



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER



Organization

Education

Co-operation

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EVERSON WELCOMES NEBRASKA FARMERS TO NATIONAL UNION

Defends Father Coughlin in Recent Skirmish With Rep. O'Connor Over Frazier-Lemke Bill

TELLS OF NEW ACT

Money Will Be Paid Farmers This Year, Describes Situation in National Capitol

National President's Message
The Nebraska Farmers' Union Convention voted to reaffiliate with the National Union.

The Nebraska Farmers' Union State Convention held at Omaha, Nebraska February 11, 12, 1936, voted to reaffiliate with the National Farmers' Union.

This means that during the past two years four new state charters have been issued, three reinstated and several new states progressing rapidly toward statehood.

The Nebraska Division is one of the largest both from the standpoint of membership and successful farm enterprises and we are happy to welcome Nebraska again into the great brotherhood of states in a spirit of genuine Cooperative Fellowship.

Chairman Rules Committee. Threatens Reverend Coughlin

Following last Sunday afternoon's broadcast by the Reverend Father Coughlin, J. J. O'Connor, Chairman of the Rules Committee of the House, invited Father Coughlin to come to Washington and he would kick Father Coughlin from the Capitol to the White House, a distance of more than a mile. The next day the House, Mr. O'Connor apologized for the statement, but led the priest from Royal Oak, Ill., his political activity, and of course, Frazier-Lemke Bill as being inflammatory. He admitted that his committee was a political committee and tried to evade the issue by stating he had not been asked by the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee for a rule or by a democrat. Notwithstanding the Committee of two were appointed by the Agricultural Committee, to request a rule, were approved by and selected by the Agricultural Committee.

This just goes to show how extremely partisan an administration can become after election notwithstanding their proclamation of non-partisanship during a campaign.

The issue now however, far transcends the questions of partisanship and becomes the vital issue of whether we are to have a representative government in the United States of America. That is the issue which must be met now and in the future.

Thomas Jefferson held that those who govern receive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and we do not find any place in law or the Constitution where any committee of Congress is given the power to deny this fundamental principle in our democratic form of government. Abraham Lincoln said we should dedicate ourselves to the principle that government of, by and for the people shall not perish from the earth. Oh! Thomas Jefferson and Abe Lincoln, would that thou wert here today to rebuke those who use thy good names to elevate themselves to prominent positions only to deliver the people into bondage to the money changers.

The New Soil Conservation Act
The new substitute for the AAA gives the Secretary of Agriculture still more power than was granted him under the Triple A. It passed the Senate was amended in the House and the Senate has rejected the House Amendments so it is now in a conference committee of the Senate and the House. The bill provides for the spending of 500 million dollars for soil conservation under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe. It provides that any state that submits to the Secretary a plan prior to such time (January 1, 1938) in such form and manner as the Secretary shall prescribe a State plan; etc. Then later it provides that no plan will be approved unless by its terms it provides that the agency to administer the plan shall be a land grant college in a state or such other state agency as may be approved by the Secretary.

On or before November 1st of each year the Secretary shall apportion among the several states the funds which will be available and in determining the amount of the apportionment the Secretary shall among other things take into consideration the acreage and productivity of land devoted to agricultural purposes.

I want you to observe that this money is to be distributed just before election. It is to be an investment of the last payers money in the next campaign? How much tax payers' money is needed to carry the next campaign. Just listen to this. If you have any claim or grievance, it shall not be subject to review except by the Secretary of Agriculture, or an agency thereof. He is to be the judge, jury and the witnesses mind you barring you the right to appeal to a court of last resort. Is that justice? Is that the philosophy of this new deal democracy?

Why was this necessary? Is the distinguished Secretary endowed with such wisdom and prompted by such righteous motives and judgement

HUFF SAYS COURT DECISION A HELP

CHICAGO—The supreme court decision, which returned to processors the taxes collected from and belonging to the people, will stimulate producers and consumers to take over a larger segment of the distribution processes on a cooperative basis, in the opinion of C. E. Huff, president of Farmers National Grain Corporation.

"Taking the long view, a favor has been done to both producers and consumers," he continues. "Each is now made aware of the other. They find themselves the common victims of private greed. They now see clearly what keeps them so far apart as sellers and buyers. They have found common ground and will not lose this advantage. They have now a practical and proved way of uniting to serve their own needs on a cooperative basis, and will continue to do so increasingly."

"If the funds now in the hands of processors are used to finance a fight on new processing taxes, in any one of a number of ways, it will not serve to further destroy good-will and hasten the entrance of cooperative groups into these fields. Cooperative groups in many countries overseas are operating processing plants with signal success, and there is no reason why it cannot be done here as successfully."

"Long before processors hear and feel the last of this decision, they will wish they had gone with Triple A. Before the earthquake of their own making has subsided, they will have learned a thing or two about good-will. They will have learned that public acceptance is not a thing that can be flaunted today and then be redeemed tomorrow by the purchase of goodwill advertising."

that he should be the last word in passing on such important questions that from his decisions there should be an opportunity to appeal. I freely confess I have never met that person, and I believe to be honest, and just who would even want to be given such power.

Squandermania
Our Federal Government and most of our states seem to be afflicted with an incurable disease which I prefer to call "squandermania". I do not know if there is such a word but I certainly believe there should be to describe this disease. I believe, too, it almost as deadly as is a cancer in its advanced stages upon the human body. It radiates from Washington by the dollar matching route, creating a rivalry between the various states and counties in the spending of tax payers' money in education in roadbuilding in health, maternity, tree planting, soil conservation, eradication of weeds, insects, predatory animals (except the human variety), and if you are frugal and economical and feel you can not afford these things you are politely told that you are going to be taxed to pay for them in any way, so you might just as well have them and that is where the rivalry is created in multiplying our tax burdens. Who finally pays most of the taxes? The producers of wealth. Who determines the policies? The Bureaucrats. Who are the principal beneficiaries? The Bureaucrats of course, and they have been increasing like guinea pigs. Have they solved our farm problems? Indeed they have not. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Just remember they are not democrats or republicans. They are bureaucrats, but nevertheless they are a very important part of the political machinery to perpetuate themselves on the tax payroll. Have they reduced the cost of distribution. No indeed they have increased it. They are a part of that cost, because of the taxes on the product of that cost. How long will the people in America continue to permit government to spend money we do not have, and sell our children into bondage just in order to provide public jobs for bureaucrats many of whom have really done more harm than good? Just try to eliminate some of these from the payroll and you will find they cling to their positions just like a wood tick does to a dog's ear. Many may wonder why they cannot really and truly solve our economic problems. Well I'll tell you these trusts and monopolies which control the agencies of collection and distribution just would let them do it. Just remember that those who fatten on exploitation very largely fix the rules of the game, and any public official who seriously interferes with their program of exploitation is generally removed in one way or another. There is only one effective way to eliminate them and that is through organization and cooperation of those who are exploited, and it is effective just in proportion as these instrumentalities are used and developed, but let us not forget that these exploiting pieces almost invariably bore from within our organization, spreading false, misleading propaganda, creating suspicion and prejudices so as to divide our forces. There tactics are the same as those of Alexander the Great, whose motto was "Divide and Conquer."

Portugal has a surplus of wheat which it cannot sell. The government, therefore, has prohibited the sowing of wheat on land not sown to wheat last year. Violation of this law is punished by destruction of any wheat so grown.

HOSPITALIZATION PLAN IS APPROVED AS AID TO FARMER

Suggest Plans For Cooperative Hospital For Consideration and Discussion

OFFER SAVING

Executive Board Sees Where Such a Plan Could Make Quite a Saving For Our Farmers

Your State Executive Board, being anxious to render service to the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union, have had under consideration, a few plans, that might be of benefit, which we intend to offer for study and discussion.

Is there need and demand for a Cooperative Hospital in Kansas?

We are aware of the fact, physicians fees are high and hospitals do charge almost prohibitive prices for services rendered, during the times of peoples misfortunes, when they have lost their health and are the victims of accident and disease and require more care and skill than can be had at home under the care of the family physician.

We find the peoples of Japan, for instance, where the Cooperative principle is comparatively new, how they have taken the matter of hospitalization into their own hands and have developed sixty four Cooperative hospitals in that country since 1930 and have very materially reduced the costs of keeping well, as compared to the scale of charges in this country, combating the common ailments of the human family, by furnishing free examinations for the members, or, stockholders of the Cooperative Hospitals.

When and where the free examinations have been taken advantage of, many diseases have been checked or eradicated before they became established and produced dangerous complications, or, in other words: taking advantage of an ounce of prevention, instead of paying for a pound of cure.

Up to this time, so far as we know there is but one cooperative hospital in this country, which is located at Elk City, Oklahoma.

This cooperative or community hospital was organized and is being operated on a membership-stockholders basis and so far has proven to be quite a success, with its popularity, influence and services spreading to other communities where demand is developing for like facilities for the protection and use of our Farmers Union folks, on the basis of more for less, or, less for more as the case might be.

Since the initial cost of such worth while projects must necessarily be of first consideration and the success or failure of this or any other project must depend upon patronage for its support and maintenance, let us consider the proposition on a membership basis, being guided by the experience of those like institutions now in operation, which will show us it would be necessary to have at least 1000 heads of families, buying memberships at the rate of \$50 per share, or, better still to have 2000 memberships at the rate of \$25 per membership share, or, stockholder, with the hospital situated as near as possible in the center of the area in which its membership lived. With a membership

ERROR MADE IN MEETING REPORT

We are in receipt of a letter this morning informing us that in our report of the meeting of the committee of Farm Organizations made an error in reporting the action of the committee on the Pettingill bill. He informs that the correct action as recorded in the minutes of the meeting is as follows: "The Commissioner of Transportation of the city of Wichita talked at some length on the long and short haul clause of the National Transportation Traffic Regulations. He suggested that the regulations, as they now stand, are as favorable to the middle west as can be expected. He also suggested that the Pettingill bill which the railroads are sponsoring, would be very disastrous to Kansas shippers. Moved by Frost, seconded by Hatfield, that we disapprove the Pettingill bill H. R. 3263. Motion carried."

ship of 2000 families the hospital would be assured a sufficient number of families to support the institution on a paying basis, with hospital facilities increased as the membership increased and necessity required.

The second consideration naturally would be "What are the benefits and advantages to be derived from such a venture and how much can be saved in hospital fees, through the agency of the cooperative hospitals."

Will there be any other expenses in addition to the cost of shares of stock or memberships?

In making reply, we are going to use the schedule or basis as it is in use and effect at the Elk City, Oklahoma hospital at this time and also use as a basis the schedule of charges in effect at that institution for services rendered, viz in regard to dues, in addition to stock or membership held the dues are practically as follows:

A stockholders dues without a family would be \$12.00 per year.

A stockholders dues with wife and all unmarried children under the age of 21 years of age regardless of their number to be \$25.00 per year.

A stockholders dues with family of two, \$18.00 per year.

A stockholders family of husband and wife and two children under 21 years of age, would pay dues of \$25.00 per year.

There are various other arrangements of dues to fit almost any of the combinations found in family combinations, but, that is immaterial here, since we are not just now organizing an association, but, on the other hand we are just dealing in general in exploration of a new field.

In return for the memberships investment and the payment of dues as outlined, the hospital at Elk City, Okla., as we understand from material we have at hand the hospital associations have set up the following schedule of services:

Service No. 1—Free examinations.

Service No. 2—Free medical treatment.

Service No. 3—Free room, board and nursing (\$1.00 per day to cover the incidental cost of medicine, serum, dressing, etc.)

Service No. 4—Free special for 3 days when necessary.

Service No. 5—Free surgical operations (extra for anesthetics.)

Service No. 6—Free confinements.

Service No. 7—Free examination, X-Ray, and extraction of teeth. Ad-

(continued on page 4)

FROST ATTENDS THE NEBRASKA FARMERS UNION CONVENTION

Omaha is Host to Enthusiastic Delegates in Two Day Meeting. Many Unable to Attend

JOIN NATIONAL

Close Vote is Taken on Rejoining the National Organization. To Rush Cooperatives

Report on the Nebraska Farmers Union convention by our official Representative, Vice-president, John Frost.

The Nebraska Farmers Union state convention was held at Omaha on Feb. 12th and 13th, with 253 delegates present and about 500 more of them prevented from attending by snow blocked roads. Along with President Miller of the Minnesota Farmers Union, Plummer of the Colorado Farmers Union, and Secretary Miller of the Missouri Farmers Union, I extended the greetings and good wishes of the Kansas Farmers Union. National President Everston reported late news from Washington.

There are over 16,000 members in Nebraska divided into 7 director districts. The state Union has a surplus fund of \$112,000. President Keesey was re-elected. The convention voted 115 to 114 to rejoin the National Farmers Union. The delegates were a fine body, intelligent, and doing their own thinking. The Nebraska Union Farmer (Editor Herborn) is published twice monthly. It maintains an Open Forum where everybody can say what they please about any subjects, and about any officers including the Editor.

The Nebraska Farmers Union devotes its main efforts towards cooperative marketing and it has achieved remarkable success. The Farmers Union Insurance Company operates on the yearly installment plan. It holds \$3 million dollars insurance, and paid last year 36 thousand dollars in losses. The Nebraska Union is actively interested in livestock commission firms at St. Joseph and Sioux City, each of which make profits of nearly 12 thousand dollars. The total savings to members of these two firms in the some 15 years of their existence amounted to about \$1,770,000.

The Farmers Union Creameries of Superior, Aurora, Norfolk, Fremont and Fairbury are under the able management of Jas. Norgaard. Their profits last year were 84 thousand dollars. Their capital stock is \$180,000, their cash on hand \$124,000, their real estate \$320,000, their real estate and buildings are valued at \$150,000, and their machinery and equipment valued at \$230,000.

The State Exchange at Omaha, for which the Nebraska Farmers Union is famous, has a capital stock of \$300,000, and its assets total \$678,000. The Manager is C. McCarthy. The total sales in 1935 were \$2,605,000, and the net earnings were \$72,000. It maintains 15 retail stores and 5 bulk oil stations.

Among the resolutions passed by the Convention were the following: Whereas, The Farmers Union Creameries of Nebraska are frequent-

ANNOUNCE NEW FARM AID PLAN

A new farm aid program has been launched in this region of the Resettlement Administration with an initial loan of \$82,000 for a huge cooperative poultry and turkey project to serve 10 North Dakota counties and seven adjoining counties in Montana, Cal A. Ward, Regional Resettlement Director, announced today.

"This first loan to the Farmers' Union Cooperative Association for a project in North Dakota and Montana is an important step in rehabilitating farm families in that area," Mr. Ward commented. "It will give 30,000 farm families an opportunity to make large savings by buying and selling cooperatively."

Plans for other cooperatives are being drafted by state cooperative men working under E. E. Greene, who directs this part of the Resettlement Administration program in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, according to Mr. Ward.

The initial loan to the North Dakota-Montana group is to be spent for purchase and repair of buildings at Williston, N. D.; operating capital; installing incubators and a feed mixing and grinding unit; and miscellaneous facilities including sewer, heating unit and office equipment. Loans will be made to incorporated, unincorporated, or partnership cooperatives and to individuals to take part in such groups, provided: (1) That the cooperative will promote rehabilitation relief in stricken farm areas; (2) That the individual or group shows a real cooperative spirit; (3) That the organization or individual cannot get a loan from the Bank of Cooperatives or some other agency; (4) That the expected volume of business is large enough to make the project economically sound, and there is no unwarranted competition with existing cooperatives in that area.

Individuals, civic bodies, or other groups interested in cooperative associations should ask their county Resettlement office for more information.

ly made the victims of unfair competition, be it hereby

Resolved, That the Farmers Union members of Nebraska continue to be loyal to their creameries regardless of any bait that may be offered to them by competitors.

9. Due to the fact that more farmers are raising poultry than any other form of livestock, be it

Resolved, That we favor that the State Union sponsor one or more cooperative egg-and-poultry packing plants conveniently located to serve the farmers' needs. Be it further

Resolved, That the State Union board appoint a committee of three to investigate and recommend to the board a plan to proceed to establish them.

4. We encourage the organization of livestock trucking associations, and since these associations are being organized under the name Farmers Union, and much help is being given toward their organization by other Farmers Union activities, we recommended that these associations insist upon all livestock named in their trucks being consigned to their own livestock commission firms.

5. We urge that a state-wide association of all Farmers Union Trucking associations be effected as soon as possible.

1. We reaffirm our faith in the principles of cooperation, and pledge our efforts to further its cause.

2. In the past year, the Grim Reaper has entered the homes of some of our members, and the state convention here in session offers sincere sympathy.

3. Resolved, That we endorse co-operation in care of the sick, and hereby recommend that the state board appoint a committee of five qualified people to investigate the possibilities of farmers' co-operative medical care and hospitalization and otherwise, and report the result of this investigation at the next state convention.

Money to Restore Parity

4. Resolved, That the Farmers Union work for the placing of all farmers and agriculture in general on the same level with other business, such as banking, manufacturing, marketing etc. This can be accomplished by restoring the power of issuing currency and regulating the value thereof to congress, as provided by the constitution of the United States, and be it further

Resolved, That our state secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each congressman and senator from Nebraska, and plead for their support of this resolution, as it is of vital importance to restore to the people happiness and prosperity.

5. We are now adopting a foreign social security plan and still supporting a profit system. Be it, therefore, recommended that we, the Farmers Union of Nebraska, proceed to eliminate the feeding of big fortunes, and secure a suitable location and building for a Farmers Union processing plant, to be started on a small scale. And we further recommend that a qualified man be appointed by the state board to secure a manager for such farmers' co-operative meat processing plant from some foreign country that has made a smooth working profession of the packing industry.

Back to National Farmers Union

6. We recommend that the Nebraska State Union pay 1936 dues to the National Union to be reinstated in the National Union, according to the

(continued on page 4)

FARMING IS CALLED LOCAL INDUSTRY BY THE SUPREME COURT

John Frost Says Basis of Declaring AAA Unconstitutional Was Named As Local Industry

ONE-FOURTH FARMERS

Twenty-five Per Cent of Population Actively Engaged in Farming. Congress Does Not Have Power

By John Frost
The U. S. Supreme Court declared the AAA unconstitutional on two counts.

1. The Federal Constitutional, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, provided that Congress may "lay taxes to provide for the general welfare of the United States." The Supreme Court declared that agriculture was a local industry, hence the processing taxes to give it aid was not for the general welfare.

2. There is no specific provision in the constitution giving Congress power to regulate production.

The Supreme Court seems to have taken a walk back 150 years ago to see time when our government under the constitution was just starting. Then agriculture was a local industry. Each farm family raised only the livestock they needed for their own use and ground these grains themselves into flour and meal. Each farm family raised their own cotton and wool, and prepared them for their own loom where it was woven into cloth for their own family. Then 90 per cent of the people were farmers. There were no daily newspapers or telegraph or telephone systems or radios to carry market news everywhere, nor were there any railroads or trucks to carry the goods of commerce to every state in the union.

But today only 25 per cent of our people are farmers, and their business is to raise the raw products to be made into food and clothing to supply the needs of the other 75 per cent of our people. The farmers' products in vast quantities are carried by rail and truck to every state in the union through all the channels of interstate commerce, to be processed and retransported to every hamlet in the nation. And ships on every sea carry our products abroad.

The farmers' cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry are sold to hundreds of packers all over the country to be made into many varieties of meat. Their wheat, corn, and oats go to millers of every state to be made into flour, meal, and cereals. Their cotton, wool and flax go to the textile mills of the nation to be made into clothing, and their cattle hides to the tanneries to be made into leather. Boards of Trade and grain, livestock, and cotton exchanges in many states aid in the sale and distribution of farm products. Vast sums of money are invested in all of these distributing and processing and subsidiary agencies for agriculture's products, and millions of our people are employed thereby. Farmers spent billions for implements, hardware, building materials and supplies, household goods, autos, and other necessities and luxuries, if they are prosperous, and withhold their buying when they are in adversity.

But the Supreme Court, in its infinite wisdom, has irrevocably decreed that agriculture is a local industry, and its fate does not concern the general welfare of the nation.

When the Supreme Court gave the death sentence to the AAA, there were \$200,000,000 of processing taxes impounded. This money had been paid by the consumers. But the Supreme Court, working in a mysterious way its wonders to perform, gave it to the processors. The inflexible judgment of the Supreme Court, and its touching and tender regard for the downtrodden processors, adds lustre to the history of that sacred and irresponsible body.

By Presidential authority and by Congressional statute, millions of acres have been added to farm production without specific authority from the constitution, and without veto from the Supreme Court. But this Court could not find in the constitution any specific provision granting congress authority to limit production. Neither to there in the constitution any specific authority giving to the Supreme Court the power to declare any law of congress unconstitutional.

By all means, don't refuse to take part in the membership campaign. When your Local needs aid for farms of workers, forget excuses. Every member can spare a day or a few days out of the year for his own class organization. Such days will count for more this month than in any other month this year.

Sometimes we can't help getting the impression that the big idea is to have the armament race and the human race end simultaneously.

Reports from users of electrically charged farm fences indicate that a single charged wire will turn live stock. Certain precautions must be observed to avoid injury. The cost of operation is small.

Questions And Answers On The New Soil Subsidy Farm Act

The new Soil Subsidy Farm Act has been passed by both houses of Congress, and signed by the President. There have been many questions asked about the bill, how it could be put into operation, etc. We hope to carry some of these questions, and the answers of the Department.

President Vesceky has received a telegram from the Secretary of Agriculture, asking him to meet in Chicago this week end, along with other farm leaders, to discuss this new farm legislation. They will formulate a program as to how best to put the Act in operation so the largest number of farmers will receive the greatest good.

The Kansas Farmers Union will do all it can to see that the program is operated by and in the interest of the farmers.

The Questions

Washington, Feb. 28—Agriculture department experts today prepared the following answers to questions about the new soil conservation farm program, legislation for which now rests on President Roosevelt's desk.

Q. What will the new farm program be called?

A. The AAA. A part of the adjustment act was untouched by the supreme court. The new law provides that the AAA may be used for enforcement.

Q. When will the new program be launched?

A. With the convening of regional meetings of farmers, probably next Thursday at Memphis and Chicago.

Q. What are the principal differences between the new program and the old AAA?

A. Instead of aiming directly for control of production of crops, the new program will seek preservation of soil fertility. Subsidy payments will be made generally available and not merely to farmers who sign contracts. No contracts will be permitted. The program will be developed by limiting in some way the production of food grains.

Q. Who will be eligible to obtain subsidy payments for soil conservation?

A. Any farmer who meets standards of performance which will be established by the AAA. The standards will vary for the different major crop regions.

Q. Will benefit payments to farmers be as large as they have under the old program?

A. Probably not. Under the new program, however, more money probably will go to regions not producing such major commercial crops as cotton, corn and wheat.

Q. Could the AAA control hog or beef production under the new law?

A. Probably only incidentally. Live stock production might be controlled by limiting in some way the production of feed grains.

Q. If no definite commodity programs can be established, what can be done to prevent surpluses and to maintain prices for special crops, such as tobacco, sugar cane and sugar beets?

A. No definite answer has been found for this question. In some quarters, it has been suggested that tobacco and rice prices might be maintained by passing a law governing interstate shipments of the commodities and providing for state quotas.

Q. If regional sections of the AAA are established, and regional programs operated, will regional offices be opened and the AAA organization decentralized?

A. This is expected during the first year, and regional offices probably will be maintained in Washington. Later, the office force here may be broken down partly and regional offices established.

Q. Will the AAA employ more persons now?

A. No employment of new workers is expected. The AAA furloughed from 1,000 to 1,500 persons after January 6 and many probably will be recalled for the new program.

Q. How many acres of commercial land will the administration seek to have diverted to soil conserving crops?

A. The AAA has estimated that about 50 million acres of commercial lands are producing crops for which there is no foreign market. The AAA is expected to work toward retirement of much of this land.

Q. What will be the basis for subsidy payments under the new program?

A. This is to be determined largely at the four regional meetings now planned. But for many crops, the basis probably will be a combination. The AAA may pay a flat sum for acres planted in soil conserving crops, plus an allowance for commercial crops which would have been planted on the diverted acres.

Q. When will details of the new program be known?

A. The AAA plans to withhold the announcement until the regional meetings, the dates for which probably will be set tomorrow or Monday.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1936

BE YOUR OWN JUDGE

In this issue again we are publishing much material bearing on the new farm legislation now in process of enactment. We are not making any comment on most of the articles because we feel that our members are able to make their own deductions after reading and considering both sides of the questions involved. In writing their comment on articles for publication on any subject I wish our members would observe a few simple rules. First that every one and especially our public officials should be given the benefit of the three basic principles on which our Farmers Union is founded, namely: Equity, Justice and the Golden Rule. In your judgments be equitable, be just and treat the other fellow as you would have him treat you. I notice so often in our criticism of our officials we are apt to place our own prejudiced construction on every thing that they do or say. Just because they do not agree with our ideas we say that they are crooks and should be in the penitentiary instead of public office. If every one that does something of which some one else does not approve were put in the pen, there would not be any one left out of the penitentiary large enough to turn the key to lock the rest of us in.

While we should express our opinions on all public questions clearly and fearlessly we should always be fair and not pretend to be thinking when we are only rearranging our prejudices. All public officials are clothed with a certain amount of dignity and those who we elect to fill the offices are entitled to such respect as the office they occupy justifies. After all, if there are men in public office that should not be there, it is largely our fault that they are there. If instead of letting our judgment be swayed by pre-election propaganda, we would make a study of the character, qualifications, and past performance of each candidate for nomination to any office of trust or importance; and then see that every farmer votes at the primary we could force the nomination of good men on both the major party tickets. Let us do our duty to ourselves, our children and our country at the coming primary elections regardless of previous party affiliations. And first of all let us see that good men and women are placed on the primary ballots of both of the major parties.

Says Capitalists are Farmers Allies
The great individualist Dan D. Casement of Manhattan, President of the Farmers Independence Council of America, which we suppose is composed of unorganized farmers and hybrid farmer-capitalist, spoke before the Executive club in Chicago last week. He urged the industrial capitalists and farmers to unite in a campaign to force down factory and Railroad wages. He called upon farmers as, basic capitalist, whatever that is, to arouse their logical, allies, the industrial capitalist to assert

their independence of organized labor and force down the present wage scale, which he claims is incompatible with the service rendered and the consumers ability to pay. I wonder if he ever thought of the city wage earner as a consumer and that it is necessary for the wage earner to have at least a fair wage if he is to buy our products at a living price. It was just such false prophets and self styled capitalist-farmer leaders that dragged the Argentine farther down to his present level. There the land is largely held by large estates and farmed by tenant farmers who are little more than serfs. Mr. Casement and his Independence council are fit allies of Juett Shouse and his ermine clad tripple L. league. How touching is the concern of both for the welfare of American agriculture.

Argentina has about a year ago stabilized the price of wheat at 50 cents per bu. basis delivered at seaport. This years crop which was harvested from November to January, was pegged at 89 1/2 cents. In explaining the reason for pegging the price at that figure, the Minister were selling their wheat in the open set 89 1/2 cents was bare at a subsistence level. We wonder what it was when set at 50 cents or before it was set at all when the Argentines were selling their wheat in the open market so highly recommended by our own boards of trade. The following article from the Northwestern Miller might throw some light on the subject. Read it and decide whether the work that our Farm organizations are doing now and had done in the past for our farmers was worth the few cents a year that it costs each of us. Will we be sturdy individualists and live like they do in Argentina or will we organize and secure for ourselves and our children a decent American standard of living.

THE EXPLOITED PRODUCER

Mr. Allen P. Allensworth, writing in the Northwestern Miller, tells us that the workers on the land in Argentina "live in brick adobe huts with tin roofs. These rude habitations have brick or earthen floors. Furnishings are crude and scanty. Windows are screenless and glass panes are rare. The feathered and four-legged population are on intimate terms with occupants. Invariably there are swarms of flies and sanitation usually is conspicuous by its absence." The same writer also says: Futures markets at Buenos Aires and Rosario are operated for profit as well as to facilitate grain handling. They are strong financially and pay handsome dividends." One guess is allowed in answer to the question: For whom does the Argentine wheat grower work? Or for that matter the wheat grower anywhere!

The success of the 1936 Membership Campaign depends on the wholehearted cooperation of every one who believes in cooperation and organization.

Neighborhood Notes

ACTIVE INTEREST IN PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL

Burns, Kans. (Marion County). Mr. John Vesecky, President Kansas Farmers Union. Dear Sir:

In your column in the Kansas Union Farmer, recently, you remarked that many Kansas Farmers Union Locals were not dead, but certainly had "Sleeping Sickness." Such a condition is probably true of our own "Prairie View" Local at Burns, Kansas. Our Business Association has continued to expand and new fields of endeavor have opened to us. The most recent has been the building of a complete service station on our own ground last May.

But our Local society has just lost out until during recent years no regular meetings have been held, and I am told that from over 100 Stockholders, only about 20 of us have kept up our State Farmers Union membership.

Recently our manager and board of directors decided to do something about it, and as a result of this very timely decision, two people were sent to a ten-day school on cooperation, conducted by the Consumers Co-op Association of North Kansas City.

As a direct result of the efforts of these two leaders, considerable interest has been awakened and regular meetings are being held. An election of officers was held, and plans are being carried forward with the idea of continued educational work at regular meetings.

Now, so far as our connection with the Consumers Cooperative, our endorsement of their aims and plans, that cover only the consumer end of our business, or the handling of groceries, merchandise, and gasoline and oils, things which are sold back to the farmers as consumers of these products.

We are not letting that overshadow our needs as a service to the definite need for the Farmers Union and its program of cooperative marketing and its fight for legislation beneficial to agriculture. We feel that the program of both the Farmers Union and the Consumers Cooperative can be made to work together without in any way damaging either one, depending of course on good leadership in both organizations.

Now we want to see definite results in new membership or re-instating of members in the Farmers Union. I should like to hear from you interested again in a situation such as has developed here through lapse of Local activity.

Of course you can readily see that collection of any back dues would be almost impossible in most instances and the regular dues at \$2.75 per year seems high to some. Do any of the Farmers Union business activities offer any special inducements toward paying dues, similar to the plan used a few years ago by the Live Stock Commission Company.

Any information of this kind would be appreciated. Some such plan is mentioned in the January 30th issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, in regard to Northern Kansas and the Superior Nebraska Creamery.

Again assuring you of my earnest desire to cooperate and thanking you for any help you may suggest, I remain,

Yours truly,

F. R. Jarvis,
President Prairie View Local.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Coal.

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION REPORT

The Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Just a few lines to inform you that the 12th annual meeting of the Farmers Union Produce Association was held in the M. E. church Wednesday, February 19th. A crowd of 700 or 800 were there in time for a cafeteria dinner which was enjoyed by all.

After a short program we proceeded with the business meeting. J. A. Engert president of the board of directors, presided.

We again had a very successful year under the very efficient management of Everett Alquist and his able assistants as these figures taken from the auditor's report shows.

Number of Stockholders—419
Capital Stock—\$5,000.00
Net gain for 1935—\$11,745.00.
Total net worth—\$1,000.00.

8 percent interest on capital stock 5 per cent on bottle sales and purchases and balance of net gain added to surplus.

It might be of interest to some of our readers to know what a small capital—good management and loyal membership can accomplish.

Starting 12 years ago with \$1,300.00 and about 100 members our association has earned and paid in dividends \$55,000.00 in addition to the present net worth and we are still selling one share of stock to a new member at \$10.00 a share.

W. F. Hammel was reelected as a board member. We want to assure you that we have a real Farmers Union group in Clay County.

In addition to paying their dues they voted unanimously to send every member a year's subscription to the National Union Farmer paper.

Yours truly,

M. L. Beckman.

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

Work with your neighbors and get that Local up where it belongs in membership.

MORE INTEREST NEEDED

Frankfort, Kansas.

To Friends and Members of the Union:

This corner has been frozen up and snowed under for seven weeks, but today is really warm, positively too warm to last. The snow is melting fast and there is water everywhere.

Perhaps now we can soon start the spring round up for new and delinquent members. Funny, isn't it, that farmers are so little interested in their organization, the only farm organization that has representatives in Congress to fight for us, that they must be run down each year to get their \$2.75. Maybe \$2.75 is a little high, but not as high as some other so-called farm organizations.

I believe that this is the only organization that will give them value received if they will only accept it. But, you know, many people are so afraid of losing a half or whole day now and then, or part of a night, to go a few miles to a farmers' meeting where they can really get a better view and understanding of things. Yet these same people will spend all Saturday afternoon standing on the street corner complaining.

It seems to me folks, that these state, counties and locals have got to get a better system going and that system is a cooperative system, where by the farmers of Kansas will be able to save some of the money for themselves that they have been spending out of state to the money lords.

I think our state wide business organizations should be operated so that the Union member will have the advantage over the non-union member, otherwise, if John pays the bill why should Jim pay anything.

Some folks say that the state laws will not allow discrimination. If so, let us get these laws changed. Other states have laws that permit the Union activities to favor their Union members, so why not Kansas.

News right now is scarce. However the writer had the pleasure of attending the meetings of the Livestock Jobbing Association in Kansas City this year and I sure enjoyed it learning several things of interest.

Expect to give my report at the quarterly meeting in Marysville, on March 3. I understand our state president will be there.

Well, all I know to do is to keep on working, talking and fighting for the Farmers Union principles. Well, folks, Hopewell Local 809 is still going meeting every two weeks, weather and roads permitting.

Perhaps we can tell you more next time. Talk, boost, and push for the Farmers Union, first, last and always. The organization that gives service and satisfaction.

C. F. Teagarden,
Marshall County Lecturer.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Prime Corrugated Sheets.

REPORT OF BEEHIVE LOCAL MEETING

We have several more membership cards signed as a result of the cooperative meeting which was held at Studley, February 25th.

The Farmers Union Creamery of Wakeeney, was represented by Mr. Chalk. He told of the increase in volume of business since the middle of December. Also the creamery made a nice profit in 1935.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Ebert of Quinter, gave report of the C. C. A. annual meeting at Kansas City. They urged need of the educational side of Cooperation and the part that women have in the movement. Quinter has such a school in operation now, which meets every week to study farm problems.

Mr. A. H. Stephenson, county agent of Sheridan county, talked on the necessity of cooperation and gave some good rules to follow in order to succeed. He urged especially the education of the young people as future cooperative leaders.

Mr. Dodge, resettlement supervisor, explained how the administration was able to help individuals and also cooperative organizations to get started in the better way to help themselves.

We have heard said so much, "Farmers can't stick together" that we must believe it ourselves, but let's show the world that we can and will succeed.

H. Paul Corke.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Tankage and Meat Scraps.

VESECKY PLANS ATTEND OSAGE COUNTY MEETING

The Osage county Farmers Union will hold its regular quarterly meeting in Lyndon on March 12, at 8 p. m. Several important matters of business will be discussed at this meeting, including plans for increasing the membership in this county.

State President, John Vesecky will be with us on that evening, and give us one of his usual fine talks. Let every member and every prospective member come out to hear him.

Lloyd Nicolay, Secretary.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Union Gold, Union Pride and Union Standard Flour.

NEW ACTIVITY IN LABETTE COUNTY

Mr. V. P. Hall, the newly elected Secretary-treasurer for Labette local 2165 sends us list of the officers for this recently reorganized group.

Shirley Brown—President.
Forest Mikach—Vice President.
V. H. Hall—Secretary-treasurer.
Clyde Godfrey—Doorkeeper.
Wm. Christy—Conductor.

George Scott—Marshall.

Mr. Hall goes on to say, "Some time ago the state president, Mr. Vesecky of the State Farmers Union visited our Local and gave us a very interesting talk. This visit stirred up our interest in the Farmers Union work. We have taken upon ourselves to revive our membership and start to build up our Local."

They send in a report and remittance for 22 members so that would indicate they have been doing some active work in their locality. We are expecting some fine results from this group and shall look forward to their new reports for the paper, as well as additional new members.

What Labette Local has done, every community in the state can do. With that cooperation we will have more than double our membership by next fall.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For all kinds of Wire and Steel Posts.

CULVER LOCAL MEETING

Culver Local Number 2170 met on their regular night, the third Tuesday, February 18, 1936.

Meeting was called to order by the President, Ira McCall.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Mr. Pickering had to admit with the rest of the members he had not solicited any membership prospects for new members.

Miss Maelzer, the county president in the Junior program, and her father were present. Miss Frieda Maelzer gave an outline of the type of work she expected to carry on in the organization. We were unable to procure one of the state officers for the evening.

Mr. Lynn was scheduled for the meeting, but he was called to Topeka before the meeting. Miss Maelzer with the assistance of Mrs. McCall and Mrs. Hoffman were going to canvass the district for Junior and Juvenile members. As there were only 6 members present nothing was done in regard to Junior members.

Motion was made for President to secure a state officer to speak at the next meeting.

The meeting was turned over to program committee. Reading by Margaret Hoffman, an original Farmers Union song was sung by the membership. Meeting adjourned and went to the basement for a lunch of a covered dish, sandwiches and coffee.

Corresponding Secretary.

Make 1936 the best year in Farmers Union history—in your Local.

WATCH ALLEN COUNTY

A letter comes to the state office from Stanley W. Harris, president of Allen County Farmers Union, containing some very interesting news.

Mr. Harris says "We have done well on our membership drive, securing about forty new members to date. Weather conditions have hindered the membership campaign to some extent. I am in hopes that we will add materially to this number this spring."

With all the enthusiasm resulting from attendance at the state convention last fall, these members have gotten busy and this shows what can be done. President Vesecky held a meeting there early in this year, and met with a fine response. With the good work to date, lets hope Allen County comes to the state convention with ten times 40 members by next fall.

Their next county meeting will be held in LaHarpe at 8 o'clock the evening of March 18. There will be a state speaker at this meeting. We are not yet sure just who it will be, but hope to make the announcement next week.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Tank Heaters and Stock Tanks.

LADIES AUXILIARY REGULAR MEETING

The Ladies Auxiliary to Hays Farmers Union Local No. 1130 met, at the home of Mrs. Thelda Speer, February 26.

Mrs. Alquist led the devotional part of the meeting.

Roll call was answered by eleven members and six visitors with short sketches on the lives of Washington and Lincoln.

Articles of current interest were read and discussed.

After adjournment the group visited for a while and the hostess served refreshments. Two new names were added to the roll.

Emma Moll, Sec.

NOTICE OF ELLSWORTH COUNTY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Ellsworth county Farmers Union will be held Saturday, March 7th in the hall, over the Farmers Union store, in Ellsworth, at 2 o'clock.

There are several important matters of business to be discussed at this meeting.

Mr. John Fengel, of Lincolnville, a member of the Board of Directors of the state organization will be present, and give a talk.

Every Farmers Union member is urged to attend this meeting.

Chester A. Chapman, Secy.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Feed Ingredients.

COLD DOESN'T STOP THEM

The report comes to this office that a week ago Monday evening, which was the regular meeting night for Walnut Grove Local 973 the thermometer registered several degrees below zero.

But this did not keep the membership at home. They had an attendance of 75 men; women and children at their meeting. They spent an enjoyable and instructive evening together talking over our different problems.

Don't let our enemies say "I told you so." Show them the Union is strong.

LIBERTY LOCAL 782 MEETING IN MARSHALL CO.

Farmers Union members of Liberty local held their regular meeting on February 21, 1936. The crowd was small due to sickness and cold weather. No meeting was held during the month of January.

Election of officers will take place at the March meeting.

Delegates were chosen to attend the quarterly meeting at Marysville on March 3. They were Ed Dettmer, Frank Musil, Martin Bonin, Mrs. John Tommer. A short program was presented by Edwin Bonin. A one act play, "The Farm Boy's Chance," was given.

Mrs. John Tommer gave a report of a quarterly meeting which she attended at Concordia, Kans., Dec. 20.

Miss Otilla Musil gave several musical selections on her accordion.

Catherine Tommer read a paper of jokes.

Little Marjorie Mapes gave one of her pleasing recitations.

Miss Erma Bonin is the chairman of the program committee and Martin Bonin is the refreshment committee for the March meeting.

At the close of the meeting we all enjoyed sandwiches, cakes and coffee.

Next meeting March 20.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

OTTAWA COUNTY RESERVE MEETING

The Jolly Juvenile club met at Clayton Hogg's February 22, 1936.

Our lesson was ten definitions of stage settings. Then we discussed cooperation in our club. We went out doors and played games. We had to find our partners by matching hatchets.

A nice lunch was served by Mrs. Hogg. Melvin McKain won the prize of the stages.

Next meeting will be held at Richard McKain's on March 7, 1936.

Rex McKain, Corresponding Sec.

REDMAN LOCAL PLEASED

Belle Plaine, Kans. Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

At the regular meeting of Redman Local Union No. 1624 held on Jan. 24 it was resolved that we commend the officers of the National Union on their stand in obtaining a substitute for the Triple A.

Also we commend our State President, John Vesecky, for endeavoring to build up the state membership.

Respectfully yours,
Milo Schiffbauer, Sec'y.

NOTICE OF GOVE COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Editor:

The Gove County Farmers Union No. 68 will hold its regular quarterly meeting in Quinter on March 18, at 2 p. m. All members invited to attend.

Henry Sprenger, President.

GREENWOOD COUNTY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Greenwood County Farmers Union will be held in Madison M. E. church basement on Friday, 13th with an all day meeting with basket dinner at noon.

The state president of the Farmers Union will be the speaker. Everybody is welcome.

Chas. A. Roberts,
County Sec. and Treas.

REMEMBER

While you are listening to the radio Corn, beef, or cabbage will never grow.

Neither do potatoes make half a turn-out.

While burning up gas the picture show route.

Even the pumpkins do positively refuse to run.

While strolling along the creek with rod and gun.

And you will never see fruit trees break under their load.

While from place to place you're hopping around like a toad.

Their are some poor mortals badly spoiled in the making. Thinking they are entitled to the leisure the wealthy are taking.

Pleasure may be all right if its your money you pay; If not, your place is

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Aunt Patience Asks Many Questions; Urges for More Junior Activities

Dear Juniors:

Now that it has turned a little warmer, you can all get to your local meetings on time. This very cold weather has been an opportunity for you to learn new recitations for your local meetings, or parts in plays, or gather material for a 4 minute speech. Perhaps you have sketched a poster and plan to finish it right soon.

I'm sure you have all been as busy as bees, and that is having plenty to do, and storing away some knowledge for some later time.

For several weeks we've talked about Peace, and ways and means of bringing it about all over the world. This week let us consider Patriotism. Just what does patriotism mean? Have you ever looked it up in the dictionary to see what Webster has to say about it? Don't you think there is just a little more to Patriotism than words?

It seems to me, as I think about it, that patriotism is something that cannot be legislated. It must be voluntary and spontaneous on our part. Does it not mean love of country, and

all that our country stands for. It's really more than friendship and loyalty, isn't it?

I should like to know just what Patriotism means to you, and how it can be used every day by each and every one of us. Then, link this up into our study topic, and don't the two go hand in hand.

In this week's paper we have a report of the jolly bunch up in Ottawa county. They said they had definitions of stage settings. Just what do you suppose that was? I'm a little curious and believe you are too, until one of them writes us to explain.

What about the March birthdays? From my list of members on file here, there are surely a number who do not have their birthdays registered. Do you like this way of publishing the birthdays each month?

I have so many questions to ask you all, and I seem to be doing pretty well, to all of you, generally. No doubt next week there will be other problems we will want to know about. Good bye until then.

Aunt Patience.

COOPERATION AND PEACE

The Central Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance representing the national cooperative organizations in forty countries and over 100,000,000 affiliated members, assembled in Prague, Czechoslovakia on the fortieth anniversary of the Alliance and in the presence of the greatest menace to peace which the world has witnessed since the World War, declares:

1. Its unshakable conviction that the fundamental condition of the true progress of civilization and international understanding is peace, based upon the mutual confidence and respect of the people.

2. That the pursuit of this ideal is one of the main purposes of our system of economic cooperation and the initial impulse to the creation of the Alliance.

3. That the aims of cooperation must be pursued without regard to frontier or limitations of color, race, or creed.

4. That while the means of insuring world peace is inherent in our cooperative system which is based on equitable association, it is necessary

MARCH BIRTHDAYS

Marjorie Aller, Robinson—March 28.

Irene Bauer, Green—March 1.

Wilma Boller, Glen Elder—March 6.

Ruby Carroll, Olmitz—March 14.

Evelyn Gadow, Ames—March 27.

Dylais Hein, Park—March 2.

Hazel Morrison, Baileyville—March 31.

Herbert Rome, Morland—March 24.

Dorothy Russell, Winfield—March 24.

Henry Segebarth, Argonia—March 2.

Frances Schmidt, Hays—March 16.

Barbara Slade, Stafford—March 17.

Beverly Taylor, Ottawa—March 11.

Norma Titus, Stafford—March 30.

David R. Weidenhaft, Glen Elder—March 7.

that in the present crisis co-operators should demonstrate their solidarity with the world organization of the peoples in the maintenance of peace.

The Alliance therefore calls upon its affiliated organizations in every country to bring to the support of the League of Nations all the influence they possess and to support the efforts now being made to secure collective security and universal peace.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Cottonseed and HARD WORK

By Walt Mason

It's hard to keep smiling when troubles are piling their weight on your neck till it's strained.

It's hard to keep grinning when others are winning. The prizes for which you have strained.

It's hard to be cheery on days wet and dreary when everything near you looks drowned.

It's hard to be sunny when all of your money has been sunk in a hole in the ground.

It's hard to keep laughing when wearily quaffing the flagon of grief to the dregs; it's harder to frolic when you have the colic, or gout in the end of your legs.

But how will it aid you when you has wylaid you? To rumple and grumble and swear? There's nothing that's healing in kicking the ceiling.

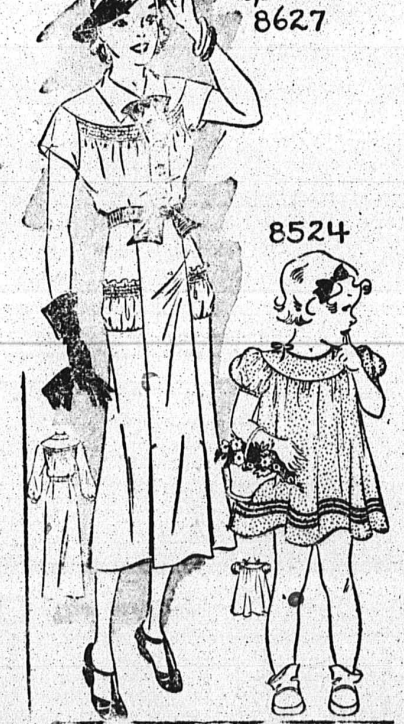
Or biting the rungs from the chair. It's hard to look pleasant when anguish is present, and yet it is strictly worth while; Not all of your scowling and frowning and growling can show off your grit like a smile.

With a large membership right at the starting of the year, the Farmers Union will be more effective than ever before.

SMART AND SIMPLE

patterns 8627

8524



8627. Make This New Shirred Frock.

Designed in Sizes, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 4-1/4 yards 39 inch material with short sleeves. With long sleeves 4 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

8524. Adorable Frock. Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1 1/2 yard of 35 inch fabric, with 1 3/4 yards of ribbon or 1 1/2 inch bias folds. Price 15c.

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

PRICE LIST OF JUNIOR MATERIAL

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

Mr. J. H. Taylor, Secretary, Rural Life Council, 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. has a quantity of material which is available for the asking. This material would be helpful in planning programs, preparing talks, and studying our Junior Study Topic, "Peace & Patriotism."

KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Box 51
Salina, Kansas.

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH OUTLINE

What Is a Credit Union?

1. A Credit Union is a cooperative bank because
a. It belongs to its members.
b. Each member has one vote regardless of how many shares he holds.

c. It loans to no one outside of its own membership.
d. It is democratically owned and controlled.

2. To belong to a Credit Union one must
a. Be a member of the group within which it is organized.
b. Be elected to membership.

c. Start saving, the minimum being one \$5.00 share, which may be paid for with cash or at the rate of 25 cents a week.

3. How many Credit Unions are now in existence in the United States?
a. Approximately 3,000 credit unions with 600,000 members doing business in 38 states and the District of Columbia.

4. What factors have caused these Credit Unions to come through the last four years of depression without a single liquidation?
a. Loans made only to members.
b. Fair rates of interest.

c. People who belong to a cooperative society are interested in the welfare of their own society and prove their inherent honesty and belief in fair play.
d. Right thinking citizens realize that money should be used for the benefit of the people to whom it belongs.

e. The loan committee advanced credit for worthy purposes.
5. Credit Unions help decentralize wealth.

a. Place to safely invest savings.
b. Lower interest rates to borrowers, thereby leaving them more savings for other necessities.

c. Loans made for useful purposes only—no bond or stock or war loans.
d. Every member is partly his own banker and has part ownership and equal voting power in the business affairs of the cooperative Union.

e. The Credit Union will help eliminate usury.

Get the Credit Union Habit, help start one in your locality. Small loans may be made by members for provident purposes, which is a real service to those who have small savings and need credit for short time loans. Wealth created and used by its creators, the masses of farmers and workers, will create more wealth for its owners instead of centralizing the hub of a wheel as if drawn by a magnet from the rim through the spokes. The laborers and farmers represent the rim, the processors and distributors act as the spokes, and Wall Street the hub.

Through the Credit Union—or Co-operative Banking Society—the money stays in its own cooperative, is kept back into the cooperative to benefit its users. Such a system cannot help but be a benefit to society in general. Think and study co-operatively.

Your state office has a quantity of material on this subject, and we will be glad to send it to you, upon your request.

Some of our local Farmers Union organizations have been considering a Credit Union in the local.

Discuss the question, and learn of its advantages and disadvantages. Address, Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas, stating your need for material or information, and we will get it to you as quickly as possible.

GLEAINED FROM OTHER LANDS

There is so much written these days about regimentation of our farmers, perhaps the following paragraphs dealing with farm conditions in other lands will be of interest to our folks.

Britain Struggles To Enforce Farm Wages

LONDON, Feb. 22.—English farmers are being fined an average of \$20 apiece for not paying full "legal wages" to farm workers they employed.

Wages of farm workers in England and Wales are fixed once a year in each county by an "agricultural wages board" made up of an equal number of farmers and of farm workers, plus a handful of "impartial persons" appointed by the ministry of agriculture in London. When the wages for the different classes of agricultural laborers have been fixed, they are sent to the "agricultural wages board" in London, which approves or disallows. Wages vary in the different counties, and the board tries to see that the variations are not excessive.

Then placards in big type are printed containing the wage rates for the county and are posted in every post-office in the county. At the bottom, in the biggest type of all, is the name and address of the local "inspector of agricultural wages," with an invitation to send him any information regarding alleged violations of the wage scale. There are also periodic advertisements of the rates in the local press.

And not only this, but the farmer is required to keep a full record in a book of the wages he pays and the local inspector has the right to demand the production of this book at any time.

The cheating, it is alleged, takes two forms. An agricultural laborer may be hired to do one sort of work at a low rate and be coerced into accepting the same rate for work in a higher classification. Or he may be forced by economic necessity to accept the farmer's suggestion that he sign the wages book at the legal rate while actually receiving several shillings a week less.

The chief complaint is that the agricultural wages board has only a few inspectors to cover the 62 counties of England and Wales and check up the wage-lations of 300,000 farmers and 715,000 workers.

There is a periodic agitation in parliament to get the number increased.—Drovers Telegram.

::: Of Interest To Women :::



EGGS FOR THE LENTEN MENU

Lent is always a fine time for the cook to demonstrate her originality in preparing tasty foods under difficult conditions. However, the meatless meals can be given variety and interest by the deft use of sauces or by novel combinations of lenten foods.

Carried eggs will be appetizing dish on a cold day. Make an ordinary White Sauce, add 1 small diced onion and 1-4 teaspoon curry powder for each cup of sauce. Reheat hard boiled eggs (either whole or quartered) in the sauce.

Mexican eggs are made by heating the following ingredients in two tablespoons of butter; 1 cup tomatoes, 1-4 cup grated cheese, few drops of onion juice, and a few grains each of cinnamon and cayenne. When this mixture is warmed through add 3 well beaten eggs and cook like scrambled eggs.

SOME SPICY SUGGESTIONS

Just a suggestion of spice will often transform an inopid or warmed over dish. Here are some spice hints that will do miracles for standard items of the menu:

Boiled Tongue—Add a tablespoon of cloves and a whole pepper, two bay leaves and a small diced onion to the cooking water.

Farina Pudding—Cook in a small stick of cinnamon. Serve with hot or cold lemon sauce.

Sauerkraut—Put a dozen peppers in the water in which it is cooked. Real Fernans also cook in a small piece of pork which is either served with the meal or used for cold cut.

Creamed Cauliflower—sprinkle grated nutmeg over the sauce.

SOUR CREAM SALAD DRESSING

Break four eggs into a medium sized kettle and beat well. Add one pint of milk, sour cream and beat again. Mix together one-fourth cup of sugar, a heaping tablespoon of flour, two teaspoons of salt, one-half teaspoon of pepper and one heaping teaspoon of mustard. Add one cup of vinegar and when thoroughly blended add to egg mixture and beat well. Cook until it is thick, stirring constantly.

This fills a quart jar, and if set in a cold place will keep indefinitely. Add whipped cream for fruit salads.

BEEFSTEAK, SALTED DOWN

I have discovered a new way to prepare beefsteak for canning. It is much better than fresh steak, more tender and keeps perfectly. I put it up in a sweet brine and this is my formula: One cup coarse salt, 1 cup sugar and 1 gallon of soft water.

Boil together in a granite kettle until the salt and sugar are dissolved. Let cool. This makes enough for 16 quarts of beefsteak. To prepare the steak, cut into slices of too thick. Pound lightly. Put a cup of brine in each sterilized quart jar. Add the sliced raw steak until it comes to neck of jar. Do not pack meat in jars solidly. The brine should cover meat—so add a little more if necessary. Put lids on jars and cold-pack in a hot water bath 1 hour. Remove, tighten lids on jars. To use meat remove from jar, smooth out the crumpled pieces, flour and fry as usual. The brine can be used in the gravy.

BEEF RELISH GELATIN SALAD

1 package lemon flavored gelatin mixture.
1 1/2 cups boiling water.
3 tablespoons vinegar.
2 tablespoons sugar.

1/2 teaspoon salt.
2-3 cup diced cooked beets
1-4 cup chopped sweet pickles.
1 tablespoon finely chopped onions.
2 tablespoons chopped celery.

Pour water over gelatin mixture and stir until it has dissolved. Add vinegar, sugar and salt. Mix well and cool. Add rest of ingredients and pour into glass mold which has been rinsed out with cold water. Set in refrigerator to stiffen. Unmold on lettuce or cabbage leaves and top with salad dressing or mayonnaise.

CHOCOLATE CREAM PIE

3 squares chocolate.
2 1/2 cups milk.
1 cup sugar.
6 tablespoons flour.
1/2 teaspoon salt.

2 egg yolks, slightly beaten.
2 tablespoons butter.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
1 baked 9-inch pie shell.
2 egg whites.

4 tablespoons sugar.
Add chocolate to milk and heat in double boiler. When chocolate is melted, beat with rotary egg beater until blended. Combine sugar, flour, and salt; add gradually to chocolate mixture and cook until thickened, stirring constantly; then continue cooking 10 minutes, stirring occasion-

ally. Pour small amount of mixture over egg yolks, stirring vigorously; return to double boiler and cook 2 minutes longer. Remove from boiling water; add butter and vanilla. Cool. Turn into pie shell. Beat egg until foamy throughout; add sugar, 2 tablespoons at a time, beating after each addition until sugar is blended. Then continue beating until mixture will stand in peaks. Pile lightly on filling. Bake in moderate oven (305 degrees F.) 15 minutes, or until delicately browned.

SHREDDED WHEAT FRUIT PUDDING

Melt three tablespoons butter in skillet and three crumbled shredded wheat biscuits and stir until evenly mixed with the butter. Mix two-thirds cup sugar, one-half teaspoon cinnamon and a few grains salt, and add. Have the drained fruit from a No. 2 can apricots cut in quarters and two bananas sliced. Put a layer of crumbs in a buttered baking dish, and cover with half the apricots and bananas. Add another layer of crumbs and then the rest of the fruit. Top with the rest of the crumbs, combine one-third cup of the apricot syrup and one tablespoon lemon juice, and pour over. Bake for about forty minutes in a moderate—375 degrees oven. Serve warm with milk or with half milk and half cream.

HOMINY IN MILK

Here's the recipe for the hominy cooked in milk. Drain two cups canned hominy and put through fine food chopper. Add one-fourth teaspoon salt and seven-eighths cup hot milk, and cook in double boiler for thirty minutes. Serve with cream and sugar. Serves four.

CHOCOLATE CREAM TARTLETS

Turn chocolate cream filling into baked tart shells. Pile meringue lightly on filling and brown as directed above, or top with whipped cream. Makes 8 tartlets.

COLD FRAME WILL PRODUCE EARLY PLANTS

Construct of Sturdy Materials With Standard Sash. Lean Toward South To Get Light

Those warm-today-cold-tomorrow spring days are vexing for the gardener who is anxious to get seeds into the ground. He knows that the days are safe enough, but that frosty ones are sure to follow, so he forebears a while longer until his calculations of the average date of the last killing frost tell him what chances he can take.

Rather than put off planting during those first warm days when the urge to get going is so strong, the more enterprising will construct a cold frame where ordinary seeds may be planted a month or more in advance of outdoor activities. The idea of a cold frame is to protect plants from frost, and to magnify the heat of the sun and so encourage plant growth. It does this without artificial heat by screening the plants from drafts and cold air on all sides, at the same time admitting sunlight, and providing for proper ventilation when the air grows too warm.

Constructing a cold frame is easy and economical, there being little to buy but a standard glass sash and a little 2-inch lumber. The usual size is 3 feet wide by 6 feet deep (the size of a standard sash) or multiples of this width where more room is desired. The sides of the cold frame are sunk into the ground about 6 inches in order to prevent drafts and excess moisture from entering. It should be built in a sunny location, with the north end raised so the glass slants to the south. This helps shed water, and also catches the direct rays of the sun.

It is best to dig a hole at least 18 inches deep for placing the cold frame. Then, refilling with a layer of small stones or ashes for drainage, and the rest with a good loam soil with a third humus to conserve moisture. Sift the top layers of soil where the actual seeds are to be planted, and mix in a good complete plant food at the rate of a level teaspoonful to a quart of soil. Sow seeds in rows the narrow way of the frame much as you would in a seed box.

Keep the soil moist at all times, but avoid wetting, which might cause souring or dampening off of the plants. Thin as soon as plants have made two true leaves so that each grows by itself without crowding. In the day time, unless the weather is cold or stormy, ventilate by lifting the frame a fraction of an inch. As the plants become stronger, increase the amount of ventilation to harden them. Transplant to the garden when all danger from frost is past.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For KFU and Union Standard Egg Mash.

The West Australian Wheat Pool estimates the Australian crop of 1935-36 at 133,000,000 bushels.

"The telephone has hung on the wall for twenty-six years, bringing and sending practically all messages of life and death, joy and sorrow, which have woven the fabric of our family life. We would not want to be without it."

—A farm woman of New York State

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

MANY INTERESTING BROADCASTS ARE SCHEDULED FOR THE COMING MONTHS

FARM-HOME STATIONS

The National Farm and Home Hour may be heard over the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, at 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. central standard time, each week day: WJZ, New York; WBZ, Boston; WBZA, Springfield; WMAL, Washington; WHAM, Rochester; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WBAL, Baltimore; WCAR, Cleveland; WCEF, Chicago; KWK, St. Louis; WREN, Lawrence; WKYZ, Detroit; WCKY, Covington; WLW, Cincinnati; WSYR, Syracuse; WRVA, Richmond; WHITE, Raleigh; WJAX, Jacksonville; WIOD, Miami Beach; WWCN, Asheville; WIS, Columbia; WFLA, Tampa; WHO, Des Moines; WOW, Omaha; WDAF, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; KSTP, St. Paul; WIBA, Madison;

WEBC, Superior; WDAY, Fargo; WSM, Nashville; WMC, Memphis; WSB, Atlanta; KAPL, Birmingham; WJDX, Jackson; WSMB, New Orleans; KTBS, Shreveport; KVOO, Tulsa; WKY, Oklahoma City; KPRC, Houston; WOAI, San Antonio; WF- AA, Dallas; KTHS, Hot Springs; WIRE, Indianapolis; KFJR, Bismark; WSOC, Charlotte; WAVE, Louisville; WTAR, Norfolk; WFL, Philadelphia. On Saturdays only, the following stations also carry the National Farm and Home Hour: KFI, Los Angeles; KOMO, Seattle; KTLA, Phoenix; KHQ, Spokane; KGIR, Butte; KGH, Billings; KPO, San Francisco; KFSD, San Diego. At 3:00 p. m. every Sunday afternoon over the National Broadcasting system. Father Coughlin discusses questions of the day.

DAMP CELLARS USUALLY ARE EASIER TO AVOID THAN CURE

Damp cellars bother a good many people. Lots of them write to the United States Department of Agriculture about the problem. When jellies mold and tins rust because of dampness, the housewife may lose much of her preserved foods. Dampness may make the cellar unfit either for storage or as a laundry or workshop. At times rooms above are affected by cellar dampness. Wall paper peels or floors buckle.

Every damp cellar is an individual problem. Department engineers say. Sometimes it is easy to correct the trouble, once it is located. For example, there may be no eave troughs and down spouts to carry roof water away from the foundation, or gutters may be choked with leaves. Occasionally a dripping outside water faucet causes dampness. "Sweating" or condensation of moisture on cold surfaces in the cellar, from insufficient ventilation, may be reduced by cross-currents of air if new windows are added.

When cellars are damp due to slope of the land, or to a ground-water level higher than the cellar floor, or so close to it that water rises through the floor, the problem is more serious. Making an old cellar watertight and damp-proof usually is more difficult and costly than building it right in the first place.

Sometimes dampness can be reduced by grading surface drainage away from the house, or by using the drains outside the foundation. When ground water is too high, a power-driven pump will remove water from a collecting sump inside the cellar.

The best way to damp-proof a cellar is to waterproof the walls on the outside with felt and asphalt coatings protected by cement plaster and by installing drain tile around the footings. When this is not feasible, dampness may be decreased by a thick coat of cement plaster on inside walls and floors.

HOME MAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

Kansas women have discovered another of the secrets of economy. At the same time they are treating their families to more valuable and more delicious meals. "Oven meals for cold days" is the slogan they have adopted.

An entire meal prepared in the oven saves both fuel and energy. Women are cutting down on cooking expenses; they are serving balanced meals that have more food value.

Oven meals must be planned in advance; even foods for future meals

can be cooked along with a dinner. These foods might include fruits for breakfast or puddings for supper.

When planning oven meals, the meat should be chosen first; then vegetables may be selected that can be cooked at the same temperature as the meat. Here is a suggested dinner that can be cooked at 350 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit: Loaf of pork, scalloped potatoes, and apple dumplings. This combination may be baked at the same time and all that is left to do is make the sauce for the dumplings, fix the salad, and set the table.

Almost any food can be cooked in the oven, says Miss Anderson. Vegetables that are usually boiled or steamed take on added flavor when cooked in this manner. Use a casserole with a cover and the minerals and soluble vitamins will all remain in the juice.

Local Supplies

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for	5c
Constitution	5c
Credential Blanks, 10 for.....	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for	10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book.....	25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob.....	50c
Farmers Union Button.....	25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c	
Farmers Union Song Book	20c
Business Manual	5c
Delinquency Notices (100).....	25c
Secretary's Minute Book.....	50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney).....	25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c	
Above, lots of 100, each 15c	
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)	each
	75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

What Our Neighbors Are Doing

Producers and Consumers Cooperatives

The following is a part of an article on producers and consumers cooperative operation written by our old standby and staunch cooperator, Jim Cummins for the Hoosier Farmer, official organ of the Indiana Farm Bureau. We reprint it at this time because it is timely and on a subject that is before us now. Much depends on how farseeing and equitable we are in our dealings with and between producers and consumer cooperatives. Certainly it is to the common good of all that both be developed as rapidly as is consistent with sound business principles and that there be clear understanding and true cooperation between our cooperatives and those organized by our fellow workers in the towns and cities.

Jim Cummins Says:

In helping prepare a program the other day for a cooperative meeting, I mentioned casually that a place should be found for a discussion of producer and of consumer cooperatives. "But," said the producer-cooperative man to my right, growing slightly tense, "the consumer-cooperatives want to buy as cheaply as they can. What do they have in common with producer groups? Personally," he concluded, "I think the subject is full of dynamite."

"Even so," I responded, "will it be less an issue later on if we dodge it now? Can cooperative leaders be afraid of ideas and still lay claim to leadership? Instead, shouldn't we begin to act as adults, mentally and emotionally, and bring this subject out on the conference table for inspection and discussion?"

He agreed that we should. The seed and bean division of Farmers National Grain Corporation sells beans by the carload to the chain stores. Such stores are out to buy as cheaply as the can, all things considered, yet we deal with them successfully and profitably. Is there any reason why we couldn't sell as successfully and profitably if the chain stores were owned by consumers, on a cooperative basis?

The chain stores do not patronize the bean division because they look upon it as the cheapest seller in the market. It isn't. But the buyers for these stores have learned they can get any quantity and quality and variety they want of the bean division any market day of the year. And frequently the buyers pay more because of these facts. They are interested in a source of large supply that is dependable in every way.

I was encouraged tremendously the other day when I read of the annual meeting of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. A resolution of the annual convention confirmed the action of the board of directors which, earlier in the year, had recommended that the officers and staff be authorized to encourage, assist, and participate in city consumer organization, and that the services of the farm cooperative be made available to city consumers.

Now what is the significance of that? To me it means that the management of the Ohio Farm Bureau is tired of having handlers and processors play city consumers against farmers, and vice versa, for purposes of exploiting both groups. How well handlers and processors can do that was never better demonstrated than during the brief existence of AAA. To me the Ohio Farm Bureau is approaching intelligently a problem in which both producer and consumer have a big stake.

If agriculture expects to achieve and maintain parity prices for its products through some form of adjustment by legislation, and, at the same time, is content to let the same number of old-line handlers and processors exist between the farm and the consumer that exists now, then it is going to have the fight of its life to maintain such legislation against the protest of hard-pressed city consumers. And the handlers and processors will make the consumer program as they did under the one just invalidated by the Supreme Court.

Agriculture, in my opinion, will come nearer to achieving and maintaining parity prices if it will help and encourage city consumers to organize and take over their proper share of the distributive processes. City consumers, like farmers, are up against the proposition of making their slender incomes reach as far as possible, and they can make them reach farther than they are reaching now if they will organize to take the profit out of the distributive process.

The division of labor between the two wings of the cooperative movement is a question for sober-minded, intelligent men and women to bring to the conference table. There are those who view with misgivings the support now being accorded the cooperatives by the churches. The churches, in my opinion, cannot stay out of the cooperative movement, even if they wished. The awakened social concern on the part of millions of their members, brought about by the ravages of depression, has not only forced the church to consider and do something about economic, but it is the powerful undercurrent that will keep it active in the economic as well as the spiritual field. No church can minister successfully to the spiritual needs of its members when most of them are going to hell economically. If you doubt that, ask the minister of any church, whose parishioners are living below the subsistence level, without immediate prospect of bettering their condition.

The rapid spread and growth of purchasing associations among farmers, and the tremendous increase the past 19 months in the number and size of credit unions, are showing the way to organization on the

part of hard-driven, intelligent men and women of the cities. That they will continue to organize rapidly, is beyond question. That they and their organizations will be assets rather than liabilities to producer-cooperatives, there is no doubt in my mind, provided that producer and consumer groups generally make an intelligent approach to the problem.

Farmers-Labor Cooperation in Alabama

The following is a price list of farm produce fixed by Walker County price-fixing committee. The committee meets every two weeks to adjust and fix prices. The cooperation and support of all other groups of labor has enabled Walker County farm union members to sell their produce through this method, about 25 per cent higher than in any other part of the state.

The following wholesale and retail farm prices, effective immediately, have been adopted by the Walker County Farmers' Union to continue in force until January 25th.

Retail and Trade

Irish Potatoes, per bushel—\$1.20
Sweet Potatoes, per bu.—\$1.10.
Buttermilk, per qt.—5c.
Sorghum Syrup, bucket—60c.
Eggs per doz.—35c.
Hens, 5 lbs. and up, per lb.—14c.
Fryers, 2 lbs. and up, per lb.—14c.
Roosters, per lb.—8c.
New Syrup, 1-2 gal.—40c.
Turnip Greens, per lb.—6c.
Dry Peas, per lb.—7c.
Onions, per lb.—6c.
Soy Bean Hay, per ton A-1—\$25.
Corn, per bu.—\$1.
Seed Corn, per bu.—\$1.75.
Sorghum Seed, per bu.—\$1.60.
Popcorn, per lb.—6c.
Peanuts, good grade, per lb.—6c.
Rutabaga Turnips, per lb 3 1-2c.
Cabbage, per lb.—4c.
Collards, per lb.—3c.
Chicken, stages, per lb.—10c.
Butter, per lb.—30c.

Wholesale Cash

Corn, bushel lots—90c.
Seed Corn, per bu.—\$1.50.
Corn Meal, per bu.—\$1.05.
Irish Potatoes, per bu.—90c.
Eggs, per doz.—30c.
Hens, 5 lbs. and up, per lb.—13c.
Fryers, 2 lbs. and up, per lb.—13c.
Poy Corn, per lb.—3c.
Turnip Greens, per lb.—5c.
Collards, per lb.—2c.
Peanuts, good grade, per lb.—5c.
Rutabaga Turnips, per lb.—3c.
Cabbage, per lb 3 1-2 c.
Onions, per lb.—5c.
Butter, per lb.—25c.
New Syrup, 1-2 gal. 30c; gal 60c.
Sorghum Seed, per bu.—\$1.50.
Choice Beef Cows on foot—4c.
Medium Beef Cows on foot—3c.
Soy Bean Hay, A-1 per ton—\$20.
Medium Whole Dressed—8c.
Butter, medium—7c.
Hard Quarter, medium—10c.
Pork, per lb.—5c.

Inspection to be paid by producer. We resolve and urge you to use Farmers Union products in preference to non-union products until the union supply is exhausted.

We also resolve and urge our brother farmers to patronize our home merchants when they carry a union card in window and show the spirit of cooperation towards our union.

Price-fixing committee,

J. E. TITTLE, Sec.

If this plan could be worked out in every county in the United States it would increase the average income of the farmers and pave the way for adjusting prices of all farm produce according to cost of production and at the same time protect the consumer.

If a committee representing a thousand farmers and a committee representing a thousand miners and other industrial workers can adjust and fix prices at which farm produce should sell, why could not a committee representing a million farmers and a million city workers adjust and fix prices in some manner? The possibilities of this plan for good to both farmers and city workers is beyond our imagination, if worked out and faithfully observed by both groups.

Much has been accomplished in Alabama by constant, persistent effort by loyal members of our union, and the loyalty of the other unions. Much can be accomplished in the nation by faithful, persistent effort. "Time, patience and perseverance will accomplish all things."

W. C. IRBY,

Member National Committee.

HOSPITALIZATION PLAN IS APPROVED AS AID TO FARMER

(continued from page 1)

ative hospital, or, community hospital.

tal is worthy of consideration, that there is a place for it in our community life and could be made a valuable asset to our organization, rendering real cooperative service to our Farmers Union folks at a saving to them and a credit to the development of our great cooperative ideals and principles and your State official family are willing and anxious to render any possible assistance in the way of publicity, through our Kansas Union Farmer, investigations, the publishing of discussions of the ideas and suggestions as indicated by our membership for the purpose of arriving at definite conclusions as to whether or not our Farmers Union folks are ready now or friendly to the idea of Cooperative hospitalization in Kansas.

We are inviting your attention, consideration and approval for the State Executive Committee, Kansas Farmers Union.

J. P. FENGEL

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Chicago Butter Market

The week records declines of 1 1/2 to 2c. Extras opened at 37c, held there until the 24th, declining on that date to 35 1/2c, the following day registering a further decline to 35c, holding at this figure at the close. Standards started the week at 36 1/2c, declined the 21st to 36c, held there until the 24th, declining 1c to 35c. A further loss of 1/2 to 3/4c on the 25th was followed today by a gain of 1/4c, closing at 34 1/2c. 89 score cars opened at 35 1/2c, 88 score opened at 35 1/2c, closed at 33 1/2c.

New York Butter Market

More drastic losses were shown on the New York market than Chicago. Extras opened at 39c, were reduced to 37 1/2c to 38c on the 21st, to 36c on the 24th, and to 35 1/2c on the 25th remaining at this figure to the close. First opened at 37c to 38 1/2c, closing at 35c to 35 1/2c.

Tenseness that had prevailed for weeks in market circles due to storms and blocked highways over a wide range of territory was broken late in the week by mild weather that reduced snow banks and ice accumulations to running water of near flood proportions. The opening of highways which brought in delayed arrivals, together with an extra day's receipts on account of the Washington Birthday holiday Saturday on which there was no market resulted in considerable heavier receipts Monday and Tuesday. This, along with the anticipated increase in production as a result of milder weather, produced pressure that resulted in the drastic decline. The decline, however, appears to have been more drastic than justified as evidenced by the market action since.

Production is not showing any alarming increase as yet, and while some trade reports show movement in certain quarters, presumably as a result of high prices, the trade output as a whole is favorable. Stocks of foreign butter are not heavy and present anticipated arrivals of imports are light.

Chicago Egg Market

The most radical break in years was recorded in the egg market during the past week. A decline in this market reached a maximum of 9 1/4c from the opening. The break, however, appeared to be too severe as the week progressed as some of the loss was recovered with the final close 5c to 7c lower. Extra Firsts opened the week at 32c, declined 1c on the 21st to 31c. Fresh Firsts opened at 31 1/2c. Current Receipts 31 1/2c, both dropping to 30c Friday, the 21st. No market Saturday, the 22nd, Washington's Birthday, by Monday the weather which opened highways resulted in quite an accumulation of eggs. This, together with further anticipated increase in production, was reflected in a recovery, paying more moderate weather conditions, brought selling pressure and carried quotations down to 23c on Extra Firsts, 22 1/2c on Firsts, and 21c on Current Receipts, a drop of 9c to 9 1/4c. As the week progressed some recovery was made, Extra Firsts closing at 25 1/2c, Fresh Firsts 25c, Current Receipts 25c, Dirties 22c, and Checks 21c.

New York Egg Market

New York, although showing marked declines was not as radical as Chicago, the maximum decline being 5 1/4c to 5 1/2c. Standards opened at 37c and closed at 31 1/2c. Firsts opened at 36 1/2c and closed at 31c.

The egg market for two weeks been purely a weather affair. To forecast the market the next few weeks would be but a wild guess due to the effects the extended and severe cold weather of the past weeks will have on production.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

A. W. Seaman, Asst. Manager.

FARMING IS CALLED LOCAL INDUSTRY BY SUPREME COURT

(continued from page 1)

ditional dental care at reasonable prices.

We are of the opinion the Cooperative way of paying provided in the constitution and by-laws of the National Union.

7. We recommend that the 1935 National dues money now held in trust by our state board be appropriated by this convention to be used for advancement of our state Farmers Union junior organizations.

8. We recommend that all boards of directors and managers of Farmers Union enterprises insist that their employees and members connected with their activities be paid up members of the Farmers Union.

Propose Co-operation With Labor

11. Whereas, The following letter has been received from the Omaha Central Labor Union, Marce M. Brom, president, and Ernest Bowerman, secretary.

"The Omaha Central Labor Union, representing 51 local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with a membership of 18,000, wishes to extend greetings, and welcome your delegates to our city, hoping your meeting will be pleasant and profitable.

"In order to bring about a closer co-operation between organized farmers and labor we suggest the following points for your consideration: An interchange of ideas affecting the economic problems of the farmer and labor, this to be brought about by the appointment of a committee from your organization and a like committee from the Omaha Central Labor Union, to bring about a closer relationship between the two groups, leading to the purchase on the part of organized labor of Farmers Union products, with some insignia to show that they come from a union farmer belonging to your organization, and for the benefit of the membership of both organizations by Farmers Union stores with union label merchandise and the employing of union labor in every way possible by the Farmers Union and affiliated locals.

"We believe that a plan could be worked out that would be of mutual benefit to the membership of both organizations if we could formulate some plan to bring it about."

Therefore, we recommend that the State Union board appoint a committee of three to meet in conference with a like committee from the State Federation of Labor to further the cause of co-operation between farmer and labor.

2. Whereas, There has been a marked and steady increase in the past few years in the growth of both rural and urban cooperative organizations, and

Whereas, The cooperative movement, in order that it may attain its greatest growth and reach its most worthy ends, must vision and assist in the development of each type of cooperative, but it

Resolved, That the harmonious relationship existing between the consumer groups and the marketing and producer cooperatives be cultivated and increased, and that we request our officers and directors to formulate plans and authorize them to promote such plans for a consistent working relationship between such cooperative associations, all such to be in the interests of both rural and urban associations, and in accord with the promotion of the cooperative movement as a whole.

1. Resolved, That the youth movement be continued.

2. Resolved, That the state organization select a committee for the purpose of formulating future rules governing the selection of young farmer delegates, and that county committees shall abide by these instructions.

3. Resolved, That this committee consist of one person from each director district and be appointed for a term of one year. It is also recommended that the State Union board appoint the above-mentioned committee during the present convention, in order that this committee can get together and perfect its organization.

4. Resolved, That any group of five or more may organize a junior local.

5. Resolved, That the state convention furnish a charter for all junior locals.

6. Resolved, That this committee selected by the state director, select one topic for the junior locals each year, and prepare material for this topic.

7. Resolved, That this committee be named the educational committee.

8. Resolved, That the educational committee have charge and supervision of the educational institute.

9. Resolved, That we have at least one educational institute in 1936.

10. We recommend our state president on the selection of Henry Negley as sponsor of our junior work for the state for the year 1935. We also appreciate the tireless efforts put forth by Mr. Negley as sponsor of our junior organization movement.

11. We recommend that our state board use any money that we might have in our educational fund to defray any expenses that might be incurred by the educational committee, or otherwise, in carrying out our youth program.

12. (Repeated from 1935). We recommend that junior members of the Farmers Union be encouraged to become shareholders in our various cooperative activities.

13. (Repeated from 1935). We recommend that whenever practicable the Farmers Union activities seek their new employees from the ranks of the Farmers Union members and their families.

Reaffirm Three-Part Youth Program

14. (Repeated from 1935). We recommend that the Nebraska Farmers Union adopt as a permanent policy an educational youth movement of three parts as follows: (a) Junior locals, (b) young-farmer delegates, and (c) educational institutes.

(a) We urge locals and county organizations to push the organization of junior locals among their young people, and that the state officials of the Union assist by preparing a plan book to be used in directing their activities.

(b) Inasmuch as the first year of selecting young-farmer delegates from organized counties to the state convention has proven so successful, we recommend that the plan be made permanent, that each organized county be allowed two such delegates, one a boy and one a girl, between the ages of 14 and 21 years; that the selection of these delegates be under the supervision of the county organizations and shall be based on points earned by the candidates in promoting the Farmers Union in their respective counties; that the arrangements for this selection shall be made at the first quarterly meeting of the county organization and the selection completed at the fourth quarterly meeting; that the State Union agree to pay the railroad fares of these delegates to and from the state convention, and that county organizations be expected to pay their hotel expenses.

(c) We recommend that the state Union officers and board of directors in conjunction with the various district organizations, officials work out and promote a plan whereby an educational institute of one week's duration may be held in each of the director districts each year for the purpose of intensive instruction and inspiration in the cooperative program of the Farmers Union, its history, philosophy, principles, methods, and means for its promotion.

15. We further recommend that your YFD be given a definite place on the state convention program, and that one YFD be appointed on each committee.

16. We recommend that our state board look definitely into the possibility of establishing a processing plant whereby all the meats of the farm may be processed cooperatively and bring a report to our next state convention.

17. Harmony is an absolute necessity for progress and advancement in any organization. There will be differences of opinion, and they should be discussed, but they should not end in quarreling and seceding. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend that this convention go on record urging our officials and members to try and bring an end to the controversies now existing in our state Union and also National Union, so that we may again have unity and harmony in our great Farmers Union organization.

18. We urge that our State Union, our County Unions, our local Unions and individual members men and women each and all, do everything possible to increase our membership during the coming year.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week Ending February 28, 1936

Merle Triplett—Morgan, Colo—20 str 1092	8.25
W. E. Moore—Morgan, Colo—25 str 1078	7.50
Chas. Green—Pottawatomie Co Ks—7 clvs 338	7.00
W. H. Wicke—Dowling Co Ks—6 str 680	7.00
Geo. McCain—Osage Co Ks—26 str 578	6.75
G. G. DeBey—Mitchell Co Ks—5 str 828	6.75
E. E. Kintigh—Norton Co Ks—13 str 875	6.50
L. J. Taylor—Dickinson Co Ks—7 clvs 490	6.50
A. J. Peterson—Rush Co Ks—9 yls 708	6.50
Ed. McCoy—Nemaha Co Ks—27 str 708	6.50
Burdette Bryan—Clay Co Ks—14 str 665	6.25
Geo. A. Vohs—Miami Co Ks—6 yls 653	6.25
Geo. A. McCain—Osage Co Ks—6 str 573	6.25
Oscar Shogren—Saline Co Ks—6 str 1130	6.00
Chas. Green—Pott Co Ks—8 clvs 316	6.00
S. A. Renner—Rush Co Ks—12 cows 987	6.00
Art Johnson—Harrison Co Mo—6 heifers 946	5.15
J. Howard Suiter—Stafford Co Ks—8 hrs 610	5.00
W. H. Wicke—Rowlings Co Ks—8 cows 780	4.50
P. J. Martin—Gove Co Ks—6 cows 960	4.25
Stafford Co S A—Stafford Co Ks—12 cows 890	4.00
D. F. Hensel—Henry Co Mo—5 cows 918	4.00
Chas. Green—Pott Co Ks—11 cows 927	3.75
Hugh McGrew—Lyons Co Ks—5 cows 748	3.25
Stafford Co S A—Stafford Co Ks—21 cows 732	3.25
Harold Baird—Miami Co Ks—18 82	2.50

SHEEP

E. L. Martin—Linn Co Ks—77 96	9.50
Lyons and Colvin—Osage Co Ks—14 77	9.25
Joe Newland—Lafayette Co Mo—12 70	9.00
C. A. Minold—Leon, Ia—13 66	9.00
Roy Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—27 77	9.00
L. S. Leckrone—Dickinson Co Ks—18 105	9.00
Roy Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—15 75	7.75
Harold Baird—Miami Co Ks—10 65	7.00
L. S. Leckrone—Dickinson Co Ks—10 119	6.85
W. S. Gottschall—DeKalb, Mo—24 126	5.40
L. S. Leckrone—Dickinson Co Ks—5 146	5.50
Roy Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—5 48	5.50
W. S. Gottschall—DeKalb, Mo—5 104	5.00
W. S. Gottschall—DeKalb, Mo—20 104	4.00

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs Avgs Up	
J. E. Hannah and Son—Lafayette Co Mo—25 244	10.25
J. D. Flory—Douglas Co Ks—23 258	10.20
Samuelson Bros—Riley Co Ks—26 249	10.20
Chas. E. Morgan—Linn Co Ks—5 280	10.15
Alf Knehan—Lafayette Co Mo—5 258	9.90
Wickman and Brinker—Nemaha Co Ks—22 293	9.75
L. C. Gretten—Anderson Co Ks—7 254	9.75
E. L. Strickler—Anderson Co Ks—6 278	9.75

Light Butchers—70 to 230 Lbs Avgs.	
R. W. Withers—Wash. Co Ks—10 176	10.25
L. W. Yirsa—Waava Okla—14 214	10.10
Emil Kaufman—Coffey Co Ks—6 215	10.10
Carl Schwanholdt—Lafayette Co Mo—18 211	10.10
A. W. Bond—Washington Co Ks—6 226	10.10
Feder and Thwee—Wabunsee Co Ks—19 206	10.10
W. P. Brooks—Anderson Co Ks—6 196	10.10
Ed. Lucy—Bates Co Mo—9 213	10.10
Albert Balke—Lafayette Co Mo—9 181	10.10
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—12 205	10.10
A. J. Krah—Osborne Co Ks—7 201	10.10
Farmers Produce Exc—Grundy Co Mo—14 178	10.10
Bryan Russell—Gove Co Ks—12 212	10.10
Clyde Howe—St. Clair Co Mo—6 218	10.10

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Avgs.	
W. W. Hull—Henry Co Ks—7 220	10.10
Herman Peckman—Miami Co Ks—10 205	10.10
Earl T. Black—Douglas Co Ks—5 224	10.10
Mrs. Keith Watkins—Sullivan Co Mo—12 218	10.10
W. J. McDonald—Grundy Co Mo—6 185	10.10
John J. O'Mara—Anderson Co Ks—7 208	10.10
Fred Stock—Marshall Co Ks—6 180	10.10
Carl Schwanholdt—Lafayette Co Mo—6 170	10.10
J. C. Elder—Osage Co Ks—14 178	10.10
Farmers Union S A—Marshall Co Ks—6 175	10.00
Alfred Hawkinson—Marshall Co Ks—15 198	9.90
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—15 216	9.90
J. S. Barnes—Cass Co Mo—8 197	9.85
Zora Burns—Morris Co Ks—8 178	9.85
W. M. Varnau—Anderson Co Ks—12 192	9.75
Dan and Anderson—Osage Co Ks—11 198	9.75
Jesse Gatwood—Ellis Co Ks—14 192	9.75
J. G. Pulliam—Bates Co Mo—11 182	9.60
J. B. Byser—Henry County Mo—14 182	9.25

Light Lights and Pigs	
Chas. Thomas—Clay Co Ks—5 164	9.80
Farmers Union S A—Marshall Co Ks—7 158	9.80
S. W. Harris—Anderson Co Ks—7 137	9.60
Heier and Thwee—Wabunsee Co Ks—5 128	9.50
Theo Kivitter—Osage Co Ks—6 126	9.50
B. F. Clingsmith—Grundy Co Mo—9 141	9.35
Percy Fulmer—Crawford Co Ks—13 65	7.75

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