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EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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NOT ALL BENEFITS OF FARMERS UNION READILY APPARENT

Secretary Points out in Radio Talk that Many Good Things Come from Farmers Union Besides Marketing and Legislative Benefits

UP TO FARMERS

Points to Stabilizing Influence of Powerful Organization and Says it Could Be Much More Powerful if Better Supported

The following talk was delivered Friday evening over WIBW, Topeka radio station, by Floyd Lynn, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union. The Farmers Union period was changed from Thursday evening to Friday evening for last week only, because of some special program scheduled for Thursday evening. The talk follows:

I am glad at this time to speak to the many friends of organized agriculture in Kansas, over this good radio station which is owned and operated by the Capper Publications, a publishing group which has many times demonstrated and proved its friendliness to Kansas farmers.

I want to talk to you about the Kansas Farmers Union, a militant farm organization which has been developed from the very beginning by and for farmers. I want to talk about the readily apparent benefits, as well as about some of the unseen benefits which come to farmers because of farm organizations.

Nearly every one has heard about the cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing benefits and advantages of Farmers Union organizations. Hardly a day passes, I suppose, but that you hear or think about the legislative accomplishments which have been achieved by organized agriculture—the farm organizations. The legislative benefits may be state-wide in character, or they may be of national character.

It is common knowledge that the Farmers Union, because of its wonderfully well developed cooperative marketing agencies on the terminal grain and live stock markets, has improved the farm situation in almost unbelievable extent from the farmers' point of view. It is well known that the margins of profit which go to the marketing firms or the "middle man" have been narrowed.

Farmer is represented on the markets by his own firms. It is equally well known that the Farmers Union agencies have paid back thousands upon thousands of dollars to Kansas farmers in the form of patronage dividends, and that this represents money which, without the Farmers Union or cooperative marketing, would never come back to them.

All these things I need refer to as the readily apparent benefits of the Farmers Union. They are what we read and hear of nearly every day. However, these are not all the benefits which come to farmers because of the Farmers Union. Many other benefits which result from this organization, and from organized agriculture, may be of equal importance, if not as apparent.

The Farmers Union represents farmers who want good farm organization should do. It really represents the farmers. It is the mouthpiece of agriculture. It is the unit with which other groups or industries deal; it is the farmers' contact with other organized society. Agriculture, because it is organized, can speak with authority and with influence. That is one of the great benefits which the Farmers Union makes possible for Kansas farmers.

When the entire country became involved in the crushing depression from which we are just beginning to emerge, there was a tendency toward panic and groups to become panicky. In any time of great emergency, it is but natural for each individual or each group to begin looking out for itself and to scramble to safety if it or he can. Rights of others are likely to be trampled upon. This condition has existed, and perhaps still exists.

What, then, would be the position of agriculture if it were not so organized that it can speak with authority and influence, instead of as an unorganized, voiceless number of individuals?

Curb Disturbing Elements

Would we not suffer, not only as agriculture but as a nation, if a sane organization such as the Farmers Union

farmers? The disturbing elements which would incite riots, bloody strikes, senseless property damage, and possibly armed revolution would be free to run rampant over the state and nation. Therefore, I want to say that the stabilizing influence of the Farmers Union has been of great benefit to agriculture—and to the entire social structure of the country.

Yesterday and today I had the opportunity to attend the annual Cooperative Conference held in Manhattan, Kansas. All farm organizations take part in this conference which is a forward step in the development of cooperative marketing and organized farm influence. The sessions were attended by farmers and by those who have the responsibility of taking the lead in farm organization affairs. Ideas were exchanged, and every one present sought to learn more about cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing, as well as about how to operate cooperative businesses successfully.

Two Phases

It may be brought out here that in this organized farm movement we deal with two different angles. We have the general farm organization, and we have the cooperatives. Each is dependent upon the other, to a large extent. The general farm organization includes the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Equity Union, the Farmers Union, and others. These organizations are kept up or supported by membership. The cooperatives include the various business, marketing and purchasing groups or set-ups. They are supported, of course, by volume of business.

The general farm organizations and the cooperatives, taken as two groups, each have a definite part in the whole program. The general farm organizations are necessary to serve as a background for cooperative business or marketing. In the case of the Kansas Farmers Union, which I am glad to represent in the capacity of secretary-treasurer, the general organization is the educational organization. It serves to educate our farmers in the matter of cooperation.

It serves in various ways to keep the cooperative movement before those who benefit from it, and who must keep it alive and healthy by their support. Upon the general farm organizations, too, falls the responsibility of going forward with our legislative program. The general farm organizations largely make up the membership of our Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, a group which has had much to do with the shaping of our Kansas laws with respect to agriculture.

Then, on the other hand, the cooperative contributes to the program financially and in other ways.

See a Weakness

There is one lack of development—or one weakness—which I want to point out here and now. Not nearly as many farmers belong to the general farm organizations as take advantage of cooperative marketing and its benefits. In the case of the Kansas Farmers Union, we would have right around 50,000 members—or perhaps more—if every stockholder in Farmers Union cooperatives, or every patron doing business with the cooperatives, would pay dues and support the parent organization which makes his cooperative possible.

Now this brings me to another matter which I want to discuss for a few minutes. We have discussed, in a most superficial manner and without going into detail at all, some of the various benefits and advantages which come to farmers because of the Farmers Union. I believe that each farmer and business man, or professional man, has a mental picture of the Farmers Union and the position it occupies. I believe all will admit that farmers must have such an organization to represent them. I believe every man or woman who hears this talk will agree that agriculture must be organized if it is to make progress in keeping with that of other industries or groups.

I am led to wonder, however, if all farmers realize the importance of giving their active support to their farm organization. I cannot see why—if a farmer realizes how much his own organization depends upon him and his active support—I cannot see why he would hesitate for a moment to join the Farmers Union and pay his dues.

The average man will admit readily the necessity of having the Farmers Union, as a militant, unfettered organization, with responsibility laid to the farmers who compose the class for which it exists. Too many, however, hold back when it comes to making it possible for that organization to be as effective as it should be.

It's Up to the Farmers

(continued on page 4)

KANSAS LEADERS IN AGRICULTURE FAVOR PROGRAM

Cooperative Conference in Manhattan Last Week Brought Out Fact that Kansas Farm Organizations United behind AAA Program

MANY DISCUSSIONS

Nearly All Leaders Enthusiastic over Cooperative Progress, and Some Suggested Improvements that Could Be Made

The Cooperative Conference, held Thursday and Friday of last week at Kansas State College in Manhattan, Kansas, brought together a large number of Kansas cooperative farm leaders and others who are deeply interested in farm organization work and in the development of cooperative marketing and purchasing. Throughout the sessions, the AAA program was discussed and endorsed, with some suggestions made for improvements.

The program Thursday forenoon was devoted to cooperative auditing and cooperative auditing associations. This was a new feature of the two-day meeting.

H. W. Behrens of Lyndon, representing the Grange, presided over the Thursday afternoon session. The general topic was "The Agricultural Adjustment Program and Its Relation to the Cooperative Movement." A series of ten-minute talks were made by various farm leaders. Dr. O. O. Wolf, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, spoke first, urging cooperation among farm cooperatives with the leaders of the program.

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, reported on his activities which have taken him to Washington considerably during the past year. He pointed out the fact that the program has not achieved perfection, but declared those who have it in charge are doing all that can be done for agriculture under the program. He said improvements will be made as the program progresses.

He declared he would rather be on the "inside in a constructive way, than to be on the outside howling calamity from the houseposts." H. E. Witham, head of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations and manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, was one of the speakers. He spoke of the renewed interest now apparent in farm organizations, and said the AAA program will bring many direct and indirect benefits. He said the AAA program is an attempt to do for farmers what other industries have done for themselves.

A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union and field man for the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., appeared on the program for G. W. Hobbs, manager of the firm, who was unable to attend. He spoke of the evils of direct marketing of hogs and other live stock, and told of the manner in which that evil has developed to the detriment of the hog grower. He believes control of this situation will become a part of the AAA program.

Tom DeWitt, field man for the Union Oil Co., appeared for Howard Cowden, president of the company, who was called away on business. He reported a 60 per cent business increase during the first four months of this year. He said April this year was the best month the firm ever had.

Senator H. W. Behrens of Lyndon read a report which was written by Carl Cogswell, head of the Grange. Mr. Cogswell is a member of the state tax commission, and could not be present. The report pointed out the tremendous and intricate organizations which have been built up to administer phases of the AAA program since the wheat program was first launched a year ago.

M. H. Howard of the Equity Union Grain Co. of Kansas City, likened the AAA to cooperative marketing organizations, and said they are always beset by powerful opposing forces. He said that the AAA would not escape these attacks, and that if it succeeded to its utmost, it would need the support of all its friends.

L. E. Webb, president of the Cooperative Grain Dealers Association operating chiefly in southwest Kansas, discussed the advantages of working with the AAA instead of rocking the boat.

H. C. Morton, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Commission Co. at Hutchinson, also pointed out certain progress which has been made, and urged the continued cooperation of farmers and leaders.

W. T. Angle of the producers commission association in Kansas City, emphasized the long time feature of the AAA, and said there are now no more people laughing at the farm program.

L. Taylor, secretary of the Kaw Valley Potato Growers Association, declared that marketing is the most serious problem with the potato growers, and believes controlled marketing will find their problems better than controlled acreage.

Coe Pritchett of the Pure Milk Producers Association, Kansas City, told of the developments in the dairy producers' ranks.

Dudley Doolittle, general agent of the farm credit administration, Wichita, was the speaker at the Thursday evening banquet, served at the College Cafeteria. President F. D. Farrell of the Kansas State College, presided.

"Agriculture must take a chance every year in order that it may exist," said Mr. Doolittle. "Why should not farm credit organizations such as

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WIBW UNION PROGRAM

Time in on your radio, or your neighbor's radio, Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock, for the regular Farmers Union program on WIBW. This week we expect the speaker to represent the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. "Near the top of the dial."

ESTIMATE 1934 WHEAT CROP AT 99,362,000 BU.

Twenty Per Cent of Kansas 11,829,000 Acres of Wheat Has Been Abandoned, Says Official Statistical Report

60 PER CENT NORMAL

Later Rains May Change Picture, but Pastures are Much Below Average, and Corn Planting Not Far Along as Usual

A production yield of 99,362,000 bushels of wheat for 1934 is the estimate for Kansas issued May 11 in the regular monthly crop report by F. K. Reed of the U. S. department of agriculture, and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. The report says twenty per cent of the 11,829,000 acres of wheat sown last fall has been abandoned, and that the remaining portion rates only 60 per cent of normal.

The report was for May 1. Considerable moisture has been received over most of the state since that date, which may change the picture to some extent. On May first, the condition of pastures, hay crops and small grains was much below the average, although slightly better than a year ago. Farm hay reserves are low. The rye crop is small. Corn planting is not as far advanced as it usually is at this time of year.

There was sufficient moisture content in the soil for current needs in the eastern half of the state as the result of early May rains. Up until the time the report was issued, however, the western half continued dry except for areas which received local showers. A general rain has fallen since the report was issued.

The 20 per cent abandonment of wheat acreage leaves 9,400,000 acres, compared to the 6,950,000 harvested last year 10,347,000 in 1932 and 13,609,000 acres which marked up a high record in 1931.

Last year's harvest produced 57,452,000 bushels of wheat, compared to 42,000,000 in 1932, and 175,876,000, the five-year average.

April was the driest month on record. There was practically no subsoil moisture, drying winds and high temperatures caused damage and the wheat crop deteriorated rapidly. Green bugs also damaged the crops.

Corn prospects are fair to good in the eastern third of the state, and in some of the south central counties. Elsewhere abandonment will be extensive and prospects are far below average. Rye prospects are estimated at 171,000 bushels. Pastures, rated at 64 per cent normal, started late, are furnishing little feed in the West, but the early May rains did much good for the eastern half.

Oats and barley started the season below average, but have improved some in the eastern half. The oats crop was rated at 72 per cent normal, and barley 74 per cent.

Tame hay was 62 per cent normal, lowest on record with alfalfa ravaged by green bugs and dry weather. First cutting will be light. Wild hay meadows were 68 per cent, and low acre yields are in prospect. Stocks on farms totaled only 111,000 tons, compared to 296,000 on May 1 last year.

GEORGE HOBBS RECOVERS

Thousands of Farmers Union folks in Kansas will be glad to learn that George Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City, is making satisfactory recovery from his recent severe illness. Mr. Hobbs was confined to his home in Kansas City, Kansas, for several weeks, with a serious attack of pleurisy pneumonia. However, he is now able to return to his work.

Exports of farm products continue to remain at low levels. The situation of wheat and flour markets, at the point, according to Harold Howe, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College. He explains that during the seven-month period from July, 1933, to January, 1934, only 18 million bushels of wheat and flour were exported. During a corresponding period in 1927 and 1928 when exports were at a high level 165 million bushels were exported.

REMEMBER—Farmers Union Managerial Meeting

Salina, Kansas, May 23 and 24 Complete program was published in last week's Kansas Farmer.

Every manager of a Farmers Union business, as well as every director and every patron, should attend.

Good talks, interesting discussions, free banquet—and farm ball game.

WITHAM TELLS OF COOPERATIVE AND THE AAA PROGRAM

Says Knotty Problems of Agriculture are Little Understood Generally, and are Difficult of Proper Solution

STRONG OPPOSITION

Declares if Adjustment Act is Taken away from Farmers, it will be Succeeded by Something Much More Drastic

"The problems of no industry seems simpler of solution, on their surface, than those of agriculture, and yet few industries have problems so knotty, so little understood generally, or so difficult of solution as those which beset the business of farming," said H. E. Witham at the beginning of his address, "The Cooperatives and the AAA," delivered Thursday afternoon, May 10, at the annual Cooperative Conference, Manhattan. Mr. Witham is president of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations and is manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. He continued:

"That the adjustment act will operate to bring many direct and indirect benefits to the cooperative movement, I think there can be little doubt. Farmers who haven't attended a farmers' meeting in 10 years have been found in attendance many times at sessions where the wheat and the corn-hog allotment programs have been explained. Many of them seemed at these gatherings their first lessons in elementary economics, and the eyes of hundreds were opened. These meetings have kindled in many farmers a desire for more information, which fact sooner or later leads them into the cooperative fold.

"In reading a newspaper the other day, I noticed where the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is furnishing, for distribution to farmers, thousands of farm account books in which to keep records of their farming operations. That fact will operate to standardize farm accounting, and will give to the tenant and the owner-operator a chance to know the financial course they are following. It will make easier the work of the cooperatives, especially local cooperatives, in getting information of various kinds for use in marketing. It will help the farmer materially in getting credit from federal and commercial banks, and it will simplify the job of state and federal statistical agencies.

"These are but minor benefits, however, compared to the main benefit that will flow from the adjustment act, if successful, or rather if it is given an opportunity to succeed. That benefit will be the better quality of rural life that will prevail, once supply has been brought into a proper relationship with effective demand, and once agricultural goods begin exchanging on a basis of parity with the goods of other industries. That is the main objective not alone of the adjustment act but of the cooperatives as well—a type of rural life so high and so satisfying that it will lift with it all other classes of society to a more wholesome plane.

Storm Clouds Gather

"We would be blind, however, not to see on the horizon the storm clouds gathering in opposition to the adjustment act. Men in the industrial world, who have kept prices up by limiting production to the bone, are opposing any attempt on the part of agriculture to do the same thing. While industry was cutting production by regimenting millions of workers into breadlines, and thereby maintaining its price, agriculture continued to keep up production, for which there was no demand, with the result that farm prices reached an all-time low.

"If the adjustment act is given a chance to succeed by those who want new farm products, it will be a surprise to me. The carriers are opposed to cutting down production because it decreases carloadings; the processors are opposed to the processing tax because they feel it limits consumption, and the consumer is opposed to it because it increases the price of his food.

"These views, let me say, are short-sighted, and too often selfish ones. I doubt seriously if farm crops, sold at less than cost of efficient production, can be regarded as wealth to society. They may offer a temporary advantage to the railroads and to consumers, but they pay dearly in the long run with every decrease in farm buying power. We are familiar, I think, with what happens to all business when farm supplies are not exchanging on a basis of parity.

"Processing Tax and Tariff

Men speak of the processing tax as though it were the greatest burden ever heaped on consumers. While I am not an economist, I doubt if the processing tax has increased the price of food as much as the tariff has for a hundred years and more. If it reduces consumption, so does the tariff, and yet there is no concerted demand to take away from industry the benefits of tariffs. And what a fight there will be if such an attempt is made!

There is another angle entering into the attempt to restore farm purchasing power. The individual and land debt of agriculture exceeds by far the money owed to us by the allies in the late war. They, admittedly, cannot pay the debt to the United States. Yet there are any number of people who expect agriculture to pay its debt, contracted when money was cheap and plentiful, or the basis of present prices. There is little use, it seems to me, to build magnificent credit institutions to loan money to agriculture unless, at the same time, an attempt is made to solve the farm

program on the side of higher basic prices.

No one appreciates more than I do the gigantic task of bringing order out of chaos on the 6,400,000 farm factories of this country. However, I feel that greater evils are in store for us if we don't tackle the problem, and stay with it, than can possibly grow out of our attempt to modify the workings of economic forces. National planning has its weaknesses, of course, but national drifting means farm revolt, unemployed millions in our cities, breadlines and riots, and mass misery unspeakable.

If the system under which we live works best when things are scarce and high-priced, and nearly everyone admits that it does, then why all the opposition to the agricultural adjustment act? Other industries have been proceeding on that theory since the turn of this century. They have been getting into large and larger units; they have been spending millions to get around the anti-trust acts; they have formed subsidiaries and holding companies, and for what purpose? To have a greater degree of control over supply and prices. Agriculture, in attempting to do the same thing, is merely taking a leaf from the experiences of other industries.

Want Something More Drastic?

There is one fact that gives me great hope in this whole undertaking. We thought, back in 1929, with the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, that it was a drastic and far-reaching piece of legislation. However, it was succeeded by an act of far greater social consequences than the marketing act. If anything happens to the adjustment act, there is no doubt in my mind but that it will be succeeded by even more drastic legislation.

If the cooperatives and general farm groups are content to allow agriculture to sink to the levels obtaining in some of the older countries beyond the seas, they will fail of their purpose, in my opinion. They can do no less than give full support to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. If it is wrong, then big business has been wrong all these years.

NEBRASKA UNION CREAMERY FOLKS MEET ON MAY 31

Many Kansas Folks Expected to Attend; Free Feed is Scheduled; Company Has Four Plants

The annual meeting of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Company of Nebraska will be held May 31, 1934—the last day of May—in Aurora, Nebraska, according to notices sent out by James C. Norgaard, general manager.

This will be an interesting and important meeting, and should draw many people from Kansas, since hundreds of Kansas Farmers Union members patronize the Nebraska creamery setup. Invitations have been sent to several Kansas Union leaders to be present on the occasion. Mr. Norgaard promises there will be the usual hot dogs, butter, buns, ice cream and Co-op coffee.

The Nebraska cooperative has plants at Aurora, Norfolk, Fremont and Superior. Regional meetings which precede the general annual meeting will be held as follows: Fremont, Friday, May 25; Norfolk, Saturday, May 26; and Superior, Tuesday, May 29.

Land that is to be fallowed should be tilled as soon as the first growth of weeds starts in the spring, according to R. I. Throckmorton, department of agronomy, Kansas State College. He explains that this usually means plowing or listing the ground in early May rather than during June. Fallow land should be cultivated just enough during the summer to prevent all weed growth and to leave the soil in a rough condition, as a rough, cloddy surface will absorb water more rapidly than a fine, smooth one.

A Few Services of Farmers National Grain Corporation

No. 4 (Continued from Last Week)

In this, the fourth and last letter of the series, the manager of the cooperative elevator continues his discussion of the services available to cooperative elevators affiliated with Farmers National Grain Corporation. While this series by no means exhausts the information growing out of cooperative grain marketing on a national scale, it is hoped that it will be sufficient to arouse a desire for further study of the subject on the part of elevator managers everywhere.

"Getting down to cases," continued Bill, "take the hedging service of the National. In the old days, during off-seasons, when grain was moving spasmodically, a manager would buy 150 bushels today at one price, 200 bushels the next day, perhaps, at an other price, and then maybe for three or four days buy no grain at all. He may have had a little profit at the time the grain was bought, but the market reacted against him he probably has a loss before a carload could be accumulated. Now I merely notify the branch office each evening of the grain I've bought during the day. It is an easy matter for the branch office to tabulate the purchase of say 40 elevators and then sell futures to that amount, thus cinching any profit the 40 elevators had in the grain purchased that day. The fact alone takes a load off your mind."

FARMERS NATIONAL WILL CONDUCT ITS BUSINESS DIRECT

After June 1, Operations in Kansas City Territory will Not Be through Hall-Baker Grain Co., as Done in the Past

WILL KEEP CHARTER

Farmers National Bought Hall-Baker Four Years Ago for \$3,000,000 and Operated it as Kansas City Branch Office

Commencing June 1, operations in the Kansas City territory will be conducted directly by Farmers National Grain Corporation, instead of through Hall-Baker Grain Company, its subsidiary here, it was announced recently by Irving B. Goldsmith, counsel for Farmers National Grain Corporation, the national grain marketing cooperative.

George S. Milnor, vice-president and general manager of Farmers National, accompanied Mr. Goldsmith here to complete the details, which effect no change in management or personnel of the Kansas City office, it was said, but do effect a simplification of corporate structure consistent with good cooperative practice. "The charter of Hall-Baker will not be surrendered and the name is not for sale," Mr. Goldsmith said. "However, after May 21 the Hall-Baker Grain Company will become inactive."

Terminal elevator properties previously operated in this market by Hall-Baker, with capacity aggregating nearly 9,000,000 bushels, will continue to be operated by Farmers National, the parent company. These houses include the Burlington, Kansas-Missouri and the National.

The national cooperative purchased Hall-Baker four years ago this month, at a cost of approximately \$3,000,000 and since that time has operated Hall-Baker as its Kansas City branch office. Hall-Baker has been in business in the Kansas City market more than 25 years, and both before and after its acquisition by Farmers National, has been one of the largest grain operators in this area. F. W. Lake, vice-president and general manager, has been with the firm nearly that long and will, under the new setup, become directly a vice president of Farmers National Grain Corporation, in charge of the Kansas City territory.

PRODUCTION CREDIT LOANS INCREASING

Farmers' production credit associations made a new high record during the week ending April 28, closing more than 9,900 loans compared to 8,500 during the preceding week, according to a statement issued on May 2 by the Production Credit Division of the Farm Credit Administration. In the various states the average-sized loan varies from \$300 to \$1,000 with maturities ranging from 3 to 12 months, depending on the length of the production season and marketing time of the particular crops or livestock being financed.

All of the 650 local production credit associations recently organized under the Farm Credit Administration to provide permanent facilities for agricultural and livestock credit are now in operation.

It is impossible to get calves ready for market in as short a time as older steers. Nevertheless, calves being fattened for market should not be shipped until they are well finished, declares F. W. Bell, department of animal husbandry, Kansas State College. He states that unless calves are put on feed, they will have to be kept on full feed for at least six months.

"Are there any other services worth while?" asked XYZ.

"Plenty of them," continued Smith. "There is the matter of the code for country elevators. The president of Farmers National is a member of the committee that drafted the code for the country grain elevator industry. I can rest assured that the code will not discriminate against cooperatives, and, in all meetings of code authorities, this elevator will have a voice. I merely mailed in my proxy to the regional cooperative in which this elevator owns stock, and the manager of that regional will vote my proxy; with the proxy of hundreds of other co-op elevators, on all matters of importance affecting us. It is a feeling of satisfaction to know your organization will be represented."

"Then there is the matter of information for farmers. About 60 or 80 per cent of the information the farmer has about cooperative marketing was obtained from the manager of the local cooperative. I am supplied with information each week after week by the terminal group to which I belong, and I pass it on to my growers. They appreciate it, and they come back for more. They have come to depend on this office as a service station where information of all kinds is available or will be obtained. This builds good will and increases the volume of business to us, and it is real help to farmers who have been hard hit since shortly after the war."

"Another service of great value to us, obtained through our state organization will be represented."

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F. U. Live Stock Firms

The following interesting information was compiled recently by the Farm Credit Administration in Washington, D. C.:

The four "river houses" of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, operating on the markets at Omaha, South St. Joseph, Sioux City and Kansas City, handled 1,412,568 more animals in 1933 than in 1932, according to figures compiled by the Cooperative Division, Farm Credit Administration. All four agencies participated in the increased volume of business. The total for the year was 1,811,151 head, compared with 1,669,593 during the previous 12 months.

Total value of the year's business was \$19,705,938, an increase of \$1,166,606 over that of 1932. The year's business for the Omaha house totaled \$7,127,552; South St. Joseph, \$3,769,759; Sioux City, \$4,847,287; and Kansas City, \$3,961,340. Total animals handled were: Omaha, 713,828; South St. Joseph, 316,520; Sioux

City, 466,125; and Kansas City, 314,678.

For the fifth consecutive year the Omaha house showed a reduction in average operating expense per car—from \$9.09 in 1929 to \$7.42 in 1933. The total expense was \$10,411 less than for the previous year. The Kansas City agency showed the largest percentage gain in livestock handled in 1933 over 1932—approximately 20 per cent.

In addition to the four houses on the Missouri River, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission also has a house on the Sioux River, at Sioux Falls, S. Dak. This house also showed an increase for last year. Total animals handled in 1933 were 466,125 head, valued at \$4,847,287, compared with 411,185 head, valued at \$4,015,249, in 1932.

Organized in 1917, Farmers Union of Omaha was the first of the livestock cooperatives sales agencies now in existence. The South St. Joseph house was established later the same year. Sioux City and Kansas City followed in 1918.

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

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

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION
C. B. Thowe, President
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1934

PROGRESS—AT A COST

Every step of human progress since time began has been accomplished at a certain cost. Some individual or some group has had to pay, in some form or other. The cost, however, is more than balanced with the reward, the improvement or the advancement, if it really brought about progress. A simple study of history will bring to light proof of these general statements.

History also teaches us that no change was ever made in human habits or social programs without encountering a great deal of opposition. It seems to be entirely human for us to ridicule any new idea or new school of thought whenever anything of the sort is brought out. Begin as far back as you like, and you will see evidence of this truth. There is always a group ready to brand any new thought as "radical."

Christ's teachings were radical. For the world to change and follow His teachings meant a desertion of pet programs fostered by powerful groups. Therefore, He was stoned, persecuted and crucified. He paid. But the New Idea lived on.

Columbus had the temerity to think and say the world is round. He gained some followers, but he encountered much opposition and ridicule. His idea was right. He paid with much work and effort and mental suffering.

The Colonists in the New World went against the current trend of thought, and said, "Taxation, without representation, is tyranny." They lined up behind a new idea which carried them into a war of revolution. They paid, but a new republic was born.

Lincoln had some new ideas. He gained followers. A big price was paid; but the reward was a continuation of a great government which had faced ruin and oblivion.

A Present Outstanding Example
History is full of similar circumstances. New ideas, new programs, new schools of thought, replace the old. Changes for the better are accompanied by suffering. Some body, some group, pays.

We have an outstanding example before us right at this moment and right in this country. In fact, it faces every citizen of America right at his own doorstep. It will go down in history as one of the great changes—and the record will show a price paid for it. It does not differ from other great changes for the better, because it is bringing out much ridicule from those who oppose it.

We speak of the great cooperative movement, as sponsored by the Farmers Union. It is a radical change from the old established system of competition in which the organized manipulators of wealth enslave the producers of wealth. Have some of the costs not been paid?

Leaders in this movement have

facial ridicule. Their strength has been taxed beyond human endurance. We could name several leaders who passed on before their allotted years had been expended, simply because they burned their very lives out trying to accomplish this great change. Others will follow. We only hope that with the enlightenment of an enslaved class, bloody revolution may be averted in their fight for their just rights. Such an unseemly and unthinkable cost will be paid, however, if it becomes necessary. The great change will not be denied nor the movement thwarted. Only, however, if the opposition is stubborn enough will it be necessary to resort to such drastic measures.

We wish, above all else, to refrain from alarmist speech. We know, however, that human nature has not changed much through the ages; and we know that wars which have shaken the world have been fought for the accomplishment of changes—for human progress—of lesser importance than the change from class slavery to class freedom.

Cooperation the Soul of the Union
The cooperative movement—the change from class dominance—is the very soul of the Farmers Union. The Farmers Union takes the lead in this great movement, as far as farmers as a class are concerned. Other groups and organizations are with us. Our goal will be reached. Just how soon it will be reached depends almost entirely upon how soon farmers as a whole will rally actively to our standard—which is their standard.

Branded as Radicals
Let us take pride in our organization every time some of the old system advocates and promoters brand us as radicals. That simply means that they know we are fighting against the old system.

The Frazier-Lemke bill is radical. The Wheeler bill is radical. The Thomas bill is radical. The Capper-Hoppe bill is radical. It is a radical idea to think that farmers should have cost of production for their products. The AAA is a radical departure from the old beaten paths. Any organization which supports these measures, and many more that are important, is radical.

The Farmers Union is the radical, militant, farmers' organization which stands behind this program—this new idea. We are not making as rapid progress as we should. The way is beset with disappointments. It is a hard fight, but we know our program is right and that we will keep at it until it is accomplished. We know we are right when we insist on securing equity, establishing justice and applying the Golden Rule.

One of the greatest disappointments which besets the Farmers Union is the lack of complete support, or anything like complete support, from the class which will benefit most from the program. When we

as farmers all line up with our own class organization, we will have the battle won. No opposing force can then stand in the way of the fulfillment of our purposes.

Therefore, the challenge rests with each farmer. This matter of throwing off the yoke imposed upon us as a class by the manipulators of our currency and the jugglers of our wealth, faces each farmer right in his own home.

Get in Your Organization
There is only one way to handle the situation; and that way is to support, actively and by membership, the farmers' own militant organization.

Make the start by seeing your Local Farmers Union officers, and joining the Farmers Union. If you have no Union in your locality, see your neighbors, and write to the Kansas Farmers Union office at Salina, Kansas, and we will help you start a good, live Local.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lamberton
May 12, 1934
A Leavenworth man visited with me last night. He had left home after breakfast yesterday and was gone ten hours. It is different from the days when we used to let the tip of one shoe click against the spokes of a front wheel.

And yesterday all day the sun was dimmed while a west wind carried clouds of Kansas dirt over the Capitol to the sea. It was the worst dust storm ever known here and followed a night of rain. This also brought home closer to us.

In the language of the race track, we are rounding the curve toward the home stretch. The House passed three important measures this week while the Senate just talked. If there is anything which suggests eternity to me here it is a lawyer from Delaware in that body discussing something like the fallacies in the stock exchange bill.

Quite a little talk around the oval table in the dining room is to the effect that Col. Frank Knox, editor of the Chicago News, may be elected chairman of the National Republican Committee June 5th.

There are five times as many Spanish American soldiers on the pension roll now as there were soldiers of the Civil War and three times as many World War as Spanish War. Three hundred sixty-four dependents are yet drawing benefits from the War with Mexico, and some of them are of 1812. A few less than 20,000 Civil War pensioners are left.

One high-salaried group encourages you to eat the whole wheat; then the millers are compelled to grind the high-pressure men to prove that milled white flour is still fit for human consumption. This is where salesmanship comes in, and, incidentally, employment, as compared to my colleague, Clifford Hope, is just forty. We served one term together in the legislature, in '21. It was my last session and his first. We each insist our heydays were when we occupied the Speaker's chair. Clifford is ranking Republican here on the Agricultural Committee, of first importance to Kansas, is an informed and industrious member, is well liked by his associates, and gives praise of a long and useful legislative life.

SHIPP'S LETTER

Belleville, Kans., 5-13-34.

I only hope every brother and sister member were as fortunate as we were yesterday, when we were favored with a real good rain. Man and machine have seem rather makeshift and inadequate as compared to the laws of nature. The drought had reached alarming proportions in heretofore rather immune areas.

Funny thing about our problems is our inability to throw into gear proper forces to bring about proper distribution of our great resources. Imagine America, with all its wealth, its genius groping in darkness; and its economic balance; many curiuses; all watching, waiting, hoping, fearing. I have felt we were too big for such a calamity. Has our bigness stifled us? Are present conditions reminders of our smallness? I feel that we are adjusting ourselves untidily, from coast to coast, from lake to lake, for the purpose, and that for the betterment of mankind, untiringly, unselfishly, it would do more to solve our problems than anything yet attempted.

The area and elevation of the Cathedral are the same as Solomon's Temple plateau above Jerusalem. Length 500 feet, height 262 feet. It is now the last resting place of Woodrow Wilson, Admiral George Dewey and other prominent Americans. I was all through it and it's certainly a wonderful building. There is one wing yet to be built on.

We had a service here last Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at which Father Coughlin of Detroit gave a talk in memory of the close of a year of the New Deal. He said U. S. has not yet taken "final dive." He said the New Deal has been more or less successful and said it has not yet taken the high dive into the sea where salvation can be had for the United States. He referred briefly to the change

lead the way, and get the support of common decency. For one, and from now on, I'll like to bring such a condition about. I have no sympathy for political-minded pussfooters. In our organization, the sooner we elect to office, from local to national, the better. We are to do right in perspective; and the sooner we buck private get tuned to step together, the sooner we will have our inning. I have accepted an invitation to speak in Marshall county at Winfield Tuesday night, May 22. Would like to meet a representative group from over the county at this meeting. P. D. Peterson of Fairbury, Neb., manager of the F. U. Creamery, will be with me, and I'd like to know cooperation and what it stands for.

Yours for real honest to goodness Cooperation,
Judd E. Shipp.

Mrs. Ward's Letter

(By Mrs. C. A. Ward)

(Continued from last week)
Now this was Sunday morning and Cal had left for home on Friday evening. So I was alone. I went to church in the forenoon and planned to go on a little drive in the afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Page, he driving our car, and as he had never been to Mt. Vernon, we went out there. It was cloudy, and after being there a couple of hours it began to rain; so we drove back to Arlington cemetery. Here we visited Lee's home. I had been to Arlington cemetery before, but had not been in the house.

It was on this trip that I lost my watch—I mentioned the incident in my first letter—and on Monday I spent most of the day finding the place where I lost it. I had been to the cemetery in three different ones.

I went down town about 10 o'clock with Mrs. Edwards to do this, so about 11:15 she and I decided to go shopping. I did not look like an odd man going into a show at this time of day and another more astonishing thing was, the theater was chuck full of people and I will venture to say 75 per cent were men. Now this was more than I could understand at that hour of the day to see so many men, odd enough to see the women. We wondered if they were partly tourists, or men unemployed, and if unemployed, they did not look like a bunch of idle people. But I guess this was one of the many mysteries.

On Tuesday, March 6, I was home in the forenoon and called on the Talbotts in the afternoon, this being my last day in the city. I was leaving for home the next morning real early. I sure was sorry to see them leave, as we had had so many nice trips together and they had been so nice in taking me with them. Mr. Talbot would go by in the morning and take Mr. Talbot down town, and they would be gone all day long and so I would go with the women folks in their car. It made it so handy to see these different places we wanted to see.

On Wednesday morning, March 7, I answered the door and it was Mrs. Hope and her mother, who had found my watch and had seen the ad in the paper. They had been ill so much, she was not able to get out and go like she wanted to.

On Thursday morning the ground again was white with snow and still snowing, and continued most of the day.

In the afternoon I called on Mrs. Page and Mrs. Hope, whose apartments are opposite each other, and enjoyed a very nice afternoon. Mrs. Page had been ill so much, she was not able to get out and go like she wanted to.

On Friday I spent part of the day down town window shopping as I did not know what to do with myself.

On Saturday morning, as I was wondering what I might do, Mrs. John Simpson called me and wanted to know if I would not like to go with them out to a Farm Women's market at Leavenworth, and of course I was glad to get the chance. This market is quite interesting, they have several such ones where you can buy anything—farm ladies can fix, such as dressed chickens, meat, of all kinds, and good country made sausage, cottage cheese, home made bread and rolls, doughnuts, cake of all kinds, cookies and pies, salads of many kinds, milk, cream, butter, eggs, and lots of other things. I sure looks appetizing, too. I enjoyed the trip and I had a nice visit with Mrs. Simpson and Mildred. I would have liked to visit with them more of the time but she said they never had been so busy, it took both of them every minute to take care of Mrs. Simpson's mail and she was planning on us coming to see them as soon as Mrs. Simpson came home. He had been in the city, and would be the first of the week. I will write more about the Simpson family a little later. I only mention the different things as I have kept them in my life book.

In the afternoon, the Pages and I had planned several things but shortly after we started out it began to snow. It made it bad to drive so we went to the Washington Cathedral (Episcopal) at Mt. Vernon. This building will fulfill George Washington's dream of a church for national purposes. Not since the 14th century has a Gothic Cathedral like this been erected in America. It is a masterpiece of architecture, yet but when done it will be one of the finest cathedrals in the world, larger than Westminster Abbey, and will rise above the city higher than the Washington monument.

The area and elevation of the Cathedral are the same as Solomon's Temple plateau above Jerusalem. Length 500 feet, height 262 feet. It is now the last resting place of Woodrow Wilson, Admiral George Dewey and other prominent Americans. I was all through it and it's certainly a wonderful building. There is one wing yet to be built on.

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of administration in Washington last March 4 and said the man leaving the White House had been hurled into one of the greatest disorders of the age, and referred to the distress which had come upon the country as the Hoover administration closed. He said it was not the fault of Hoover, it was the fault of the damnable system under which we were operating. No man could have steered the ship of state to safety; his compass and his chart had been damaged. He referred to the Roosevelt inaugural address a year ago as the most important message delivered in the United States since the Declaration of Independence.

I also passed the church where Roosevelt goes to church, which gave me lots of pleasure.

Sunday has come again so I went to church, and again in the afternoon as the snow was most all melted, so we decided to take a drive over the city.

We drove around the Soldiers' Home grounds. The Home, of the benefit of men who have been disabled in the service. The Home is delightfully situated in a noble estate of rolling contours, majestic trees and superb views.

We drove around the Navy yards which covers a large area of ground. We also drove to most of the drives along the Tidal Reservoir and Potomac park. It is along these drives where the Japanese cherry trees are found. They are beautifully shaped trees, and have been liked to have seen them in bloom. We also drove by the Lee Hospital located out at the edge of town. It is for wounded soldiers.

We also passed by the large barn where Mrs. Roosevelt keeps her riding horse.

We also went to the Franciscan Monastery in Washington, D. C. It was founded in 1897. Within the walls of this Memorial Church of the Holy Land are reproduced many of the shrines, sacred to Christianity, namely, the Holy Sepulchre, Stone of Anointing and Altar of Calvary in Jerusalem; the Grotto of the Annunciation in Nazareth; the Grotto of the Nativity in Bethlehem, and Catabombs and chapels of ancient Rome.

The beautiful grounds surrounding the monastery are adorned with replicas of many sacred shrines, notable ones being the Grotto of Agony, Chapel of the Ascension and Tomb of the Blessed Virgin in Jerusalem; the Grotto of Lords, Way of the Cross, etc. This was beautiful to see and was very touching, too.

This was Monday, March 12, and as I was eating my breakfast Cal came in. He had been gone over a week and I was certainly glad to see him, although time went faster than I had expected it to. In the afternoon I went to the show, Ann Harding in Gallant Lady. It was as good as the average.

On Tuesday afternoon I went to the Ford Theater building, which is now a museum. This was where Lincoln was assassinated on the night of Good Friday, April 14, 1865, and I was also in the house just across the street where the Lincoln Memorial is now with lots of relics of Lincoln's. In fact all relate to Lincoln. Among some of them were a piece of the vest he had on that night, and the front pages of newspapers which carried the news of the assassination of Lincoln. There was a program or play being given that fateful night. It was "Our American Cousin." There was a sheet of paper with the last words Lincoln wrote before leaving the White House. They are as follows: "No pass is necessary, now, to authorize any one to go to and return from Petersburg and Richmond. People go and return just as they did before the war."

There were pieces of furniture used in Lincoln's home, a carriage wheel from the Lincoln family carriage, a rail split by him, taken from a fence on his father's home near Decatur. (To be continued)

KANSAS LEADERS IN AGRICULTURE FAVOR PROGRAM

(continued from page 1)
the one of which I am the head be willing to take a reasonable chance with them? We are not giving away money. We are merely trying to thaw out some frozen assets."

He pointed out that there are many hard-up creditors as well as a whole nation full of hard-up debtors. "It is a part of our organization to assist these creditors. Many of these people have taken farm mortgages only to discover that these possessions will not sell on the market at even a small fraction of their face value. Our group is the only one under the sun capable of assisting these people at the present time."

"The recovery administration is successful. If you as a property holder don't believe it, compare your present mental state with that of a year ago. The market is over. If we will follow our leaders and accept their errors as necessary to success, we will discover that there are better times ahead."

The last session was held Friday forenoon. C. V. Cochran of the Kaw Valley Potato Growers Association, president. L. C. Williams of the extension division spoke for Dean H. Umberger, who was called to Washington in connection with AAA affairs. He said it is the work of the extension service to supervise production and to stimulate cooperative marketing. Speaking of the AAA program, he said the income has exceeded \$1,000,000,000, and that expenditures were a little in excess of \$1,003,000,000.

Ralph Snyder, president of the bank for cooperatives in Wichita, spoke Friday morning. He said some criticisms have been directed at the bank for cooperatives, but he pledged his best efforts to see that the farmers get the benefits they should from the newly created institution. He pointed out that it is necessary that these government loans be repaid, and that they must be safe, conservative loans. "But we are going farther than that," he said. "We are going to find ways and means for building cooperative enterprises."

The last session was rounded out by a "free for all" discussion on the subject "After the AAA, What?" Dr. W. E. Grimes of the Kansas State College presided over this session.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

KINNEY TALKS AT ELLIS

Excelsior Local 606 held its regular business meeting at the City Hall in Ellis Monday night, May 7.

Mr. A. M. Kinney, state vice president of the Farmers Union, gave a very interesting talk, on the legislative acts the Farmers Union organization put through our legislature, and also through congress.

Mr. Kinney closed his talk by showing the farmers how they could join the Shippers Association for their hogs and cattle. He explained there is no fee no charges. All they want is cooperation from the farmer.

Twenty-one farmers, present at the meeting, signed the pledge to ship through the association.

Others interested can get information either at the Golden Belt Coop. Elevator, or the Farmers Store.

Ben Weigel, Manager Farmers Coop. Assn.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY Gove County

Whereas, an all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove by death, from our midst, the mother of our esteemed and loyal members, John and Henry Springer.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Hackberry Local No. 1392 extend our sincere sympathy to the sorrowing family in their bereavement.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to John and Henry Springer, a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of this local.

J. M. Tuttle, Secy-Treas.

LIBERTY LOCAL NEWS

Liberty Local held another one of their usually good meetings at the Star school house, May 4, near Waterville.

Due to the rain the membership meeting was unable to attend.

The president was called to order by the president and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Tommer gave a few remarks on the importance of a good membership.

After the business was transacted, we enjoyed some songs by H. B. McCord, "The Little Red School House," "The Old Spinning Wheel," "The Yodeling Cowboy."

Geo. Livengood favored us with mouth harp music, accompanied by Mrs. Livengood at the piano.

By request Imogene and Catherine Tommer sang, "Hurrah! The Farmer's Bound to Win."

The next meeting of Liberty Local at the Liberty School house is May 18. The next meeting at the Star school house is June 1.

We adjourned to the basement to enjoy lunch prepared by Mrs. H. Lamoreaux.

The executive committee for the next meeting at Star is headed by Geo. Livengood. The membership team will be at this meeting. Don't forget the date.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

STONE LOCAL 792

Stone Local 792 held their annual meeting Monday evening, May 7, at the Zurich township hall.

The meeting was called to order by the president and after the opening session we were favored by an interesting talk by Mr. Winchester. He told of the working and accomplishments of the Farmers Union. The next speaker was Mr. Sheller from Webster, who told of the work of the Union and cooperative. The next speaker was Mr. Tudor Charles, the county agent from Stockton. He was working in the interests of the 4-H club work and tried to organize a club in the Liberty School house.

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THE UNWRITTEN CHAPTER OF FARMERS UNION ACHIEVEMENT

427 Colorado, Manhattan, Kans., May 5, 1934.

Lying back, with my left leg broken and in a cast, I have jotted down a little stuff. It's value or lack of being worth while as ideas must be up to you.

Have read with great interest the powerful drift to strong Americanism of the Farmers Union in all of its work.

Here's to everybody in the BIG family.

Yours sincerely,
Alfred Docking.

While much is being said about buying and selling and what great success is attending Farmers Union service, about the insurance, and as to the federal crop and stock codes, little has been suggested as to the powerful impetus given in some other things that shall be the glory of Farmers Union progress.

Community building is going on steadily and upon such sane lines. The power of the Farmers Union is in delegate bodies, it is people governed. In the reaching out for new members it centers the work in a community, it's educational program is carried to the people. If this is to be a people-governed country and hold to the traditions that have set it apart as a nation, then the integrity of the "home" and that of the "community" must be preserved, and they must function. These are being lost sight of in our present day progress, but there will be a return to their recognition. The spirit that holds together a home, the binding ties that conserve the community's interests, cannot be technocratically, any more than can the sun-shine, the Christ and Calvary, or a mother's love. District 41 and its meetings, known all over the area in Riley Co. and beyond, held that place in the hearts and lives of people because of that spirit.

My constant urge in talking activity to my good friends, Maurice Auliffe and John Tromble, was that we stress the local and its membership, and upon that foundation build the cooperative agencies. I am very glad to see the drive for new members, it's a noble thing, but right now—unseen but real—whose great gain will be home and community. It is American.

Another "unwritten" phase is that there is a greater tendency as meet and talk with those who know who cover the field, for the members to take up the practical phases of the business of government. We won't call it "politics." There are grave and



Dear Junior Cooperators:

Now that you've all had time to become used to it—how do you like the new "sign" at the head of our column? I think it's much better than the other one—as you see, it includes a picture of our club pin and one of a boy and of a girl who are, I think, engaged in studying their club lessons. At least, I like to think that's what they are doing.

This column "head" was designed and drawn by Mr. Floyd Lynn, who, as you all know, is editor of our paper, and State Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union. I think that we owe him a vote of thanks for his work—and I know you'll all think so, too.

I expect many of you didn't know that we have a Local here in Salina, to which all of the Farmers Union folks who live here in town, belong. Its name is "Rural Rest," and Robert Flory, who is manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Company, is its president.

This Local met at my home last Saturday evening and I wish you all could have been here, too—for we had an awfully good time. We have dinner meetings and everyone brings something to eat. We had stewed chicken and mashed potatoes and biscuits—the biscuits being made by Mrs. Cal Ward—and m-m-m—were they good! There were about twenty-four present—including Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Lynn, Mr. Lynn, (our State Secretary's brother, from Texas), Mrs. Cal A. Ward, Mrs. C. E. Huff and daughters, Faith and Hope, Mrs. Sherman, of Lincoln, Kansas, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Dunn and Miss Maude Dunn, Mrs. Rex Lear, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Flory, Mrs. Van Busgirk, and several others. Mr. Dunn is manager of our own Farmers Union Auditing association. Mr. Lear is manager in Kansas for the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, and of course we all know that C. E. Huff is president of Farmers National Grain Corporation, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois.

Now don't forget that most of you owe me a letter—remember, that I write a letter to you every week—and your replies are the only way I have of knowing that you haven't forgotten—Aunt Patience.

Wheaton, Kans., April 10, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

Well I guess I will write a few lines to you. I would like the Forget-me-not for a club flower. I have found my twin. She is Lois Albers. What and where are those lessons? I just started to read about them.

My birthday is January 23. I am 10 years old. I have 3 brothers and one sister. My brothers are Dale and Sheldon and Eldon, the two latter being twins. Dale is 7 years old and Sheldon and Eldon are 4. Dale's birthday is July 22. Sheldon and Eldon's is May 9. My sister is Verla Mae. She is nearly a year old. Her birthday is May 4.

Our pets are many cats and a dog, Shep. He follows us to school every day to see that we get over the hill all right, then he goes back. I must close.

Yours Truly,
Dolores Fiske.
P. S.—My father belongs to the Farmers Union. I would like to have my twin write and please send me a pin.

Dear Dolores:

I was so glad to get your letter, although I've been so long in answering it that I expect you had begun to think that I was never going to do so. I'll send your pin this week and I've added Sheldon's and Eldon's names as well as Verla Mae's, to our Cradle Roll. You're lucky to have found your twin so promptly—have you written to her? The lessons are published in the paper and I hope that you saw the last one and studied it. Please write again soon—Aunt Patience.

Tipton, Kans., April 10, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I was rather slow in sending in this I found it to be interesting. I hope that I will not delay the next lesson after starting working with it for so long a time, as I did this one. In the last paper I read, you told me about my twin. I do not know his



NOTICE
Book of Fashions, 1934
Send 15c in coin or money order for our new and fascinating Pattern Book, showing the way to a complete wardrobe of new things, simple and inexpensive to make, also hints to the Home Dressmaker.
Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

or (her) address, but I will watch for it in the paper.

The Emporia tests were given to the High School pupils today. I had the highest score in Latin of the Freshman class, but I do not know where I ranked in English, Ancient History and Algebra.

The fields, crops and the gardens sure need moisture. Some of the wheat fields were blown out by the dust. Many farmers had to plant oats in their field where the wheat was killed.

As it is getting late in the evening and time to enter dreamland, I will close.

Your Junior
Norbert Arnoldy.

Dear Norbert:

I thought this lesson was interesting, too, and I'm very glad that you found it so. Your grade in the Latin examination is splendid—this subject was always hard for me. We had quite a rain here Saturday night—almost two inches. I hope you had it, too. Try to write again soon, for I always enjoy your letters—Aunt Patience.

Brewster, Kans., April 9, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. Hope you are, too. This is a fine day here. What kind of weather are you having. My birthday is the 10th of May. I will be 10 years old. I am going to school. I am in the fourth grade and I go on the bus. Will you please send me a flower. I would like a Forget-me-not. My pets are a dog, a cat, and eight little chickens. My dog's name is Bounce and my cat's name is Tommy. My father is a member of the Farmers Union at Brewster, Kansas. I will close now.

Your niece,
Juanita Jean Jones.
P. S.—I would like to become a member of the club. Have I a twin? My teacher is Miss Zimmerman.

Dear Juanita:

I'm fine, too, and it's rather cold here today, following the rain Saturday. The forget-me-not was chosen as our Club flower by a vote of members and we send club pins to the new members. I am glad that you wish to become a member and I know that you'll study the lessons carefully. I'll try to find your "twin" and do write again soon—Aunt Patience.

Ransom, Kans., April 9, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I am in the fourth grade. I am nine years old. My birthday is December 22. I would like to be a member of your club. I vote for the forget-me-not for the club flower. Have I a twin? We have a little dog. His name is Bingo. We haven't any cats. I will close.

Your friend,
Martha Lutters.

Dear Martha: I'm sure that we can find a twin for you soon and we all wish to welcome you as a new member of the Club. I'll send your pin very soon. Don't forget that the most important thing about our club work is the study of our Club lessons. So watch for our next one—Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kans., April 10, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am getting along fine in school. I and my brother and sister, Junior and LoRee would like to join your Junior Cooperators' club. We would like to have a pin each. I am in the seventh grade and am thirteen years old. Junior is in the 5th grade and is ten years old. LoRee is in the fifth grade and is ten years old. Good Bye.

Your little friends,
Edwin, Junior, LoRee Brumbaugh.

Dear Edwin, Junior and LoRee: I am sorry, but one of our Club rules is that each Junior who wishes to become a member of our Club, must write a letter. They may be sent in the same envelope, of course. So, when I hear from you again I'll be very glad to send your pins—and don't forget to include your birthday dates—Aunt Patience.

Brookville, Kans., April 6, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

We just got our Farmers Union paper this morning and I noticed my letter in the paper. Thanks. Enclosed you find my last lesson. I hope they are all right.

We have two little white kittens. They came Easter morning. My little brother and I had lots of fun playing with our Easter Eggs. We found two.

Your little friend,
Pauline Lorenz.

Dear Pauline:

I was glad to get your letter and lesson and I thought the lesson showed very fine preparation. I know the kittens are cute—what did you name them? You did have a nice Easter and I hope you'll write to me again soon—Aunt Patience.

Penokee, Kans., April 13, 1934

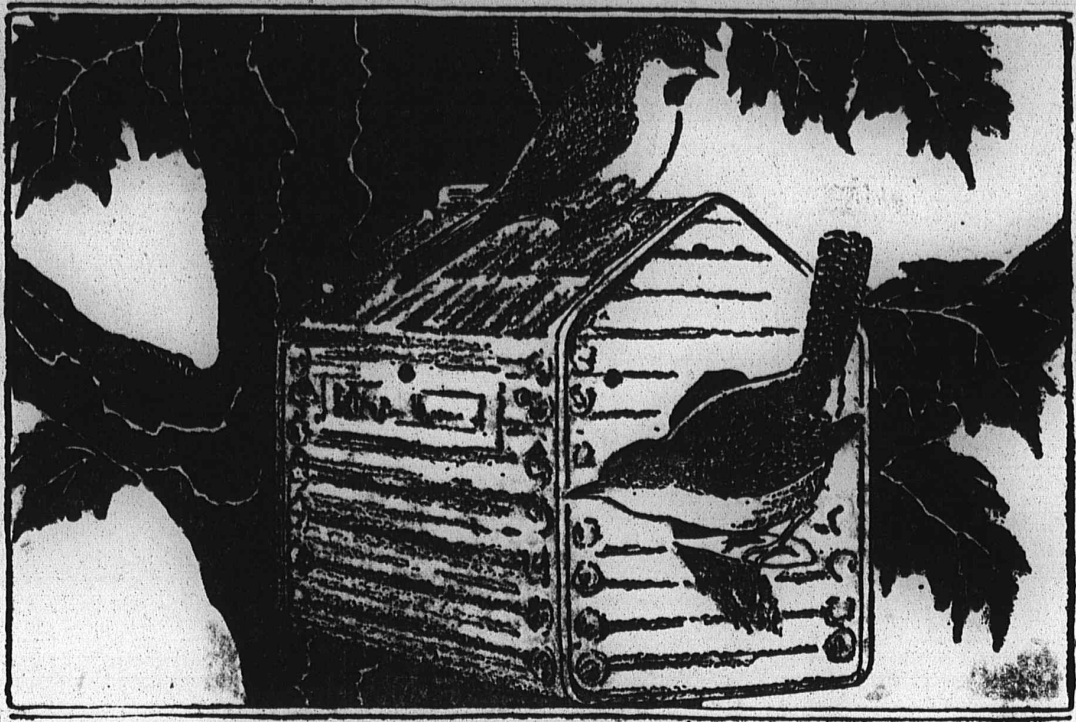
Dear Aunt Patience:

I am a reader of your Junior Cooperators column and I think it is very nice. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. LoRee Brumbaugh and I go to the same school and have been the only girls in the school for four years. Will you please send me a membership pin?

Your niece,
Laura Fox.

Dear Laura:

I'm so glad that you like the column and that you've decided to become a member of the club. I'll send your pin very soon and when you



For Your Feathered Friends

HAS it ever occurred to you that a pleasure it would be to you and what a useful thing you would be doing if you provided safe homes like the above for the little wrens and chickadees and other small song birds who would be only too delighted to move into them this spring if they found them standing ready in your yards?

It's such a simple thing to do, too. All that is necessary is to buy a can of syrup that comes in the shape of a log cabin, cut and punch a few holes in it, and there you are! You will need a little more specific instructions, if you are attracted by the idea, however, and Mrs. Olive Benedict Coming, bird enthusiast of Lake Kauka, New York, has provided them.

How to Make the House
"After cleaning an empty tin with hot water," she says, "make a hole an inch in diameter, with a jackknife, just above the center of one of the end panels. This entrance will be large enough to admit wrens and smaller birds, but will keep out noisy sparrows. It should be in the upper half of the wall so it won't be covered when the birds build their nest inside. Cut from the top of the hole downward, and when the top and two sides of the hole are complete, bend out the flap of metal to form a perch. Smooth down the sharp corners with a file or a pair of pliers or a hammer."

"After punching a few nail holes in the sides and bottom for ventilation, plug up the chimney and fasten the cabin to a tree or building with a wooden bracket, or a piece of wire or stout cord. Birdhouses should be placed in the shade to protect nestlings from the summer sun. In a few minutes and at no expense anyone can have in this way a practical cabin for small birds which will protect these valuable and amusing neighbors from being crowded out by sparrows, other feathered hooligans or cats."

A Joyful Awakening
As a result of this small effort you will sit drowsily some morning soon in the sweet spring air, and hear a small, clear voice outside your window ejaculate: "Cheep!" This will not be a comment on your character. Far from it! It will be an expression of appreciation of your generosity in giving your small feathered friends this protection, and the result will be that you will attract to your yard one or more whole families of delightful neighbors who will provide interest and amusement for you not only this summer but for many summers to come.

Lots of people are already doing this. Mrs. Coming, for instance, has fifteen of these rustic bird cabins about her Lake Kauka cottage, and every year they are occupied by cheerful families of wrens and song birds. She doesn't have to advertise them. Serve up a few more to your neighbors. In fact she claims that there is a waiting list. "But remember,"

she cautions you, "that it is the early birdhouse that catches the early birds!"

Of Practical Use, Too

The careful feature of this pleasant enterprise is that crop and garden pests which do about eight hundred million dollars' worth of damage every year are held at bay, according to scientists, almost wholly by our wild birds. Even a small fraction of that sum seems worth saving, so, although we have only one-tenth as many birds as we could use with profit, you can attract to your vicinity your due proportion of those that survive by the simple expedient suggested above.

For bird houses need not be elaborate or expensive to be attractive. They can successfully be made from many kinds of materials which would otherwise go to waste. For the above kind, the nearest grocer in your best bet. Put the syrup inside you, and the prepared can out in your yard, and the job's done.

This movement is known as the Save the Birds Club, and its headquarters are at 6903 Seminole Avenue, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York, but there is no need to write to headquarters for further information as this story contains the complete instructions on how to make the bird house. If you are interested in what sort of birds they will attract in your neighborhood, go to some local nature lover, or your local zoo, and either will be delighted to tell you.

CLASSIFIED ADS

TOMATO PLANTS—Greater Baltimore and Wilt Resistant Marglobe. Strong healthy plants. Carefully Grated, with Roots Damped. Sold to Arrive Not Wilted: 500-600; 1,000-1,500; 5,000 or more—85c. Orders shipped promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reinhardt Plant Company, Ashburn, Georgia.

THE FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has open territory in Kansas for a few Full-Time Agents. Write to Rex Lear, State Mgr., Salina, Kansas.

JERSEY WHITE GIANT CHICKS. Best quality, \$3.50 per 100; 500-\$40. Buff Minorcas, or Black Giants, \$1. per 100 less. Prepaid. Prompt shipment.—The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kansas 5-31c

DEAD ANIMALS removed free. Tell central charge long distance call to us providing animal's good condition. Salina Rendering Works, Phone 860, Salina, Kans.

FARMERS WANTED—to qualify for Government Meat Inspector and other positions; Commence \$15 per month. Complete education, 1,000, 18 to 45. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis, Mo. tf-c

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Alfalfa, \$5.00; Red Clover, \$7.00; Scarified Sweet Clover, \$3.00; Timothy, \$3.00; Mixed Timothy and Alsike or Red Clover, \$4.00; Grimm Alfalfa, \$3.00; Yellow Dent, \$1.00; Fodder Cane, \$1.00; Yellow Soy Beans, \$1.50. All per bushel. Korean Lespedeza, \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Catalog and samples Free. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth St. Kansas City, Mo. 5-31c

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE, each bunch fifty, mottled, labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200 75c, 300 \$1.00, 500 \$1.25, 1,000 \$2.00. ONIONS, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, 1.25; 6,000, \$5.00. TOMATO, large, well rooted, open field grown, mottled, labeled with variety name. Livingston Globe, Mangel, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, 1.00; 500, 1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. PEPPER, mottled and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, 1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed.—UNION PLANT CO., TEXARKANA, ARK. 5-31c

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

FOR CONGRESS

I wish to announce to the Voters of this the 6th Congressional District in Kansas, that I desire to be your farmer candidate for Congress this fall on the INDEPENDENT ticket which is subject to having my name placed on the General Ballot for the November election by PETITION. Volunteers to circulate these petitions at once will be greatly appreciated. You should be able to secure these blank petitions for your County Clerk; if not write, wire, or phone me and I will see that you get them.

JOHN C. JONES,
Route 4, Kanorado, Kansas.

WIBW BROADCASTS NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP LEAGUE CONTESTS

Champion High School Debaters of the country completed the grueling competition for National Forensic League Honors over WIBW, Topeka, Thursday evening, May 10, by remote control from the auditorium at Topeka High School. A boy and girl from Oklahoma City Central High School won the national championship debate title defeating a boy and girl from Elgin, Ill., in the final debate.

By a decision of four to one, the Oklahomans, Jack Durland and Alice Sutton, upholding the negative side of the question "Resolved: That the United States Should Adopt the British System of Radio Control," took the championship. The Illinois debaters were Verle Lee and Charlotte Leavrenz.

The debaters, orators and readers of the Local is right or not but I

I have been sewing quite a lot this year. I have been making quilts. We haven't got any little chickens yet.

We have had our garden planted for sometime, but it is not up yet. The men are digging in the field now. We will finish tomorrow. Our potatoes haven't come up yet although they have been planted for two or three weeks.

I have a piece of goods to make a dress out of.

I am going to get me some white shippers pretty soon.

I missed the next to the last lesson, so I could not answer it, so I am sending in the last lesson.

I don't know whether the number of our Local is right or not but I

think it is. It is not a very big local. I have not found my twin yet. My year birthday is the 26th. I will be 15 my next birthday.

Yours very truly,
Hazel Springer.

Dear Hazeli:

I enjoyed your letter so much—that is very interesting about your brother-in-law. I like to watch wrestling. You must be able to sew well, if you can make quilts and dresses. I'll try to find your twin—until I do, why don't you write one of our new members?—Aunt Patience.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

KREPLACH

1 pound ground beef

1 egg

1 small onion

1-2 slice stale bread

1-4 teaspoon cinnamon

Dash of pepper

Salt to taste

2 level tablespoons butter.

Fry the sliced onion in the butter until light brown. Add the stale bread, which has been soaked in cold water and excess water squeezed out. Fry bread with onion for 2 minutes.

Add the above mixture to a beaten egg and season to the ground meat. Make a noodle dough as follows:

1-2 cups flour

1 egg

Salt to taste

Water.

Sift the flour and salt, add beaten egg and enough water to make a soft dough. Roll out 1-4 inch thick and cut into 3-inch squares. Place heaping teaspoon of the meat mixture on each square of dough and fold over, pinching edges together. Cook in salted boiling water 10 to 15 minutes. Serve with soup. May be fried to a light brown after being cooked, and served as meat dish.

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pionship High School Band from Topeka. High School played a concert on the spacious veranda of the Capper house, and Topekans turned out en masse to witness the broadcast which also presented Governor Alf M. Landon; Brunow Jacobs, of Ripon, Wisconsin, Secretary of the National Forensic League; Willard N. Van Slyck, Principal of Topeka High School; Marco Morrow, Assistant Publisher of the Capper Publications; J. E. Mayer, Debate Coach of Topeka High School, and a message from Senator Arthur Capper, from Washington, D. C. The contestants from the 28 states were allowed to greet their home folks over the WIBW microphone.

This contest, to select America's champion high school debate team, orator, and reader, attracted nationwide interest and was summarized nightly over WIBW in a 15-minute broadcast, and on the last day of the contest the bouts between individual U. S. Champions in five classifications—speech and the final debate were broadcast over WIBW.

MR. JONES WRITES

(Political Advertisement)

Kanorado, Kans., May 6th, 1934

Dear Voters of the 6th Kans. Dist.:

No doubt it is very evident to us all by this time that if we as a Nation are ever to get any worth-while or permanent relief from these terrible conditions, we must so to speak put in a "pinch hitter" and clean the bases by electing an old Farmer to Congress from this district this fall and give him such a majority that it will jarr the attention of our executive officials away from those "Brain Trust Dappers" there in Washington in such a way that we can get some just consideration, and possibly some good home sense legislation that will be practical and that will function towards bringing permanent relief, instead of getting so much of this "New Deal Stuff" that is as sure as day going to send most of us to a NUDIST camp some where if it continues much longer.

Therefore I am offering myself as your candidate for Congress this fall

on an independent ticket. This means that we will have to circulate nominating petitions at once and get at least 5,000 signers on them and file with the Secretary of State before June 15th. Volunteers to circulate these petitions in every ward and precinct in this and several other counties will be appreciated. I realize my infirmities in regard to the requirements of this position, but hope and trust that the good Lord can use me to His and your good and glory, and if such is required He will get all the glory.

And wish to say further that if elected I shall do my best to have the following measures put through Congress: Such legislation made effective will surely effect speedy and permanent relief.

The Frazier Farm and Home Refinance bill which carries but 8 per cent interest and 1 1/2 per cent of that applies on the principle.

A code for agriculture that will guarantee us the cost of production plus a

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

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S. L. Milner—Sullivan Co Mo—9 203.....	3.35
Carl Erickson—Cloud Co Ks—6 181.....	3.35
Geo. Diehl—Wabaunsee Co Ks—11 176.....	3.30
W. J. Pemberton—Johnson Co Mo—7 195.....	3.35
W. I. Crawford—Polk Co Mo—6 205.....	3.40
Wm. Baker—Dickinson Co Ks—19 201.....	3.40
Julius Schutte—Lafayette Co Mo—15 191.....	3.35
Wayne Cox—Linn Co Ks—11 180.....	3.20
A. R. Cook—Douglas Co Ks—6 186.....	3.30
Ed Cate—Cloud Co Ks—18 196.....	3.35
H. H. Beckman—Clay Co Ks—32 207.....	3.35

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Chicago Butter Market

During the current week, in spite of the fact that the drought has continued and become critical throughout the major portion of the dairy producing area, butter prices have taken a decided slump. Extras opened at 24c, had four drops during the week, closing at 22 1/2c. Drops, having three drops, and closing at 22 1/2c. 89 score cars opened at 23c and closed at 22c. 88 score cars opened at 22 1/2c, closing at 21 1/2c. While the New York market has held some better, it likewise has lost ground.

The main reason for the slump in

the market has been, usually about May 1st, we get our slump to summer prices, and this fact seems to have a very fixed place in the minds of the butter dealers. This year, with the fact that we have reached the point in production where the receipts are running a little in excess of the current demand and from now on it will be necessary to put the surplus into storage. This is the usual condition on the market at this time of the year, but it shows that the minute a surplus appears, even though it is normal at this season, down goes the prices. We have had such extremely low prices for so long that the average butter dealer seems to think anything above 20c is now an extremely high price and an unsafe investment.

Last week in our letter we said, "If nothing in the way of weather or Government buying had fallen or the low prices which caused the change in feeding practices had occurred, we

would likely be hearing as much about production control as at any time." Within the week what has happened proves that statement. Nature, however, of the butter dealer, about to take care of the production control program, but the fact that nature is doing it does not detract at all from the need of control under conditions that had developed throughout 1933.

The butter market will continue to be a weather market. If the dry weather persists, both the sentiment and not be enough to hold prices down and whether or not dealers like it, they will have to stand for higher prices for dairy products.

Eggs
The egg market has been steady. Extra Firsts did not change the 16c quotation throughout the entire week, and Fresh Firsts were unchanged at 16c. Current Receipts advanced 1/4c from 14 1/2c to 15c. Ditties and Checks were up 1-4c, the former closing at 13 1/2c and the latter at 13 1/4c.

Production is still running much lighter in eggs than in the corresponding year ago. The receipts on the Chicago and New York markets alone today were 20,000 cases less than on the same date last year, and yet the egg market has been sluggish. It is said that egg consumption is running very light and in spite of the markedly lower production, storage holdings are on a relatively higher basis as compared to last year than have been receipts. Of course, beef and pork have been extremely cheap which would naturally affect the current consumption of eggs to some considerable extent. At any rate it is a splendid thing for egg producers that egg receipts are running much lighter than a year ago, otherwise eggs could hardly be given away this season.

We are glad to note that at least some big business men are at last relieving the agricultural situation of the main causes for the depression has been the condition of agriculture. Mr. Bernard M. Baruch recently made the statement which appeared in the public press as follows, "The one of agriculture holds the key for recovery."

He further states, "Settle the farmers' problems and all others will take care of themselves." "At least 30 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and the other 70 per cent dependent upon it. The 70 per cent is being fed, clothed and supported by the 30 per cent."

If big business generally will take that stand and turn in an really help relieve the agricultural situation, instead of fighting practically every move that is made to assist agriculture, we would begin to see a change in the depressed situation.

P. L. Betts.

GENERAL INFORMATION

We have recently been marketing butter for quite a number of local creameries not previously using our service. We have received some inquiries in regard to results obtained. A couple of different occasions we have received the inquiry as to whether or not we were not baiting the shipper. One shipper put in that he was amazed at the returns, for he had experienced his butter had never sold before on the New York market as Extras. In view of such inquiry as the above we thought possibly a more complete and full explanation of our methods of handling would be of interest to the farmer. It is possible to do away with some misundestandings later.

Recently we have had very favorable market conditions. The receipts of butter on most of the terminal markets have not been quite equal to the demand for fresh butter and a good deal of storage butter had to be used each day to take care of the current consumptive demands. Some times under such conditions buyers are not technical and the demand becomes so keen that even good 90% to 91 point butter can be sold as Extras.

We are a cooperative marketing organization. When a condition like the kind experience by our customers, the full benefit of it. We at all times sell the butter for the very best obtainable price and the shipper receives the entire sales price less our small commission. Under the circumstances it would not do to give the shipper the impression that his butter was Extras. It was a market condition that enabled us to get the Extras' price. By shipping to a genuine cooperative creamery was the beneficiary of such condition.

There will be times when the market will not be in that favorable shape and when, in order to dispose of the butter, it may be necessary to sell it for less than the actual grade, for we do not always enjoy markets such as the one above described. However, we feel satisfied that creameries shipping to us, if they will watch the situation and keep posted, and that on the average our sales net them the best obtainable prices. We never bait a shipper when markets are bad, neither do we deduct from his returns when markets are exceptionally good in order to even up for the bait previously given.

In marketing through a cooperative organization it is important to understand all of these facts, and as above stated, please watch your averages in judging the results of our service for you. We believe that cooperative creameries generally are going to find it well worth while to maintain their own outlets on the terminal markets.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

NOT ALL BENEFITS OF FARMERS UNION READILY APPARENT

(continued from page 1)
tive Conference today at Manhattan that farm legislation and cooperative farm marketing will have to be developed and maintained by farmers themselves, and that it is folly to expect any other organization or any other group to do this job for the farmers.

The Farmers Union, both state and national, has a big job laid out for it. It is doing a big job, but it could do better if it had more farmers backing it. The same is true with all other farm organizations. Just picture in your minds, if you will, what tremendous power the Farmers Union would have if it received direct support from every farm home in the country. Agriculture, which is undoubtedly the most important and most basic industry in America today, would then be not only the most important, but the most powerful influence in America. That is as it should be.

America today is dominated and controlled by the minority instead of the majority, but that minority is organized. Agriculture could just as well control its own destinies as to be controlled by others, if it would. That means that if every farmer would contribute to and take part in his own organization—the Farmers Union—he would have to take orders, as a class, from no one. Agriculture represents the largest one group of American people. It represents, normally, about 40 per cent of the nation's buying power. It should be the dominating influence in America, because America is an agricultural nation, chiefly.

Agriculture represents the source of the largest supply of new and real

wealth produced in the United States. It is not organized sufficiently to harness the powers of political or social power—which it could hold in the hollow of its hand.

It is a reflection not only on the farmers, but on other producing classes as well, and on the nation as a whole, that the group which actually controls the wealth of this nation and which holds most of it in its grip, is a group representing a very small fraction of our total population, and is a group which does not actually add to or produce any of our wealth. I refer to the group of financial pirates who control our system of money, and who manipulate our medium of exchange. This group does not, in the main, include our common ordinary "garden variety" of banker; he is necessary to society. I do refer, however, to those international bankers who suck the life blood out of our nation by means of interest and manipulated debts.

I feel that I not only have mentioned some of the apparent, and the hidden, benefits of the Farmers Union, but that I have mentioned some possible or potential benefits which we would have if we would but take them.

Therefore, I conclude this short talk with an appeal to the better judgment and to the sense of justice of all Kansas farmers. I appeal for support from you for your own organization, which can function only as efficiently as you allow it to. I appeal to Kansas farmers to join the Kansas Farmers Union through the Locals in their various neighborhoods. I appeal to Kansas business men to encourage farmers to join their own club of farmers in order that we may have a better agriculture—which means a better Kansas.

A FEW SERVICES OF FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN CORPORATION

(continued from page 1)

lege of agriculture and Farmers National, is the elevator survey and analysis. Hundreds of country cooperative elevators have been studied and analyzed, and from them many standards of operation have been worked out—standards which, if followed, will take any cooperative out of the "red" and put it on the right side of the ledger. The problem which the manager is wrestling with day after day are threshed out, with the manager and directors and stockholders present, and how that helps the fellow who wants to come out at the end of the year ahead of the pack. Best of all, however, the service costs nothing but the asking, and it may be obtained by writing the director of extension at the state college of agriculture.

"Take the subject of revised grain standards, which is red hot now, and which go into effect July 2. I know that full and complete information on the change will be mailed to me from headquarters, without asking for it, and that every help will be given in applying those changed standards to the business of actual grain buying. Help will be given also in getting the changes to farmers whose grain will be graded, and as a result there will be less complaint from that source. I'll tell you, these services count heavily with me."

"This is some organization, believe me," declared the manager of XYZ—"a lot bigger and a lot more efficient than I had ever dreamed." "What I've told you isn't half the story," Smith went on. "Volumes could be written without exhausting this subject and its possibilities. But I hope I've told you enough to convince you that the setup is sound and all right and that it's the coming way of doing business. I hope, too, I've told you enough to get you interested in it, and that you'll look deeper into this matter."

"You have," declared XYZ. "Just the minute I get back to my office I'm going to call a director's meeting and have you explain this whole proposition. I'll urge them to change the setup to a cooperative basis. Will you attend and tell them what you've told me?"

"I'll do better than that," countered Smith. "I'll get a man from headquarters to meet with your board; a

man who is better versed in this whole business than I am; a man who can talk more convincingly than I can."

"You know, Smith, the trouble with me and my directors is the fact that we haven't informed ourselves about this setup. We've been prejudiced, and you know as well as I do that when a man isn't 'up' on a thing he's apt to be 'down' on it. We have been hearing a lot of rumors against Farmers National, and we haven't gone to the trouble to get at the truth. We have condemned the setup without investigating it first, and that is the surest way I know to remain in everlasting ignorance. It will be different from now on. From here on out we're going to be found on the cooperative bandwagon, where we belonged all the time."

MR. JONES WRITES

(continued from page 3)
we fail in this respect our nation would not long endure.

I am a farmer almost 58 years old, have spent over 50 years of the best time on the farm where I am now located, having just as hard a time as any trying to keep the wolf from my

door, the title of my home being in desperate straits right now just the same as thousands of others. I say this not to draw unjust sympathy, but to let you know that I understand conditions from a practical standpoint and believe that this with having made political economy my deepest study all through life, qualifies me to understand and speak authoritatively upon the remedies sought and offered as a solution to these very adverse conditions.

I believe also that all of you that know me will give evidence to the fact that I have unselfishly served the public in the past, and am but asking for an opportunity to "and serve you in a little larger way in the future, and to give you an opportunity to help yourselves.

There is no use talking, folks, we must forget our old political alignments at least in a national way and get together and vote for service that will be more ardent towards securing relief or we are never going to get out from under this terrible condition.

May I have your help in this great endeavor?
Yours for speedy relief,
JOHN C. JONES.



LUETTA ARMSTRONG

Luetta Armstrong, of the comforting voice, is the latest addition to the "Farm Hour Program" over WIBW. Luetta is known to thousands of mid-west radio listeners for her singing of sacred songs and ballads. She has been appearing before the microphone for the last ten years.

Her singing is characterized by the perfect ease and naturalness that appeals to lovers of familiar ballads and church songs. Her enunciation is perfect and she puts a feeling into her interpretations that wins her a host of friends and admirers.

Radio fans will immediately recognize her voice from her many years of singing from KFNF. Tune in for Luetta every week day morning at 11 o'clock. You will hear the old familiar songs sung only as Luetta can sing them. The "Farm Hand" will be there at that same time to give you the markets and news of interest to everyone.

RADIO STATION
WIBW
500 Kilocycles—Near Top of the Dial
The Copper Publications
Topeka, Kansas

A Good Way
to Make 1934 Dollars
Worth More

BUY CO-OP PRODUCTS

CO-OP Oil
Greases
Gasoline
Kerosene
Distillate
Tractor Fuel

CO-OP Tires
Tubes
Batteries

CO-OP Paint

Union Oil Company

(Cooperative)

North Kansas City, Missouri

Here's a Man
Who Knows
IT PAYS TO PAVE
WITH CONCRETE

Wherever you drive you pass the drummers... salesmen of everything from candy to plows.

They know the roads. They know driving costs down to the penny. They know it pays to pave with concrete.

Concrete saves you up to 2c a mile in driving costs compared with lower types of roads. It's enough to pay your gas taxes and leave you \$100 profit a year besides, when you drive on concrete.

Where Shall Kansas Pave With Concrete?

Send today for this new Data-Map— "Where and Why Kansas Needs Concrete Roads." It's free! Use the coupon.

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Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City
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