co. Ks—7 78        | 11.00 |
| R. B. Reed—Woodson, Ks—10 67          | 11.00 |
| H. S. Terry—Johnson Co. Ks—5 68       | 11.00 |
| Alwood Cloves—Mitchell Co. Ks—21 76   | 11.00 |
| R. L. Converse—Anderson Co. Ks—16 64  | 11.00 |
| Hugh Lake—Ray Co. Mo—13 82            | 11.00 |
| F. A. Klopentine—Anderson Co. Ks—9 70 | 11.00 |
| Arthur Niemeyer—Cass Co. Mo—8 76      | 11.00 |
| Garland Acres—Henry Co. Mo—6 70       | 11.00 |
| G. C. Davis—Bates Co. Mo—12 79        | 11.00 |
| W. H. Miller—Bates Co. Mo—11 87       | 11.00 |
| Elmer Lacy—Bates Co. Mo—5 66          | 11.00 |
| J. T. Cunningham—Franklin Co. Ks—7 75 | 11.00 |
| Frank Zimmerman—Linn Co. Ks—12 68     | 11.00 |
| W. A. Headlee—Cedar Co. Ks—13 60      | 11.00 |
| Walter Davidson—Lafayette Co. Ks—7 71 | 11.00 |
| H. D. Dyer—Lafayette Co. Ks—7 77      | 10.75 |
| O. K. Crowder—St. Clair Co. Mo—5 64   | 10.75 |
| R. T. Dulin—Wyandotte Co. Ks—8 68     | 10.75 |
| Arthur Call—Henry Co. Mo—10 66        | 10.60 |
| J. L. Mole—Bates Co. Ks—7 84          | 10.50 |
| Geo. Hatfield—Grundy Co. Mo—11 71     | 9.75  |
| Frank Sutton—Douglas Co. Ks—14 69     | 9.50  |

**HOG SALES**

Medium and Heavy Butcher—230 Lbs. Avgs Up

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Neil Amundson—Lafayette Co. Mo—25 250      | 9.90 |
| Harvey Shippey—Dickinson Co. Ks—7 232      | 9.90 |
| Schoepfle and Butell—Osage Co. Ks—21 239   | 9.85 |
| Archie Beard—Coffey Co. Ks—11 248          | 9.80 |
| Fred Fiegenbaum—Lafayette Co. Mo—9 247     | 9.85 |
| Charles Allen—Osborne Co. Ks—6 233         | 9.75 |
| Will Duensing—Lafayette Co. Mo—14 260      | 9.75 |
| Lester Meyer—Washington Co. Ks—5 286       | 9.75 |
| J. J. Bollinger—Washington Co. Ks—13 290   | 9.75 |
| Charles H. Shippey—Dickinson Co. Ks—15 234 | 9.75 |
| Phil Arbutnot—Clay Co. Mo—5 246            | 9.75 |
| R. B. Thorp—Grundy Co. Mo—6 230            | 9.75 |
| Ed Lacy—Bates Co. Mo—6 245                 | 9.75 |
| J. J. Lacy—Bates Co. Mo—10 210             | 9.75 |
| Albert McConnell—Johnson Co. Ks—7 244      | 9.50 |
| L. C. Gretten—Anderson Co. Ks—6 283        | 9.50 |

Light Butcher—170 to 230 Lb. Avgs

|  |      |
|--|------|
| August Feyh—Wabunsee Co. Ks—9 173          | 9.90 |
| L. W. Yirsa—Wabunsee Co. Ks—9 191          | 9.90 |
| A. F. Young—Coffey Co. Ks—6 201            | 9.90 |
| Peter Thowe—Wabunsee Co. Ks—10 194         | 9.85 |
| Cullen Burnett—Linn Co. Ks—27 221          | 9.80 |
| S. E. Hough—Henry Co. Mo—5 212             | 9.80 |
| T. E. Tucker—St. Clair Co. Mo—30 229       | 9.80 |
| W. A. Brush—Mercer Co. Mo—8 206            | 9.80 |
| W. E. Hutchins—Linn Co. Ks—14 220          | 9.80 |
| R. H. Vawter—Logan Co. Ks—15 179           | 9.80 |
| Elmer Brown—Miami Co. Ks—10 209            | 9.80 |
| R. B. Thorp—Grundy Co. Mo—29 177           | 9.80 |
| C. S. Mack—Grundy Co. Mo—35 210            | 9.80 |
| Farmers Exchange—Grundy Co. Mo—9 216       | 9.80 |
| A. O. Turner—Cass Co. Mo—15 196            | 9.80 |
| D. P. Dyer—Lafayette Co. Mo—13 191         | 9.80 |
| L. C. Cleveland—Mg—St. Clair Co. Mo—10 193 | 9.80 |
| H. H. Horner—Wabunsee Co. Ks—7 228         | 9.80 |
| Farmers Coop—Sullivan Co. Mo—7 185         | 9.80 |
| Carl T. Greer—Bates Co. Mo—8 201           | 9.80 |
| O. K. Crowder—St. Clair Co. Mo—8 185       | 9.80 |
| G. W. Pharis—Platt Co. Mo—5 172            | 9.75 |
| W. D. Blake—Miami Co. Ks—5 183             | 9.75 |
| Latter Bros.—Osage Co. Ks—10 210           | 9.75 |
| Paul Lacy—Bates Co. Mo—9 210               | 9.75 |
| Frank Prothe—Miami Co. Ks—8 197            | 9.75 |
| Albert Braun—Nemaka Co. Ks—7 181           | 9.70 |

**Light Lights**

|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| C. A. Dody—Henry Co. Mo—161      | 9.90 |
| John Sallikoker—Osage Co. Ks—161 | 9.80 |
| S. A. Reep—Woodson Co. Ks—23 163 | 9.75 |
| Jim Raney—Henry Co. Mo—8 143     | 9.65 |
| W. H. Glenn—Miami Co. Ks—6 128   | 9.35 |

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By F. L. Betts  
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

### Butter Market

The butter market has been slightly erratic for the week under review. There was a half cent drop in the market on June 1st followed immediately by a come back and the market again closed at a new high on the present advance.

There is not much new other than was reported in our last week's report when we stated that the market had been put up largely with the idea of killing it. Buyers came into the market at the high prices and have kept the market clean ever since although the strength displayed has very little surprised those mainly responsible for the sharp advance in the beginning.

There was no Government purchases during the current week, the market having taken care of itself, and apparently the Government cares only to buy for relief when prices are considered reasonable.

### Egg Market

The spot egg market has been very steady; in fact, there was no change throughout the entire week on the two top grades quoted. Under grades lost a little ground as they always do at the beginning of hot weather. We now will soon begin to have spreads that will make it worth while for those who can take better care of their eggs so as to produce a graded egg of reasonably fair quality—something that is quite hard to do in

the prairie areas during the hot weather, but it can be done and better prices received for the better quality will make it pay well to all concerned who strive to have that better quality.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

### SECRETARY KENNEDY PAIR TRIBUTE TO LATE MILO RENO

(continued from page 1)

ers, Governor—of that institution, prepared a piece of propaganda, which at Government expense was distributed by special messenger to each of the 428 sitting Congressmen. The Farm Credit Administration did not sign this document, they did not identify it as being prepared by the Department, they did not use their letterheads, but, like a thief in the night, they stooped to become an underdog lobbyist for the coupon clipper.

I want to remind you that the same Governor Myers, Chief of the Farm Credit Administration, refused to comment on the Frazier-Lemke Bill when he appeared at the hearing on the bill at the request of the Senate Agricultural Committee. He refused to appear before the House Agricultural Committee when this same bill was before them.

owners and tenants that are mortgaged. This represents 66.2 per cent of all farms in the United States. There are 280,520 farms operated by managers and owners on which no mortgage status was reported. This group represent 4.1-2 per cent of all farms. The remaining 1,845,997 farms representing 29.4 per cent are operated by full owners and free of debt.

These are the facts as shown by the official records. The false and misleading statement in the second paragraph is an illustration of the equally false and misleading statements contained in every paragraph of the 20 page mimeographed and unsigned and undated propaganda sheet used by the Farm Credit Administration to stop the passage of the Frazier-Lemke bill in this Congress.

### "Save Roosevelt"—Save Wall-Street

Over in the Democratic cloakroom, during the last afternoon of the debate, Administration leaders and lobbyists were telling Democrats that if they permitted this bill to pass the House, that it would pass the Senate and go to the President. If he signed the bill, it would cost the Democratic party at least five million votes, controlled by the Federal Reserve Board, and probably an equal amount of campaign funds for election year. On the other hand they said, if he should veto the bill, it would cost the administration in power at least five or maybe ten million votes in the farm states. Therefore, they urged: "It is your duty as a Democrat to take the responsibility off the President and kill the bill here and now."

Over in the Republican cloakroom the same lobbyists, representing the same crowd and the same international bankers, told the Democratic reactionary leaders that if they permitted this bill to pass the House and go through Congress, that they would be held responsible and that the campaign contributions from the big boys would not be forthcoming for the sham battle in the political arena. The reactionary Republicans and reactionary Democrats got their heads together and ganged-up on the farmer.

### The Cloak-Hood and Mask

They concluded, of course, that they should wear a cloak to cover up this betrayal. I am informed that Speaker Byrns of Tennessee and Congressman Summers of Texas insisted that Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, be read by him on the floor, opposing the enactment of this bill, on the grounds of it being "inflation." I am informed that the White House followed up this demand also.

Mr. Green did send such a letter. The Speaker read it to the members of Congress on May 14.

It is my opinion that Mr. Green's letter did not win more than two or three votes for the money changers in the final roll call vote. The stage had already been set. The real friends of Labor in Congress did not believe that Mr. Green's letter represented the position of the labor movement. The real friends of Labor voted for the Frazier-Lemke bill. They voted with the farmers, as the friends of the farmers have voted for Labor legislation in the past. I trust that they will continue to do so in the future.

Mr. Green was as silent as the grave when the so-called Patman Soldier-Bonus bill was being voted on in the Congress last year. The Patman bill provided for an issue of two billion two hundred million dollars of new government bonds to be used for the Frazier-Lemke Bill provided for three billion dollars Government currency.

The issue here was not between the Veterans and the farmers, as such. The issue is that Agriculture is the key to ending the depression.

The Frazier-Lemke bill would have stopped foreclosures and restored prosperity to agriculture and the nation. This would have put an end to the Bankers' racket of controlling this depression by keeping the farmer impoverished, and getting title to his lands. This, my friends, was the issue.

Congressman Lemke immediately introduced the next Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing bill on May 14. This bill carries all the amendments which were passed by the House the day before. The bill was ordered printed and is now known as H. R. 12715. We have printed this bill in the current issue of the National Union Farmer. May I suggest that you carefully preserve this copy of your paper for future reference? The fight must go on.

The Farm Mortgage Situation  
The Farm Credit Administration would have the country believe that the Farm Mortgage Foreclosure emergency has passed.

on the 174-889 farms in the State of Kansas.

This is the picture of the Farm Mortgage foreclosure situation in our farm states. I was able to get these figures only day before yesterday from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture here in Washington.

You may also be interested to know that the number of unemployed in the United States today is a number of people greater than the total population living west of the Mississippi river.

While we are about it today, we may as well go a little further behind the scenes, and find out, if we can, what diabolical policy is being executed that forces upon the nation a program that will ultimately destroy every farm home in America.

### "Bankers' Statement"

A statement which appeared in the Bankers Magazine during the year 1921 reveals the attitude of the money changers toward the farmer. This statement is as follows:

"Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through combination and legislation. The Courts must be called to our aid and mortgages foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When through process of law, the people have lost their homes they will be more tractable and easily governed through the strong arm of the Government. The interest of the private banker was to prevent the farmers of the United States from getting out from under a debt burden that they can not carry. The newspapers were merely their servile agents.

This circular said, "Let the Government issue the coin and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other."

Yes, indeed, it is little they care for the interests of the farmer. They are pointing out in this circular "To repeal the act creating bank notes or to restore to circulation the Government issue of money will be to provide the people with money. . . . That is exactly what we have been fighting for, for the last 33 years. That is what the Frazier-Lemke bill provides.

### Two Courses

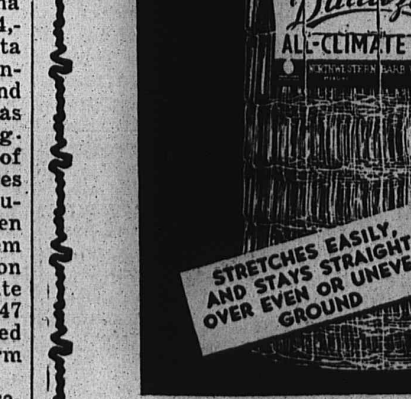
It seems conclusive to me that the American farmer has two courses ahead of him. One is the course the great majority has been following, to remain asleep at the switch, to continue on a government debt and to be completely destroyed as home owners and to take his place as the tenant upon the land owned by "Feudal lords," but most of all and most important of all, to be denied the right of maintaining a Representative Government in a nation that was conquered and developed under a Government that was created by your forefathers and mine.

The other course that is left open to the farmer of America is to become organized, is to all become members of your own Farmers Union, organized in every local, township, county and state, in one National Union of farmers, demanding and receiving for the products of your farm a price that will cover the cost of production—receiving from the hands of your Government neither doles or alms, but receiving the full protection an American citizen is entitled to and an opportunity to enjoy a standard of living commensurate with the abundant supply of everything that is necessary for the sustenance of human life.

Why should there be want, privation and poverty in the midst of plenty? There is no logical or American answer to that question.

Now there is another and equally important question. Why should there be unemployed farmers in the United States? There is some excuse for a farmer to be unemployed under the dictator and where freedom has been abolished and where independent farmers' unions and labor unions have been either abolished or controlled absolutely by the state—but in the United States, what is the excuse—if there is one—for any farmer to remain longer unemployed and outside of his own Farmers Union. Alone you are powerless, organized in one National body you can determine and control your own economic destiny. Then why wait, I ask you, why wait? Now is the time to act before it is too late, before absolute dictatorship overtakes this Nation. YOU can prevent it.

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



See Your Farmers Union Dealer for Prices  
Distributed by  
**FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N**  
Kansas City, Kansas

all the bankers in the States. It reads as follows:

Dear Sir:

It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers, especially the Agricultural and Religious Press as will oppose the green-back issue of paper money and that you withhold patronage from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the federal issue of money. Let the Government issue the coin and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the act creating bank notes or to restore to circulation the Government issue of money will be to provide the people with money and will therefore seriously affect our individual profits as bankers and merchants.

See your Congressman at once and engage him to support our interests, that we may control legislation."  
(signed James Buel Secretary.)

This explains rather why virtually every daily newspaper in the United States commenting upon the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill, characterized it as an inflation bill.

This was not the fact of course. They knew it was not a fact—they did not care what the truth of the matter was. The interest of the private bankers was to prevent the farmers of the United States from getting out from under a debt burden that they can not carry. The newspapers were merely their servile agents.

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## JOHN FROST RAPS UNFAIR METHODS OF BIG BUSINESS

(continued from page 1)

10. Teddy Roosevelt in his platform of 1912 had this to say of the tyranny of the trusts. "The existing concentration of wealth under a corporate system, unguarded and uncontrolled by the Nation, has placed in the hands of a few men enormous, secret, irresponsible power over the daily life of the citizen—a power insufferable in a free government and certain of abuse. Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people. To destroy this invisible government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics is the first task of the statesmanship of the day."

—John Frost.

### PROPER WAY TO DISPLAY FLAG

Flag Day will be an occasion for displaying the Flag, and the National Americanism Committee of the American Legion, urges all to observe the rules of the Flag Code in showing proper respect for the national colors.

Following are some of the rules: The Flag represents the living country, and is itself considered as a living thing.

The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority.

It should be hoisted briskly, but lowered slowly.

When carried in a procession with other flags, the national colors should be either on the marching right (the Flag's own right) or when there is a line of other flags, it may be in the front of the center of the line.

When displayed with another flag against a wall it should be on the right (its own right) and the staff should be in front of the other where they cross.

Where a number of flags or pennants of societies are displayed in a stand, the U. S. Flag should be in the center and highest.

When the Flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out.

The union should be uppermost and to the Flag's own right—to the observer's left.

When displayed over the middle of the street, the Flag should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east or west street, or to the east in a north and south street.

When used on a speaker's platform, the Flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. If displayed from a staff it should be in the position of honor, at the speaker's right.

The Flag should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform.

When the Flag is suspended from a line, extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the Flag should be hoisted out from the building towards the pole, union first.

If your bottle of glue is dried out and hard, add a few drops of glycerine. It will make it soft and usable again.

**\$100.00 CASH PRIZE!!!**  
Coupon with every  
**KODAK FILM**  
Developed and 8 DeLuxe  
Prints sent to  
JANESVILLE FILM SERVICE  
Janesville, Wisconsin  
Mail this ad with roll for individual attention  
8110

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

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

**PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER REMEDIES SUPPLIED BY THE FARMERS SERUM & SUPPLY COMPANY**

**CATTLE**

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.   |        |
| Money back guarantee, per dose  | 53c    |
| Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose  | 74c    |
| Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose | 74c    |
| Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose                                     | 74c    |
| Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses  | 1.00   |
| Calf Scour Bacterin, 10 doses   | 1.00   |
| Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron                                 | 1.00   |
| Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter   | 1.00   |
| Special brands \$3.00 each  |        |
| De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. Per 50 head                                | 1.00   |
| Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon                               | \$3.00 |
| Syringes, (Heavy Duty), Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size  | 2.00   |
| Two Needles 2Ex. supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for                                     | .50    |

**HOGS**

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs   | .75  |
| Virus, 100 ccs  | 1.65 |
| Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typoid, etc., per dose | .08  |
| Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments             | 3.50 |
| Crescol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon  | 1.00 |

**HORSES**

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses              | 1.25 |
| Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses | 1.25 |
| Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box         | 1.00 |
| Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box                            | 1.00 |
| Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickle. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only      | 2.00 |

**POULTRY**

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| "Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00) | \$4.25 |
| Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box     | \$1.00 |
| Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box               | \$1.50 |
| Poultry Worm Tablets, 100 size, per dose  | 14c    |
| We Sell Results At Reasonable Prices — That                                       |        |