



The Kansas Union Farmer

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JOHN A. SIMPSON CLAIMED BY DEATH

Militant and Colorful President of National Farmers Union Collapses in Senate Office Building Following a Hearing

Died Fighting Farmers' Battle

Funeral Monday in Oklahoma City; Death Came Early Thursday, Due to Heart Attack; Everson Now Becomes President

American farmers have lost a fighting champion. John A. Simpson, militant and leading figure who for years has championed the cause of the farmer, and who has thrown fear and confusion into the hearts and camps of those special interests who would oppress the farmers, is gone. Death, the only foe which could strike him down, claimed him early Thursday morning, March 15, in Emergency Hospital in Washington, D. C.

Stricken at the close of an appearance Wednesday before the senate finance committee, he died as he had lived—fighting for farmers. The president of the National Farmers Union had spoken in opposition to a proposed federal gasoline tax. He left the committee room, and collapsed in the senate office building. He was rushed to the Emergency hospital, where he died the next morning. Physicians ascribed his death to a heart attack (coronary thrombosis) described as a clogging of the arteries leading to the heart. Mr. Simpson had been subject to heart ailment for some time.

Mrs. Simpson and Miss Mildred Simpson, daughter who has been her father's secretary for a number of years, were in Washington. They left Washington late Thursday with the body, which was brought back home to Oklahoma City.

Long and Active Career
John Simpson became president of the National Farmers Union at the convention held in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1930. He was re-elected without any opponent being named against him, in 1931 at Des Moines; in 1932 at Omaha, and again last fall, 1933, at Omaha.

Everson Becomes President
The vacancy in the office, caused by the death of Mr. Simpson, is automatically filled by E. H. Everson of St. Charles, South Dakota, who has been a member of the National Farmers Union Board, was elected last November at the annual convention, succeeding H. G. Kenney, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union. Mr. Everson has been state president of the Union in his state for six years. He has edited the South Dakota Union Farmer.

Was Kansas School Teacher
Mr. Simpson was born in Salem, Nebraska, July 4, 1871. He was a graduate of the University of Kansas. He taught school for some time in Mitchell county, Kansas. For a time, he was state accountant for Nebraska. He later moved to Oklahoma, and became the president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union in 1917. His home address was Oklahoma City, although his home is described as having been a farm at Bethany, Oklahoma, near Oklahoma City. He was 63 years old.

Surviving are Mrs. Simpson, Oklahoma City, editor of the Oklahoma Union Farmer, and John B. of the home; and four daughters, Mrs. Purcell Graham, Mrs. Howard Hollingsworth, Oklahoma City; Miss Mildred Simpson, Bethany, and Mrs. A. H. Berghold, Weatherford, Oklahoma. After becoming president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union in 1917, at which time Mr. Simpson reorganized the state Union, he headed that organization until his elevation to the national Union presidency. He has always been a man of strong convictions, ever ready and willing to stand and fight for these convictions. His years of championing the farmers' cause have been turbulent years. He became feared and loved at the same time by those in high places in Washington. He carried the fight of the National Farmers Union squarely into the halls of congress, never flinching when his championship of farmers' interests made him unpopular with any individual or group. His extraordinary strength of purpose and his open fighting attitude often made him unpopular; but he was never accused of being dishonest or underhanded.

Funeral Monday
As this is being written (Saturday evening) plans are being made to hold the funeral at the First Baptist church in Oklahoma City at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, March 19. The body will lie in state in the State Capitol in Oklahoma City from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 noon of the same day. William B. Simpson, son of the departed national president, was in Albuquerque, New Mexico, when advised of his father's death. Funeral

plans were not made until after his arrival in Oklahoma City. The body of the deceased arrived in Oklahoma City Saturday, accompanied by the wife and daughter, and by E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Ill., National Farmers Union secretary. Oklahoma Farmers Union officials and a group of members of the state organization met the train bearing the body. Floyd Lynn, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, left Salina Sunday to attend the funeral. From National Secretary The following day, letter, dated March 15 at Kankakee, Ill., was received (continued on page 2)

THROGS ATTENDED FUNERAL SERVICES PRESIDENT SIMPSON

Full Report of the Funeral will be Given Next Week by Editor of This Paper, Who attended Rites in Oklahoma City Monday

IMPRESSIVE RITES

Thousands of Farmers and Other Citizens Viewed Remains Lying in State in Oklahoma Capitol Building Monday Forenoon

The editor of the Kansas Union Farmer attended the funeral of National President John A. Simpson on Monday of this week, in Oklahoma City. He returned to Salina too late to give a full report of the funeral in this week's issue, but will have a full report in next week.

Briefly, the funeral was one of the largest and most impressive ever held in Oklahoma City. The body lay in state in the state capitol Monday forenoon, and several thousand people from all over Oklahoma, as well as from many other states, viewed the remains.

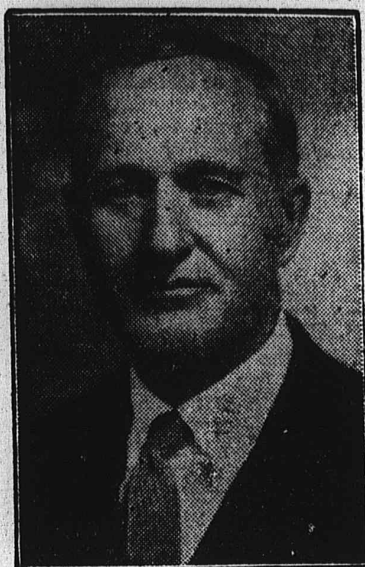
Services were held in the First Baptist Church at 2 o'clock. The church has a very large seating capacity, but it could not accommodate all who wanted to attend. Flowers literally covered the entire front of the church auditorium. Burial was in the Oklahoma City cemetery north of the city. Floral tributes lined both sides of the path from the cemetery road to the grave, which was a considerable distance. Other floral pieces were banded all around the burial place. The procession was over the city. The Masonic order had charge of the services at the grave. Congressman Wm. Lemke of North Dakota, personal friend of the departed Farmers Union president, spoke appropriate words at the funeral. Much of the funeral sermon consisted of the reading of "Bits of Philosophy" written and published by Mr. Simpson while he was editor of the Oklahoma Union Farmer.

The flag at the Oklahoma state capitol was lowered to half-mast during the day. Many telegrams, including one from F. D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, expressing sympathy and grief, were read.

Farmers Union leaders, including members of the National Farmers Union board of directors, the new president, E. H. Everson, and the national secretary, E. E. Kennedy, attended.

The index of the purchasing power of farm products has greatly improved in the last year, but it is still far below where it was in pre-war years, reports Harold Howe, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College. The index of farm purchasing power is expressed as a percentage of the 1910-14 average which has been given a value of 100. In mid-February, 1933, this index stood at 48. During the second week in February, 1934, the index was 64, or approximately one-third higher than during the corresponding period one year ago.

Leader Passes On



JOHN A. SIMPSON

So live, that when thy summons comes to join

The innumerable caravan that moves

To that mysterious realm where each shall take

His chamber in the silent halls of death,

Thou go not like the quarry slave at night,

Scourged to his dungeon; but, sustained and soothed

By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave

Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch

About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

WARD, TALBOTT, CARRY ON FIGHT LED BY SIMPSON

Outstanding Farmers Union Leaders Who were in Washington Working with President Simpson, to Continue Late President's Work

FRAZIER-LEMKE BILL

Send Letter to Congressmen Urging Sufficient Signatures to Bring Bill to Floor of House for Proper Consideration

Two outstanding Farmers Union leaders of national-wide reputation and influence, are prepared to go ahead with the leadership in the fight which was being carried on by the late John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union, in the national capital, relating to passage of the Frazier bill and other measures. These men are Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and C. C. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union.

Mr. Ward and Mr. Talbott have been in Washington for many weeks, working with Mr. Simpson. For this reason, they are in a position to go ahead with the campaign already under way. Virtually all other Farmers Union leaders will cooperate in the tasks at hand, of course. E. H. Everson of South Dakota becomes the president succeeding Mr. Simpson, by virtue of the fact that he was vice president of the national organization. No announcement has been made by Mr. Everson as to whether he will go to Washington.

In a letter to members of congress under date of March 17, Mr. Talbott and Mr. Ward urged the representatives to make every effort to obtain sufficient signatures to the house petition to bring the Frazier-Lemke bill on the floor for consideration. "We feel it our duty to assume the responsibility laid down by Mr. Simpson," said the two state presidents. "He had planned to make every effort next week to get the signers."

The leaders are also doing all in their power to bring about the passage of other legislation sponsored by the Union.

MEMORIAL RADIO SERVICE FARMERS UNION HOUR

The regular Farmers Union hour on the nation-wide NBC radio hook-up, which would have been devoted to the regular monthly talk by John A. Simpson, late president of the National Farmers Union, will be given over to a memorial service honoring the departed Union president. This service will be heard Saturday noon, 11:30 to 12:30, March 24.

FARMERS UNION WIBW PROGRAM

Radio Station WIBW, Topeka, the radio station of the Capper-Hope bill, the use of its facilities each Thursday evening from 7:30 until 7:45. The members of the Farmers Union are grateful to the station, and have formed a habit of tuning in for the programs. Tune in again this week. (Tex. Lear, Kansas manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co., will occupy the broadcast period this week with a talk on life insurance.)

FARM EXPORTS INDEX DROPS SIXTEEN POINTS

The index of exports of farm products dropped to 93 for January, compared with 109 in December, 97 in January, 1933, and 111 in January, 1932, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The 1909-1914 period equals 100. Exports of all products except dairy products, eggs, and fruit decreased in January.

Cotton exports during the seven months ending January 31 totalled 5,929,000 bales valued at \$206,768,000 against 5,808,000 bales valued at \$212,080,000 during the corresponding period of 1932-33. This represented a gain of 2 per cent in volume, and 40 per cent in value.

Exports of wheat and flour during the seven months, July 1933 to January 1934, totalled 13,608,000 bushels valued at \$13,797,000 compared with 13,950,000 bushels valued at \$19,261,000 during the preceding corresponding period. This represented a decrease of 42 per cent in quantity and 28 per cent in value.

Exports of leaf tobacco during seven months ending January 31 totalled 286,715,000 pounds valued at \$63,783,000 compared with 246,049,000 pounds valued at \$42,745,000 during the preceding corresponding period. This was a gain of 17 per cent in volume, and 49 per cent in value.

FARMERS GETTING CONSIDERATION IN FREE FEED MATTER

Jim Cummins of Farmers Union Jobbing Association Stirs up Hornet Nest in Criticism of Relief Committee Methods

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

Farmers Union Man Insists Red Tape Be Tossed aside, and That Real and Adequate Relief Be Extended as Available

A great deal of action has been stirred up by Jim Cummins of the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n., because of his determination to see that farmers in Graham county, one of the most severely affected counties in the state, get the free feed for live stock which they deserve and which is theirs for the asking, provided they are in need. As a result, farmers in this county as well as in other counties, are receiving consideration.

Mr. Cummins points out that which apparently is difficult for some people to understand; namely, that Farmers Union institutions exist for real service, and that they do not exist to make money at the expense of those who make them possible—the farmers.

The following exchange of correspondence is self explanatory, and is intensely interesting:

A Letter From the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee

The following letter, under date of March 14, was written to J. W. Cummins, of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, by F. H. Marvin, Superintendent of Relief for Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Marvin says:

There has just come to my desk, in addition to your letter, a bulletin signed by you for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association of Kansas City, Missouri.

This bulletin has made us a great deal of trouble due to the fact that the whole picture, as we are required to handle this matter, is not given. In the first place, stock feed as given by this organization, is not free to any farmer who is not for the moment able to pay for himself. This feed can only be given under very definitely defined recommendations, and

a bulletin issued by Mr. Hopkins on March 9 states as follows:

"Henceforth our program in these areas will be based upon relief requirements of distressed persons living therein with the understanding that such relief requirements are defined as:

"Assistance, either in cash or in kind, sufficient to enable the family receiving the same to have adequate food, clothing, fuel and other necessities, heretofore generally allowed as proper relief items."

Determination of the amount and type of such assistance is to be based upon an investigation of the resources of the individual concerned, particular attention being given to bonus payments by the Government on cotton of wheat contracts and also ability of the applicant to secure loans from the governmental or private agricultural financing agencies. Statements covering the applicant's inability to secure such loans should be obtained from landlords concerned."

Your bulletin to the farmers of Graham County cover none of these rules and regulations under which we have to operate. You have, therefore, created a misunderstanding which makes it very difficult for us to administer this program in the proper way.

It is true as you say in your letter that Graham County was placed in the drought area in January, but what you have not stated is the fact that this county is not a recognized drought group; and it was due through our efforts that it was placed in the drought area. Also we ordered 3 carloads of wheat on January 16 to that county, which was part of an order of 56 carloads for the whole drought region. That wheat is just being delivered and Graham County will get its share. Our emergency purchases of corn and milo are purely emergency and for a very brief time.

Mrs. Korb, the County Poor Commission of Graham County, had no choice but to take the stand that she did until grain was actually delivered in her county. If you will refer back to the rule as quoted above, you will see that there must be each individual case. Information that you have de-

(continued on page 2)

KANSAS HELPING THE PROGRESS OF CAPPER-HOPE BILL

Several Kansas Farmers Union among those Who have Put up Fight for Measure to Curb Direct Live Stock Buying

FULL REPORT LATER

Some of Kansas Delegation to Return to Kansas This Week; Packers Now Telling their Side of Argument in Hearing

Much progress is being made in Washington in the hearings before the senate agricultural committee on the Capper-Hope bill to regulate the big packers in the matter of buying live stock direct from the country, without trading through the regulated stock yards. Kansas men have been taking leading part in presenting testimony favorable to the measure, and farm organizations are lining up solidly for it.

Kansas Farmers Union men at the hearing include Alva Stryker, Raps; G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, manager Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.; L. J. Alkire, Wichita, manager Wichita branch of the same firm; Cal A. Ward, president Kansas Farmers Union, and A. M. Kinney, vice president Kansas Farmers Union. Joe Mercer of the Kansas Live Stock Association, is part of the Kansas delegation fighting for the bill.

Senator Arthur Capper, co-author of the bill, is working hard to see that it becomes a law. Most of the Kansas congressmen are favorable. The Kansas delegation is armed with thousands of signatures of Kansas farmers who demand the passage of the Capper-Hope bill.

The packers are now presenting their side of the story, and are putting up the argument that direct shipping, or direct buying on the part of the packers, is an advantage to the farmers. One packer representative, Jay Hormel of Austin, Minn., asserted that the farmers do not want the Capper-Hope bill, and do not want the practice of direct buying curbed. Senator Capper quickly and decisively informed him that his statement certainly does not apply in Kansas. Mr. Capper backed his point of view by pointing to the united demand for the legislation as evidenced by the Kansas Farmers Union, the National Farmers Union and other State Unions, as well as the thousands of signed demands received from farmers.

A more comprehensive report on the progress of this legislation will be available next week, since some of the Kansas Farmers Union representatives will arrive home this week.

Much effort in tree fruit growing in Kansas is wasted because the growers use the wrong kinds of fruits, according to R. J. Barnett of the Kansas State College department of horticulture. Except on specially favored sites, only apple and sour cherry will prove long-lived and profitable.

Make new pergolas or paint old ones for the climbing roses. This furnishes work, makes a demand for materials, helps business, and clothes the garden.

SIMPSON'S LAST COMMUNICATION TO THIS PAPER

Departed Leader had Gathered Information Relating to Vinson Navy Bill and to the Vote on the Measure

POINTS TO SPENDING

United States Expending Stupendous Sums to Build up War Machines, but Slighting Other More Important Things

The last communication to be received by the Kansas Union Farmer from John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union, was received at just about the same time the news was flashed telling of Mr. Simpson's sudden death. The militant leader of the Farmers Union had gathered information relative to the Vinson Navy Bill, and wanted the people to know what he had found out.

Those who read this communication will realize that this is a striking example of a great man's influence living on after death has claimed that man's spirit. The communication follows:

Vote on the Vinson Navy Bill in the Senate, and Quotations from Some of the Speeches from

JOHN A. SIMPSON, president, National Farmers Union

Senator Walsh: "At present we are building 22 ships regularly appropriated for by Congress, and in addition building 30 ships pursuant to a provision of the N. L. R. A., with their cost of \$235,000,000 budgeted for the emergency Public Works three billion fund."

Senator Nye: "The pending naval construction bill, or the bill for the relief of the munitions makers of the United States, is calling roughly for \$500,000,000 or \$600,000,000. Before there has been completed the program which is generally in outline as the result of this bill, the expenditures is certain to be at least a billion dollars."

Senator Frazier: "We have not money for this public work, we have not money to keep these men on the pay rolls, but we have money for the preparedness program, so-called, over a billion dollars this year for the building up of a great navy. A billion dollars would go a long way toward keeping the Civil Works program going."

Senator Nye: "Here is Japan spending, in the new year just approaching, \$275,000,000 to maintain her army and navy, while we—poor we—are spending only about \$700,000,000 to maintain our Army and Navy. We must take fight; we must provide a billion dollars for more naval construction to be prepared for what the \$275,000,000 being expended in Japan is apt to do us."

Senator King: "We have spent approximately \$70,000,000 during the past few years in maintaining our capital ships. The total number of our naval craft is 372, with a tonnage of 1,038,660; the British Empire Navy consists of 293 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,174,339; Japan's Navy consists of 221 vessels, the tonnage of which is 758,261. I repeat that offensively or defensively the United States Navy is the equal if not superior to that of any nation."

Senator Borah: "The first disagreement I ever had with President Theodore Roosevelt was when a naval building program was proposed in the Senate. When I expressed my disapproval of it, I was informed that we were upon the verge of a war with Japan."

Senator Nye: "Yesterday the Senator from Idaho said that he did not believe we would ever have war with Japan, but if we do have it we can well anticipate sending our soldiers up against those frightful instruments of war which the Japanese Government has bought from American munition makers."

Senator Borah: "We read just a few minutes ago how, at the very time France was seeking to make herself secure against the invasion of Hitler's forces, the French manufacturers were selling armaments to Hitler, and were furnishing money for Hitler's campaign. What a medley of crime."

Senator Nye: "Reading from Arms and Men. Throughout the war England and French industries maintained to Germany a steady stream of glycerine (for explosives), nickel, copper, oil, and rubber. Germany even returned the compliment; she sent France iron and steel and magnetos for gasoline engines. This constant traffic went on during the war via Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain, or Holland, by the simple process of transshipment—my neutral to enemy—it was all very profitable and the splendid war went on and on."

Senator Bone: "Quoting from the Foreign Policy Association, 'For the single item of armor plate between 1887 and 1915 the Bethlehem companies secured contracts from the United States Government amounting to \$42,000,000. The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, under the 1916 naval program, received \$134,000,000 for construction of 85 destroyers. At the time that this company was building ships for the American Navy, it was also filling orders for foreign governments. This company with two other shipbuilding firms, paid William B. Shearer \$25,000 to attend the Geneva Naval Conference in 1927. (continued on page 2)

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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.

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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1934

HIS WORK IS UNFINISHED

John A. Simpson, departed president of the National Farmers Union, had long fought for certain principles which he loved. These principles were those of equity, justice and the Golden Rule. He was thoroughly devoted to these principles; and that explains, no doubt, his amazing loyalty and devotion to the organization which is built on those principles.

Now John A. Simpson has been stricken down by the hand of death. His body will return to ashes, but John A. Simpson's spirit will live on forever. His spirit is as undying as are the principles for which he lived, fought and died. While his death is a terrible blow that brings irreparable loss and crushing grief, yet, after all, if we were big enough to understand the Divine plan of things, we perhaps could see that it is fitting that the undying spirit of a great man should live on and on with the undying principles of right and justice which he so ably championed while sojourning with us.

John Simpson knew full well that the time would come when he would have to leave the scene of action. He knew and found comfort in the thought that when he would be called to his reward, others who shared his devotion to a great cause would go forward with the task he would be compelled to leave unfinished, and fight the battles for justice and equity for American farmers.

Yet it will be difficult for any one else to measure up to the militant leadership of our departed National Farmers Union president. Knowing, as all men must know, that an end must come to his stewardship, President Simpson made the best of the opportunity to work effectively while he was among us. He worked too hard, as far as his body was concerned. In his soul was an insatiable and burning desire to do all he could. This spurred him on to efforts and accomplishments which far surpassed what most of us may ever do.

Now, it is fitting that we, the living, shall receive inspiration from the memory of our beloved chief who has been taken away to a well deserved reward; that we shall pledge anew our faith and devotion to the cause for which he fought so valiantly, and that we shall proceed, as God gives us strength, courage and understanding, to carry on the great fight.—Floyd H. Lynn.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

JOHN A. SIMPSON WITH HIS FATHERS

(By Cal A. Ward, President, Kansas Farmers Union)

The entire nation, and especially the farmers and members of the Farmers Union, are deeply moved at the passing of our national president, John A. Simpson.

A great man has fallen, and others are left to bear the mantle. His passing was sudden and apparently he had been in good health. My associates and myself had been with Mr. Simpson on Tuesday, March 13. I drove him to his hotel in the evening and he returned to the conference that same night.

Mr. Simpson had arranged to testify before the Senate Agriculture committee against the direct purchasing of live stock on Wednesday, March 14. I was also to testify before this committee. He came into the committee room about eleven o'clock on Wednesday forenoon and walked directly to me and whispered that if he was called, for me to give the resolution of the National Farmers Union. He stated he was obliged to appear before the Senate Finance committee.

This was the last time I saw Mr. Simpson alive. He was stricken shortly after noon on Wednesday, and passed away Wednesday night.

It may be said that no farm leader was more nationally known than John A. Simpson. Literally millions knew him for having heard his radio addresses. He had strong convictions and courage without measure. He was the poor man's friend, and used every opportunity to speak and work in the poor man's behalf.

He believed that our nation would not recover from the depression until the farmer received cost of production, cheaper interest rates, and until the banking fraternity was brought under subjection. He was not always right; neither are we. And even though we sometimes differed, we had the greatest respect for his ability, sincerity and integrity.

A great leader is gone. We mourn his departure and resolve to carry on.

JOHN A. SIMPSON

Death of John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers Union, removes a colorful figure, a spectacular battler who kept no one long in doubt as to where he stood on any question or issue. For the better part of his life he was engaged in fighting for agriculture and the farmer, and he did not hesitate to disagree with those in high positions and authority in disputes, but sticking to his duty as he saw it.

Inclined to look toward the left, his views were often a departure from those generally held and would have been considered extremely radical a decade ago. His heart was set upon a better day for the farmer, for a fairer share of the world's prosperity for agriculture, and he gave his full time to that effort. It was in the line of duty that he was stricken with a heart attack in Washington that resulted fatally. He was attacked before the senate finance committee in opposition to a proposed federal gasoline tax when he collapsed.

John Simpson had many followers and admirers. He had, in his turbulent career marked by numerous controversies, many opponents. But whether men agreed or disagreed with his plans and programs, they gave him universal credit for sincerity and honesty of purpose.

He was the advocate of the "cost of production, a plan which, lacking control of production, would have created a tremendous surplus and an added problem. This he recognized and undoubtedly the Bankhead bill for indemnifying farmers would have been the control plan he intended to add to his cost of production" theory. He was one of the original champions of Franklin Roosevelt, but quickly disagreed with the president on farm policies and was opposed to the present agricultural program.

John Simpson was in the harness all the time, up to the very hour of his death. He was one of the pioneers in the movement to improve farm conditions, and his death is a distinct loss to agriculture.—Salina Journal.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS



"Who made the heart, 'tis he alone Decided can try us. He knows each chord, its various tone, Each spring, its various bias;

Then at the balance let's be mute, We never can adjust it; What's done we partly may compute But know not what's resisted," Burns.

Well another year has rolled around on the wheels of time—eighty-four of them now for me. Can't see a bit of difference in one day from another. In fact, if it wasn't for business reasons we humans would get along better without computing time at all, and look how nice it would be for the ladies. They wouldn't have to fib about their ages—and everybody could stay young just as long as they pleased.

I sometimes think this thing of getting old and dying is just a race belief that we don't seem to be able to shake off. Our bodies are self-renewing. Two weeks ago I knocked a piece of skin off my knuckle. Today it is completely healed. I did nothing to it. Of course I knew from experience that it would heal.

There seems to be an unseen power within us of which we are unconscious, which is constantly at work creating new life germs as the old ones are worn out. In exercising bodily functions our tissues lose part of the substance. These new life germs at once repair this loss. Our bodies seem to be self-perpetuating.

It has been proved that our everyday conscious mind has some control over this sub-conscious building power in our bodies. If we let this renewing power alone it will go on doing its work perfectly. But if we interfere with, and doubt its power by becoming pessimistic, anticipating evil, or climbing the hill before we're to it, it will not work so well.

On the other hand, if we have confidence that this renewing power in our bodies will go on working perfectly, it will be sure to do so. That is if we have faith in ourselves, are optimistic, hopeful, and in constructive state of mind, we are likely to have better health and to live longer.

But here comes this old age race belief that is so universal that it is almost impossible for a single person to shake it off or escape its destroying influence. For it is a fact that we are all more or less affected by the thought of others.

What is all this preaching and teaching, making speeches, writing articles and books for if it isn't to affect the minds of others. I have had no other purpose in view in patiently writing these columns of notes but to lay my idea of service. Neither do I think that such policies should be condemned, nor will they be forgotten soon by primary producers.

There has been an attempt made also to impugn the motives that prompted the Jobbing Association to get in-

children or scaring them about doing so and so will make them sick.

It has also been abundantly proved that the mind of another person can affect this renewing subconscious mind in us and set it to work to perform its normal function and in that way perform a so-called mind cure. Properly speaking it isn't a cure at all, it is releasing the subconscious mind of another, setting the renewing power back to work to heal.

This thing of states of mind is called psychology. The value of all advertising is based in it by continually suggesting some article is the best. People soon go to buying this article because the suggestion has got under their hides.

A good illustration of this principle is the present constant reiteration that money inflation is dangerous. No intelligent attempt is made to prove it, but knowing the psychological lay that constant suggestion will affect the public mentality, they keep pounding away at it and a cure will be found to let our minds be affected unless we want to, or just remain negative.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lamberton
March 17, '34

The true optimist is the one who has near vision in one eye and distant vision in the other, and always shuts the correct eye at the proper time.

Col. Lindbergh never loses time. He is a member in the world. He has listened with tense interest to his few and soft-spoken words in the air-mail hearing yesterday.

In the future, the expenses of only four members will be allowed in attending the funeral of a colleague. A certain member in the past successfully solicited from the Speaker a place on all funeral committees. He wanted to see America first!

After the Speaker had voted on the Veterans' Bill one more vote was still needed to uphold the majority leadership. A re-check of the roll call was ordered for strategy in delay. The Tammany leader, O'Connor, forced one from the Wigwam to change before the vote was announced.

Samuel Insull is a pathetic figure as he tries to flee from the world. There is no difference between him and the Goulds and the Harrimans of the past. We are developing an aroused conscience which makes the seeming difference.

It calls a cattle feeder and hog raiser to sit in these hearings on direct marketing and see a man like Harry Beam from South Halstead St., Chicago, a packer lawyer, sitting as a member of the Agricultural Committee and filibustering on the limited time for witnesses.

The passing of John A. Simpson, National President of the Farmers' Union, is like the fallen cedar, "Green with boughs . . . which leaves a lone some place against the sky." Well educated, he possessed unusual ability, with positive convictions and he was fearless. No able farm leader ever romped the U. S. A. He left a fine family and his life was as clean as a hound's tooth. The flag on the national Capital should be at half mast.

FARMERS GETTING CONSIDERATION IN FREE FEED MATTER

(continued from page 1)

livered to the farmers of Graham County has been most inaccurate and put this office in a very difficult situation.

I can understand very readily how Mr. O'Hara would be incensed by the contents of your bulletin, as I have read it, and I think he has a great deal of justice in his feeling. I am sure that in issuing future bulletins it would be well for you to check with this office, so that your information may be accurate in all of its details, thus avoiding the complications that you have made for us in this particular situation.

Very truly yours,
Signed F. H. Marvin
Supt. of Relief.

CUMMINS' ANSWER

Our answer to that letter, under date of March 15, follows:
Mr. F. H. Marvin
Kansas Emergency Relief Committee,
Topeka, Kansas

I am told by your Topeka office that you are setting out the regulations which you are bound by in the distribution of feed for livestock.

It is our intention to see that red tape shall not stand in the way of starving livestock and hungry humans. Many head of cattle and horses have died in Graham County this past winter either from actual starvation or from causes that can be traced to improper feeding. A severe blizzard right now would cause the death of hundreds of animals in County. Horses, without grain all winter, are in no condition for spring work.

Neither, in our opinion, does flour, pork and beef even approach a balanced ration for human beings, and yet I am told by your Topeka office that those three commodities are all that have been distributed to indigent families in Graham County, and I know that even these commodities have not been furnished in sufficient quantities.

It is no use to tell me that county authorities in Graham County, if they had been on their toes, couldn't have received more help for the needy than has been obtained thus far. County authorities in other sections of the United States have done a lot better. For anyone, vested with the responsibility of looking after the poor, to accept passively the rules and regulations that may happen to be tying his or her hands, in the face of such appalling need as exists in this country, is a very bad idea of service. Neither do I think that such policies should be condemned, nor will they be forgotten soon by primary producers.

There has been an attempt made also to impugn the motives that prompted the Jobbing Association to get in-

to action in Graham County. It has been pointed out that this organization, dealing in grain as it is, has gone out selfishly to create a demand for its own products. I am instructed by H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, to say this in reply: The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, created as it was by farmers, as a service organization for farmers, is interested in but one thing—to get immediate relief into Graham County for livestock and human beings. It doesn't give a damn who sells the grain to the government for relief purposes.

The instructions of Mr. Hopkins to you, as outlined in the fourth paragraph of your letter to me, haven't been carried out in that county. "Adequate food, clothing, fuel and other necessities" have not been provided, and if the needy grower must wait until he has been investigated thoroughly before he is entitled to such provisions, then, in the meantime, many families are facing dire suffering and many head of livestock with actual starvation. And how long do you imagine that the wheat bonus payment and a little money from the CWA will last a farmer and his family who have three successive crop failures?

If county authorities in Graham County, with the aid of the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee in Topeka, cannot get adequate feed for livestock and human beings into that county immediately, then the red tape and other restrictions, then it is the intention of this organization to carry the matter to Washington. When the Kansas delegation in congress, aided by the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations and our Washington representatives, have failed to get the obstacles removed, then and only will we tell these needy people that no help can be had from that quarter. Then and then only shall we hire a radio station that blankets the state, and, through the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, enlist the help of people in counties more fortunate on behalf of Graham County.

I appreciate of course, the fact you are handicapped by having only \$50,000 for use in 29 counties. However, in view of the fact that other states, no harder hit by drought, receive several times the sum allocated to Kansas, there should be little trouble in getting the appropriation increased to the sum needed, provided the tremendous need is shown to Washington clearly. It is our intention also to help show the need for additional funds, with every means at our disposal.

Officials of your organization, and county authorities in Graham County, may be incensed at the letters that have gone out from this office. Let me assure you of this: The intensity of their feelings would in no way match the burning indignation of this writer after reading the pious apathy of the appropriation increased to the sum needed, provided the tremendous need is shown to Washington clearly. It is our intention also to help show the need for additional funds, with every means at our disposal.

With the hope that relief to those who are really needy in Graham County will be adequate and immediate, I am,

Sincerely,
—The Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.
J. W. Cummins.

SIMPSON'S LAST COMMUNICATION TO THIS PAPER

(continued from page 1)

After the failure of the Conference at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation received contracts for three 10,000-ton cruisers for the Navy at a total cost to the Government of approximately \$35,000,000. Since 1916 this company has built more than 100 vessels for the Government at a cost of more than \$250,000,000.

Senator Nye: "If ever Europe or if ever Asia or if ever any part of the world again goes to war, I say that America should make it none of its business. We can avoid the embarrassment of having our shipping destroyed by simply writing the rule that from now on America goes on a cash-and-carry basis; and if our munition makers or manufacturers in America must supply some of the sinews of war to countries engaged in war let them come to our shores, pay their cash for the material, and carry it away in their own bottoms."

Senator Kinnear: "I am satisfied that if the profits could be taken out of the furnishing of war supplies, if the profits could be taken out of the building of our warships, if the profits could be taken out of the furnishing of other supplies for war purposes, if the profits could be taken out of the furnishing of munitions of war, if the profits could be taken out of war itself, I believe we should have very little propaganda in favor of preparedness for war, and I believe it would be a long, long time before we should go into another war. In other words, if when we conscript the boys to fight our battles we shall also conscript the wealth of the Nation to pay for the war as we go along, I believe we would go a long way toward preventing war in the future. The naval construction bill contains a provision limiting profits to 10 per cent."

Senator Frazier: "The farmers need some help.—The conferees struck out the cost of production feature of the farm bill, because they said, the administration was opposed to it. N. R. A. codes have been put into operation under the act providing for a price based on the cost of production and a fair profit to everybody except the farmer. It is proposed that we shall spend a billion dollars to defend the up the Navy in order to lose the war, and their farms, to defend the poor fellows in the cities who have lost their jobs, and because they have lost their jobs they cannot pay their homes, and, installations on their farms, and, therefore, if they have not already lost them."

Senator Nye: "There are those, of course, who insist that the only way to maintain peace is to be prepared for war. I deny that that is true, and I would call the attention of the Sen-

ate to the fact that we have a boundary of thousands and thousands of miles from East and West upon which during the entire lifetime of this Nation and our northern neighbor there has never been a mounted gun, there has never been stationed a soldier. Yet who is there to say that the absence of that military evidence has occasioned war between Canada, Great Britain and the United States?"

Senator Frazier: "A strange situation confronts us at this time. When this bill passed the House a few days ago they could not get a record vote on it. There were not enough on the floor of the House, when the Bill was passed to second the motion for a record vote. I am not surprised at any who were ashamed to vote for the bill, but I was rather surprised that there were not enough present who had the courage enough at least to join in a demand for a record vote on the measure."

Yeas

Adams, Ashurst, Austin, Bachman, Bailey, Bankhead, Barbour, Cutting, Davis, Duff, Duffy, Pess, Fletcher, George, Kean, Kew, Lewis, Logan, Loneragan, McAdoo, McCarran, Robinson, Ind., Russell, Schall, Sheppard, Steiwer, Townsend, Trammell, Barkley, Bone, Brown, Bulkey, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Cawley, Connally, Coolidge, Gibson, Goldsborough, Hale, Harrison, Hastings, Hatch, Hatfield, Hayden, Hebert, Johnson, McGill, McKellar, Neely, O'Mahoney, Overton, Patterson, Pittman, Reed, Reynolds, Robinson, Ark., Tydings, Vandenberg, Van Nuys, Wagner, Walcott, Walsh, White.

Nays

Borah, Bulow, Capper, Clark, Costigan, Dickinson, Frazier, Glass, King, LaFollette, Long, Murphy, Norris, Nye, Pope, Shipstead, Thomas, Okla., Thomas, Utah.

Paired (for)—Copeland, Smith

Couzens; (against)—Erickson, Thompson, Wheeler.

Not Voting

Black, Metcalf, Dietrich, Norbeck, Gore, Stephens, McNary, Cawley, Dwyer, Metcalf and Dietrich sent word if they had been present would have voted Yeas.

JOHN A. SIMPSON CLAIMED BY DEATH

(continued from page 1)

ceived by the secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union: Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Our chief, John A. Simpson, was stricken with heart attack yesterday noon after testifying before two Senate hearings. He regained consciousness last night but at three thirty this morning he passed away. You and I have lost a great personal friend, and the loss to our Union cause, of which he was such an able and fearless champion, is even greater.

—Edward E. Kennedy,
Secretary Nat'l Farmers Union

REQUESTS FOR RECORDS OF HOG SHIPMENTS STILL BEING RECEIVED

Farmers Union Answered Around Six Thousand Inquiries

(From The Co-Operator)

The requests for records of hog shipments made during the years 1933 and 1934 are still coming into the Farmers Union office at Kansas City. Most of the communities tributary to the Kansas City market have completed this work, and for that reason the requests are not so numerous.

The Farmers Union office at Kansas City has answered around six thousand letters requesting information since the first of the year. Information without any difficulty. However, the misspelling of names gave considerable trouble, and delayed some of the answers material—business, and we wish to apologize for this. For this reason, we wish to again ask our customers to inform us of any error in initials or spelling of names which may appear on a future account of sale. It will aid us in keeping our records accurate, and in the case of stockholders, will assure them of a dividend on their total business. We urge your cooperation in this matter.

We can safely say that a majority of our customers requested a record of their hog sales. This, in our opinion, is a criterion of the general feeling regarding the Corn-Hog Reduction program, and we believe a majority of producers have or will sign the contract. With production reduced throughout the country, we should see better prices on hogs in the future, providing the bulk of the hogs are sold at the competitive markets.

CHANGE IN AMERICAN ROYAL DATE

(From The Co-Operator)

Officials of the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show have announced that the show will be held the week of October 20th to 27th this year. This change in date was brought about by the fact that each year the interest in the parade of thoroughbred live stock, not only on the part of farmers and live stock producers, but also among those dwelling in the cities, has increased considerably, and by changing the date it is hoped that more favorable weather conditions will prevail, thereby enabling a greater number to attend the show. There is no doubt but that the American Royal is one of the greatest live stock shows held in this or any other country.

It may be of interest to our readers to know that another exposition known as the American Royal Small Stock Exposition will be held on April 13th, 14th and 15th this year. This show will include the display of dogs, cats, rabbits, cavy, fox, mink, pig, other birds, gold fish, bantams, and eons, canaries, quail, tropical fish, and rock gardens. This show will undoubtedly attract a large number of entries and prove very interesting.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

HOPEWELL LOCAL IN A LIVELY MEETING

Story Clipped from Frankfort Daily Index, shows Interest Being Taken in Farmers Union in Marshall County

"It looks as though our County Union president is going to try to keep Marshall County at the top of the list," writes Glen Leopold, Hopewell Local reporter. Mr. Leopold encloses a story written for and published in the Frankfort Daily Index. This story is significant, in that it shows the interest being taken in the Farmers Union in that community. The story:

One of the most interesting Farmers Union meetings ever held here was the one held under the sponsorship of the Hopewell Local. Nearly a hundred members and other interested persons were present to enjoy the splendid talks and fine entertainment as well as the delicious lunch served by the ladies of the Hopewell district.

President J. T. Hibbard opened the meeting by having all present sing "America." Then Roy Farrar told about "Red Ties" in a comical reading. This was followed by two selections by the Hopewell choir, consisting of J. E. Hibbard, A. D. Fitch and Hal Pope. They were accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Chas. Emmingham.

Next came a dialogue entitled: "Winning the Argument," given by Alva Teagarden and Amy Lynn. Dwyer, in which the benefits derived from belonging to the Farmers Union was clearly brought out.

John Tommer, President of the county organization, then introduced a number of young entertainers that had brought over from Waterville to assist in the entertainment. They included Miss Otilia Musil, who delighted the audience with several readings which she presented in a most pleasing manner; Mr. Tommer's two little daughters, Catherine and Imogene, who sang two duets; Franklin Gordon, who rendered several selections on his accordion and Paul Howley and Harold Reitzel, who sang several "cowboy" songs. This fine array of splendid talent furnished an hour's entertainment and were encored time after time.

Senator John Frost then addressed the assembly on the "Farmer and Legislation," telling of the effect that the passage of laws has on the welfare of those engaged in agriculture and pointing out some of the things that have been accomplished that have proved beneficial to the farmers, such as reduction in assessments on real estate; reduction in auto tax licenses; deferred judgment on foreclosures; grain storage; the mugger moratorium and changes in interest rates on delinquent taxes, as well as a general reduction in state taxes through reorganization of many state boards and commissions. He also briefly outlined pending legislation that will materially effect the farmers, such as the Frazier Bill and the Capper-Hope bill and urged the members to co-operate with one another in order to accomplish more thorough legislative methods. He closed his talk by pleading with all present to fight for the retention of the present primary system of selecting party candidates.

Glen Leopold, Manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Shipping Association, of this city, had just returned from the State meeting of the Jobbing Association at Salina, and he gave a brief outline of the meetings. Glen, who has been manager of the local shipping association for several years, is one of the most popular members of the local Union and his appearance brought forth a great round of applause. He is one of the most conscientious workers in the organization and has conducted his part of the work in a most worthy manner and to say that his efforts are greatly appreciated by the farmers with whom he deals is only putting it lightly. The fact that he drives the 125 miles from Salina just as fast as he could, and without his supper in order to attend last night's meeting, shows how deeply interested he is in his work. We mention these things here because among his many other duties, Glen is the reporter for the Farmers Union here and we know that he will belittle his own efforts when sending in his reports.

One of the features of the evening, and which proved especially interesting to those not well acquainted with the activities of the Farmers Union, was the display of an elaborate chart, which had been prepared by Mr. and Mrs. John Tommer, and which explained by C. F. Teagarden. Briefly outlined it showed that the Farmers Union was actively interested in the following enterprises: Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co., Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., Farmers Union Co-Op. Oil Co., Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Co., Farmers Union Royalty Co., Farmers Union Auditing Assn., Farmers Union Co-Op. Creamery Co.

Farmers Union Activities, which include such things as Education, Co-operation, politics, etc.



Dear Junior Cooperators:

I wonder if you all missed our column last week? I hope so, for while I don't like to miss writing you each week, it's very pleasant to be missed. I went out of town last week end and on my trip home to Salina, we had quite a bad accident with our car. We were on a road of loose sand and the car skidded, and ran through a culvert, into quite a deep ditch. This happened about 11:30 at night and we sat in the ditch all night, for not one car passed on the road all night long. From 11:30 until 6 o'clock in the morning! Fortunately, no one was injured so it really could have been much worse.

Our March lesson follows this letter and it is a very important one. It contains information with which every Junior should be familiar, in regard to our organization. Our younger members will probably require the help of one of the older members of the family, in order to understand all of the points thoroughly. Remember to get in your work promptly, for many of you are back several lessons. Make a resolution now to not delay again for these lessons are a most important part of our club obligation, you know—Aunt Patience.

LESSON III

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

In our first lesson we learned that cooperation is not new. Even the insects and animals know how to work together for the benefit of all. Then we studied about a little group of weavers in Rochdale, England who started a cooperative society that was remarkably successful. The principles laid down by these Rochdale weavers are found in the constitution of our organization—the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

Newt Gresham lived on a rented farm near Point, in Raines County, Texas. He had been at one time an organizer for the earliest farm organization in the United States—the Farmers Alliance. He knew that he had very little chance to make more than a poor living and that he would never be able to make enough money to buy and hold a farm of his own if he could not get enough for his cotton to pay for raising it and a little profit besides. He knew that he could not improve the price of cotton by raising more cotton. His idea was that farmers should market their products cooperatively, deal directly with the people who use these products for manufacture. To do this farmers would have to learn to cooperate and to market their products cooperatively.

After a while Gresham succeeded in getting nine other farmers to think as he did about the marketing problem. These ten men secured a charter from the State of Texas as the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. They set up the first local—Local No. 1—at the Smyrna schoolhouse over thirty years ago, on September 2, 1902.

These men did not have an easy time to spread their new idea of cooperative marketing. Business men, bankers and even their neighbors farmers opposed and distrusted them. But after a while, the story of the work of these ten men spread to other communities and calls came to them to set up Locals there. Within a year's time, the Farmers Union members were able to make a contract with the cotton ginners of Raines County which saved them over six thousand dollars.

Farmers in other states heard of their success and organizers were sent

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BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND WINTER 1933-34. Send 12c in silver or stamps for 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.

into the other cotton-raising states of the South—Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Missouri. By the time another year had passed the Texas Unions had set up a State Union and elected N. C. Murray president of the state organization. This was in 1904.

President Murray presented a plan to withhold one of every five bales of cotton off the market and to market the other four slowly so that all the cotton would not be dumped on the market at once and lower the prices. This idea spread over the South and saved the cotton farmers nearly 200 million dollars. This was the first time in American history that a large number of farmers attempted to market their products in an orderly manner.

Three years after the first local was founded, the National Farmers Union was set up. Delegates from six state unions met at Texarkana, (Texas), in December, 1905 and adopted a constitution very much the same as that written by John T. Garner, Newt Gresham, and O. F. Dornblaser for the first local. Chas. S. Barrett was elected president and held that office for twenty-two years. Ever since, he has been in Washington and has spent much time and effort working for farm relief legislation.

When the Farmers Union held its second annual convention, the Farmers Social and Economic union which had been organized in Illinois, sent delegates to ask the Farmers Union to take them in. This the Farmers Union was glad to do and it greatly strengthened the organization.

By the time of the third national convention in 1907, the Farmers Union had grown very rapidly. Thirteen states had state organizations. Fourteen others have been added since.

Six years ago, in 1926, representatives of the Farmers Union met in Fargo, North Dakota with representatives of two other farm organizations which had a large membership in the Northwest. These were the Producer's Alliance and the Equity Exchange. The Farmers Union took over all members in these organizations that were paid up. This step was a very important one as far as North Dakota is concerned, for many of the North Dakota Farmers Union members were once members of the old Equity or the Alliance.

Today the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America is one of the three biggest farm organizations in the United States. It owns its oil companies and exchanges through which members can buy the things they need. Everywhere you will find Farmers Union shipping associations, creameries, etc. It owns grain, livestock, cotton and wool marketing agencies. It has representatives in Washington who are fighting for legislation to help the farmer. Its membership reaches from ocean to ocean and from Texas to Canada. All this in thirty short years. Aren't you proud that you belong to the Farmers Union?

QUESTIONS

1. Who set up the first Farmers Union Local? Where? When was it set up?
2. How many states are in the National Farmers Union today?
3. What were the organizations taken in into the Farmers Union?
4. Who was the first president of the National Farmers Union?
5. Why should we remember the name of N. C. Murray?
6. Tell about the Farmers Union today.
7. Who opposed Newt Gresham and the members of the first local?
8. Do you remember the story of "Uncle Don"? Dornblaser told in Lesson II? What part did he have in forming the National Union?
9. What is the full name of the Farmers Union?
10. What is the name and number of your own local? Do you know how many members belong to it?

JUNIOR LETTERS

Conway Springs, Kans., Feb. 8, 1934.

I would like to join the Junior Cooperators. I am 8 and in the third grade. I will study the lessons. My father is the president of Zephyr Local 1622. He has been a member since 1919. My birthday is on October 30.

Yours truly,
Phillip Rice.

Dear Phillip:
I'm sorry to be late in answering your letter. I'm very glad that you're going to be a member of our Club and I will send your pin at once. Be sure to have some of the older members of your family help you with this time and we're going to expect to hear from you again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Columbus, Kans., Feb. 13, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:
My father is a member of the Farmers Union. My friend, Flossie Frohish asked me to join, and I wanted to anyway. I am thirteen years old and my birthday is January 6. Have I a twin? I will be glad to answer any letters that the Juniors might write to me. I will also try to get all the lessons. Are the lessons on the Junior page? I have one sister and one brother. My brother, Floyd, is twenty years old, and my sister Mary Florence, is sixteen years old.

Why don't you have your picture put in the paper, or is that your picture in the corner of the Junior page? I will close for now.

Your Junior,
Edith McCollister.

Dear Edith:
We are so glad that you are going to be one of us—as you see, we have our March lesson today so be sure to study it carefully and send it in. If I thought my picture might improve the appearance of our Junior page, I might be persuaded—at any rate, I

have never said that it wasn't my picture, at the top of our page, have I? Whose do you think it is? Your pin will reach you at once.—Aunt Patience.

Columbus, Kans., Feb. 13, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:
My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I have been reading the letters in the paper; so I thought I would like to join your club.

I am fifteen years old. My birthday is December 30. Will you please find my twin? I will try to get all the lessons. I have one sister and five brothers. I am the youngest in the family. For amusement I am learning to play the guitar. I asked my friend, Edith McCollister to join. I would like to receive one of your pins. I will be glad to hear from you.

Your Junior,
Flossie Frohish.

Dear Flossie:
I must congratulate you on winning your star so promptly, for Edith's membership. I'm very glad to know that you wish to become a Junior. I will send your pin at once. Don't overlook the lesson this time and send it in as soon as possible for the study of the knowledge of our lessons, is one of the most important parts of our club work.—Aunt Patience.

Of Interest to Women

CARROTS AND CORN O'BRIEN

Melt two tablespoons butter in a skillet, add one-half a green pepper, shredded, and half the contents of a No. 1 flat can of whole kernel corn, and saute five minutes. All the drained contents of an 8-ounce can of diced carrots and one tablespoon chopped pimiento, and season to taste with salt and pepper. Continue cooking until a golden brown.

FRIED BREAD VS. FRENCH TOAST

French toast is the more elegant name for the old familiar "fried bread" which used to grace our winter supper tables. Since this old-fashioned friend is due for a revival, a recipe is provided: Beat two eggs slightly, add a tablespoon of sugar, a pinch of salt and two cups of milk. Mix. Dip slices of white bread in this batter and fry only once. Serve with bacon or sausage, with butter and karo or as base for creamed dishes.

BAKED MACARONI AND DRIED BTEF

One and one-half tablespoons butter. One and one-half tablespoons flour. One and one-half cups milk. Two eggs. Four tablespoons butter. One-fourth pound dried beef. Two cups cooked macaroni. Make white sauce out of first three ingredients. Beat eggs slightly and add to white sauce while hot. Brown the beef till edges curl, in the remaining butter. Add to white sauce. Put macaroni into buttered baking dish. Pour meat mixture over and mix lightly with a fork. Top with 1-4 cup buttered crumbs and bake in moderate oven (350 F.) about 20 minutes.

COCOANUT MACAROONS

Mix one-half cup of sweetened condensed milk, two cups of shredded coconut, and if you like the flavor, a teaspoon of vanilla. Drop by spoonfuls on a well buttered pan. Shape with the fingers into horseshoes. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until a delicate brown.

The "lucky" four-leaf clovers of confectioners' frosting decorate a new short-cut version of an old-fashioned cookie. Sift one cup of flour and one teaspoon baking powder together twice. Add one egg slightly beaten, 2 tablespoons of melted butter, three-fourth cup sweetened condensed milk and one-half teaspoon vanilla. Blend thoroughly. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a buttered pan. Bake 10 minutes in a slow oven (325 degrees F.). Makes two dozen.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES

1/2 can tomatoes. Salt and pepper. Grated cheese. Minceed onion. Sugar. Buttered bread crumbs. Drain 1/2 can of tomato liquid and save for breakfast. Season tomatoes with salt, pepper, onion and sugar to taste. Cover bottom of buttered baking dish with cru, cover with tomatoes, cover with a layer of cheese and sprinkle top thickly with crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) 30 minutes.

KIDNEY BEANS WITH FRESH TOMATOES

Put alternate layers of the contents of a 10 1/2-ounce can of kidney beans and of sliced tomatoes (you will need four ripe ones) in a buttered baking dish, seasoning each layer of tomatoes with salt and pepper. Cover top with buttered crumbs, and lay three long slices of bacon, cut in halves, on top. Bake in a medium oven until the tomatoes are done, the crumbs brown and the bacon crisp. Serves six.

MUFFINS IN VARIETY

For a little change in the flavor of your muffins, add 1-3 cup grated cheese, 1/4 cup chopped crisp bacon or 1/4 cup chopped soaked prunes to your regular muffin recipe.

SPLIT PEAS EN CASSEROLE

Soak overnight in cold water: 1 pint split peas, 1-4 teaspoon baking soda. Cook slowly two hours, then drain. Mix together: 1/4 cup of cooked rice, 4 finely chopped onions; add the peas, 2 cupfuls of tomato pulp, 1-4 teaspoonful of Curry powder, salt, pepper, and paprika to taste; thicken with 2 tablespoonfuls of water. Place in individual casseroles and bake in a moderate oven—375 degrees F.—for about 45 minutes.

GOVERNMENT OUT OF MARKETS

Results in Lower Prices on Canner and Cutter Cows

(From The Co-Operator)
The United States Government discontinued its cattle and hog buying activities on the Kansas City market during the week of March 5th, 1934. Although Government orders were not large in either the cattle or hog markets, they were sufficient to stimulate trading and hold prices steady.

The price paid for all classes of cows has shown a less decline than the United States Government cancelled its orders. Canners and cutters were particularly hard hit, and these classes are around \$1.00 per cwt, or more lower. The demand for killing classes of cows has been very limited, which accounts for the immediate reaction experienced through this cancellation.

The prices of hogs have shown some decline, but due to extremely light receipts around the circuit, they have held fairly steady in spite of the absence of Government orders. Perhaps the lighter weight hogs have shown the greatest loss, because of the fact that the demand for pigs and light hogs coming to this market have been of the Government orders has had a tendency to further depress prices of that particular class.

We have no information as to whether the Government will re-enter the market, and will not advance an opinion on the matter. However, the past few months has established one fact, and that is that competitive demand is good for the market.

CATTLE MARKET UNUSUAL

Contrary to normal expectations, the fat cattle market weakened in early March. The price of steers and heifers during the next three to four weeks, feeders should not risk holding for a higher market fat cattle weighing 1,000 pounds and up, says Vance M. Rucker, extension marketing specialist, Kansas State College.

Grass cattle leases for the season are 10 to 15 per cent higher than one year ago. That is another indication that the dumping of cattle may not occur until late in the fall of 1934.

The stocker and feeder market is stronger than is the fat cattle market, a usual trend for this time of the year. If the steers which are to be sold this spring are being wintered, there is less risk in holding them for 30 to 60 days than in selling them now. Even if the fat cattle market rallies a little later, or even fails to rally, stockers are in a strong position this year.

Planting row crops on the contour has several distinct advantages over running rows down the slope. Rows on the contour reduce runoff and erosion. This reduction in runoff increases the amount of water absorbed by the soil and makes the rainfall more effective. Owing to the fact that the rows are nearly level, water does not run rapidly in them and wash out young corn or sorghum. The farming operations are easier to perform and lighter on horses because of level ground.

The average egg-size of a flock of pullets gradually increases from the time the birds start to lay to about the first of February. The egg size then remains relatively constant until the onset of hot weather, when it has been found that there is considerable fluctuation in size, the periods of small eggs being associated with periods of high temperature.

Windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees fulfill three important uses on the farm, reports L. R. Quinlan, department of horticulture, Kansas State College. First, they not only reduce the effects of injurious winds in summer, but they also reduce the home fuel bill and the damage done to live stock in the winter. Second, they provide a beautiful background for the home and farm buildings. Third, they furnish fuel, posts, and lumber.

With available facilities for holding corn on the farm, an increase in the cost of this grain for dairy cattle may be anticipated. Where the grain sorghums are available, they can be substituted for corn in any of the rations for dairy cattle. Kafir, Atlas sorgho, and Kansas Orange sorgho, when ground, are only 6 to 8 per cent less valuable than corn-crop in the dairy ration.

After small corn crops such as that of 1933, corn prices seldom fail to make at least a spring price advance of 10 to 15 cents over the previous October level. With the holding of corn because of corn loans and the possible bunching of summer sales that this could produce, a spring price advance February to May or thereabouts is perhaps safer to expect at this time than strong summer and fall corn prices.

The grain ration for farm horses is best determined by the amount of work they must do, advises F. W. Bell, department of animal husbandry, Kansas State College. He explains that during the winter, horses receive but little if any grain, and when not working they will keep in fairly good condition without grain. Horses doing hard work must be fed a liberal grain ration or they will lose weight rapidly.

CLASSIFIED ADS

JESSEY WHITE GIANT Eggs. Pen or Range. Make ten pound capons in six months.—Mrs. E. A. Hammett, Rt 5, Manhattan, Kansas.

FOR SALE
A FEW GOOD BLACK Registered Percheron Stallions from 3 to 8 years old. Also two good Jacks 7 years old, at reasonable prices. Have a fine Registered American Saddle Stallion of Chief breeding. A real show horse, coming 3 years old, chestnut. Also a number of young registered Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans. RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, Seneca, Kansas. C. H. Wempe, Prop. 3-22c

FAIRMONT STOCK FARM

—is offering for sale some choice Percheron Stallions of all ages. Sound and ready for service with size and quality. Best of breeding. Also a few mares and fillies. A. J. WEMPE, Frankfort, Marshall County, Kansas.

REDS; Barred, White Rocks; R. I. Whites, Wyandottes, Leghorns, 100 \$3.80. Assorted 100, \$3.30. Poultry 2nd and 3rd when paid in advance. Schaffner's Hatchery, Berger, Mo.

FARMERS WANTED—to qualify for

Government Meat Inspector and other positions; Commence \$135 per month. Common education; age 18 to 45. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis, Mo.

SEED

RED CLOVER, \$7.00

Alfalfa, \$5.00; Scarified Sweet Clover, \$3.00; Timothy, \$3.50; Mixed Timothy and Alsike or Red Clover, \$4.50; all per bushel. Korean Lespedeza, \$6.50 per 100 lbs. Catalog and samples free.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY

21 E. Fifth St. Kansas City, Mo.—29

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. 3-22c.

CERTIFIED Frost-proof Cabbage and

Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75. Express collect 2500, \$2.50. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker Sweet Spanish, Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 2,000, \$1.80. Express collect 5,000, \$3.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARK. 3-22c

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION—Send stamp, Judge Lehman,

Humboldt, Kansas 11-34p

"Peach leaf curl, a serious disease of peaches, can be controlled by the application of a dormant spray consisting of 1 part of liquid lime sulphur to 9 parts of water," says George A. Filing of the department of horticulture, Kansas State College. He adds that the dormant trees should be thoroughly covered, especially the buds.

Many of the most serious truck crop diseases are spread through the hotbed, warns E. H. Laker, extension service plant disease specialist, Kansas State College. He suggests that the frame work of the hotbed should be thoroughly disinfected and clean soil or sand used if possible. Where this is not possible, the soil should be disinfected several weeks before planting the hotbed.

The term hybrid chicks as used in the commercial trade applies to any chick resulting from the crossing of two recognized breeds or varieties of poultry. Sex-linked chicks are hybrid chicks that result from crossbred matings in which it is possible to recognize sex in hatching, explains D. C. Warren, poultry geneticist at the Kansas State College.

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, 8367 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)

THE RISK IS TOO GREAT---

Your property, your home, your barns, sheds and other buildings represent a great investment. They mean much to you and yours.

YOU CAN BE CAREFUL, and you can cut down the likelihood of fire, but you cannot make your buildings absolutely safe against the hazards of fire or windstorm. You do not know when disaster will come along, but—

YOU CAN INSURE AGAINST LOSS

THE RISK IS TOO GREAT for you to carry it yourself. That is why farmers and property owners have formed and supported this great mutual company—which is able to carry your risk.

ALL CLAIMS ARE SETTLED PROMPTLY. WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A RECORD ALONG THAT LINE. WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST?

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas

SALINA KANSAS

Insurance protection against Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado, Hail. Protects you with Automobile and Mercantile Insurance

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credentialed blanks..... 10 for 5c
Demit blanks15 for 10c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books25c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN

Farmers Union Song Leaflets, Secretary's Minute Books50c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c
Ladies Auxiliary Pins50c per dozen 10c

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of the sales of livestock marketed during week March 8 to March 16 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

Horace Thompson Est—Wabaunsee Co Ks—30 s 880 6.15	Henry Ringel—Wabaunsee Co Mo—5 316 4.25
Horace Thompson Est—Wabaunsee C K—30 st. 970 6.15	H H Reeves—Miami Co Ks—13 224 4.25
Joe Olson—Saline Co Ks—22 steers 1257 6.10	L C Cleveland—St Clair Co Mo—35 210 4.20
Ralph Latzke—Dickinson Co Ks—12 st, hfs 680 6.00	Sanford Briner—Davies Co Mo—6 230 4.20
Walter C. Roepke—Washington Co Ks—10 s, h 731 6.00	Sam Bowman—Gove Co Ks—4 231 4.20
Clyde Beardsley—St Clair Co Mo—3 heifers 14 6.00	Farmers Coop—Marshall Co Ks—5 204 4.20
L C Cleveland—St Clair Co Mo—8 calves 183 6.00	G M Miller—Chase Co Ks—13 250 4.20
Geo. Wilay—Osage Co Ks—4 sts, hfs 890 6.00	Carl W Scott—Franklin Co Ks—12 228 4.20
Andrew Forbes—Osage Co Ks—29 steers 891 5.95	Henry C Mathies—Pottawatomie Co Ks—7 190 4.20
Joe Olson—Saline Co Ks—40 steers 1390 5.85	D B Wertenberger—Cherokee Co Ks—14 193 4.20
W R Harding—Jefferson Co Ks—6 steers 931 5.75	Henry Sheels—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 211 4.20
C J Chambers—Geary Co Ks—5 heifers 795 5.75	W J Pemberton—Johnson Co Mo—13 172 4.20
J W Watson—Washington Co Ks—16 steers 1350 5.75	Gordon Pemberton—Johnson Co Mo—8 192 4.20
Schmidt Bros, Geary Co Ks—27 steers 1110 5.75	L D Robertson—Miami Co Ks—5 224 4.20
W T Meyer—Lincoln Co Ks—19 steers 1392 5.75	G W Warner—Furnas Co Ks—5 188 4.20
J T Watson—Ottawa Co Ks—29 steers 891 5.70	Dee Johns—Lafayette Co Mo—15 180 4.20
Ralph Warner—Furnas Co Neb—29 steers 1098 5.65	Will Doll—Henry Co Mo—6 223 4.15
C J Chambers—Geary Co Ks—14 steers 1200 5.65	L C Cleveland—St Clair Co Mo—48 176 4.15
L M Martz—Bates Co Ks—10 steers 981 5.60	R E Eastland—Johnson Co Ks—8 190 4.15
O F Dewey—Republic Co Ks—8 steers, heifers 740 5.50	S P Fisher—Henry Co Mo—16 230 4.15
Walter Brehm—Dickinson Co Ks—4 steers 800 5.40	Mack Stankling—Sullivan Co Mo—6 231 4.15
Ralph Warner—Furnas Co Neb—54 steers 1226 5.40	P S Longstreth—Grundy Co Mo—15 224 4.15
Ernest Reusch—Grundy Co Mo—13 heifers 643 5.35	E L Holtman—Crawford Co Ks—8 236 4.15
Schmidt Bros—Geary Co Ks—19 steers 1203 5.35	C H Moore—Johnson Co Ks—25 232 4.15
Frank Laughman—Johnson Co Ks—10 str, hfs 654 5.25	Henry Keith—Sullivan Co Mo—7 187 4.15
Virgil Schwartz—Osage Co Ks—12 str 107 5.25	Frederick Bros—Lafayette Co Mo—8 190 4.15
C E McFarren—Osage Co Ks—9 steers 811 5.25	Olis Little—Nemaha Co Ks—17 207 4.15
Fred Grieshaber—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 s, h 614 5.15	Ketner Bros—Lafayette Co Mo—18 192 4.15
W H Mills—Osage Co Ks—4 heifers 710 5.15	Clay Niehaus—Barton Co Mo—6 215 4.15
Steve D. Meyers—McPherson Co Ks—30 steers 1002 5.10	Elmer Dhority—Washington Co Ks—6 216 4.15
Henry Johnson—Wabaunsee Co Ks—4 heifers 662 5.00	Albert Mathies—Wabaunsee Co Ks—27 194 4.15
Geo Bradbury—Ottawa Co Ks—26 steers 906 5.00	E E Baker—Coffey Co Mo—7 171 4.10
J E Hanson—Washington Co Ks—12 steers 1230 5.00	W A Arnett—Marshall Co Ks—8 267 4.10
Willis H Wilcox—Linn Co Ks—8 heifers 681 5.00	J F Mayer—Marshall Co Ks—14 254 4.10
C E McFarren—Osage Co Ks—6 heifers 720 5.00	S P Fisher—Henry Co Mo—12 268 4.10
C J Chambers—Geary Co Ks—26 steers 1424 5.00	Allen Blevins—Lafayette Co Mo—13 172 4.10
Craven Gr. Co—Marshall Co Ks—61 steers 1299 4.90	A J Diers—Mitchell Co Ks—14 177 4.10
Ralph Warner—Furnas Co Neb—16 steers 1126 4.85	C H Peckman—Marshall Co Ks—12 202 4.05
J E Henson—Johnson Co Ks—18 steers 590 4.85	Olis Little—Nemaha Co Ks—12 202 4.05
F U S A—Norton Co Ks—10 heifers 592 4.75	G B Fraise—Montgomery Co Ks—8 183 4.05
Albert Hafner—Washington Co Ks—14 s, h 632 4.75	Henry Van Hove—Clay Co Ks—7 275 4.05
F L Cole—Johnson Co Mo—10 heifers 644 4.75	H C Terry—Linn Co Ks—8 180 4.05
H Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 steers 1183 4.60	Vincent Cummings—Harrison Co Mo—10 187 4.05
John G Benigar—St Clair Co Mo—8 steers 1021 4.55	Isaac Longhofer—Dickinson Co Ks—11 171 4.05
H Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co Ks—9 steers 976 4.50	Fred Smithers—Chase Co Ks—5 286 4.05
W S Sanford—Morris Co Ks—26 heifers 666 4.50	B H Innes—Harrison Co Mo—17 191 4.00
Alfred Amor—Lafayette Co Mo—14 sts, hfs 741 4.35	Harold Mooney—Linn Co Ks—9 178 4.00
H Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co Ks—16 sts, 1070 4.35	Warren Dober—Clay Co Ks—6 175 4.00
G V Chappell—Dade Co Mo—7 yearlings 670 4.25	H H Willenbring—Henry Co Mo—5 326 4.00
Stuart Tindall—Osage Co Ks—12 steers 805 4.10	W A O'Neill—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 170 4.00
J E Henson—Johnson Co Ks—38 steers 800 4.10	F R Rice—Wabaunsee Co Ks—9 172 3.85
J E Flynn—Johnson Co Ks—19 cows 997 2.75	Albert Blake—Lafayette Co Mo—5 378 3.70
Farmers Coop—Marshall Co Ks—3 cows 880 2.00	Al Sloppy—Johnson Co Ks—18 187 3.60
Mrs. Mary Martin—Douglas Co Ks—6 cows 713 2.00	Peter Anderson—Osage Co Ks—11 161 3.50
J E Cravens—Guthrie, Okla—9 cows 660 1.50	F J Brew—Coffey Co Mo—5 145 3.50
	Warren Dober—Clay Co Ks—5 pigs 134 3.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending March 14, 1934

BUTTER

We have a decided about face movement in the butter market for the week ending the 14th. The long, steady upward trend had finally reached its peak. The 14th and Standards reached 26 1-4 cents the week opened with the quotations at those prices. They held to that on the 9th, but by that time it was beginning to be evident there was an accumulation of first receivers, which is always a weak tendency in the market. To force outlets on the 10th, these receivers sold extras down 1 1-4 to 25 1-2 cents and Standards 3-4 cent also to 25 1-2 cents. The following day Extras lost another 1-2 cent while Standards remained unchanged. On the 13th, Extras were down to 25 cents. Standards losing 3-4 cents to 24 3-4 cents and today there was a further decline of 1 cent in Extras to 24 cents and Standards were quoted at the same price, having declined 3 cents. Therefore, Extras were down 2 3-4 cents from the top at the beginning of the week and Standards down 2 1-4 cents.

One of the factors said to be responsible for the weaker condition of the market is the apparent falling off in consumption, some sections reporting that when the retail price of butter went to 30 cents consumption dropped 10 per cent. One of our member creameries reported that as being true in their home town. It is, therefore, quite evident that we cannot look for any runaway prices for dairy products. The purchasing power of the consuming public will not back up any such program as yet.

Already there is a good deal of talk that no production control program is necessary. Mr. W. F. Jensen, Secretary of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association, says in his weekly letter, "It now seems that there is no necessity at all for any plan of production control in the dairy industries of the United States. We hope it can be entirely avoided and that our good friends in Washington will see it that way."

We have felt satisfied all along that the American Association was giving nothing but "lip service" to the idea of any production control. The dairy manufacturers want volume and really don't care very much for their farmers are making a profit on their dairy industry or not, so long as they make plenty of profit, although he states further in the same letter that there has been no profit in the creamery industry for several years, which very clearly indicates the question of that fact is not largely due to the completion and real service that has been set up by the Cooperatives.

Let us remember that all the cows and heifers, and the greatest on record, are still back in the country. Our reasons for the recent advance in the

butter market have been two: First that the Government has purchased more than fifty million pounds of our surplus and given it away through the relief channels, and second, when the bottom dropped out of the market last December it became unprofitable to feed for heavy production and millions of our producers changed their feeding methods in accordance therewith. The result is that we have produced for the months of December, January and February about thirty five million pounds less in round numbers than was produced in the same months last year, showing what a slackening up in production will do for the producer in the way of better prices. Certainly a producer is way ahead to produce 85 lbs. of fat at from 20c to 25c per lb. rather than to insist on producing 100 lbs., having 15 lbs. too much, and taking in the neighborhood of 10 cents per pound less for it.

These cows and heifers are back in the country; when cheap pasture feeds again come on they will be milked if they remain there and Mr. Jensen's advice is taken and nothing is done to relieve the situation. The consuming public is showing that under present conditions, 30 cents per pound retail for butter is close to a deadline. Therefore, our producers can make up their mind that it is less production, or, in other words, lower prices, or, in other words, lower prices. To quote a much quoted Chicago publication, "They can pay their money and take their choice."

EGGS

Eggs have been just the opposite from butter in spite of the fact that we are coming into the season of flush production on eggs. We have had a 3-4 cent advance during the current week on the top grades of eggs. Extra Firsts opened the week at 16 3-4 cents, after a slight decline during the middle of the week they again rallied and became very active, closing at 17 1-2. Fresh Firsts opened at 16 1-2 cents and closed at 17 1-2 cents. Current Receipts opened at 15 3-4 advancing to 16 1-2 cents. Dirts and Checks opened at 14 1-2 cents and 14 cents, advancing to 15 1-2 cents and 14 1-2 cents.

The price factor in eggs is nothing other than a very decided lighter production than was in effect one year ago. About this time last year fancy firsts were selling at 14 1-2 cents. Storage packed firsts were selling on the March option, which in the current month is equal to a cash market, at 18 1-2 cent and closed at that after having been up to 18 3-4 cents for part of the session.

"Quality eggs and reasonable production" is the slogan for our egg producers to keep before them continually.—P. L. Betts

Good prices for work horses seem assured for several years to come, predicts F. W. Bell, department of animal husbandry, Kansas State College. Mares should be bred to good stallions, he says, adding that if there is not a good stallion in the local community, someone should become interested in securing such a horse.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)

and such a chart, explaining in an interesting manner, such as it was by Toogarden, last evening, is very enlightening.

Other bits of entertainment were given, then President Hibbard read a short paper on the "Money Question," pointing out the great difference in the distribution of wealth that has taken place during the past century. Today 95 per cent of the wealth is controlled by only 5 per cent of the population, while only fifty years or so ago 60 per cent of the wealth was controlled by 40 per cent of the people.

Mr. Hibbard then turned the large crowd over to the refreshment committee, and it reminded us of the times we used to "go out to grandma's"—we never saw so many pies in our life. We were discussing our favorite type of this pastry with Senator Frost, who was voting in favor of pumpkin, while we were loudly proclaiming the virtues of apple, when low and behold, up popped a lady with a pie of each of these varieties. We feel sure that if he had mentioned any other fruit in the world they could have supplied it. The same thing seemed inexpressible. The same thing was true of the sandwiches and coffee, so now we know why they have such large turn-outs at the meetings of the Hopewell Local.

The Blue Valley Farmers Union will hold their booster meeting at Blue Rapids on Tuesday evening, March 20th.

STONE LOCAL 792

The Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union meeting that was sponsored by Stone Local 792 of that organization, came off as scheduled, Saturday evening.

A large crowd of farmers and their families from Plainville, Stockton, Webster and Palco were present and listened to a number of Union songs by the members, after which the audience was addressed by Floyd Lynn, Union Secretary. Mr. Lynn was followed by Bert Winchester, a member of the state board of directors of the Union. He stressed some of the principal workings and aspirations of the Union and their accomplishments.

Mr. Lynn and Mr. Winchester were back in the near future and if the Union desires will try and help them secure new members. In the meantime a contest is on between the women members and the men members of Stone Local 792 to secure new members, the losers to furnish the supper to the winners—and of course either way, it will be the women who furnish the eats.

Join the Union and be with the crowd.

Mrs. M. E. Thomas, Cor. Secy.

Later, on Wednesday afternoon, March 14, Stone Local 792 met at the Charles Pywell home. The meeting was called to order by the president. All joined in singing. Twelve members were present, and one visitor, Mrs. Agnes Overturf. Visitors are always welcome. It was decided to have Mr. Lynn and Mr. Winchester come

and help put on a membership drive. A short program was given, consisting of another song by all; a reading by Chas. Pywell, "Comparatively So," and a reading by Fern Pywell, "Kansas Corn Story."

The next meeting will be in two weeks, March 25, at the C. O. Thomas home in the afternoon.

Mrs. M. E. Thomas, Cor. Secy.

REPORT OF GOVE COUNTY MEETING AT GRINNELL

Grinnell, Kans., March 15, 1934.

The Gove County Farmers Union and Grinnell Local, combined meeting, held at Grinnell on March 13, went somewhat contrary to the arranged program. The Grinnell crowd could not meet in the forenoon, so the county meeting was held first.

The writer gave his report of the State Board in Agriculture meeting in Topeka. Then the Grinnell ladies served sandwiches, pickles, doughnuts and coffee.

After the county meeting, the Local bunch began their meeting. A phone call came, saying Mr. Lynn, state secretary, would arrive about 3 o'clock. We had given him up and some one home, W. E. Roesch gave the Union obligation to those new members present.

When Mr. Lynn and Mr. Winchester arrived, they blamed their trouble and a strong wind for their delay. They also claimed some road state but in the first half of February they showed much greater strength than they have shown for six months," Dr. Howe reported. On January 31, they averaged 71 per cent of pre-war prices. By February 15, they had reached 76 per cent.

"Prices paid by consumers for foods also stiffened. They advanced from 105.8 per cent of pre-war level on January 30 to 108.3 per cent on February 13.

"Comparison with February of last year shows a still larger increase in farm and consumer prices. At that time both prices were low. Typical family purchases of a month's supply of 14 important foods costs only \$14.85 last February, and the farmer got only \$4.57 for them. In the year since, city retail prices have gone up 21 per cent. Farm prices advanced 21 per cent. The cost of getting foods from the farmer to consumers increased 10 per cent.

"Part of the increase in the margin between farm and retail prices represents the payment of processing taxes on wheat and hogs. This money will go back to the farmers in the form of benefit payments. Farm values, therefore, have really been increased more than is shown by these figures, and the usual marketing and processing costs have been increased less."

These changes in consumer and farm prices illustrate the fact, Dr. Howe pointed out, that a small rise in retail prices may make possible a big increase in farm prices if costs of processing and distribution are not increased to absorb the gain.

Meats and dairy products led in the advance in consumer prices. Meat has been particularly cheap for several months, and farmers have been getting ruinously low prices for livestock. The rise in February was due to smaller supplies on the market and perhaps to some extent also to government relief buying of pork and to the old weather. Prices of dairy products were also boosted because of smaller supplies.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and goodness to call from this life of trial and labor the soul of Lawrence Kaiser, a fellow member of our Local No. 233; and, whereas, his death has caused great sorrow to the members of his family; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of the Oklahoma No. 233, Odin, Kansas, extend to the members of his family our deepest and sincerest sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family in a respectful manner, such as our Local's record and one be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

William Zeche,
Anthony Beran,
Fred Jacobs,
Resolution Committee.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(McPherson Co.)

Whereas God in His wisdom has called from this life of trial and labor the soul of Lawrence Kaiser, a fellow member of our Local No. 233; and, whereas, his death has caused great sorrow to the members of his family; therefore, be it

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William Zeche,
Anthony Beran,
Fred Jacobs,
Resolution Committee.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

From Ellis County

Whereas it has pleased the Divine Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst John Simpson, our worthy National President of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

We feel the cooperative work among farmers has lost an outstanding, sincere, capable and effective leader.

And the Farmers Union a splendid officer.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the Excelsior Local 606 regret the going of Brother Simpson and that we extend our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Simpson and family and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be printed in our Kansas Union Farmer paper.

Wenzel Neuburger, President,
Frank G. Erbert, Secretary.

LIBERTY LOCAL 782

Marshall County

Well folks, I am here to tell you Liberty Local had another interesting meeting at Liberty school house March 16.

The meeting was called to order by the president, who stated we should make our meeting short due to respect of our national president who died at Washington, March 15. This was a severe shock. All regret to lose such a loyal and faithful Farmers Union worker. Mr. Simpson was a personal friend of our president, who in return paid tribute in his honor at this time.

Mr. Tommer gave an interesting talk on the hog and corn program and many other points of the Farmers Union.

We had the pleasure of enjoying short talks from two Wash. county men, Mr. Clay Ingman and Mr. Stettin, who are connected with the Union Oil Co. at Barnes.

A report of the county meeting was given by Arthur Mapes.

After some interesting discussion as well as new and old business, the meeting was followed by a fine program.

Cowboy songs—H. B. McCord.
Song—Catherine Tommer.
Music—mouth harp and guitar acc ordian.

—Mr. Livergood, Mr. Youngberg, Music—acordin and guitar accompaniment.

Franklin Gordon, H. B. McCord, Reading—Ollie Musil.
Music—Youngberg's Orchestra.

The county president, who is also our local president, is putting on a membership drive, with the assistance of three other men of different locals, and our local entertainers, in order to build the Farmers Union membership.

They are asking the different locals of the county to give every assistance possible. This group is ready and willing to go to the different locals. All they ask, is that it be an open meeting and everybody invited.

A good lunch and a social time followed our meeting.

Now folks, remember the next meeting at the Star School house, April 6. We have some very enjoyable and interesting times. Come on out and join us, remember in Union there is strength.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

FARMER AND CONSUMER PRICES SHOW ADVANCES

Consumers' food costs and prices received by farmers both made a larger advance in the first two weeks of February than in any other two-week interval since last July, Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today in releasing the 13th issue of the Consumers' Guide.

"Prices received by farmers have been climbing since last December, but in the first half of February they showed much greater strength than they have shown for six months," Dr. Howe reported. On January 31, they averaged 71 per cent of pre-war prices. By February 15, they had reached 76 per cent.

"Prices paid by consumers for foods also stiffened. They advanced from 105.8 per cent of pre-war level on January 30 to 108.3 per cent on February 13.

"Comparison with February of last year shows a still larger increase in farm and consumer prices. At that time both prices were low. Typical family purchases of a month's supply of 14 important foods costs only \$14.85 last February, and the farmer got only \$4.57 for them. In the year since, city retail prices have gone up 21 per cent. Farm prices advanced 21 per cent. The cost of getting foods from the farmer to consumers increased 10 per cent.

"Part of the increase in the margin between farm and retail prices represents the payment of processing taxes on wheat and hogs. This money will go back to the farmers in the form of benefit payments. Farm values, therefore, have really been increased more than is shown by these figures, and the usual marketing and processing costs have been increased less."

These changes in consumer and farm prices illustrate the fact, Dr. Howe pointed out, that a small rise in retail prices may make possible a big increase in farm prices if costs of processing and distribution are not increased to absorb the gain.

Meats and dairy products led in the advance in consumer prices. Meat has been particularly cheap for several months, and farmers have been getting ruinously low prices for livestock. The rise in February was due to smaller supplies on the market and perhaps to some extent also to government relief buying of pork and to the old weather. Prices of dairy products were also boosted because of smaller supplies.

A GOOD SUBJECT FOR UNION LOCAL DISCUSSION

The Kansas Union Farmer is in receipt of a pamphlet on "America Must Choose," by Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, sent to this paper by Foreign Policy Association, 1380 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. In this pamphlet, the Secretary has discussed three possible courses which we may follow in determining our agricultural and commercial policies; nationalism, internationalism, and a planned middle course.

Secretary Wallace has expressed his desire that this issue should be discussed as widely as possible. He wants the question to be debated throughout America, not only in the halls of congress and in public forums, but in country school house meetings and other meetings such as Farmers Union meetings. He says the people "must be let in on the problem."

Locals or other groups wanting to discuss this pamphlet may get in touch with the Foreign Policy Association by writing to the above address.

NICOTINE SULPHATE FOR STALK AND VINE BORER

The sudden wilting of a long runner of a squash vine or cucumber vine is a warning to the gardener that a borer is present, according to E. G. Kelly, insect control specialist of the Kansas State College extension service.

These borers, usually named after the plant which they attack, are the young, or larval stages of an insect. The common stalk borer spends the winter in a cocoon in the soil and emerges as an adult when the squash vines begin to run the following summer. This adult moth can be distinguished from the others common about the garden because its hind wings are transparent, and also because it flies about in the daytime.

The fault lays her small, flat, brownish colored eggs one in a place on the squash vine. The tiny borers begin to feed. Their presence is usually not noticed until they are three or four weeks old, for they do not eat enough to destroy the vine until they near maturity.

Because the borers feed inside the plant, it is impossible to poison them with arsenicals, according to Mr. Kelly. But good results have been obtained by spraying the eggs with 1 ounce to 2 1/2 gallons of water. The spray is applied to the vine near the base, so that is where the eggs are usually deposited.

The number of larvae which live through the winter can be reduced if the gardener clears up and burns the

squash and cucumber vines as soon as the fruits have matured. Fall plowing or harrowing is helpful.

LIVESTOCK COOPS REPORT

SALES GAIN FOR 1933

A million more animals were handled by farmers' cooperatives sales agencies operating on terminal live stock markets in 1933 than in 1932, according to estimates just made by the Co-operative Division Farm Credit Administration. Some of these agencies received animals in the country in addition to those handled at the terminal markets.

The value of this 1933 increase in business is placed at \$7,000,000. In all, about 13,700,000 head of all classes of livestock, with a total value of \$135,000,000, were handled by those associations for their farmer members. Increases in the number of hogs and calves sold in 1933 over the preceding year were noted. Fewer sheep, however, were handled than in 1932, and a smaller number of animals were purchased on order. More than half of the total animals were hogs, nearly a quarter were sheep, and almost as many cattle and calves.

This gain was made largely by the 38 cooperative sales agencies that were active in both years. A part, however, is due to an additional farmer cooperative that began functioning in 1933.

The term "strip cropping" has been applied to the practice of planting different types of crops in strips or belts across the slope on long or steep hillsides. If sod crops, small grains, and row crops are alternated, the amount of erosion may be greatly reduced, according to F. L. Duley, department of agronomy, Kansas State College. Since land that is in sod and small grain crops will absorb more water than will land in row crops, it will reduce the erosion far below what would take place if all the land were in corn. Keeping the steepest part of hillsides in pasture or hay crops as much as possible and growing corn on the land with more gentle slopes will do much to reduce erosion to a minimum.

It is known that the conditions under which hens are kept may influence their egg-producing tendencies. Mishandling or unfavorable weather conditions may cause hens to stop laying. Experimental work has also indicated that the tendency toward winter pausing or partial winter molt is inherited, states D. C. Warren, poultry geneticist, Kansas State College.

Brush dams, or other types of small soil-saving dams, must be used in series to be effective, states H. F. Eier, extension service rural engineer, Kansas State College. He explains that 2 or 3 feet should be the maximum height for the brush dams, and that these should be placed so that the top of one is on the same level as the bottom of the next one above it. Proper anchorage with strong posts is essential.

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