

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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

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

Floyd H. Lynn.....Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year.....\$1.00

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President.....St. Charles, South Dakota
C. N. Rogers, vice president.....Indianola, Iowa
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary.....Kankakee, Ill.

KANSAS OFFICIALS

C. A. Ward, President.....Salina, Kansas
A. M. Kinney, Vice President.....Huron, Kansas
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer.....Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor.....Waterville, Kansas
John Schell, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas
Mrs. Mary Riley, State Junior Leader.....Salina, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Ross Palenche.....Alma, Kansas
B. E. Winchester.....Stafford, Kansas
Henry Jamison.....Quinter, Kansas
John Fengel.....Lincolnville, Kansas
F. C. Gerstenberger.....Blue Mound, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—1032 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 915 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kans.; H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; O. W. Schell, Mgr.; Wakeney, Kansas; N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

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

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

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

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1935

NEED CONTINUED EFFORT

The farmers of the state of Kansas have demonstrated beyond any doubt that they are able to build up their own marketing machinery, that they are able and competent business men as well as among the world's best farmers. Through a comparatively short period of time, Kansas farmers have developed cooperative live stock, grain and produce marketing companies or associations which have taken their respective places at or near the top of the list of marketing firms which handle Kansas farm products.

While the Kansas farmers have been developing cooperative marketing, they also have been building up great cooperative purchasing facilities and enterprises. They have proved that they are good business men in this respect, too. The same thing can be said for developments in the field of insurance, and in the matter of auditing.

But right at this point, and in this connection, let us point out the fact that these wonderful cooperative institutions, these living monuments to the good business judgment of Kansas farmers, will not remain as the strong institutions they are today, if Kansas farmers proceed to get careless, rest on their oars, and allow things to drift. It is going to require continued work by the farmers, and continued loyalty to their own cooperative cause, to insure the future of these great cooperatives.

Taking Things for Granted
Too many times, there is a tendency for any group, or for individuals, to feel so prosperous and so secure in their strength, that they take themselves for granted. That tendency has appeared in various farm organizations and in several cooperative business or marketing institutions. However, that tendency is not confined to such organizations; it has been evident throughout history—and in its wake may be found the ruins of group organizations, of political parties and of nations.

Right at this time, there are special reasons for every member of the Farmers Union, and for every farmer whether a member of a farm organization or not, to pay particular attention to the upbuilding of farmers' cooperatives. Never before were farmers' cooperatives subjected to more severe attacks by private concerns and monopolies than at present. Never before was so much insidious propaganda circulated.

Need All Your Business

Then, too, these are hard times for any sort of business. Drouths, dust storms, scarcity of money, and many other contributing causes work against those business activities which have to do with handling of trade. It stands to reason, then, that your own cooperatives need every bit of business you, as a farmer, can give them.

Remember, your cooperative oil

and gasoline business institution in your community needs your patronage. Your live stock which you market should go to your own cooperative marketing firm. Make your purchases of farm necessities through your own cooperative business association or store, or elevator. When you sell your grain—if you have any—remember there is a great cooperative built up for that purpose. When you sell your dairy products, remember that it is your own trade—your own patronage—which makes possible the maintenance of the great cooperative creameries and produce markets. When you buy your insurance, remember that you have the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies which are designed to protect you from property losses, and that you have the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company which is organized to provide farmer insurance at farmer cost.

Remember, too, that the best auditing service available is the cooperative service rendered by the Farmers Union Auditing Association. If you are interested in oil and gas royalties, remember the Farmers Union Royalty Company.

Mere Loyalty Not All

Mere loyalty to his own class organization is not the only reason why a farmer should patronize his own Farmers Union cooperatives. One of the most important reasons is the fact that he must do so in order to protect himself from his business enemies. It should be plainly apparent that no speculator, no middleman, no gambler in farm products, has any intention of giving the farmer any more than he has to for his products. If he can get them for nothing, he'll do it. The farmer must protect himself through his own cooperative business setups.

Again, it may be pointed out that patronage of his own cooperative firms is the direct way to help build up the farmer's cooperatives. However, there is something else needed, and that is membership in his own militant class organization, which protects these cooperatives. Membership in the Farmers Union is the only way in which that organization can be perpetuated. The Farmers Union is entirely dependent on farmers who are willing to support it by membership dues, and by active membership work.

The Farmers Union state organization is the parent organization, into which all the business, marketing and purchasing activities, dovetail. Its influence is apparent in our state and national capitals. Its influence is responsible for most of the laws that have been passed as beneficial to agriculture. Without the organization, without this organized influence, farmers would be absolutely powerless. It is through organization, in the Farmers Union, that farmers have been able to secure the passage of the Frazier-Lemke moratorium bill. It was the Farmers Un-

ion which forced Triple A officials to pay the wheat adjustment payments according to average production over a base period of years, instead of on actual production during the last year or two. The Farmers Union, assisted ably by the other great farm organizations, forced the Kansas moratorium law through. Many other beneficial pieces of legislation are the results of farmer organization. Without this organization, other classes, which are organized, would have been successful in their fight to kill all farm legislation.

President's Column

—by—
CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

WORKERS' INSTITUTE DRAWING TO A CLOSE

In a few more days the Workers' Institute, sponsored by the Kansas Farmers Union, will be history. For four weeks some eighty students have been receiving instruction along lines of organization and agricultural economics. Altogether, this school has been extremely interesting, educational, and instructive. These students were brought together from some 45 or 50 counties. With few exceptions, they are all from the rural districts. Most of them come from Farmers Union families.

It has been my pleasure to be present at many of the sessions, and it is indeed gratifying to note the keen interest taken by these people. They will soon return to their home communities, and it is then that they will have the opportunity of appearing before community groups in meetings and discussion classes. The Federal Government has spent a good many thousands of dollars in this project and it is up to our Farmers Union folks over the state to take the lead in making this endeavor profitable and successful.

Local Groups Must Help

These teachers range in age from about 20 to 60, with the average age something less than 30. Many of them have not had much experience in leadership; therefore, it will be up to our local groups to cooperate and assist them in the work when they return home.

Our organization has a wonderful opportunity for expansion, because of this program. These meetings should, and will, prove interesting if everyone will do his bit. I am sure that many counties have made quite definite arrangements for meetings, etc.

During the time of these meetings, much can be done by our Farmers Union folks in sponsoring our Junior work. Our State Junior Leader, Mrs. Art Riley, has attended the Institute much of the time, and has made many contacts which should expedite the work in the various communities.

Don't fail to write the State office about your problems, because we want to be of material assistance. It is the purpose of the State office to contact many of our communities during the time of these meetings. We will assist you in any way that we can in making the meetings a success. Even though it is the busiest season of the year for farmers, I believe you will find it a pleasure and indeed interesting to attend these meetings when these workers return home.

Wheat Conference at Kansas City

Tomorrow, April 17, I attend a Regional Wheat Conference at Kansas City. At this conference definite plans will be made to inform the wheat growers of the Southwest wheat states of the new wheat program, which will be offered to our wheat growers.

As a member of the Federal Wheat Advisory Committee, I have done my best to make the contemplated program and contract of the most benefit to our people. Our wheat farmers should appreciate the fact that there are many interests as between the various sections of the United States, when it comes to wheat. It has been my aim at all times to remember, first, our farmers in the drouth, dust-ridden areas.

The crop insurance feature of the program is being bitterly attacked at this time. This attack is being led by certain groups who have always been the enemy of our section of the country. They have clothed this attack in such a way that even some of our Kansas farmers are falling for it. They are flooding Congress with telegrams and letters, and if our farmers of Kansas and other states feel that the program and the \$40,000,000 that comes to Kansas each year in benefit payments, is worth anything, we had better let our wishes be known.

Reports indicate that the number of Kansas farms increased materially between 1930 and 1935. This logical consequence of the depression, says W. E. Grimes of the Kansas State College agricultural economics staff, increases agricultural competition and further complicates the problem of adjusting agriculture to changed economic conditions.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lamberton

April 13, '35

My idea of the forgotten man in politics is the lame duck member of Congress who persists in hanging around the Capitol.

Rep. Donald H. McLean, of N. J., was a thirteen-year-old page in the Senate of '07, appointed by Vice President Hobart.

Not having helped to hatch the Blue Eagle, and since it is now ugly with its feathers largely plucked, I am willing to trade it for a horse, and resign a bright competition from Rush D. Holt, Senator-elect from Va., looks like twenty-one, has a desk, listens and draws his pay, but must wait till the 19th of June before he can vote or speak. That is the day he will be thirty.

"Charge it to the dust and let the rain settle it," might have been humorous once but it just hurts now. Two banks in southeast Colorado paid out 100 per cent last week and closed, because there was no business left. '35 will be as well remembered for its winged sediment as '74 was for its clouds and grasshoppers.

One of the paradoxes on Capitol Hill is Morris Sheppard, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate. He is grand for his simplicity, is clean, serene and unaffected, and moves about and speaks as gently "as the daylight greets the dawn." There is no clanging of swords in his make-up.

For seventy years, since the Civil War, America's real dictatorship has consisted of a group of bankers about a short and narrow street in the lower end of Washington. Their influence is felt here in all proposals of war or peace, distress or prosperity. They are determined never to let the government issue its own money and fix the value of it, nor materially to lower interest rates, and are strong for the tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds.

Herbert Hoover in '20 wasn't quite sure of his party and Al Smith in '32 was a long time deciding which he would support. They have been fractious lately and they really agree on fundamentals. However, their respective cohorts on a thousand stumps have borne down on the elementals that separated them. After all, fervor is generated largely from attitude and geography.

CHARLES SIMON BARRETT

(continued from page 1)
groups that were enriching themselves out of the labor of farmers.

Wide Acquaintance
In the discharge of his duties President Barrett spent a part of every year in Washington where he soon became well known to everyone connected with the government. No other man who ever lived in this country knew so many of his fellow citizens by name. No other man ever had such unrestricted access to the committee rooms of congress and the offices of administrative dignitaries. During a period of more than thirty years he could call every congressman, senator and cabinet minister by name and was always a welcome advisor for those who were interested in the welfare of the American farmer.

Early in his service at Washington Barrett established an intimate, friendly and helpful relationship with President Theodore Roosevelt, who was proud to accept membership in the Farmers Union. He was on equally cordial terms with Taft, Wilson, the face and never had an eye; but Franklin D. Roosevelt all of whom valued his counsel on agricultural problems and sought his advice on all the diverse proposals that were made in those years to alleviate the hard conditions of agriculture. In his time no president was ever too busy to give time to Barrett and listen with close and respectful attention to his always wise and helpful comments and suggestions. He became generally known in Washington as "the Friend of Presidents" who had no personal ambitions to serve nor any selfish pur-poses devoted to the interests of himself or his family. He was justly prided themselves on close and familiar association with a single president but Barrett was the only man in all our history who served as a valued unofficial advisor to seven successive occupants of the White House.

Offered Political Office
No man can number the fine qualities of mind and heart that made Barrett one of the great leaders of his day. He had many qualities that can never be forgotten by any who enjoyed his confidence and friendship. He was instinctively and incorruptibly honest with faultless integrity and flawless devotion to principle that never wavered under temptation or faltered in the face of opposition. He was sincerely, wholeheartedly and unselfishly devoted to the interests of not only the farmers of the country but unlike far too many southerners his sympathies were not sectional but national. He never expected or desired either official or pecuniary reward for his services. He refused all most unbecoming offers of employment by a great newspaper organization. He could have been senator from Georgia on at least two occasions but he stood aside first for Tom Watson and later for Walter George, both of whom were his close friends. At least two presidents offered him the never wavered from his life-long determination to serve his fellow farmers for no reward except the approbation of his own conscience and the somewhat uncertain gratitude and good will of those for whom he worked. His generation almost without remuneration.

The only temporary and presumably honorary appointments that Barrett ever accepted from any of his White House friends were places in which he believed he could do some-

thing for agriculture and his country. Theodore Roosevelt persuaded him to sit on the Rural Life Commission; under Woodrow Wilson he was a member of the group that fixed the price of wheat during the World War and in an advisory capacity acted as the representative of American agriculture at the Paris Peace Conference at the close of that great struggle. President Harding named him as one of the American representatives in the international Disarmament Conference where he associated on equal, familiar and influential terms with the great men of all nations. Always without pay, he served with scores of other boards and commissions created by executive or congressional authority for the consideration of exigent social and national problems. Though not a partisan, like most southern men, he was a democrat and was several times a delegate to the national conventions of that party and often materially assisted in the construction of our reform resolutions in the interest of agriculture. He was often offered great sums of money to represent vested and powerful financial and industrial interests.

In Washington, but steadfastly refused to be agent of any group except his fellow farmers. He lost his freedom of action as an individual. It was my priceless privilege to enjoy the friendship and confidence of Charles Simon Barrett for nearly a quarter of a century. He believed in me and I believed in him. It was my good fortune to be a delegate from Kansas to the annual convention of the National Farmers Union for twelve successive sessions. In all the tumultuous proceedings of that often turbulent and unruly body I supported the president on every issue raised to challenge his leadership in the years of our long association. He did far more for me than I was ever able to do for him. At his request the directors of the organization made me its national lecturer. I was his secretary and helper at the National Disarmament Conference. The only while office he ever held under the federal government was given me by Calvin Coolidge on his recommendation.

I have never had better opportunities to know any man. I have never known anyone who more nearly measured up to the noblest conceptions of manhood, honor, patriotism, courage and unselfish devotion and consecration to duty. I know that when Barrett went to his eternal home, Alec Davis, for so many years his faithful advisor and loyal supporter, lost a friend who can never be replaced. I know that I lost the most lovable, sincere, helpful friend of my life. But much more important than the bereavement of Davis, myself and multitudes of other close personal friends is the irreparable loss sustained by the country and especially by the farmers of the republic to whom all its time, talents and thought were dedicated throughout a life time of earnest, honest and courageous work, unsparringly and ungrudgingly devoted to their best interests. In life he was faithful to every obligation; an advocate of every righteous movement in the interest of human happiness; fiercely intolerant of sham, hypocrisy and injustice, but understandingly tolerant of human weakness and error. In death he is entitled to the veneration of countless millions in whose service he generously spent all the treasures of his mind and heart.

CREDIT MASTERS
TO BLAME FOR CRY AGAINST INFLATION

(continued from page 1)
sound-money mind that it can look 60 billion of unsecured bank deposits, 30 billion of bonded indebtedness, and 22 billion of synthetic money in the face and never bat an eye; but propose any increase, any expansion, in the volume of what the lay mind considers real money, and the sound-money mind is seized with panic.

Question of Expansion Per Se
And it matters not what in the way of values they may be behind the expansion of the currency. We boast that there is \$150 worth of gold and silver in the treasury for every dollar of currency of all kinds in existence. I have heard this boast made in the highest quarters.

But a proposal to issue any additional currency is not a harmless inflationary. If there were \$2 behind it, it would be the same. If it were proposed to put this 8 billion and odd of gold now in the treasury out as dollars, the sound-money mind would see the temple of finance crashing in ruins.

To the men of finance, then, it is not merely a question of the kind or the intrinsic value of the proposed expansion; it is the question of expansion per se. They would be just as much opposed to a billion of new gold money as to a billion of new paper.

They are opposed not merely to new money, but to any money. They deal in credit.

Some of us recall the speculation that sprang up in financial circles regarding the possible need of demonetizing gold, ensuring the great gold discoveries in the Klondike, in South Africa and in the United States in the late 90's. They feared it would become too plentiful and too cheap, and God save us from cheap money, even gold.

The same thing applies to silver. It is not a question of the intrinsic value of silver. I want to to drive this home. If I could get over but a single thought on the age-long controversy over the demonetization of silver, it would be that the sound-money school would be just as much opposed to the demonetization of silver if its market value was \$1.29 an ounce as it is at 50 cents an ounce and they would be opposed to it if it was \$2.29 an ounce.

It is not at all a question what silver is worth or what it would be worth if given its rightful place as primary money in the monetary system of the world. If any man thinks that the primary obstacle to the demonetization of silver is its alleged cheapness or its alleged quantity, that man has failed to fathom the mind that con-

trols the monetary and banking world. That world is opposed to silver regardless of its cost or its value. They would oppose a bill to issue silver certificates redeemable only in silver bullion at its market value.

They are opposed to silver because it would create additional money. They are dealers in credit. They are the masters of credit.

The constitution empowered and thereby directed congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof. Such a power, exercised by the government, would be highly dangerous, but in the hands of the big bankers, who know and understand money, it is perfectly safe, until it blows up. So this great power in the congress has been allowed to atrophy, and the men of finance coin and control credit, that is, they control it subject to the panics and depressions caused by the system.

Real money has lost the field to synthetic money, except in the small transactions of life. I suggested half in jest and half in earnest to the ways and means committee that the present limited and controlled quantity of money was merely a choke on business, and that perhaps it ought to be discarded altogether, except for small change, and replaced wholly by a monetary system of bank checks based on debts.

The volume of our circulating medium is so small compared with the needs of commerce, as evidenced by the huge volume of synthetic money, that perhaps real money ought to be demonetized.

I have no doubt such a bill would find favor with many anti-inflationists, particularly those anti-inflationists whose business is the issue and control of synthetic money.

Most Momentous Issue in Congress
It is generally agreed by the anti-inflationists that the payment of the bonus by the issue of currency, even though there would be a dollar of money metal behind every dollar of it in the treasury, would start the American dollar on the pathway of the German mark.

Germany is another horrible example held up to us—the war-exhausted, debt-crushed, moneyless, bankrupt Germany of that period. It may be noted that Germany appears to have revived. So to avoid Germany's experience, payment must be financed in the only safe way, the customary and orthodox way.

This is the issue presented by these two bills. It is the most momentous issue which will come before the seventy-fourth congress.

It is the most fundamental issue in this country, the most far-reaching in its consequences. In this country are two great schools of monetary thought.

In this house now they have come face to face as never before. When members vote on either of these bills, the payment of the bonus will be only secondary in their thoughts. Their votes will reflect their views on money.

I believe that money should bear some proportion and a balanced ratio to credit; more real money and less synthetic money; that we should have a wider money base to sustain such a monumental structure of debt and credit.

We have tried everything but money to bring about recovery and restore prosperity.

It may be replied, I have heard it argued, that if additional new currency were to be issued, it would soon find its way back into the bank vaults and go out of circulation, leaving us just where we were before. Well, if it does, perhaps a small dilution of real money will help to stabilize the synthetic brew and contribute something toward the avoidance of runs on banks which carry on deposit ten times more money than there is in existence.

Sometimes in a sardonic mood I feel that we were on the eve of a great monetary discovery, the discovery that what has heretofore throughout the history of the world been regarded and used as money is only a hindrance and a restraint in the affairs of men and that it is about to be replaced by a much more flexible system based on taxes, bonds and bank checks.

That is what we really have now. We are, in fact, on a synthetic money basis.

In many things I am of the new school, but on money I am of the old school. I am for money of the constitution not the money of bonds and bank checks. While the body politic is still sick and languishing, let us put some blood in its veins. That is why I am going to vote first, at any rate, for money instead of bonds to pay the bonus.

DEATH OF MRS. HENDERSON

(continued from page 1)
tional policies of the community. She began teaching school at the age of sixteen years and spent ten years as teacher in Illinois and fifteen years in Kansas. She loved children and loved the task of instruction. She tried to be an exemplary teacher always presenting the higher and better things in all phases of school work. Her success as a teacher is attested by all who came under her instruction.

She loved her Savior and His creation. She loved Nature, taking delight in flowers and with frail hands Art in all its forms. Being gifted with poetic fancy, she contributed many fine lyrics and ballads to the current papers. She loved her Country and gave active support to all patriotic enterprises. She was a member of the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic and took great interest in the work of this organization.

After passing the ninetyth mile-

Her husband and four of her children having passed away, she leaves to mourn her going, her son Herbert Henderson and his wife Carrie, and her daughter, Mrs. L. C. Gretten and her husband who have ministered to her comfort during her declining days. She leaves also two devoted grand sons, Herbert Henderson, Jr., and his wife Gertrude of Kincaid, Kansas; Harry Henderson and his wife Mary of Butler, Missouri; two grand-daughters, Lucile Gretten of the home and Mrs. Evelyn Fife of Indianapolis, Indiana; a great grandson, Buford Henderson of Butler, Missouri; a number of nieces and nephews, and a large circle of friends.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 10th an impressive funeral service was held at Fairview Chapel east of Midred, conducted by Carl Ward of Salina, assisted by the Reverend Glen Duling, pastor of the Methodist Church of Kincaid and the Reverend J. A. Harper of Garrettsville, Ohio. The service was a beautiful and touching one, and spoke of the greatness of brotherly love and the inspiring influence of a good neighbor and public-spirited citizen. He paid eloquent tribute to the life and work of Mrs. Henderson. Mrs. D. Sophie Chapman presented an interesting sketch of her life and in behalf of the community expressed appreciation of her as a pioneer mother, a pioneer teacher, a good neighbor, a loyal friend. Miss Mary M. Donica, Patriotic Instructor of the Woman's Relief Corps, Number 145, Grand Army of the Republic, bearing the National Colors, gave a last farewell to the departed sister. Mrs. C. C. Eversius and Miss Floeie Vester, with Miss Ethel Van Buskirk at the piano, sang favorite songs of Mrs. Henderson, "Beautiful Island of Somewhere," "I'm a Pilgrim," and "Rock of Ages." The body was borne by Messrs. Glenn, John, Russell and Roscoe Adams, John Pye, and Russell Hesley to the family plot in beautiful Fairview cemetery. There, covered with a profusion of choicest flowers, tokens of love and esteem, it was committed to its last resting place, to await the call of the Angel of the resurrection, and, as the pastor read from the sacred Book, the evening wind seemed in requiem to re-echo "We shall all depend our years as a tale that is told."

IN MEMORY

Maria Strickland Henderson
Violets, lilies and roses,
The bent sprays budding leaf,
Life springing out of darkness,
Growth out of Winter's grief.

The child would go to gather
The Springtime blossoms fair,
That deck the slope to the summit,
Exhaling their fragrance rare.

So she, who so long had journeyed
Through seasons of joy and grief,
Her earthly tasks fully completed,
Would go with the coming leaf.

Into the sweet fields of Eden,
Would go at the dawn's first glow,
To gather the flowers Elysian,
Fairer than bloom below.

Regaled by the brighter flowers,
Would go to the Hills afar,
Would go at the glow of day dawn,
Led by the Morning Star.

Farewell to Earth's limitations!
Farewell to thy brightest day!
Eden greets thy fairer vision,
The mist have cleared away.

D Sophia Donica, Chapman.

JENNEDY TELLS OF LEGISLATIVE GAINS BY FARMERS UNION

(continued from page 1)
North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

I shall not read to you the names of the signers on this petition, but I do want to tell you that these names, by states, will appear in the current issue of the National Union Farmer or your own state paper.

I told you a little while ago, that the gag rule that was passed on January 2d was passed for the obvious purpose of enabling the leadership of those in control of the House of Representatives to defeat legislation that the public was demanding be enacted into law. I also told you that the further purpose of the gag rule was to defeat the Frazier-Lemke bill.

I want to tell you that 95 per cent of the farmers of the United States are in favor of the passage of this bill. Twenty-nine state legislatures have memorialized Congress to pass it. This is a public bill and not a non-partisan measure. I think I can also say, that there is perhaps no bill before Congress that is understood better and the passage of which is demanded by more people than the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE IN MANHATTAN THIS WEEK

The annual Cooperative Conference is scheduled to be held this week, the three sessions coming Thursday afternoon, Thursday evening and Friday morning. The Conference will be held in the West Wing of the Agricultural Building at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

The Conference will afford opportunity for cooperators and cooperative leaders to discuss their various problems. Speakers of nation-wide reputation will appear on the program. The evening session on Thursday will be in the form of a banquet. The Conference will come to a close Friday noon.

BROOD ON CLEAN GROUND

Brooding on clean ground is the best known method for controlling round worms and coccidiosis, which cause heavy losses in chicks and decrease egg production during the pullet year.

The portable brooder house is the best way of getting chicks on clean ground, in the opinion of E. R. Halbrook, extension poultry specialist of the Kansas State College. It is too late to build one of these for use this season, but it is not too late to build a summer range house for the pullets. It can be built for \$6 to \$25, depending upon whether any old material is available.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Conducted by Mrs. Art Riley

Kansas Junior Leader

THE INSTITUTE'S FIRST WEEK IN TOPEKA



Mrs. Art Riley

On Monday morning, April 8th, our Institute students and teachers met for their final work in Lawrence. Our first lecture of the morning was given by Dr. John Ise, who spoke on economic reforms. He stated that formerly the question was that of reforming an economic system that worked. Now, the question is that of finding a system that will work. He outlined the reasons for the breakdown of capitalism, monopoly, decline of international trade, corporation crookedness, concentration of wealth, philosophy of scarcity in capitalism, technological unemployment, insecurity and most important of all, what he called a "cultural lag." We have become too materialistic.

If capitalism can be revived, he further stated, we need not worry at present about socialism, communism or fascism. But if it cannot be revived, we face these three possibilities in America, with the probability that fascism will be our solution. The next speaker was Professor Dominico Galgiardo who had chosen the subject, "Labor and the New Deal," for his final lecture. He discussed conditions before the "New Deal," such as wages, unemployment and so on, the New Deal labor aims, which are to decrease unemployment, increase wages and arrive at a partnership of Capital and Labor. He mentioned New Deal methods, including arbitration, the public works projects, social insurance, relief measures of various kinds and the Child Labor Law, the minimum wage code, regulated working hours and Article 7A, or the much discussed collective bargaining clause.

New Deal attainments he listed as reduction of child labor, better working hours, reduction of unemployment, increased wages and organizations.

The final lecture of Dean Stockton touched upon management and difficulties—the Company Union, its organization, purposes and accomplishments, the probable future of the Wagner bill, and the test of a successful business. He also discussed the general future of labor relations, the scientific aspect of business with reference to management, versus ownership, the humanizing of industry, the use of incentives to gain these ends, and the test of unit cost.

A "HOME TALENT" PROGRAM

Monday night we heard a very good program, again furnished by "Institute talent." Miss Rose Chase, of Beattie, played a piano solo; Louis Rufener of Cottonwood Falls, sang two popular numbers, to his own accompaniment; and a quartette sang "Old Uncle Ned." The quartette members were Mrs. Zimmerman of Belle Plaine, Miss Joyce Woods of Baxter Springs, Mr. Marcellus Boeding of Seneca and Mr. Charles E. Doupnik of Agoda.

We hear Harry Witham. Following this program, Mr. Harry Witham, manager of Farmers National Grain Corporation, Kansas City, and secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, gave for the group a most interesting explanation of cooperatives, illustrated by means of a moving picture film.

THE INSTITUTE MOVES TO TOPEKA

On Tuesday morning, the Institute moved to Topeka. Tuesday evening the first meeting of the new series was held on the second floor of the Jayhawk Hotel. The other meetings of the week have been in Convention Hall, on the third floor of the same hotel.

Before the guest speaker was introduced, the roll was called by Dr. Hans Hoiberg, so that it could be determined whether any of the students had become lost, or stolen, enroute. However, as everyone answered "present," Mr. Hoiberg, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Ralph Snyder, former president of the Kansas Farm Bureau and now President of the Cooperative Bank, Wichita. Mr. Snyder told us about the work of his organization.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. W. T. Markham, state superintendent of Schools, spoke on "Education." In the afternoon, Mr. John Graber, Director of Federal Housing, appeared before the group, his subject being "Federal Housing."

OUR DISCUSSION GROUPS

On this day, we began our new plan which was to divide our groups into four parts and discuss a topic which had been announced and explained by a special speaker. The subject Wednesday morning was "Money: Its Use and Abuse." Mr. A. C. Davis spoke interestingly on this topic, stating that inflation does not necessarily mean the printing of fiat money, but the restoration of value, or an expansion of credit. He described deflation as the drawing in of credits and drew our attention to a few things which were not yet deflated; namely, farm machinery, and interest rates.

He also said that the present Administration had made several definite moves in the direction of inflation. The Federal Reserve system he described as a private banking institution, and not a governmental agency. The group divided into four parts following his speech, each with a discussion leader. These leaders were Mr. A. W. Hoyt of Topeka, special assistant to the Superintendent of Emergency Education, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Richard McGuire, of Baxter Springs.

WE HEAR JAKE MOHLER

Wednesday evening, Mr. Jake Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, was introduced by Mr. Ward. Mr. Mohler explained that he had been with the State Board of Agriculture for forty-three years and

efforts were much enjoyed by their audience.

A great deal of merriment was caused by the fact that we were next told that "six of the group will favor us now with a quartette number." The numbers proved to be given by six of our Institute members, who sang several songs—including "Sweet Adeline" and "My Wild Irish Rose." Mr. Harold Brown of Stockton, was the soloist in the latter song. Mr. Bruce Winchester of Stafford, Christian Ikenberry of Quinter, Ed Azize of Seneca, Marcellus Boeding of Seneca and Ed Martz of Downs, were the other members of the quartette.

Last on the program was a reading given by a little visitor, Eula Rae Nichols, of Osage City. She is a talented little entertainer, and her number was much enjoyed by the group. With Miss Marion and Miss Mildred Nichols of Osage City, visited us for several days.

We learn about State Expense. Mr. Besore then introduced Mr. Ben Franklin, State Business manager. We were all interested in the facts which Mr. Franklin gave us. He stated that the state of Kansas spends in normal years from 20 to 30 millions of dollars—one half of this on the highways. Of course a great portion of the money expended in this way comes from federal funds.

He mentioned the various state institutions, the tubercular hospital at Norton, which takes care of 250 persons who are financially unable to undertake their own cure; 850 epileptics at Winfield; the insane hospital at Olathe, and the State Orphanage at Atchison are among some of the other organizations which he told us about.

There are 4500 insane persons being maintained in the state expense, 1100 others at Winfield in the School for the Feeble Minded, 2000 prisoners at Lansing. The cost of each prisoner's maintenance at Lansing is about \$1 per day—a great part of this expense being met by the state. The necessity for the employment of so many guards. The State milks 1000 cows daily—if all the milk were bought which is used in state institutions, the annual cost would be about three hundred thousand dollars for this item alone.

Ten thousand boys and girls who are receiving their education at our state schools, are another part of our state expense. In Lansing, where we find the only prison for women in the United States, 1200 tons of coal are mined daily. As one of the outstanding ways to improve our institutional set-up, Mr. Franklin mentioned the crying need for more adequate buildings and facilities for our various criminal, charitable and eleemosynary institutions.

SOME OUT OF STATE VISITORS

On Friday night, we had as visitors from out of the state, Mrs. Callahan, president of the Illinois Farmers Union, and Mr. R. Miller, secretary of the Farmers Union of Missouri. Mr. Carl Gossnell, master of the Kansas State Grange, also attended one of our evening sessions. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Chapman of Lawrence were seen attending the institute one evening; and Mr. Bert Nichols of Osage City was another interested visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Atchison of Overbrook were at the meeting Thursday night; and Mrs. Atchison is going to attend the remainder of the Institute sessions.

FOUR OF OUR MEMBERS VISIT NEMAH COUNTY

One of our teachers and two of our students left us one morning during the week, to drive to Nemaha county to attend a Farmers Union meeting. Mr. Ward was scheduled to speak at the meeting and he took with him Ed Azize and Marcellus Boeding, both of Seneca; and Mr. A. C. Davis. They informed us, upon their return, that "a good time was had by all."

Mr. Ward has attended many of our sessions, and Mr. Floyd Lynn, state secretary and editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, arrived Thursday evening, carrying a bundle of the current issues of his paper. These were received enthusiastically, for many of our Institute attendants have been "missing" the weekly issue of their organization's paper.

INDUSTRIAL DISABILITIES A SOCIAL PROBLEM

Saturday morning, Mr. Besore introduced Mr. Clay Baker, Chairman of the Commission of Labor and Industry. Mr. Baker gave us a very interesting outline of the evolution of workmen's compensatory laws, as his Commission is active in the administration of compensatory laws. Workmen's compensation has accomplished a great deal of good—the law has been in effect in Kansas since 1911. Kansas was one of the first two states in the United States to undertake this plan. There are now 17,000 workmen who are affected by the Act—and there are about 643,000 gainfully employed workmen in the state. The reason for this discrepancy is, that the Act applies only to those workers who are employed in hazardous occupations.

Industrial disabilities are a social problem—the public must be informed of their prevalence and care so that a better adjustment of these cases can be made. In 1930, in the state of Kansas, there were 12,307 industrial accidents. The Act exempts workers in agricultural pursuits, notwithstanding the fact that the agricultural industry has become one of the worst in the world, with reference to accidents.

Two discussion groups were announced for Saturday morning. The topic for the first was "Teaching Methods" and the four discussion leaders were Mr. Christian Ikenberry, of Quinter, Mr. Bruce Winchester, of Stafford, Mr. John W. Conway Springs, and Mrs. Edith Nichols, of Osage City.

The second topic was "Racial Problems," and the four leaders were Mr. Ed Swartz, Downs, Miss Neve Teagarden, Frankfort, Mr. Charles Doupnik, Agoda, and Mr. E. Tajchman, Tampa.

Following the discussion periods, Mr. A. C. Davis gave a most interesting lecture on "International Affairs." Following this, the group was

Parliamentary Usage

A Condensed List of Rules

Parliamentary Law is founded on common sense and the experience of mankind. The first principle of Parliamentary Law is "One at a time."

1. It emphasizes order; that is:
 1. Calling a meeting on time
 2. Adopting an order of business and following it.
- II. Obedience:
 1. The rules of Society and Parliamentary Law.
 2. Respect for authority and courtesy to officers and others.
- III. It eliminates personalities:
 1. Never speak of a member by name—refer rather to "last speaker" or "member on my right."

There are two things to consider when organizing a meeting: namely, 1. The House (people assembled). 2. The Chair (one who presides). Given the House and Chair, all business is introduced by "motions." A motion is a verbal proposition offered by a member and implies Action. Action means a vote. A motion when stated by the Chair is called a Question. Never speak of a proposition as a "move" or "movement" offer motions—do not "make" motions.

In order to introduce business, you must obtain the floor by rising and addressing the Chair—"Mr. Chairman (or Madam Chairman) or Mr. President (Madam President)—giving your name. You have not obtained the floor until the Chair has given you recognition by repeating your name. You may now address the question which is before the House, or offer a motion by the words: "I move, (for example) that we raise \$50 for a Farmers Union library." The next step is a second to the motion. To second a motion one need not rise nor obtain the floor. Just say, "I second the motion."

The name of the one who offers the motion must be entered in the "minutes" of the meeting. For instance, "Moved by Miss Smith that we raise \$50 for a Farmers Union library." The purpose is to trace the motion to its source. The name of the seconder is not entered in the Minutes.

The Motion is not open for debate until the Chair has stated it by saying: "It has been moved and seconded that we raise \$50 for a Farmers Union library. Are there any remarks?" Then follows the debate—if any. Presuming the debate is finished, the Chair says, "Are you ready for the Question?" All answer "Question." The Chair puts the motion and you all vote. "All those in favor say 'aye' (Count votes) "All those opposed, 'No' (Count Votes) The Chair decides the Motion carried or lost. Lost motions are just as important as carried ones and must be entered in the minutes. Do not be afraid to say "I have the courage of your own convictions."

Order of Business

1. Call to order.
2. Roll call of officers and members.
3. Reading and approving of the minutes.
4. Admission of new members.
5. Communications, bills.
6. Payment of dues.
7. Reports of committees.
8. Unfinished business.
9. New business.
10. Treasurer's report.
11. Program, debate.
12. Adjournment.

Officers

- Be careful in selecting your officers. A good officer should have the following qualifications:
1. Good knowledge of Parliamentary Law.
 2. Tact, discretion, and Justice.
 3. Dignity and a good voice.
 4. Initiative and executive ability.
 5. Willingness to serve.
- Officers are servants of society.
- I. The President:
 1. Guides and directs the organization.
 2. Enforces the rules.
 3. Protects the members in their rights.
 4. Carries out the will of the members, as expressed by a majority vote.
 5. Presides at all meetings.
 6. Signs orders on the Treasurer

dismissed until Monday morning at eight o'clock.

OUR "REPORTERS"

We've been neglecting to tell you about our Institute reporters. They are Miss Helen Benton and Mrs. Monte Brown, of Kansas City, Missouri. They take in shorthand—by means of a stenotype machine, a machine shorthand method which most of us have never seen in operation before. Every word which is uttered in the Institute sessions. And as you may have gathered by this time, there have been plenty of words. They are to transcribe this material, and the KERC officials will edit it, bind it and present each Institute graduate with a copy, so that it may be used in the work later.

We find their good humor and punctuality most enjoyable—for they're always on time for the opening of each session, even though there have been times when the speakers themselves delayed. And we also found them very "easy on the eyes"—in fact, they might almost be called decorative additions to our programs.

WHEN SILENCE IS GOLDEN

One day in Lawrence, your State Junior Leader "picked up" Mrs. Clara Souders of Brewster and took her down town. Mrs. Souders wrote her son, Kenneth, a Junior Cooperator, that "Aunt Patience" had driven her down town. In a letter which she received the following week, Kenneth inquired with great interest, "Oh, mother, do tell me what Aunt Patience looks like!" We warned Mrs. Souders not to accede to her son's request for a fear as felt that Kenneth's growing interest in the Junior Farmers Union program, as it is

for the payment of bills.

II. The Vice President.

1. Must be able to take the place of the President in his absence or disability and requires the same qualifications for office.

III. The Secretary.

1. Keeps the roll call of officers and members.
2. Keeps minutes of assemblies, files all important papers, correspondence, etc.
3. Notifies members of special meetings, appointments to office or committee.
4. Keeps a record of all board meetings.
5. If there is no Corresponding Secretary, he takes care of all correspondence.

(Open Minutes of each meeting by stating the name of the Society, the kind of meeting being held, regular or special, place of meeting, day, month, year, and hour. Mention the person in the Chair, and the Secretary. Take roll call of officers and members. Read the Minutes of the previous meeting and see that they are approved or rejected.)

IV. The Treasurer.

1. Keeps an account of the receipts of meetings, amount received and bills paid, and balance on hand.
2. Transacts business through the bank, issues check in payment of all bills. (Do not pay bills, except as ordered by the President or Executive Board.)

Voting

The Chair Votes:

1. When there is a tie vote (A tie vote is a lot vote because there is no majority.)
2. On Roll call.
3. By Ballot.

Organization and Nominations

1. A nomination does not require a second.

Tellers. Appointed by the Chair, distribute and count the ballots with the assistance of the secretary. Count every ballot and report every vote.

Withdrawal when nominated, if you cannot take office. Do not be afraid of defeat. It is no disgrace. Be honorable in campaign. Be a good loser and a good winner. You are permitted to vote for yourself if you are a candidate.

It is not customary to call a mass meeting to order on time. Wait ten or fifteen minutes when the one chosen for the purpose steps to the front and says: "The meeting will please come to order; I move that Mr. A. act as chairman of this meeting." Someone else says, "I second the motion," and the first member then puts the question to a vote by saying, "It has been moved and seconded that Mr. A. act as chairman of this meeting. Those in favor of the motion say 'aye,' and when the affirmative vote is taken, he says, "Those opposed say, 'No.' If the majority vote is in the affirmative, he says, "The ayes have it and Mr. A. is elected chairman. He will please take the chair."

When the Chairman takes the chair he says, "The first business in order is the election of secretary." Someone offers a motion as just described. After the secretary is elected, the chairman explains the purpose of the meeting and you then proceed to elect your permanent officers.

Constitution and By-Laws

The Constitution and by-laws are the laws governing a Society. The Constitution is the foundation of the Society and should be a plain, simple statement of the fundamental rules. Make a Constitution SAY "v." at mean, and then interpret the Constitution to MEAN WHAT YOU SAID.

The Constitution need contain no more than five separate statements:—the name; the object; the membership; the officers; the annual meeting. It may have other provisions if the secretary desires.

The By-Laws include duties of officers; dues; Board of Directors; special committees; meetings throughout the year; nominations and elections; quorum; parliamentary authority and the method of amending the by-laws, which should be more simple than amending the Constitution. By-Laws are usually amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, providing previous notice was given at the prior meeting.

taking shape in his home county—under Miss Letha Bickett's direction—might be discouraged. A mystery is always more interesting than a reality, as everyone knows.

Next week we have a most interesting schedule of meetings outlined, and we are planning a farewell dinner Friday evening. But you'll hear all about that next week.

—Your State Junior Leader.

MORE NEWS FROM THOMAS COUNTY

This week we received a letter from Miss Letha Bickett, of Brewster:

"The educational program which the Consumer's Cooperative association conducted there (in McPherson) was very similar to the one which they had at Kansas City. A group of some thirty managers and key men and women from the different communities in that part of Kansas were gathered there and engaged in an extensive study of the fundamentals, aims and practices of the cooperative movement."

"We have just started, this week, organizing our Junior League. Just as we get a complete list of our membership I will remit same to you. We hope to have a fair sized group. We had the Brownville meeting last evening, April 1st, and I am pleased to report that he had a very good meeting and the young people showed a great deal of interest. I am enclosing one of the notices that we sent to our Juniors, inviting them to this meeting."

Miss Bickett also included a mimeographed copy of their news-sheet, "Jit Sez." One of the items on the sheet states:

"Yeh know folks, down here at our office in Brewster, we have started ourselves a little library, which contains, we think, some of the best

FINAL LIST OF INSTITUTE ATTENDANTS

Allen County: Mrs. Opa H. Larson, LaHarpe; Mrs. Jesse A. Turner, Iola.

Barton County: Lawrence Jacobs, Beaver.

Chase County: Louis Rufener, Cottonwood Falls.

Clay County: David W. Goodin and Robert A. Clark, Clay Center; Clair McMurry, Iola.

Coffey County: Mrs. Effie B. Pierce, Westphalia.

Cowley County: Merle Tribbey, Winfield.

Dickinson County: Maurice J. Schmitz, Milton Martin, Herington, Edward Moyer, Chapman.

Cloud County: Byron Brownell, Concordia; Russel Laman, Concordia.

Geary County: Floyd T. Whitaker, Pomona.

Douglas County: Arthur Holcom, Jr., Lawrence; Mary Frances Coffman, Overbrook.

Ellis County: O. M. Lippert, Lacrosse; Leo J. Roth, Hays.

Ellsworth County: Elmer Stroede, Clarence J. Hooper, Ellsworth.

Franklin County: Floyd T. Whitaker, Pomona.

Geary County: Franklin Belling, Alta Vista.

Gove County: Christian Ikenberry, Quinter.

Logan County: Emil J. Gfeller, Winona.

Linn County: Mona Hoyt, Parker.

Marshall County: Joseph V. Holly, Irving; Rose Chase, Beattie; Neva Teagarden, Frankfort.

Marion County: E. Tajchman, Tampa.

Mitchell County: Madeline Beck, Tipton; Ernest Deschner, Beloit.

McPherson County: James Walker, Carl Larson, McPherson.

Miami County: Celina Shively, Oswatimie.

Morris County: Clayton Reid, Lyle Ottlinger, Alta Vista.

Nemaha County: Marcellus Boeding, Edwin Azize, Seneca; Doretta Katz, Centralia.

Norton County: Harry F. Shoemaker, Lenora.

Osborne County: Ed Martz, Downs.

Osage County: Mrs. Dorothy Bryson, Lyndon; Mrs. Edith Nichols, Osage City; Mrs. Edward Achison, Overbrook.

Ottawa County: Lloyd Myers, Minneapolis; Freda Maelzer, Delphos; Mrs. Wilma Wilson, Delphos.

Pottawatomie County: James A. McGrath, Wheaton.

Riley County: Vincent Larson, Leonardville; Mrs. Leona S. Dobson, Manhattan.

Ravins County: Morris Hite, Atwood.

Republic County: Chas. E. Doupnik, Agoda.

Rooks County: E. C. Mendenhall, Zurich; Harold Brown, Stockton.

Rush County: Marcus Gottschalk, LaCrosse.

Saline County: J. F. Martin, Salina.

Sheridan County: Ira L. Shoemaker, Lucerne.

Stafford County: Mrs. James Henry, Bruce Winchester, Stafford; Albert Staub, St. John.

Sumner County: Mrs. Neva Orr, Conway Springs; Mrs. Carrie Zimmerman, Belle Plaine.

Thomas County: Artie B. Cogdill, Menlo; Mrs. Clara M. Souders, Brewster.

Trego County: Henry Peacock, David Deines, Wakeeney.

Washington County: R. R. Frager, Washington; Ruth J. Stettinisch, Barnes; Ruby G. Benne, Morrowville.

Wabasha County: Walter E. Brennan, Maple Hill; George Thoes, Alma.

Woodson County: Ethel Heath, Toronto; Cornelius Lampe, Vincent J. Slicka.

Cherokee County: Joyce Woods, Baxter Springs; J. J. Dodson, Wier; Richard McGuire, Baxter Springs.

Reno County: A. H. Riederer, Hutchinson.

Wilson County: Robert Chapman, Altamora.

Sedgwick County: L. E. Raymond, Wichita.

books of the day. A few of them are "New Frontiers" by Henry Wallace; "A Battle For Democracy," by Rexford Tugwell; "Men and Machines," by Stuart Chase; "What is Cooperation," by James Peter Warbasse; "Cooperation in Agriculture" by H. T. Piley; and a lot of other good books on CO-OPERATION and problems of Economics. Got several good pamphlets too. Some about CO-OPERATION, some about the DEPRESSION, and some on the MONEY QUESTION.

"Now, there ain't been very many of yeh fellers around these here books, and I know that if you'd just take a little time off, and come in and look some of these books over, I know you'd want to read some of them. So come on in and give them the once over. Yeh know there's a lot of things about this here old kentry of ours we all should know, so if yeh people will show some interest in our little library, we'll do our best to keep yeh supplied with good books."

This question of a library is a marvelous thing; I wish these books, and many others, were available in every community in Kansas. Perhaps they will be, some day.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Dear Junior Cooperators:

We received a good many lessons in our Juvenile lesson contest—but there should have been a great many more. The contest winner will be announced next week—and there will also be another lesson printed next week. So watch for both of them—and everyone try your best to win.

Most of you owe me a letter—don't wait such a long time between your letters to me.

—Aunt Patience.

Bison, Kans., April 1, 1935

Dear Aunt Patience:

Just to let you know that I want to join your Junior Club. I am 11 years old. My birthday is on November 8th. I am in the 5th grade. We didn't have any rain nor snow for a long time. Can you help me find my twin? Please send me a pin.

Mathilda Urban, Rt. 1.

Dear Mathilda:

I'm glad that you want to join our Club and your pin will be mailed this week. We've not had rain or snow, either—but there's been plenty of dust! I'll watch for your twin—and I'll expect to hear from you again, when you send your lesson.—Aunt Patience.

Allen, Kans., April 7, 1935.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. We are having some bad weather. It snowed and rained. Then I got cold. I have my lesson with this letter. I wrote before and I see it got lost. I don't know much to write. I am in a hurry to get to work outside.

Your friend,

Edward Wayne Fredericksen.

Dear Edward: I am fine too, thank you. Have you been having very many dust storms? I was glad to get your lesson and I'm so sorry about your other letter being lost. Have you reported anything in your community about our Juvenile and Junior program? Be sure to write soon and I'll try not to lose your letter.—Aunt Patience.

Bison, Kans., March 30, 1935.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your Junior Club. I am 11 years old. My birthday is January 16. I am in the 5th grade. Can you help me find my twin? My father is a Farmers Union member.

He has belonged 30 years. I must close for it is getting late.

Your loving friend

Anna Stremel.

P. S. Please send me a pin.

Dear Anna:

I'll send your pin at once—we're glad you are going to be one of us. We'll look for your twin—the sure to watch for our next Juvenile lesson, which will be in the paper next week.

—Aunt Patience.

Bison, Kans.

I am sending my lesson with this letter. I have my pin and I like it fine. There are two of my friends who are going to join your Junior Club. The children said that my pin is very nice. And I hope I will get that dollar bill. I tried my best.

I have a little sister. Her name is Ida Marie. Her birthday is Dec. 16, 1935. She is 4 years old. I think I have to close.

Your loving friend,

Martha Stremel, Route 2.

Dear Martha:

I enjoyed your letter and was glad to get your lesson. Your two little friends must be children of Farmers Union parents, you know, in order to be eligible for the Club. No one can do better than "their best"—and I wish that the prize could be given to everyone who sent in a lesson. I've added Ida Marie's name to our Cradle Roll.—Aunt Patience.

The demand for pure bred dairy cattle is improving steadily and prices are increasing, according to W. H. Riddell, Kansas State College dairyman. The breeder with production records always enjoys the best market, and the number of herds on test should increase substantially within the next few years. The dairy department will furnish information about breed association herd tests.

DAYTIME FROCKS



8462. House or Porch Frock. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 38 requires 3 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. Price 15c.

8451. Simplicity itself. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 years. Sizes 12 requires 3 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. Price 15c.

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 April 12th, 1935	
Wm. Branson—Osage Co Ks—32 str 1026	13.50
Craven Grain Co—Marshall Co Ks—32 str 953	11.25
Craven Grain Co—Marshall Co Ks—10 str 1139	10.50
E A Latzke and Son—Geary Co Ks—6 str 825	10.25
John Tough—Douglas Co Ks—39 str 933	10.00
Everett Fine—Osage Co Ks—7 str 891	9.50
E H Harlow—Leavenworth Co Ks—5 hfr 722	9.50
H A Pritchard—Clay Co Mo—10 hfr 870	9.50
Ross Bros—Jackson Co Mo—17 clvs 373	7.25
A. G., W. Johnson—Riley Co Ks—6 clvs 345	7.25
R E Cole—Wyandotte Co Ks—17 cows 1112	6.85
Ross Bros—Jackson Co Mo—21 clvs 365	6.75
Ed Mauch—Ness Co Ks—3 cows 1025	6.15
Vassar LSA—Osage Co Ks—5 str 642	6.00
John Ostlund—McPherson Co Ks—7 cows 1015	6.00
Ross and Son—Jackson Co Mo—10 hfr 870	6.00
E H Harlow—Leavenworth Co Ks—7 cows 977	5.25
Ross Bros—Jackson Co Mo—16 cows 870	4.75
John Ostlund—McPherson Co Ks—7 cows 907	4.00
A. G. and W. Johnson—Riley Co Ks—7 cows 870	4.00

SHEEP	
A. T. Hoover—Dickinson Co Ks—102 94	9.00
Milton E Rohrer—Dickinson Co Ks—17 90	9.00
Allen Jenkinson—Barber Co Ks—121 71	8.75
W N Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—13 72	8.75
A F Neis—Franklin Co Ks—6 71	7.40
Archie West—Linn Co Ks—7 79	7.40
Elmer Derr—Rush Co Ks—205 77	5.50

HOGS	
Medium and Heavy Butchers, 230 Lbs Avgs. Up	
Henry Lane—Osage Co Ks—23 253	8.90
Frank Martin—Cloud Co Ks—6 300	8.90
Wm Branson—Osage Co Ks—9 240	8.90
Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—24 265	8.90
W. H. Mills—Osage Co Ks—9 257	8.85
M L Beckman—Clay Co Ks—69 237	8.85
J E Sartin—Johnson Co Mo—23 234	8.85
Pat McNally—Nemaha Co Ks—40 306	8.85
Bontkowski Bros—Lafayette Co Mo—11 231	8.85
H W Taylor—Jefferson Co Ks—6 235	8.80
Herman Boeding—Nemaha Co Ks—8 235	8.80
Loyd Sanders—Henry Co Mo—7 232	8.80
Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—31 294	8.80

J S Rufenacht—Henry Co Mo—14 247	8.70
J D Flory—Douglas Co Ks—29 228	8.90
Ray L Lee—Miami Co Ks—14 208	8.85
Albert Lefmann—Lafayette Co Mo—15 210	8.85
R L Barry—Henry Co Mo—5 218	8.85
L C Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—17 216	8.85
C F Greer—Bates Co Mo—5 216	8.85
J G Sullins—Linn Co Ks—5 200	8.80
W H Nielsen—Morris Co Ks—8 225	8.80
Carl Riekhoff—Lafayette Co Mo—18 203	8.80
C F Evans—Henry Co Mo—15 208	8.80
J L Snyder—Mercer Co Mo—11 196	8.75
H O Johnson—Linn Co Ks—5 210	8.80
Carl E. Wilson—Washington Co Ks—31 221	8.75
D T Edwards—Carroll Co Mo—9 195	8.75
Louis Roniger—Chase Co Ks—5 178	8.75
Clinton S A—Henry Co Mo—15 173	8.70
Mrs. W O Snyder—Henry Co Mo—5 210	8.70
John Edgerton—Cass Co Mo—10 175	8.65
Chas Huenefeldt—Henry Co Mo—7 170	8.65
L C Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—9 175	8.65
Howard Martz—Bates Co Mo—9 190	8.60
A J Senor—Miami Co Ks—5 172	8.60
E P Morrison—Lafayette Co Mo—7 172	8.40

Light Butchers, 170 to 230 Lbs Avgs	
John Johns—Johnson Co Mo—12 177	8.40
Aug. Lefmann—Lafayette Co Mo—20 193	8.35
A. C. Collins—Johnson Co Ks—10 173	8.25

Light Lights, 140 to 160 Lbs Avgs,	
Jess F. Cox Linn Co Ks—158	8.50
Joe Meyer—Lafayette Co Mo—6 151	8.25
Zara Rhodes, Franklin Co Ks—5 162	8.25
H O Johnson—Linn Co Ks—14 143	8.25
Edwin Riekhoff—Lafayette Co Mo—5 142	8.20
L W Young—Johnson Co Mo—13 159	8.00

SOWS	
J. E. Cooney—Platt Co Mo—2 280	8.25
J D Flory—Douglas Co Ks—1 500	8.25
Edwin Riekhoff—Lafayette Co Mo—2 320	8.25
J T Seary—Grundy Co Mo—2 400	8.15

PIGS	
Wm Uhrmacher—Grundy Co Mo—18 104	6.60
A J Farmer—Henry Co Mo—8 96	6.50
Frank Harrell—Douglas Co Ks—15 66	6.50

Neighborhood Notes

ANTON PETERSON REPORTS

Greenleaf, Kansas, 4-14-35.
Mr. Floyd Lynn,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Sir and Brother: Well the Dane Local last Friday night had another one of those wonderful meetings we have so many of. Pete Peterson of Fairbury, Nebraska, was the main speaker. He made us a wonderful talk. Jimmy Dean of the National Grain Corporation was to have been with us, but he couldn't make connections, so yours truly had to substitute. John Tommer spoke interestingly of the work as it is going forward in his country.

Dan Combow and Block Hansen have something to offer at all Farmers Union meetings, and they didn't fail us. Block made arrangements for a meeting Friday night, April 26, to start the Junior work in Dane Local. Come, everybody, let's go!
Mrs. Dan Combow was present with a couple of big boxes of sandwiches and a barrel of coffee. Our accommodating storekeeper, Mat Murtz, was on hand with a whole box of cookies. Did we have a good time? You tell 'em. Oh, yes, I almost forgot, we had a couple of gentlemen from Waterville. One is starting a Farmers Union cream station there. Sincerely,
Anton.

REDMAN LOCAL MEETING

Redman Local No. 1624 at Cicero, Kansas, held its regular bi-monthly meeting Wednesday night, April 10. The following program was presented:
Musical number.....
.....Frances and Leota Robinson
Reading, "Don't Step on Me."
.....Vernon Geusch
Duet, "Isle of Capri."
.....Mrs. Lucy Craig, Betty Lowless
Solo, Farmers Union Song.....
.....Burnell Burrows
Reading, "Work and Smiles."
.....Robert Zimmerman
Quartet, "America the Beautiful"
Christine Hatfield, Edna Mae McMillon, Maxine Craig, Billy Burrows.
Solo, "My Union."
.....Miss Zelma Zimmerman
"America".....sung by the assembly
In spite of a dust storm which began in the morning about eighty local people came out to hear the farm program and to hear Mr. John Fengel deliver a stirring plea for farmers to gain knowledge of the twilight zone that exists between what we receive for our products and what the consumer pays for the finished product. He stressed the importance of joining one of these junior classes to gain this education so as farmers may know what economic rights are ours and how to attain them.
Our next meeting will be held April 26th at which time we should have our classes meeting. All interested persons are urged to be at that meeting.

IRVING LOCAL NEWS

Topeka, Kans., April 11, 1935.
Floyd H. Lynn,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Lynn:
I am writing this bit of Irving Farmers Union Local news from Topeka since I'm attending the Workers Institute.
We held our regular meeting March 20th and as usual we had a full house. The regular routine of business took place and then our local president, Dwight A. Smerchek, gave a detailed report of the Marshall County Union meeting held in Frankfort, March 4th.
There was a great deal of interest shown regarding the Junior program; all believe that it is the greatest step toward future leadership in the Farmers Union.
We had as our guests Mr. and Mrs. Pete Protiva from the Antioch Local. We always welcome members from other locals to our meetings.
We must not fail to thank Mrs. Joe Nowak for the preparation of a delicious lunch after the meeting.
Mrs. John Forst is to serve as chairman of the refreshment committee at our next meeting which will be

held at the Wilson school April 24th at 8:15 p. m.
The April meeting will be interesting. Members please be present if at all possible.
Joseph V. Holly,
Sec.-Treas. Local 1288.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Resolved that we, members of the Hayes Local No. 1130 in Clay County, at the meeting this day, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Chas. Schrum and daughter, in the loss of their wife and mother. And be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, one to the Farmers Union paper and one spread upon the minutes of this Local.
Committee:
Mrs. Everett Alquist
Fred Hedlund
Harvey Beckman.

STONE LOCAL 792

Stone Local 792, in Rocks county, met April 2 at the O. C. Ouderkerk home in an all-day meeting. The business meeting was held in the afternoon.
The meeting was called to order by the president, after which the members joined in singing two songs from the Farmers Union Hymnal. Several subjects important to farmers were discussed in the business session. The principal subject was with reference to how to keep the soil from blowing.
The next closed meeting will be April 22 at the Zurich school house. The meeting will consist of a program and a pie supper, and will start at 8 o'clock sharp.
The next closed meeting will be held April 30 at the C. O. Thomas home, to begin at 8 o'clock in the evening.
Stone Local 792 sends in the following resolutions:
We, the members of Stone Local 792 do demand of the Secretary of Agriculture that he declare an embargo on the importation of all farm commodities, as long as we are asked to curtail our production.
We also urge the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill—M. E. Thomas, Cor. Secy.

MEETING AT LUCAS

The Farmers Union Local at Lucas, Kansas, will hold a meeting on Thursday evening, April 25, beginning at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be in Workmen's Hall in Lucas, and one of the speakers will be the state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, Floyd H. Lynn. N. D. McGuire is the Local secretary, and urges the members to see that a good crowd comes to the meeting.

WE, TOO, ARE TOUCHED

By Frank A. Chapin, Winfield
In reading the beautiful tribute by A. C. Davis to the memory of Charlie Barrett, other memories were brought to mind, for it seems that however much such lives mean to the world at large, they, too, like all others, must be taken away, and those much older are left to wonder, "Why?"
These two characters, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Davis, came from southern states, from possible obscure life, to assume these important relationships, while the wonder comes to many, how could such extremes of position and leadership originate in comparatively unthought of localities? For on another occasion, a remark was made, when a comparatively obscure character came out of a region where nothing of importance could be expected, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?"
From early manhood these two characters seem to have been created for this specific purpose. Both were school teachers at a time when national fitness of environment and social relationships enabled them to visualize the need of a better system of equal chance for existence, springing from better educational privileges. To this end, the Farmers Union

was conceived, and these two friends of the common people launched into the open door of opportunity, ready to wage a battle which has continued.

Not often do we have the privilege to meet such characters, but it was our privilege six years ago to meet Mr. Barrett in Arkansas City, Kansas at a state convention. Out of this short meeting we got the inspiration of our life, this under the influence of Uncle John Tremble as president with Charlie Barrett as a side issue. To say this was a Red Letter Day for us, as well as for the entire convention, is putting it mildly; for "Uncle Dorn" was also there, and those who have listened to any of these have surely received a like inspiration.

Later, it has been our privilege to listen to our late militant leader, our fighting John Simpson, likewise, Milo Reno—all outstanding characters, battling for the one thing viz: the liberation of the farmer and the laborer. To this end almost the first word of our organization is "Educational," the one thing that shall finally solve the present entanglement. So, we are constrained to raise our voice in defense of the only method of liberating our constituents, and its objectives in this stupendous task. We need the proper knowledge and understanding of the underlying principles and objectives of both the constitution and the Farmers Union. Our organization and kindred order have stressed education as the one basic element underlying our national structure.

The way out doesn't seem so complicated. The education of the masses is of prime importance. Little can be accomplished until public sentiment is crystallized about one common sentiment, when mass movement can wield its power. A little item appearing in President Everson's address along this same educational line is not out of place here:

"The wealth of the world is not silver
Or its diamonds and rubies its caverns may hold,
Or the trees in the woods and the power in its pools,
The wealth of the world is today in its schools.
For nothing of value which lies in our ken,
Without the high thinking of women and men."

Sixty-five years ago the writer came to Kansas to seek a home, our major objective. This came from our departed prophet, Horace Greeley, whose advice to young men was "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." So for these 65 years we have been active in this direction. So today we are still fixed on our original homestead where for 69 years we have had the experience of an active lifetime, since we were 25 years old. During this time we have seen two major wars, and a number of minor "scraps," but have fortunately escaped these devastating affairs, but failed to escape the "back wash" of these criminal unfeeling calamities.

All about us we have seen our comrades fall by the wayside in a vain struggle to hold their own. Why we have been spared is still an unsolved question. Possibly by reason of the long-suffering patience of a Divine Creator. Since our boyhood our one desire was to own a farm and thus spend our life surrounded by God's own handiwork, and to work in cooperation with Him. We are not boasting of our accomplishments, but we must keep on trying to enlighten, if I may, those who are reluctant to cooperate with the organization of which we are proud to be a member. So with a busy group of girls and boys about us, mother and I are now just watching the "antics" of our children and grandchildren, yes, and great-grandchildren. Enjoying life? Slightly. During all of these 65 years, we have seen a new empire grow, a new civilization arise; a new education, a new social environment, until we seem to have attained all we had visioned in early life. Yet with present accomplishments, and desiring to see this calamity through to the end.

These almost 90 years of activity have only lent inspiration to our objective. I want to see ALL of my co-workers enjoying as good or better surroundings as I enjoy. Thus, like Uncle Dorn and others younger, we have not quite laid down the western

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

The butter market for the week ending April 10th continued to skyrocket upward. Creamery Extras opened at 33½¢, advanced daily until the 9th when a high of 36½¢ was reached, remaining unchanged at the close today. Standards opened at 33½¢, operated right along in the same bracket with Extras each day, also closing at 36½¢. The spread is very narrow between the various grades. 89 score opened at 33¢, closing at 36¢, and 88 score opened at 32½¢, advancing to 34½¢ on the 8th. That grade has not been quoted the last two days and the facts are there almost anything in tubs will sell for 36¢, so bare is the market of actual butter and so keen the demand.

Again Producers are Slaughtered by the Speculators

A study of our charts demonstrates that producers of dairy products were again victimized by the speculative element, who have far too many fingers in the pie. The speculators received. Storage stocks were consumed early, feeds were scarce and high priced, and relatively only a few were able to escape buying more or less of these high priced feeds. Only five days of such situation on a supply and demand basis. Early in the winter butter prices were way below cost of production. There was a gradual advance during December and January against dairy products. A veritable panic was created and the markets plunged downward daily with very few reactions. This continued all throughout the remainder of February. There was no reaction until March 6th when New York Extras had plunged to 31-1-4 and Chicago Standards to 29¢. The market then had a short lived advance to 32½¢ for New York Extras and 30½¢ for Chicago Standards. This short wave of optimism lasted only five days when a new plunge downward set in which carried New York Extras to 29½¢ on March 18th one and three-quarters cent lower than the previous low, and Chicago Standards again reached at the former low range 29¢ on the 16th, a direct downward plunge of 9¢ for New York Extras and 7½¢ for Standards.

By then, time for study of the situation was demonstrating that all the home production was being used and fully eight of the ten million pounds of imports had been consumed; that there could be no possible recovery until the full grass season arrived; and that spring was not to be early as so many had predicted as a result of the extremely mild weather throughout the early part of March.

Since that time there has been a continuous and rapid advance until on this date April 10th we have reached all time highs and are back at the old high of 38½¢ for New York Extras and 36½¢ for Standards. This reaction upward to the former high proves that there was no good reason for the terrific plunge other than that dictated by the speculative element. It has been demonstrated that there was need for all the butter imported, and a price of at least 35¢ could have been maintained through this period. As a result of these speculators' manipulations the price to producers was kept at least an average of 4¢ lower than was needed to have marketed every pound of the home production, plus the eight million imports. Over a period of about five weeks, during that time at least one hundred million pounds of butter were produced. Thus these speculative manipulators cost the producers of butter alone four million dollars to say nothing of the effect on surplus fluid milk and butterfat prices, cheese and other manufactured dairy products.

It is said that an English firm located at London, England, who was in the importing butter into this country, joined with our American speculators in this great game of robbing American producers. That a lot of the butter brought in was placed in bond and carried back up for a big profit to its holders. That in addition to that they went heavily long on the March option and participated in the squeeze operated at the close of that option. What has developed however, since the close of that option on March 30th has demonstrated that the butter market was well able to stand on its own bottom from a supply and demand basis without aid from the options.

This high handed manipulation of our markets largely through futures trading in farm commodities should be stopped at once by prohibiting sale of such commodities for future deliveries only as it could be shown that the actual commodity was in existence, or would be on hand for actual delivery upon expiration of the option. A bill H. R. 6772, known as the "Commodity Exchange Act" is now before Congress. This bill includes both butter and eggs, and it is my opinion if it can be enacted into legislation it will be a great help to the producer.

slope of life; for we shall soon see the lifeboat anchored at the shore, and we are invited to step in.

"This world is not so bad a world, As some would like to make it. But whether good or whether bad, Depends on how we take it." "So let us watch; let us pray, let us labor till the Master comes."—Frank A. Chapin.

lation will go a long way toward giving us more stable commodity markets. If farmers generally would get in back of the cooperative movement we could in a very few years control enough of the total volume being marketed at any given time to exert a marked influence, and it would not be so easy for speculators to operate their manipulations as at present. The solving of this problem is largely up to the producers themselves. As long as they continue to feed private manipulators with their products they can expect to receive that kind of treatment. In other words "support your cooperative outlets."

Chicago Egg Market
Eggs, like butter, have continued to advance. Extras Firsts opened at 23¢, advancing to 23½¢. Fresh Firsts opened at 22½¢ and closed at 23½¢. Current Receipts opened at 21½¢, losing at 22¢, and 20½¢ finishing at 21¢, and Checks 19½¢ closing at 20-3-4 c.

The shortage of feed and the reduction of flocks on account of the feed situation last fall is effecting egg production and in our opinion will continue to, at least until the spring crop of pullets late in October will begin laying in volume. Reports are current that the big movement of chicks from hatcheries to the farmers is decidedly disappointing, the feed situation being, of course, the main factor. Many producers realize that where it is necessary to purchase all the feeds as is so generally the case the chances for a profit with the present relationship of poultry and eggs to feed costs will be very meager and therefore we may see a shortage of egg production throughout the entire year of 1935.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.
P. L. Betts, General Manager.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Division

Q: What should a farmer do to increase his 1935 wheat acreage for harvest without violating his contract?

A: He should sign a 1935 Supplementary Wheat Contract. These forms have been approved, but they have not been printed. As soon as they have been printed, they will be available from the county wheat production control association.

Q: May volunteer wheat be harvested under this program?

A: Yes, if the supplementary contract is signed.

Q: Does the lifting of wheat restrictions mean that farmers get adjustments without making reductions?

A: No. The farmer agrees to make the required reduction for 1935 and 1936, but under this program he may make his reduction for two years in the one year, 1935. The new plan is merely a new element of flexibility in the wheat program. It serves to emphasize the fact that this is an adjustment, not strictly a reduction program.

Q: Have any third-payment corn-hog checks arrived in Kansas?

A: Yes. Our April 4 report shows that 19 counties have received \$547,103 on third payment. All payments to date total more than \$12,000,000.

Q: What are the final figures for the 1935 corn-hog sign-up in Kansas, and how do they compare with those for last year?

A: The final sign-up figure is 69,092, which compares with a total of approximately 79,000 contracts for 1934. There are not, as yet, any complete figures available for comparing the coverage of corn and hogs represented.

Q: What is the object of the corn-hog program recently announced as part of the 1935 corn-hog control program?

A: This corn-hog program will be one phase of the "ever-normal granary" plan that you've heard about frequently. The philosophy of the program is that of storing on farms the surplus produced in favorable years, a feed reserve is established, excessive marketings of corn are prevented, and corn prices are steadied. The loan program must go with a production control plan to avoid overplanting and excessive corn production. That is why only signs of 1935 corn-hog contracts will be eligible for these loans.

Q: What should a farmer do to increase his 1935 wheat acreage for harvest without violating his contract?

A: He should sign a 1935 Supplementary Wheat Contract. These forms have been approved, but they have not been printed. As soon as they have been printed, they will be available from the county wheat production control association.

Q: May volunteer wheat be harvested under this program?

A: Yes, if the supplementary contract is signed.

Q: Does the lifting of wheat restrictions mean that farmers get adjustments without making reductions?

A: No. The farmer agrees to make the required reduction for 1935 and 1936, but under this program he may make his reduction for two years in the one year, 1935. The new plan is merely a new element of flexibility in the wheat program. It serves to emphasize the fact that this is an adjustment, not strictly a reduction program.

Q: Have any third-payment corn-hog checks arrived in Kansas?

A: Yes. Our April 4 report shows that 19 counties have received \$547,103 on third payment. All payments to date total more than \$12,000,000.

Q: What are the final figures for the 1935 corn-hog sign-up in Kansas, and how do they compare with those for last year?

A: The final sign-up figure is 69,092, which compares with a total of approximately 79,000 contracts for 1934. There are not, as yet, any complete figures available for comparing the coverage of corn and hogs represented.

Q: What is the object of the corn-hog program recently announced as part of the 1935 corn-hog control program?

A: This corn-hog program will be one phase of the "ever-normal granary" plan that you've heard about frequently. The philosophy of the program is that of storing on farms the surplus produced in favorable years, a feed reserve is established, excessive marketings of corn are prevented, and corn prices are steadied. The loan program must go with a production control plan to avoid overplanting and excessive corn production. That is why only signs of 1935 corn-hog contracts will be eligible for these loans.

Q: What should a farmer do to increase his 1935 wheat acreage for harvest without violating his contract?

A: He should sign a 1935 Supplementary Wheat Contract. These forms have been approved, but they have not been printed. As soon as they have been printed, they will be available from the county wheat production control association.

Q: May volunteer wheat be harvested under this program?

A: Yes, if the supplementary contract is signed.

Local Supplies

Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.
Application Cards, 20 for 5c
Credential Blanks, 10 for 5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book 25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob 50c
Farmers Union Button 25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Farmers Union Song Book 20c
Business Manual 5c
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Secretary's Minute Book 50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney) 25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each 75c

Write to
FLOYD H. LYNN

Secretary

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

DIABETICS

Seattle Man Finds Complete Relief in severe case with simple natural method after specialists failed. No needless starvation. Write today. All letters answered.

N. H. BOIES 418 Bayview Bldg
Seattle, Washington

DIRECT SHIPPER

IT COSTS MONEY TO RUN A FARM—GET THE MOST FOR YOUR PRODUCT—

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

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

REMEMBER—WE PAY TRANSPORTATION

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas

Stock Yards G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.

(Read list of Sales in This Issue)