

lifier, he must file a petition for relief with the Commissioner and pay fee of \$10. This is the only fee that need be paid in proceedings under Section 75.

The Conciliation Commissioners also have certain indicators, officers who attempt to conciliate or adjust the debts of an individual farmer with his creditors. It will be necessary for any agreement entered into to be acceptable to the farmer and to the majority of the creditors both in number and in amount. The agreement must reduce the amount of the unsecured debt or extend the time for payment of the debt; it may also extend the time

(continued on page 3)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURS DAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1934

A SIGNIFICANT REPORT

What appears to us to be one of the most significant articles published in the Kansas Union Farmer recently is the report sent in by B. E. Winchester, in charge of membership work, and published in this issue.

This report is significant in that it shows the spirit in which Kansas farmers are receiving the Farmers Union program. It shows that Kansas farmers are ready to accept this militant organization as the means to insure a square deal. It shows, too, that there is much work of organizing to do, and that we, as an organization, must meet a definite challenge to build up our membership.

Mr. Winchester and those with whom he has been associated in this membership work are not "high pressure" men. They simply tell, in a straightforward manner, what the Farmers Union is, what it has done, what its program for future action is. They tell, without any attempt at coercion, that the Farmers Union stands on its own feet, and that it must have more members in order to carry on its work. They put it squarely up to each farmer that he has the opportunity to support this militant, farmer-owned and farmer controlled organization, and remind him that if he is in sympathy with the program, and is appreciative of what the Union has done, he has not been asked to join.

Mr. Winchester and his associates, including the active members of the various county and local Farmers Union organizations, have found out that the more people who hear the story of the Farmers Union, the more there are who are anxious to join forces with us. Many there are, of course, who know what the organization is, what it does and will do, but who have not had the matter called to mind in a special manner, or who have not been asked to join.

Any good member can draw a good lesson from this fact. He can prove its truth in his own mind if he will but go out among his own neighbors and ask for memberships. Better still, any good Local or county organization can find out, by trying it, what can be accomplished by an organized drive, wherein the surrounding territory is mapped out definitely, with certain men or certain teams made responsible for those territories.

Membership Builds Business

Another significant thought brought out in Mr. Winchester's report is that cooperative business firms, whether stores, elevators, oil stations, or any other cooperative business, experience an improvement in their volume of business the minute the membership is increased in their communities. This is but natural. The Farmers Union is the farm organization which has built and developed marketing and cooperative purchasing. When a man is sold on the idea of cooperation to

the extent that he gives this organization his support, he becomes a better cooperative customer of a cooperative business.

This, it might be said, is where the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union makes its educational features effective. When farmers become associated actively with this organization, they become educated in matters pertaining to cooperation. They learn more about the benefits of cooperative buying and selling than they previously thought of.

Want to Hear Program
This organization work report of Mr. Winchester's reflects the fact that Kansas farmers are thinking of what can be accomplished in legislative matters, both at Washington and here in our own state, by building up a strong organization which has demonstrated its fighting ability. They are asking for county-wide meetings, and are asking for a state president, who is closely associated with the legislative efforts and program of the Farmers Union, to come and tell them more about it.

Mr. Winchester found it the natural thing to do to mention a large number of farmers who have helped in the various communities. His report would not have been complete without mentioning these names. He did not mention them just to get them in print. The owners of these names have proved themselves to be a most important part of the program. Without them, the work could not go ahead, no matter how strong the state leadership might be. Mr. Winchester made no attempt to name all the men and women who have been of inestimable assistance in building up the Farmers Union in these various communities. He mentioned only the names which came to his mind as he wrote, and no doubt he could have named a great number of people, more than he did, if he had had the time and space.

The point is that the real work of building membership in the Farmers Union is done, and always has been done, by the good members in their own local communities. When the membership workers connected with the state office fail to find these active members in a community, they had just as well pass that community by, unless they are prepared to stay and preach Farmers Union gospel until believers are made—believers who will then go out and spread the good word among their own neighbors.

The report written by Mr. Winchester brings out the fact that in nearly every community, there are some farmers who are anxious for the Farmers Union to come into these communities. They are men and women who have caught the cooperative vision. They need just a little help to get things started. The state office is glad to help these people. Sometimes, it seems there is a state of mind among us mortals which

makes us respond only to the efforts of an outsider, even though he tells us the very same things our neighbors have been telling us for years. This is in spite of the fact that as a general thing the work of increasing membership must be carried on by the members themselves among their own neighbors.

The report referred to is the report of only one week's activities. This work has been going on for several weeks, and will continue. Mr. Winchester is working this week in north central Kansas. There he will come in contact with conditions similar to those in other parts of the state. He will find some discouraged members, and he will find some that are ready and anxious to cooperate in every way possible.

The state office is always glad to hear from any county or any community which wants its organization work strengthened.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

Mrs. Ward and I arrived in Washington Tuesday, February 5, and are comfortably located at Cathedral Mansions, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., and our correspondents should address us accordingly.

I have spent the past three days checking up on pending legislation and conditions in general. I came here for the purpose of doing what I could to get action on several proposals, among them being the following:

First—Four of our Kansas Congressmen have not yet signed up to re-introduce the Frazier bill.

Second—I expect to join with others of our fellows in asking the President to give us some real inflation since the gold dollar has been devaluated, and along with that take control of the Federal Reserve Banking System and to stop the issuing of tax exempt interest bearing bonds.

Third—To demand a hearing so that we can bring evidence and testimony as to the evils of direct marketing of live stock.

Fourth—To urge an immediate announcement of a dairy and cattle program, which will immediately give help to these farmers who have been taking death blows for a long time.

Fifth—To assist in further developing our wheat program to the extent that farmers again will have a chance to sign up to take out additional acres on a fair basis with those who have already contracted with the Government. Also, to make it possible for the one and two year wheat men who felt they could not come in under the former plan to come in now.

Sixth—To file our complaint against the Government's present plan and policy of refinancing farm mortgages. We will do this because a large percent of our good farmers, who are, so to speak, just on the borderline, cannot get in under the present plan unless more liberality is shown.

The above referred to proposals present a big order and I do not expect to get a hundred percent of what I think we farmers are entitled to; but you may rest assured that we will REGISTER and be on the job every minute of our stay here in Washington.

To me it is disgusting that it takes so much to give those in power courage that they will do what they know they ought to do. I am inclined to think that a large percentage of the House and Senate members of Congress do not even yet realize the relation that agriculture sustains to business and conditions in general. I have been around here long enough to know in my own judgment that Washington and our Government in its various departments is critically in need of more good practical men with just plain horse sense. The administration would do well to surround itself with men of the type referred to rather than continuously to seek the advice of the so-called professors and brain trust who do not fully appreciate and understand conditions and needs of the plain people of the country.

Other Union Men Present

It might be of interest to our readers to know that among others the following Farmers Union leaders are here in Washington: National Farmers Union president, John A. Simpson; state Farmers Union president of North Dakota, C. G. Talbot; also from North Dakota former Governor Walter Matlock, and Mr. A. R. Shumway, former president of the Farmers Union of Oregon, both strong Farmers Union leaders. Of course, there are other Farmers-Union men coming and going and we are enlisting all the support we can in our program.

Roosevelt in Control

To me on the outside it looks as though President Roosevelt has almost complete control of the present Congress. We also know that he is more popular throughout the country

than he was even at the time of his election, and that a big majority of our Congressmen and Senators fall in line with his wishes, regardless. The average Congressman and Senator thinks in terms of his re-election and he usually plays the side which he knows to be popular. I call your attention, as members of the Farmers Union, to the fact that the President might not always be right in his wishes, and when we think he is wrong, it is well for our readers to so advise their representatives here in Washington. Personally, I have a lot of faith and confidence in the President, his ability and his courage, but I do not want to be classed as a "Yes Man." I want to reserve the right and privilege of my own independent thought and opinion. I do want to be in this fight. In other words, I will assume my share of the responsibility and express my opinion while laws are being made and plans formulated rather than to say nothing about it until after it is done and then shout my disapproval from the house-tops.

I want our readers to know that we are going through an economic change. We are truly and surely in a transition period and are doing things today which we never dreamed we would do, five years ago. For example, we are giving the President unprecedented power and authority. We are going into a planned agriculture and asking the farmer to cooperate by signing a contract. If we tie up the farmer who has a patriotic sense of duty and who is willing to cooperate we either ought to make the various plans so attractive to the cooperative farmer and give him such an advantage that the non-cooperator will see what he is losing by staying out and seeking to come in; or else we may be required to license him direct so that he may not sit on the outside and increase his production and defeat the purpose and plan of the eighty percent or more farmers who are striving to make the whole New Deal a success.

We have made a good growth in five years. Our influence is far-reaching. We are rendering a good service; but so great are the possibilities ahead for future cooperative development, bringing with it larger fields of service, we have hardly more than gotten "off to a good start." As proof of my statement, let me tell you very briefly what the Cooperative Wholesale Society of England is today. It started in a very small way in 1842 when a group of weavers formed a small local society. They organized as a result of absolute necessity to protect their interests. Today, the C.W.S. is the strongest single business institution in England. Their capital stock is 350 millions of dollars. They have 5.13 millions of members. They have 42,000 employees. They make their own furniture, operate canneries, make clothing, manufacture hosiery, and shoes, operate cotton mills and woolen mills—these are only a small part of their activities. Certainly, we can build cooperative institutions to match what they have done. Just as surely, there is certainly a need for us to build to the very top.

Appeal for Help

The Farmers Union of Kansas and the Nation needs five times as many paid up members as it has today. Will every farmer who reads these notes pay his dues and ask his neighbor to pay his? Our organization is a strictly class organization and as clean as a hound's tooth. Therefore, we can come into Washington and fight for our rights, unmolested and unafraid. Please do cooperate with us in building up our membership. The writer hopes to have more news of interest to tell you next week.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lamberton, Feb 10, 1934

This morning it was ten below here, the coldest in twenty-two years. It occasions an SOS from the BVD's, PDQ, the other alphabets temporarily suspended.

The big tax bill which came before the House next week will be no partisan for the first time. Both sides are supporting it in the main.

Senator White objected strenuously to Senator Black's denunciation of Mr. Brown. It was principally regarding the yellow streak in the latter.

There are two great rival forces in Washington in the out-crowd each other, one aiming at air-mail contracts and the other shooting at CWA and Army purchases.

A man, seventy-six, from Georgia, was stopped by the communists at the White House gate. He told a guard that they had promised him a mule. He said if he had a mule he would go home and be satisfied. I have often wondered what the urge was to be a communist.

"Tuck" Milligan has announced for senator in Missouri. He was a captain for the first time. Both sides are supporting it in the main.

Senator White objected strenuously to Senator Black's denunciation of Mr. Brown. It was principally regarding the yellow streak in the latter.

THE FEDERAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

(continued from page 1)

freedom from a system which has drained the wealth from our rural sections. A system which has made us the victims of an economic condition, brought about by the dominance of a method of doing business, which is as affable and fairly progressive, as the motive "profit" rather than "service."

We have made progress. We have built one of the most aggressive regional cooperative buying organizations in the country. 291 cooperative companies are sharing in our 1933 patronage refund, which is 12.1-2 percent of gross profits. We added 56 new member companies during 1933. During the first month of 1934, 21 more cooperatives have joined us. As we have grown, we have gained momentum. Our growth has urged us on to greater endeavors. Little more than a year ago, we began to take an active part in bringing together other regionals into a national organization.

As a result, the National Cooperatives Inc., was organized. During the year, the National Cooperatives, Inc., has rendered a vital service to a half million consumers. As a charter member, we have shared in all the benefits, including greater buying power.

National Leaders There
Leaders from three of the member organizations of the National Cooperatives, Inc., attended our meeting. They gave us a "close-up" of what it means to be working together. They looked into our faces and said they felt perfectly at home. They say co-operators working for the same things they were working for. "Why should we not all be working together?" they asked. They told us of their own organizations and their ideas of what the cooperative movement means. We got a cross-section view of being part of a cooperative purchasing movement where not less than 700 local cooperative companies are buying together. In reality, we are working together on a common platform, so to speak.

As a member of the National Cooperative, Inc., we have become a part of a cooperative movement which is world-wide. The cooperative League of the U. S. A. has made our national organization a member. The League, in turn is a member of the International Cooperative Alliance, with 230,000 cooperative societies as members, serving 71,000,000 members in 41 countries of the world. Every consumer who is a member of a local company working with our group is a part of this movement, and certainly has a responsibility in building it to greater proportions.

We have made a good growth in five years. Our influence is far-reaching. We are rendering a good service; but so great are the possibilities ahead for future cooperative development, bringing with it larger fields of service, we have hardly more than gotten "off to a good start." As proof of my statement, let me tell you very briefly what the Cooperative Wholesale Society of England is today. It started in a very small way in 1842 when a group of weavers formed a small local society. They organized as a result of absolute necessity to protect their interests. Today, the C.W.S. is the strongest single business institution in England. Their capital stock is 350 millions of dollars. They have 5.13 millions of members. They have 42,000 employees. They make their own furniture, operate canneries, make clothing, manufacture hosiery, and shoes, operate cotton mills and woolen mills—these are only a small part of their activities. Certainly, we can build cooperative institutions to match what they have done. Just as surely, there is certainly a need for us to build to the very top.

Travel On Coop. Tires
I am convinced that no one could have been a part of our meeting, without catching this vision. As we planned to travel across the table at breakfast, as we ate our dinners and our suppers together, as we stood about in small groups discussing experiences, we all knew we were working for the same purpose. We have evidence that we are making headway—our 1933 growth is proof of that.

We traveled thousands of miles on our own brand of CO-OP tires. We used our own brand of gasoline. We consumed oil manufactured in our own plant, which we have built and financed with cooperative savings. These savings would now be in the pockets of "old line" stockholders, had we not worked together.

We are rendering a service. I have not the slightest doubt that through our cooperative movement, we can be of very real influence in substituting for the "old line" system with its "profit motive" a way of living with its "service motive," which will be a permanent guarantee against the kind of economic conditions we have just been going through.

Will we catch the vision? Will we carry on the vision? Will we and our children's children realize the full fruits of our labor? Let's carry the message to our neighbors—let's each of us "do our bit" in building the cooperative movement.

If you are not now a part of our cooperative purchasing group, and desire more information, we will gladly send you literature, and give any help we can, if you will address your inquiry to the Union Oil Company (Co-operative), North Kansas City, Missouri.

STORY OF COOPERATIVE SUCCESS

(continued from page 1)

for the payment of a mortgage or other secured debt, although it may not reduce the amount of a secured debt.

One of the important points for the farm-debt adjustment committee to keep in mind is that where a foreclosure case is threatened and it gets beyond the power of the county farm-debt adjustment committee to effect any settlement, a mortgage foreclosure or other court proceeding may be stopped upon the filing of the debtor's application for a hearing before a bankruptcy referee under Section 74, or before the Conciliation Commissioner under Section 75, of the Bankruptcy Act. A foreclosure sale by advertisement or other proceeding out of court may be stopped as well as a sale under court order. However, if the land has been already sold under foreclosure, the time within which the debtor may redeem his farm can not be extended by filing an application for a hearing under Section 74 or 75.

These provisions of the act give a farmer more time, through the agency of either the bankruptcy referee or the Conciliation Commissioner, to work out an adjustment of his debt difficulties.

It should be made clear: (1) that the debtor, in order to secure relief, must file a petition for relief; (2) that a hearing must be held between the debtor and his creditors; (3) that the debtor and a majority of the creditors in number and amount must agree to the plan of settlement; and (4) that the plan when agreed to by them and approved by the referee or Conciliation Commissioner, must be referred to the Federal Judge and approved by him before it becomes finally effective.

COOPERATION HAS BROUGHT A GREAT CHANGE FOR FARM

(continued from page 1)

without a discussion of the progress the Farmers Union has made in the matter of cooperative marketing and purchasing, together with a review of the great resulting benefits to be found in improved marketing conditions, money actually saved and refunded, raised price levels, and other features. These benefits apply to virtually all farm products, and can be mentioned in millions of dollars.

In the matter of grain marketing through Farmers Union cooperative channels, it is impossible to estimate the benefits which have come to farmers through narrowed margins, maintained prices, orderly marketing and elimination of much gambling and speculation by interests who think of the farmer only as a victim whom they may exploit. The success and development of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, with its later affiliation with the Farmers National Grain Corporation and its access to all markets and outlets, is proof that it is doing what it was organized for is found in the fact that the old line grain interests have become frightened and have centered their fire on the Farmers National Grain Corporation. It is not surprising that those who for so many years made more gambling in grain than the profited ever made in producing it, should make desperate attempts to kill this cooperative movement which is moving in so definitely on their unreasonable profits. The character of the activities of these selfish interests shows the absolute necessity for farmers to protect themselves by means of a great cooperative marketing institution.

The Farmers Union has pioneered in the development of cooperative live stock marketing. Farmers Union Live Stock Commission firms are established on all the important live stock markets, and handle a large proportion of the live stock produced by midwestern farmers. The profits returned to these producers, because of patronage of their own firms, have been almost beyond belief. Not only that, but the improvement in the live stock marketing traceable directly to the influence of the cooperatives, has been tremendous. In fact, about the only improvement that has been made in marketing live stock in the last twenty-five years or more has come about because of the advent of cooperative marketing as sponsored by the Farmers Union.

Kansas farmers are most directly concerned or interested in the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City, with a branch house in Wichita, and in the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at South St. Joseph. Both firms, or all three houses, have paid back substantial cash dividends for many years, representing money which farmers would have contributed to old line firms had it not been for their own firm or firms.

At a recent stockholders' meeting of the Farmers Union live stock firm in Kansas City, it was pointed out that in five years time, that firm has paid back to its stockholder customers an amount in excess of \$127,000. It is paying back a 10 per cent cash patronage dividend on 1933 business, in addition to an eight per cent stock dividend, and is adding a handsome sum to its surplus account. It is doing all this in spite of the fact that the cooperative firms on the Kansas City market are operating on a commission schedule which is more than 25 per cent lower than other commission schedules, thus saving thousands of dollars for farmers in that way.

The shortness of time available prevents an extended recital of the benefits of cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing, which would include not only the products already but barely mentioned, but would take in cooperative purchasing of petroleum products, dairy and poultry cooperatives, insurance set-ups, cooperative Farmers Union actions, cooperative pooling of mineral rights and royalties, and a number of other things.

Must Stand On Own Feet

In this short summary we have touched on a few things which emphasize the value of the Farmers Union as a militant, progressive organization, developed by farmers for farmers, and operated by farmers. It is the only organization of its kind available for farmers. It is subject to more attacks from interests adverse to a powerful Agricultural organization than is any other organization.

Since the Farmers Union must stand on its own feet—and it prefers to do just that—it must rely on thousands of farmers in Kansas if it is to continue and be the power it should be. No outside interests are working to increase the membership strength of the Kansas Farmers Union, although many people in other walks of life desire to see it prosper for the Agriculture in a position to recapture its buying power. Others know that it improves Agriculture, and that Kansas business depends on a healthy Agriculture.

The fact that all the support of the Farmers Union must come from farmers is the very reason why we make repeated appeals for more farmers to join with us. And the fact that Kansas farmers realize the absolute necessity of having this organization to guard cooperative marketing and proper legislative measures, is reflected in the fact that our membership is growing.

If you approve of the things the Farmers Union is fighting for, or if you approve of the Farmers Union's fight against unfair laws and trade practices, there is only one logical and sensible thing for you to do about it, Mr. Farmer, and that is to join forces with us.

We, the thousands of Kansas farmers already listed in the ranks of the Kansas Farmers Union, need your help. We call on you to join with us.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

NEOSHO COUNTY UNION CHECKS IT SQUARELY TO THEIR CONGRESSMAN

At a special legislative meeting held by the Farmers Union of Neosho county in the courthouse in Erie, on January 31, the resolutions committee presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Be it resolved that we, your committee on resolutions, submit the following:

Be it resolved by the Neosho County Farmers Union in special session, that we favor the Frazier Bill, and that we expect our congressman and our Senators to lend their greatest efforts to bring this bill to successful passage.

Be it further resolved that we favor the bill being drawn by Mrs. Kathryn O'Loughlin McCarthy, or a similar bill, licensing producers of farm commodities to the end that they will not counteract the effect of the production control program.

Be it further resolved that we favor the bill sponsored by Senator Capper and Congressman Clifford Hopper, to eliminate the direct buying of live stock by the packers.

Be it further resolved that we favor an early inflation of currency on a controlled basis.

Be it further resolved that since Kansas is an Agricultural state, we feel it would be your duty (directed to Congressmen) as our Representative to support this program. We will not with interest what attitude you take on these bills.

Committee,

E. T. Fortune,

A. E. Moeller,

L. M. Brooks,

Signed, F. J. Gouvin, Secy.

DEATH OF MRS. WM. SWANSON

Mrs. Ida M. Swanson, 73, of Vieta, Kansas, wife of William G. Swanson, died recently at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. D. Ellison, in Kansas City, according to a clipping sent in by Anton Peterson of Duns, Local, Washington county. The clipping, not dated, states that burial was to be in Vieta.

Mrs. Swanson has been in ill health for some time. The sincere sympathy of the entire Kansas Farmers Union membership goes out to Mr. Swanson and the others who survive. Mr. Swanson became widely known as the "Wild Swede" of the Kansas Farmers Union during the time of his most active service in membership work.

BASKET SUPPER IN CUBA

By virtue of a vote of those present at the Farmers Union meeting in Cuba, Kansas, last Friday night, another meeting will be held in the same place—Kaliyoda Hall, Cuba—on Friday evening of this week, February 16.

Features of the meeting this week will be a program of music, other entertainment, and a basket supper. Ladies are asked to come and bring baskets of food which will be auctioned off to the highest bidders. J. E. Shipp, county president, will have charge of the auction, and promises to get full market value for the food offered for auction. The women, on the other hand, promise full measure of food value to be contained in the baskets.

Every one is invited to this affair, and a good representation is expected from all over Republic county, as well as from some of the neighboring counties.

An interesting meeting was held in this hall last Friday evening with J. E. Shipp and Floyd Lynn, state Farmers Union secretary, as the speakers.

LIKED KREECK'S ADDRESS

The Four-Mile Farmers Union invited George Kreeck, former U. S. Minister to Paraguay to speak at their regular meeting Tuesday evening. Those in attendance report that Mr. Kreeck gave a wonderfully fine talk. Mr. Kreeck is a very pleasing speaker and is a keen observer. His extensive travels and sojourn in South America furnished information and inspiration for a discourse that was both educational and entertaining for his large audience at Four-Mile.

In his opinion the European countries work entirely for their own interests, while the United States gives them the benefit of improved methods in the way of new machinery, agriculture and many other things. In return they are the closest competitors of this country in the production of wheat and other grains.

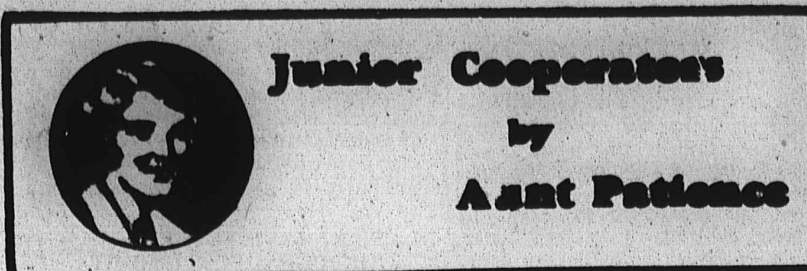
Special music included violin numbers of Edwin Boughton with Miss Marguerite Faivre as accompanist; guitar and accordion duet by Lee Avery and Leo Smith.

The ladies served an appetizing lunch and everybody had a good time.

GAINS 14 NEW MEMBERS

Here is a line for the paper. Since Peterson and his gang as he calls them were at our Local 833 in Washington county, we gained 14 new members, and got the ladies interested; so we have a meeting—and eat—once a month.

I'll say Peterson is a cooperator, as I have known him a long time, and he talks it stronger every time I see him. He has some very capable help, too.



Junior Cooperators

by
Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT

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

Dear Junior Cooperators:

The national study topic for this year's work is "This Machine Age." Its purpose is to show our young people in the Farmers Union what machines have done for mankind—and what they have done to mankind. At the end of the course, our National Leader has explained that the Juniors should be able to answer these questions confidently and intelligently:

1. Is the machine a good thing?
 2. In what ways are human relations being changed by our machine methods of getting food, clothing and shelter?
 3. Is the use of the machine making mankind happier?
 4. It takes heavy labor away and gives leisure. Is that leisure proving a blessing or a curse to mankind?
 5. Have all profited by machines or only a certain class?
- So that you can get some idea of the many sides of the question, I am including an outline on "What Machines Have Done For Men." I do not believe that our Juniors who are less than twelve years of age, will be able to understand this topic as the work was really intended for the Farmers Union Juniors who are from 16 to 21 years old. But many of you can get a great deal of it. I'm sure, if you'll read and think about it carefully.

Four Minute Speech Outline
WHAT MACHINES HAVE DONE FOR MEN

1. What is a tool?
A tool is any instrument used by man to increase his efficiency which is propelled by human energy. A needle is a tool. A hammer is a tool.
2. What is a machine?
A machine is an instrument propelled by other than human energy. Its origin lay in the tool. A sewing machine is a machine based on a needle. A trip-hammer is a machine based on our common hammer.
3. Machines have created much energy.
Not only have they created much energy but they have increased man's efficiency and happiness.
4. There are many means which add to man's efficiency and comfort which are not exactly energy machines.
Such as the radio, telephone, typewriter and clock.
5. Machines that have influenced history and social progress:
1. The printing press has made education possible to millions. It has given us newspapers and books.
2. Perhaps the invention that has done most in the history of the world is the compass. It was opened the way to new lands and civilizations.
3. The steam engine is the "Grandfather of all power machines." It would have been impossible to have all the great cities today had it not been for the steam shovel and the riveter. The steam shovel has made huge excavations and dug great tunnels.
a. An engine drives our automobiles.
b. The engine that hauls the train.
c. The engine that pulls the great

SMART TAILORED



8003. Girls' Coat
Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 1 1/2 yard of 54 inch material. To line the coat requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. Price 15c.

8117. Stylish Ensemble
Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 (with corresponding bust measure 32, 34, 36 and 38) and 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 3 yards of 54 inch material for skirt and jacket, and 2 yards of 36 inch material for blouse and cuffs. To line jacket 1 1/4 yard of 36 inch material. Price 15c.

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

ocean vessels is an outgrowth of the steam engine.

VI. Conclusion:

These plus many more are the things that machines have done for mankind, but there is also another side of the question and that is, "What Machines have done to Mankind." Fewer people realize what they have done to mankind than what they have done for man. The Four Minute Speech outline for next month will be on the topic.

Grainville, Kan., Jan. 3, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

It is very nice here. How is the weather in Salina? It's been over a year since I wrote to you last. I guess you thought I had forgotten you. But I read the Junior page. I never found my twin. My birthday is April 19. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Carl Katt. How did you enjoy your Christmas vacation. I went to my aunt's for Christmas. I had a good time.

Do you take little folks for the cradle roll. I read several letters that named their little brothers or sisters for the cradle roll. I have a little brother. He is 2 years old. His name is Melvin. Well I must close. My letter is getting long.

Your niece,
Irene Dreher.

Dear Irene:

I was so glad to hear from you again and to know that you still thought of me, and of all the Juniors. And I've added Melvin's name to our cradle roll. I'm glad you sent it for we are going to publish the cradle roll soon again. We've been having lovely weather here, also. I am sure we'll find your twin soon and I hope you won't wait so long before your next letter!—Aunt Patience.

Mayfield, Kansas, January 6, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to become a member of your club. Will you please send me a pin? I asked my two brothers to join. May I have two stars? I wish you would send them their pins too. We have a dog named Amos and three cats. I wish you would explain what the lessons are. My birthday is December 22. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. Please look for my twin I want the forget-me-not for the club flower. Both of my brothers want the sunflower. I forgot to tell what my brother's names are. One is Calvin, his birthday is September 26 and he is 10 years old. The other is Donald Lee. He is 6 years old. His birthday is May 11 and he is in the 2nd grade. Calvin is in the 5th grade.

I shall close with the pleasure of becoming a member.

Your truly,
Evalyn Rossi.

P. S.—I will write you another letter soon.

Dear Evalyn:
We are all glad that you wish to become a member of our Club and I will send you a pin at once. However, I'm sorry, but it is one of our rules that those who wish to become members must each write a letter, personally. So for that reason, I'll keep Calvin's and Donald Lee's pins here, until I hear from them and when I do, I'll give you your stars. They can be enclosed in the same envelope, of course. The lessons are printed in the paper and you are to study them when they appear, and send in completed work, just as you would do at school. And I'll be glad to help you find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Stafford, Kans., Jan. 6, 1934.

I want to join your club. My sister asked me to join, will she get a star? It has been snowing here but it is almost melted now.

We have a pony named Dolly and a dog named Micky.
My birthday is December 18. I am 9 years old. Will you help me find my twin?

I want the forget-me-not for the club flower.

Your new member
Mary Louise Boyd.

P. S.—Will you send me a pin?

Dear Mary Louise:
I'll send your pin at once and we want you to know that we're all glad that you are to become one of us. Yes, I'll give your sister a star on the membership roll. The forget-me-not still has most votes for club flower and I was glad to receive your vote so promptly. Please write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

Baileyville, Kans., Jan. 6, 1934.

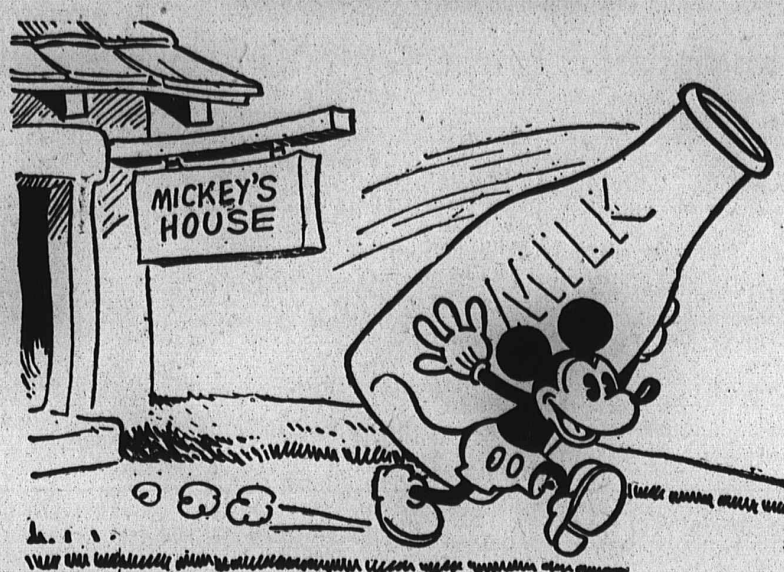
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club and receive a pin. I go to school every day. I am in the sixth grade. My birthday is the thirty-first of March. I am ten years old. Can you help find my twin. I ride horseback to school. My pony's name is Mabel. I go two and one-half miles to school. My teacher's name is Donald Haug.

In the summer time I raise ducks and chickens. I have a little sister, two years old. My vote is for the forget-me-not.

Your little friend,
Hazel Morrison.

Dear Hazel:
It always makes me happy to receive another new member in our club and I'll send your pin at once. If you'll send me your little sister's name and birthday date, I'll place her on our cradle roll. I'm sure we can find

Mickey Mouse



Mickey Mouse has a new job—the same Mickey who is the delight of all children and at least the secret passion of all fun-loving grown folks. Added to his daily work of entertaining millions in thousands of theatres, Mickey has gone to work for the farmer. This is how it happened:

The farmers of the country have fine herds of cows which give a plentiful supply of milk; in fact these cows supply far more milk than is now being drunk by the children, with the result that the excess or surplus is a drug on the market and seriously reduces the average price returned to the farmer for all his milk. As a remedy for this situation there are only two alternatives: Either the supply of milk must be quickly and substantially reduced or more people must drink more milk. How to get children to drink more milk has been a problem; some who have given the matter much thought believe the real source of the trouble is that children have not been shown how to enjoy milk. It appears that grown-ups impose milk-drinking as one of those obligatory performances that a child must go through. But now, those who have studied the psychology of the matter have decided that if a bit of enjoyment—the fun element—could be introduced there would be a tremendous change in the child attitude. In view of the fact that Mickey Mouse is the embodiment of the finest fun that has been devised in this age and generation, it was decided to enlist Mickey's help in making children really enjoy milk.

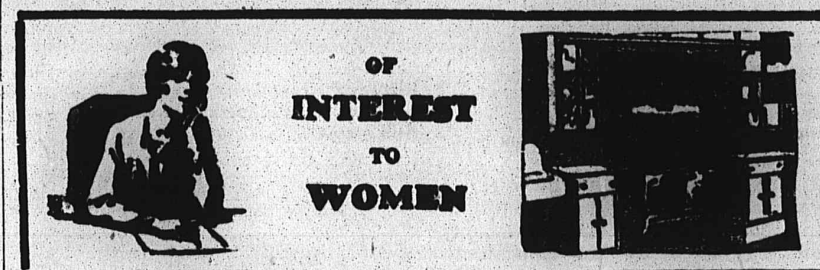
The result of these deliberations is a Mickey Mouse Magazine that contains all the fun that Mickey and his little side-partner, Minnie, can think up, all kinds of pictures and cartoons and stories that are certain to inter-

est boys and girls of almost any age. In this magazine Mickey is a real booster for milk and he does his boosting as only Mickey can—it makes one smile. At present there are hundreds of thousands of these magazines being published monthly and the milkmen of a number of National Dairy companies are delivering them to every home they serve. But the news has got abroad and the neighbors children from blocks around are on to the secret of when the magazines are coming. On these days the milkman is the most popular man in town.

Through the eyes of Mickey's magazine the children are beginning to see some fun in drinking milk. And, believe it or not, they are drinking more milk.

That is how Mickey Mouse is working for the farmer. An intensive investigation recently showed that when they reached five years of age, children began to leave off drinking milk and at ten years of age the falling off was tremendous. That means loss of customers for the farmer and when the drinking of milk slackens, the great surplus supply must be converted into cheese, butter, dried milk and other products. Milk going into these products brings the farmer much less money than does the milk that goes into bottles for fluid consumption. It is all a matter of the amount of milk that is consumed as "fluid"; the greater the consumption of this the bigger and more profitable the business of the dairy farmer.

That is Mickey's new job; to put a smile into a glass of milk, to induce more children to drink it and thereby to bring more profit dollars to the dairy farmer.



By MARY C. BROODER

(Winner, 1933 National Cherry Pie Baking Contest)
A colored lady who had been boasting about her skill as a baker of pies was asked how many varieties there were.

"Just three," she replied, "open, closed and barred."

Though your pies are open, closed or barred, who isn't proud of the culinary skill that goes into the baking of them? This pride in one's ability to turn out a good pie is not so hard to understand, when we consider that, even as children, during our constructive play age, we turned our thoughts and our bespattered hands to the making of mud pies.

You may make deep-dish individual pies. You may like the filling juicy, thick or thin—sweet or sour.

If you like your filling thick, as most people do, get together the following ingredients:
4 C. cherries and juice,
2 C. sugar,
F. G. salt,
4 T. flour or granulated tapioca,
F. D. lemon or almond extract.
2 T. butter to dot filling.

Combine cherries and juice with sugar and salt. Heat add tapioca, cook until thickened. (If you use flour, stir some of the juice into the flour. Cook until thick, stir into remaining cherry mixture.) Set aside to cool. When cool, add flavoring.

(If you prefer a filling of thinner consistency, reduce your flour or tapioca to 2 T. Or you may drain the cherries as dry as possible, and use no thickening; but they will roll out when the pie is cut. You may desire any additional sugar if your cherries have been packed in syrup.)

Now you're ready for the crust: First remember this—a good crust is essential to a good pie—a poor crust

your twin soon. I hope we'll hear from you soon—and be sure to watch for our next lesson.—Aunt Patience.

Price List of Local Supplies

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

Meanwhile scald the rest of the milk in the top of a double boiler. Pour a little of the scalded milk on the cornstarch mixture and blend well. Add this to the remaining scalded milk and stir constantly until the pudding coats the spoon. Remove the spoon, cover the double boiler and cook for 25 minutes, stirring occasionally. Beat the egg slightly, add the remaining sugar and pour the pudding over the egg mixture gradually, stirring constantly (never add the egg to the hot mixture.) Combine thoroughly and return to the double boiler to cook 1 minute longer. Add the vanilla and beat up well, and pour into cold, wet molds or sherbet glasses. Chill thoroughly. Serve with sliced stewed fruit or top milk, if desired.

VEAL LOAF WITH RASINS

Two pounds veal shoulder, Half cup chopped raisins, Salt and pepper to taste, Dash of paprika, One cup soft bread crumbs, Three tablespoons melted butter, Two eggs, well beaten, Half cup milk, Put the veal through the food chopper, then mix all the ingredients together and form into flat oval loaf. Place in a greased baking pan, pour a little stock or water around it or pack into a greased loaf pan, and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) one and a half hours. Baste occasionally and add more hot water as needed. Serve hot with bacon curls and fried apple rings, or cold with spiced pineapple. This recipe serves eight.

MINT APPLES

Six apples, 2 Cups water, 1 cup sugar, Four whole cloves, One-third teaspoon oil of pepper-mint.

Green fruit coloring. Peel and core apples. Boil sugar and water three minutes. Add enough green coloring to give desired tint. Add cloves and oil of peppermint, boil until apples are tender when tested with fork. Turn apples several times during cooking. Place apples in a shallow dish and pour the syrup into cavities. Cool. Arrange around chops.

YOUR DAILY FOOD

PATTERN CALLS FOR—Milk (one quart for each child, one pint for each adult). Two vegetables, one a green vegetable.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FARMERS WANTED, age 18 to 50, qualify for steady Government jobs, \$105-\$175 a month. Write today for valuable Free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis, Mo.

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

DEALERS WANTED DON'T BE A JOB HUNTER—start your own business on our capital; no hard times, no lay-offs, always your own boss; hundreds average \$5,000 annual sales year after year; we supply stocks, equipment on credit; some 25% home necessities; selling experience unnecessary; wonderful opportunity to own pleasant, dignified profitable business backed by \$17,000,000 world-wide industry; for complete information write Rawleigh Co., Dept. B-U-KUF, Freeport, Ill. 2-22c

STRAWBERRY PLANTS SPECIAL: 100 Mastodon, 75c delivered. Klondike, Missionary, \$1.25 per thousand here. Free catalog on all leading strawberries, youngberry and dewberry. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Ark. 3-29c

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

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

means a poor pie. Here is a flaky, crisp crust:

1-2 C. flour (sifted)
1-4 t. baking powder,
3-4 t. salt,
3 T. butter (ice cold)
1-2 C. fat (ice cold)
Approximately 1-4 C. cold water.

It is well to know your flour—a highly refined flour requires less fat. All measurements must be level and accurate.

Cut the fat into the sifted dry ingredients. The coarser the mixture, the flakier the crust will be. Gradually add enough cold water (use a knife to mix) to hold the mass together. Divide into 2 parts. Roll very lightly. It is best to use a floured cloth or paper on the board. You may use this to lift the crust into the baking dish. Do not "play" with the dough, but work as rapidly, easily and little as possible. Brush the bottom crust with fat—sprinkle it with brown sugar to prevent soaking. Be sure the oven is sizzling hot. Add your favorite filling. Bake it in any form you desire—deep-dish individual, 2-crust or cross-hatch to an oven golden brown color.

I am sure your pie will be worthy of all the praise.

CREAMY EGGS ON TOAST

Two and one-half cups hot milk, 5 eggs, 3-4 teaspoon salt, 1-8 teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon butter, 5 slices toast.

Beat eggs slightly, add salt and pepper. Stir hot milk into egg mixture and cook over hot water, stirring constantly until mixture is thick and creamy. Add butter. Serve on toast.

BROWN SUGAR PUDDING

Three cups milk, 4 1-2 teaspoons cornstarch, 4 tablespoons brown sugar, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 1 egg, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla, (1 teaspoon cornstarch may be substituted for the egg if desired). Mix the cornstarch, salt, 2 tablespoons sugar and 1-2 cup cold milk.

Two fruits
Cereal and potatoes.
Meat or fish (or meat substitute).
At least one egg a person.
Sweets and beverages.
Bread and butter.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES

1 can tomatoes
1 minced onion
1 bay leaf,
2 tablespoons sugar
6 cloves,
3 slices bread
3 tablespoons butter
Salt and pepper

Cut the bread into cubes and cook in the butter until light brown. Mix the tomatoes with the seasoning, and onion and place with the bread in a greased casserole. Bake in a hot oven—400 degrees Fahrenheit—twenty minutes.

ESCALLOPED TURNIPS

3 cups diced cooked turnips
4 tablespoons butter,
6 tablespoons flour,
1 teaspoon salt,
2 1/2 cups milk,
1-4 teaspoon paprika,
1/2 cup cheese, cut fine,
1/2 cup cracker crumbs.

Melt butter and add flour, salt and paprika. Add milk and cook until creamy sauce forms. Stir constantly. Add turnips. Pour into shallow, buttered baking dish. Mix cheese and crumbs. Sprinkle over top. Bake twenty minutes in moderate oven. Serve in dish in which baked.

If your Congressman has not signed the petition to bring the Frazier Bill to a vote, jog him up with a personal letter.

DROP IN HOG PRICES
SMALLEST IN 8 YEARS

The 1933 decline in hog prices on the Kansas City, Mo., market from the summer or early fall peak to the second 10 days of December was the smallest since 1924. Figures from Kansas State College extension service economists show that the fall peak of \$5.10 occurred in October, and the top price for the second 10 days of December was \$3.25.

The early fall peak of \$5 occurred in July last year with tops for the second 10 days of December being \$1.95 less. This amounted to a 39 per cent decline as compared to 36.2 per cent this year. The difference was \$1.70 in 1924 but ranged from \$2.40 to \$4.40 between 1924 and 1931.

666

Liquid, Tablets, Salve, Nose Drops
Cure Colds first day. Headaches or Neuralgia in 30 minutes. Malaria in 3 days

FINE LAXATIVE AND TONIC
Most Speedy Remedies Known

A BABY FOR YOU

If you are denied the blessing of a baby all your own, and yearn for a baby's arms and a baby's smile do not give up hope. Just write in confidence to Mrs. Mildred Owens, 826/2 Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., and she will tell you about a simple home method that helped her after being denied 15 yrs. Many others say this has helped bless their lives. Write now and try for this wonderful happiness.

BUY

FARMERS UNION

BRANDS

Union Gold, Union Pride and Union Standard Flour—K. F. U. Salt and K. F. U. Oyster Shell are packed especially for your own organization and are high quality products. Why not build your business on your own Brands?

The Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.

YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY

to market your dairy products
COOPERATIVELY
through the facilities of the

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kans.

Wakeeney, Kans.

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

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

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

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Stock Yards

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.

(Read the list of sales in this issue)

BE CAREFUL with FIRE

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

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

You cannot prevent others from having fires, but you CAN prevent fires on your own premises.

MISERY AND LOSS may come to you if you do not develop a habit of carefulness.

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

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

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

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA KANSAS

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

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of the sales of live stock marketed during week of Feb. 5 to Feb. 9 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

J H Shaver—Atchison Co Ks—23 steers 1021	6.65
F W Seward—Butler Co Ks—23 steers 1096	6.10
Laonard Lee—Douglas Co Ks—23 steers 1044	5.75
C. W. Wertzberger—Wabaunsee Co Ks—10 s, h 594	5.75
O A Whitney—Phillips Co Ks—25 steers 1028	5.75
T R Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—24 steers 1012	5.70
Pogue Bros—Ottawa Co Ks—23 steers 1131	5.65
C E Beckett—Jackson Co Mo—32 steers 884	5.65
Ray Currie—Riley Co Ks—6 steers 966	5.60
S W Schneider—Phillips Co Ks—5 heifers 858	5.50
Art Oberg—Clay Co Ks—6 steers 875	5.50
Edmond Larson—McPherson Co Ks—20 steers 1123	5.50
F. E. Pierce—Ottawa Co Ks—29 steers 946	5.40
F E Pierce—Ottawa Co Ks—26 steers 1064	5.40
T S Whitebell—Washington Co Ks—8 sts, hfs 656	5.25
Chas Bradley—Washington Co Ks—7 steers 1157	5.25
G G Debey—Mitchell Co Ks—11 sts, hfs 736	5.25
C. L. Goernandt—Cloud Co Ks—30 heifers 792	5.15
Glen Kleckner—Nuckolls Co Neb—26 steers 1051	5.25
A H Dieball—Wabaunsee Co Ks—30 heifers 792	5.15
Aug. Knoche—Lafayette Co Mo—8 steers 827	5.10
Earl Weaver—Morris Co Mo—8 sts, hfs 815	5.10
Reed Bros—Atchison Co Ks—17 sts, hfs 712	5.10
John Robbington—Neosho Co Ks—15 s, h 707	5.00
Ed Valek—Republic Co Ks—6 sts 1170	5.00
H R Ring—Johnson Co Mo—7 steers 1224	5.00
Frank McVeigh—Anderson Co Ks—7 steers 1091	5.00
R T Evans, Son—Coffey Co Ks—29 heifers 647	5.25
Robert Volgamore—Furness Co Ks—8 steers 763	5.00
V M Johnson—Osage Co Ks—10 steers 926	4.75
W W Foster—Osborne Co Ks—26 steers 980	4.75
Robert Forbes—Osage Co Ks—44 steers 1240	4.75
Gobel and Co—Logan Co Ks—45 steers 1337	4.65
F E Davis—Phillips Co Ks—9 steers 1042	4.60
W O Lloyd—Dickinson Co Ks—5 steers 914	4.50
John W Bebbington—Neosho Co Ks—7 sts, hfs 617	4.50
P A Gillette—Pottawatomie Co Ks—9 sts, hfs 494	4.50
John Gerken—Miami Co Ks—6 heifers 608	4.25
C L Rupert—Ottawa Co Ks—6 steers 941	4.25
Ray Hillier—Washington Co Ks—7 yrs 621	4.25
Menlo S A—Thomas Co Ks—22 steers 798	4.25
L Landin—Clay Co Ks—10 steers 897	4.00
S W Schneider—Phillips Co Ks—8 steers 908	4.00
A G Ehrhardt—Coffey Co Ks—10 calves 409	3.50
L Landin—Clay Co Ks—6 heifers 801	3.60
J C Flynn—Jackson Co Mo—12 cows 1280	3.25
L R Cole—Johnson Co Ks—17 cows 1318	3.15
Menlo S A—Thomas Co Ks—6 cows 1044	2.50
Frankfort S A—Marshall Co Ks—4 cows 940	2.50
Menlo S A—Thomas Co Ks—6 cows 895	2.25

SHEEP

Wm. Banta—Osage Co Ks—12 65	8.75
R L Snyder—Mayville, Ark.—24 76	8.75
Clarence Springer—Dickinson Co Ks—8 93	8.75
John Bowen—Henry Co Mo—8 71	8.60
R L Snyder—Mayville, Ark.—12 60	6.50
Clarence Springer—Dickinson Co Ks—6 70	6.50
Wm. Lyons—Wabaunsee Co Ks—7 80	8.75
Bert Shaffer—Washington Co Ks—11 95	8.75

HOGS

Arthur Beale—Lafayette Co Mo—8 205	4.30
Jones and Samuelson—Marshall Co Ks—28 185	4.30
L L Russell—Miami Co Ks—7 187	4.30
L A Pees—Bates Co Mo—10 187	4.30
I C Anderson—Shawnee Co Ks—8 185	4.30
Bennie Netz—Marshall Co Ks—12 188	4.30
Gilbert Marine—Miami Co Ks—7 188	4.30
S V Kincaid—Shawnee Co Ks—7 211	4.25
Lee Smith—Miami Co Ks—20 195	4.20
H J Pacey—Clay Co Ks—12 188	4.15
Robt. Behringer—Lafayette Co Mo—7 179	4.15
Nick Minden—Miami Co Ks—11 170	4.15
Claude Wilson—Miami Co Ks—25 199	4.15
Phillip Smith—Grundy Co Mo—7 182	4.15
G S Wilkins—Osage Co Ks—10 241	4.15

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week ending February 7, 1934

BUTTER

The butter market continues on the upward trend and closes the week at 1c to 1 1/2 cents higher. Extras 24 cents up 1 cent. Standards 23 3/4 cents up 1 1/2 cents, 89 score 23 cents up 1 1/4 cents, and 88 score 22 cents up 1 cent. The principal factors effecting the market continue to be the heavy movement of storage butter and the comparative light receipts of fresh butter, all of which has been supported by increased consumption as a result of continued improvement in general industrial conditions.

Receipts of fresh butter are beginning to increase in some quarters, but production is still considerably under demand. First 7 3/4 cents, both down 2 3/4 cents. Current Receipts are 16 1/2 cents down 2 1/2. Dainties 15 1/2, 1 1/2 cent lower, and Checks, 17 cents 2 cents lower.

The anticipated seasonal production increase is being reflected daily by the increase in arrival of fresh eggs, which is the cause of the decline during the past week. The present downward trend is seasonal and will undoubtedly work to still lower levels during the period of heavy production and storage season.

The statistical position of eggs is very good. The December 6 U. S. Department of Agriculture report shows considerable less eggs on hand this year than at the same time a year ago. This is quite in contrast with the report of two months ago today at which time the Government report showed approximately three times as many eggs on hand as at the same time the year previous.

EGGS

The egg market closes the week decidedly lower. Extras First 18 1/4 cents, First 17 3/4 cents, both down 2 3/4 cents. Current Receipts are 16 1/2 cents down 2 1/2. Dainties 15 1/2, 1 1/2 cent lower, and Checks, 17 cents 2 cents lower.

The Government relief buying of eggs has done much to improve the egg situation. The same as in the case of butter, this linked with unusually light production of fresh eggs during the winter months and low retail prices has resulted in an exceedingly heavy movement of eggs that is reflected by the favorable statistical position today.

The covered smut of barley and barley stripe can be controlled with the formaldehyde 30-minute dip method of seed treatment. A 90-minute dip may also partially control the loose smut, but generally it is not very effective. Ceresan, a mercury dust treatment has been determined as being effective in controlling the covered smut and stripe.

Flax is one of the most profitable cash crops that can be produced in the eastern portion of Kansas at the present time. It cannot be depended upon in central and western Kansas. Flax requires a fine, firm, cool, and moist seedbed. It should not be planted on land that is inclined to be weedy. Good cultural practices must be followed if the crop is to be profitable.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)

LINN COUNTY MEETING

The Linn Co. Farmers Union meeting will be held Saturday, February 17th at Pleasant Home schoolhouse southeast of Parker. There will be a basket dinner at noon. All are cordially invited to attend.

OFFICERS OF BLOCK LOCAL

At a recent election held by Block Local No. 1768, near Paola in Miami county, the following officers were elected for 1934.

H. A. Prothe, president; Wm. N. Minden, vice president, and H. D. Grother, secretary-treasurer.

SHIPPS LETTER

January 28, 1934

Dear Cooperator:
Our state vice president, A. M. Kinney, who also represents our Live Stock commission firm of Kansas City, just finished a full week with us, gave us some very instructive talks, which we appreciate, and out of which we feel much good was done.

Accompanied him to Cloud county on Tuesday night where we found Pleasant Valley Local with a most wonderful group of a nice program and a delicious lunch. They are one of the banner locals in northeast Kansas. Nearly 60 members, and growing, D. D. Bramwell is president.

On Thursday night C. A. Lash, president Highland Local, one of our best county groups, came with them. They have splendid growing local, and one of these days, you'll see Highland with 50 to 60 members. And to you, who like oysters you sure missed one opportunity. They had about four gallons left.

On Friday night we had another real meeting at Wayne where we organized a new local and by the time this outside is read they will have 25 to 30 members, if I know anything about my friends' ability to go out and get members. Charles Berryback is their president, Geo. Krohn is the secretary.

On Saturday Mr. Kinney spoke briefly to our auction crowd, then went to the Legion hall where we had a splendid audience, who seemed interested in our program. P. D. Peterson manager of Fairbury, Neb., Farmers Union Creamery and Chas. Milius, are of the Nebraska state board members and also member of creamery board, were present. P. D. made a brief cooperative talk, and one we cannot evade. In practical cooperation lies the greatest good to the greatest number of people.

Now brother F. U. members, get busy on your program and help us stamp out the unfair practice of packers buying direct. The best way is through the organization of shipping associations and sending our live stock to a farmer owned and controlled commission firm. If packers retaliate through some other unfair practice, then let's own our packing plants, and redistribute the millions annually made back to the rightful parties, the producers.

At the close of the speaking we had

an election of officers, wherein they saw fit to honor me by making me county president. Chas. Lash is vice president and Chas. Hanzlick secretary.

Our county officers are going to ask our members to make a special effort to build a larger membership during 1934. I know we can, and you know I won't pass an opportunity to help. Monday night Island Local will hold a meeting with program and trimmings. Mr. Kinney we hope will be with us. I want to thank Cottonwood Local of Cloud county which I organized a few years ago, for inviting me to their meeting to be held Tuesday evening, January 30th. "Some other time."

Anyway, let's go over the top in Kansas this year with the greatest increase in members we ever had.

Cooperatively,
J. E. SHIPPS

ANTON DOES A LITTLE WONDERING ABOUT THINGS

Here is another refreshing letter from Anton Peterson, central figure in the Dane Farmers Union Booster Club of Washington county, and a man who refuses to get old because of gray hair. The fact that he has had quite a number of birthdays. We quote, dated February 11 at Greenleaf, addressed to the state secretary and editor of the Farmers Union paper, says:

"Well, my dear Mr. Lynn, there is nothing to my knowledge to report from Washington county or the Dane Local this week. But there's plenty carrying on."

"I attended the hog-corn meeting in Greenleaf Friday afternoon. The meeting was in charge of our county Farmers Union president, C. H. Hansen. I went to our Local meeting. We had a splendid meeting with L. W. Hansen in charge. On February 23, we will celebrate our 23rd anniversary of the Dane Local."

"Coming out from the hog-corn meeting, upon seeing all those nice automobiles. I thought, are these farmers really in need of help, or just what? In looking over the crowd as I was going out, I couldn't help but think and wonder how many of that vast gathering of farmers belong to the Farmers Union. How many of them will become members on account of the benefit they have received through the wheat allotment, and will receive through the hog-corn program?"

"After hearing Brother Guy Steele on organization, and learning we will get a half million dollars in Washington county. Won't it go just as the wheat money did? And in two years, they will be no better off than they are today."

Now supposing the government would take this vast amount of money, and would have gone out to Clifford and built us a packing house with Johnny Wood in charge. (But that would interfere with the big packers). But that could have been done and we would have had something permanent, that would have been a benefit and a joy forever to farmers of Washington county, Republic, Clay and Cloud counties, and to the consumers as well.

"Then each year we would receive a bonus on our hogs (which would be an honest legitimate bonus). We would be proud of it. The consumers would buy cheaper on account of the lesser transportation charges. The trucks would haul our hogs to their own packing plant. The railroad would take the finished product to Kansas City, only one transportation charge where we now have three or four."

"Now if I survive all of this, I will come again."
"Anton Peterson."

FARM PRICE INDEX IS UP TWO POINTS

The farm price index was 70 on January 15, up 2 points since December 15, and up 19 points since the low point in February last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The index represents prices received by farmers for 27 products. The 1909-14 five-year period equals 100.

The rise from December 15 to January 15 was due to a general advance in local market prices of crops, meat animals, work animals, chickens and wool, says the bureau. Prices of dairy products and eggs made seasonal declines. All of the January 15 group indexes except that for chickens and eggs were higher than in January a year ago.

The index of prices farmers pay was unchanged from December 15 to January 15 at 116 per cent of pre-war but this index in January a year ago was 102. It was 100 at the low point in March of last year.

Since prices to farmers advanced while prices they paid remained unchanged from December 15 to January 15, the farm products purchasing power figure advanced 1 point to 60 per cent of pre-war. This index a year ago was only 50 per cent of pre-war, and last February it was 52.

Farm prices of hogs averaged \$3.06 per 100 pounds on January 15 compared with \$2.92 on December 15, but the advance was not uniform throughout the country. The mid-January hog-corn ratio was 7 on January 15 compared with 14 on the same date a year ago. Farm prices of corn averaged 43.9 cents a bushel on January 15 compared with 42.0 cents on December 15. The average farm price of corn a year ago was 19.1 cents.

Wheat prices in local farm markets averaged 68.4 cents a bushel in mid-January, or 2 cents higher than on December 15, and 36.5 cents a bushel more than in January a year ago. The farm price of cotton averaged 10.3 cents from December 15, and 4.7 cents a pound in mid-January, up 0.7 cents more than the price a year ago.

Potato prices rose sharply in local markets during the month ending January 15, to 77.2 cents a bushel, the highest January price in four years. The decline in prices of eggs was greater than usual this year, and at 17.6 cents a dozen on the latter date, the farm price was 13 per cent less than a month earlier, and 18 per cent down from a year ago.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

The meeting of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, which is taking place this week at London, is the most important meeting yet held by this international committee, the Department of Agriculture indicated recently.

At the previous meeting of the committee two months ago two subcommittees were appointed, one on marketing conditions, and one on wheat consumption. The purpose of these committees, the Department explained, was to explore the possibilities of setting up some system of supporting wheat prices internationally on the one hand, and exploring the possibilities of increasing wheat consumption on the other.

The United States was represented on the subcommittee on market conditions, and had an observer present at the meeting of the subcommittee on consumption. These two subcommittees reported at the current meeting of the International Wheat Advisory Committee this week. Their reports suggested a considerable broadening in the character of the International Wheat Agreement.

The representatives of the United States at London were instructed to take the position that any additional measures of this sort must be contingent upon definite steps by the participating countries toward carrying out both the spirit and the letter of the international agreement. They stated that the officers of this country was taking active steps to readjust its acreage in line with the International Wheat Agreement, and promised that the United States would take further steps so that the acreage harvested in 1934 would not be larger than 85 per cent of the base planted acreage as shown in the most recent crop estimate revisions, minus the normal abandonment. The United States has promised to take further steps to fulfill completely its commitment to reduce acreage 15 per cent.

The discussions so far at London have indicated that all participating countries regard the proposed measures largely as palliatives to correct the present situation, and not as substitutes for the policies already agreed upon. All countries have expressed their firm intention to continue actively to carry out the fundamental readjustments included in the international agreement. At the same time they are exploring the possibilities for further steps along the lines suggested by the subcommittees.

Since the proposed additional steps would require an extension of the wheat agreement itself, it is possible that another general wheat conference of all signatories to the agreement, and of other countries concerned, may be called to canvass these possibilities and determine if action along these lines can be agreed upon. Definite plans for steps to secure further reduction in wheat acreage by the United States will be ready for announcement by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration within the next week or two.

During the past week, dining car superintendents of railroads have been supplied with attractive stickers, "Butter-Increase the Slice and Decrease the Surplus" and "Butter Makes Good Food Taste Better." Some 10,000 stickers are now being used by 11 railroads operating in 41 states.

Cooperating in the EAT MORE BUTTER CAMPAIGN to help decrease the surplus and stabilize the price of dairy products, dining car superintendents are using these stickers on their daily menus to call the attention of their patrons to the fact that the dining car chefs use butter in cooking and to the delicious flavor that butter imparts to their dishes. This is also good publicity with the passengers.

"We appreciate the fact that butter is indispensable in food preparation, and with the present low cost, it would be a mistake not to use it generously," writes a superintendent of an eastern railroad.

"Our requirements necessitate the use of great quantities of milk, cream and butter and while I believe we are already operating to the fullest extent by our present very substantial consumption of these products, the possibility of increasing the consumption will be given very careful study," says a passenger traffic manager.

Other representatives promise that they will cooperate in so far as possible. They think the stickers should be put on butter as well as on food as butter used in cooking. One dining car representative writes, "We serve ample butter and keep the butter dishes well supplied. In fact, we fairly peddle butter to guests in our dining cars."

"Prices that producers are receiving at this time are anything but satisfactory and we desire to do everything we can to promote butter consumption," is the message reissued from a western representative. Another promises to distribute the circulars, "An Important Message for the Farmer's Wife," "Every Dairyman His Own Salesman," "Butter-Increase the Slice and Decrease the Surplus," where they will be most effective to help increase butter consumption and to attach the stickers to every can of dairy products and thereby restore pre-war prices for dairy products, according to Harry T. Morrison, Secretary of the Butter Industry Committee of Kansas.

The railroads throughout the United States are showing their interest in Kansas and the great dairy industry and are showing their willingness to do their part to help decrease the surplus of dairy products and thereby restore pre-war prices for dairy products, according to Harry T. Morrison, Secretary of the Butter Industry Committee of Kansas.

Consideration should now be given to the new Kansas income tax law. At least one-half of the tax due on incomes received during the calendar year 1933 must be paid by April 15, 1934. Special return forms are provided for farmers. These are known as Form 942. Supplies of this form are available at most banks and county court houses.

HOW COOPERATIVES MAY OBTAIN LOANS

Applications for loans to both cooperative purchasing organizations and to cooperative processing and marketing organizations of farmers in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma are being considered by the newly established Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, according to word received from Ralph Snyder, the bank's president.

Mr. Snyder states that he and Mr. A. A. McPheeters, vice-president and secretary of the bank at Wichita, Kan., are conferring and corresponding with an increasing number of officials representing local cooperatives desiring loans, available at 4 per cent interest at present, to assist in the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof and the financing of the cooperatives' operations.

Loans to processing and marketing cooperatives at 4 1/2 per cent interest are also being considered for the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease, or for refinancing the cost of such construction or acquisition, of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, and merchandising agricultural commodities and their food products.

Purchasing cooperatives are not eligible for facility loans.

In compliance with the law, only those farmer cooperatives whose business conducted with non-members of the cooperative does not exceed that done with its members qualify for these loans.

BLANKET INSURANCE ON CORN FOR CREDIT CORPORATION ONLY

The Commodity Credit Corporation has secured insurance to cover all corn sealed in farm warehouses under the terms of the corn loan contract. According to authorities at Washington, this insurance serves only to protect the corporation or noteholders participating in the corn loans. If farmers desire to be protected against possible loss of corn mortgaged to the Government, they must take out their own insurance.

Washington officials pointed out, however, that the producer securing a loan would not be required to carry insurance. He may carry the risk of fire, theft, or similar loss himself if he desires.

Several railroads plan to feature for a period of one week in their dining cars, dishes in which butter is the most important ingredient.

The Cold, Hard Facts of Direct Selling

It reduces competition at the central markets where basing prices are established.

It gives the buying side the advantage in the entire trade structure.

It depresses prices.

It is more favorable for the buyer than the seller.

It gives the buyer the advantage of sort, grade and lack of fill.

It never originates an advance, but it is a constant price depressing factor.

It makes choice hogs available to the buyer at levels quoted for ordinary kinds.

It is responsible for hogs selling relatively lower than any other class of live stock.

It does not save or even reduce marketing expenses.

IN SHORT—

DIRECT SELLING TAKES AN IMMENSE TOLL FROM PRODUCERS AND RETURNS—

NOTHING

CO-OP BATTERIES

What A Battery!

It is a Power Plant that puts a motor into immediate action

AND HOW!

at no extra expense, but at an actual saving in cost, a better battery for you.

13 Plates . . . 125 Amps.

15 Plates . . . 147 Amps.

Lazy and sluggish motors are pushed into quick action, even in sub-zero weather.

CO-OP BATTERIES LAST LONGER

Ask your CO-OP Manager. He has proof positive.

UNION OIL COMPANY

(Cooperative)

North Kansas City, Missouri

— Our Profits Are Your Dividends —