



# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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## KINNEY SPOKE ON UNION'S PROGRAM IN RADIO SPEECH

Told of Fight Farmers Union Is Making for Certain Bills for Benefit of American Agriculture as a Class

### SIMPSON TRIBUTE

Gives an Inside Story on Proceedings at Washington Relating to Hearing on Capper-Hoppe Bill; Lauds Union's Work

A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, field representative for the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., discussed some pertinent questions in his address Thursday evening, April 12, over WIBW, Topeka radio station. His address follows:

First, I want to pay a tribute to a great farm leader who passed away a short time ago, John A. Simpson, President of the National Farmers Union. Mr. Simpson was probably the best known farm leader in the United States at the time of his death. I would say that he was the only other man to bring to the attention of the people of this country and of Congress the plight which agriculture finds itself in. Mr. Simpson was accused of being a radical. I heard a definition of a radical once which said, "The man who wants and is willing to fight for it." John Simpson will be missed by the farmers of this country.

The Farmers Union program. Not long ago Senator Capper read the entire Farmers Union program into the Congressional Record and made a statement on the floor of the Senate that the program was right and that he would support it. He also said that the Farmers Union was one of the greatest farm organizations in the world. The Farmers Union is 32 years old and during the entire period of its existence it has been a fighting organization.

The Farmers Union pioneered along two lines; cooperative marketing, and national legislation. For more than 20 years the Farmers Union was the only farm organization which supported cooperative marketing. For more than 20 years the Farmers Union was the only farm organization which even hinted that there was a farm problem in this country. And it was the only organization during that time that offered a remedy. If any special credit is due to any farm organization for any of the benefits which the farmers are receiving from national legislation it is certainly due to the Farmers Union.

The Frazier Bill. The Farmers Union program at the present time goes much further in its demands for national legislation than the agricultural adjustment act. While we believe benefits are to be derived from this act, we do not believe it will solve the farm problem. I believe it is only temporary, and that much more legislation is needed in order to bring agriculture back on a parity with other industries. We believe that legislation along the lines of the Frazier Bill is very badly needed in order to allow the farmers to get under the burden of debt which is now fastened on their shoulders.

The Frazier Bill will refinance farm mortgages at 1 1/2 per cent interest and with a payment of 1 1/4 per cent to be applied on the principle until the mortgage is paid. This Bill

does not call for the issuing of bonds to refinance the farmers but asks that the Federal Reserve Bank issue Federal Reserve notes taking a mortgage on the land as security. This would immediately increase the circulation of money in this country and we believe would make better prices for farm products. The Farmers Union believes inflation will be necessary to bring this country back into a period of prosperity.

Another bill which we favor is the Patman Bill which would pay the debt we owe to our boys who served in the world war. These boys were forced into the army. It wasn't a question of whether they wanted to go or not. They were drafted and sent over to France and received as pay about \$30.00 per month, while their comrades at home were receiving \$6.00 or \$7.00 or \$8.00 a day. Some time ago Congress passed a law called Adjusted Compensation Act which agreed to pay these boys added compensation. This was not to be paid in cash but the payment was deferred until 1945. The Patman Bill, which passed the House not long ago by a vote of 313 to 104 would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue two billion three hundred million dollars in United States treasury notes, non-interest bearing, and pay (continued on page 2)

## MAY NOW SIGN NEW CONTRACTS UNTIL MAY 25

Those Wheat Producers Who Couldn't Complete Contracts Last Fall Now Have Opportunity to Get Into Plan

### FORMS AVAILABLE

Applicants to Receive Last Installment of 1933 Payment and Full 1934 and 1935 Payments; Who May Sign

Wheat producers in Kansas, who were not able to complete wheat reduction contracts last fall, will have the opportunity to sign between April 16 and April 25, according to instructions coming from the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington D. C.

County committees, through the special agents or county agents, are seeing that word reaches the farmers to the effect that they are to have this opportunity to participate in the allotment plan and benefits. Farmers are being notified to appear at the regular headquarters where they may fill out the necessary blanks or forms.

Producers who signed applications last fall, but were unable to complete contracts at that time because of technical regulations may, in many cases, secure contracts. Such signers will receive full payments for 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Those who make application this spring will receive the last installment of the 1933 payment and the full payments for 1934 and 1935. When growers who started to grow wheat in 1932 and continued in 1933 are now eligible to sign although their benefit payments will be less than for those who have a full base period acreage.

The world wheat situation has improved little since last summer. There are strong indications that the July 1, 1934 wheat carryover in the United States will be from 250 to 285 million bushels, about twice the normal carryover.

## UNION OIL CO. BUSINESS TAKES LEAD OVER 1933

March, 1934, Business Exceeded that of Any Former Month, with Refined Products in 76 Per Cent Increase over March, 1933

### GAINING MEMBERSHIP

Sales of Tires in March, 1934, Nearly Three Times the Sales in Corresponding Period a Year Ago

North Kansas City, Mo.: That the cooperative purchasing program is going forward in fine shape is demonstrated by the March record of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative), which has established a new high volume record for any single month.

Sales of refined products (gasoline, kerosene, distillate) show an increase of 76 per cent over March, 1933. All other items show a substantial gain over the same month a year ago. Oil sales increased 62 per cent and grease sales 43 per cent.

In the Tire Department an even larger per cent of gain was piled up. Sales of tires were practically three times what they were for the same month in 1933. Tube sales doubled and batteries show an increase of 123 over March 1933.

### Membership is Gaining

A total of 27 cooperative oil companies have become members of this regional group since the beginning of the 1934 Membership campaign. Among the more recent of the new members are the Cooperative Oil Companies of Sutton, Nebraska; Maple Hill, Kansas; Page City, Kansas; Pleasant Dale, Nebraska; Athol, Kansas, and Scott City, Kansas.

Of this number, the cooperatives at Maple Hill and Athol, Kansas, are newly organized groups. The others have changed from handling an "old line" brand to brands handled exclusively by cooperatives.

### Quarterly Gain

With March a record-breaking month, together with most satisfactory records for January and February, the first quarter of 1934 shows an increase in dollars of sales of 117 per cent as compared with the first quarter of 1933. Refined products for the quarter show an increase of 61 per cent; lubricating oils 62 per cent; grease 50 per cent and tires 123 per cent. The increase in sales what they were during the first three months of 1933. Tube and battery sales are more than double what they were a year ago.

### Enlarging Services

The Union Oil Company (Cooperative) has recently begun handling some additional lines, each being items which farmers use in large quantities and on which therefore, there is a possibility for saving them money through cooperative buying. "Nothing succeeds like success," said President Howard A. Cowden in commenting on the growth shown by the local cooperatives which are operating under the regional organization. "The record made only goes to show that because these cooperatives have successfully worked together, their unity of effort is gaining momentum which is carrying them on to greater success and a wider field of service."

## CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNING FINISHED IN KANSAS APRIL 2

Signing of corn-hog reduction contracts in Kansas was finished in near-by all sections of the state on April 2. While final figures were not available at that time, 75,268 first signatures had been placed on contracts three days before the sign-up period closed. Some 4,163,986 acres of corn land and 3,020,115 hogs were represented by the contracts signed. Final signatures totaled 5,292.

Organization of county corn-hog control associations moved forward rapidly during the last week of March with the result that 100 counties had been set up and were functioning. At the present time, community committees are finishing appraisals of contracted corn acres, and every effort is being made to speed up the finishing of contracts so that they may be checked and adjusted where necessary. As soon as final approval of contracts has been given by the state board of review, the entire lot of each approved county will be sent to Washington, D. C.

Preparations have been made by many of the counties for publishing of contract data in local newspapers preceding possible adjustments of contracts.

T. B. Armstrong, chief inspector for the State Grain Inspection and Weighing Department, has announced that corn loans made in April would be only to producers who had signed corn-hog reduction contracts. Applications for loans must be accompanied by certificates from county allotment committees.

### MR. KINNEY'S SCHEDULE

Vice President A. M. Kinney, of the Kansas Farmers Union, is filling engagements in Western Kansas this week. His schedule is as follows: Wednesday, April 18, night meeting, Oakley. Friday night, April 20, Menlo. Saturday afternoon, April 21, Grinnell.

Mr. Kinney has an interesting message for his hearers, and is meeting with large crowds at his various meetings.

## WARD TO BROADCAST

Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will be in Kansas again soon, and will broadcast over station WIBW, Topeka, on Thursday night, April 26. This will be one of the series of regular Farmers Union broadcasts, which are scheduled for each Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. These broadcasts are made possible through the courtesy of the Capper Publications, owners of WIBW. Mr. Ward has been in Washington for several weeks and will have a most interesting message for Kansas Farmers as well as for all other citizens. The broadcast this week, Thursday evening, April 19, will be taken care of by the Kansas Farmers Union state secretary, Floyd Lynn.

## COOP. CONFERENCE OF FARMER GROUPS WILL DISCUSS AAA

W. E. Grimes to Be Acting Chairman for Two-Day Program at Manhattan May 10 and 11; Auditors Meet in Opening Session

### BANQUET IN EVENING

The Agricultural Adjustment Program as its relation to the cooperative movement will occupy the attention of cooperative managers, directors, and members of Kansas farm organizations when they gather at the Kansas State College, May 10 and 11, for their annual cooperative conference.

The opening session will begin at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, May 10, with a meeting of auditors for co-ops. Vance M. Rucker, Kansas State College extension service marketing specialist, will be in charge of this session. At 1:30 in the afternoon, the group will meet to consider the Agricultural Adjustment Program and its relation to the cooperative movement. A banquet in the evening followed by a 4-H Club demonstration and an address by a representative of the National Farmers Union will conclude the first day's program.

"The Recovery Program and the Extension Service" will occupy the attention of the cooperative representatives at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, May 11. The program of this concluding session will also include "The Regional Bank for Cooperatives" and "After the A. A. A. What?" An official of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington, D. C., has been invited to give this talk.

W. E. Grimes, acting dean of the Division of Agriculture, is the general chairman for the two-day meeting.

## Equity Union Grain Company Will Have Its Annual Meeting

Leaders in Various Marketing Activities Sponsored by Equity Union to meet in Kansas City Friday, May 18

### OLE HANSON SPEAKER

Leaders in nearly every activity sponsored by the Equity Union will assemble at Hotel Aladdin, Kansas City, Missouri, Friday, May 18, to observe the eighteenth birthday of Equity Union Grain Company.

The annual gathering this year will be different in many respects from previous annual meetings, says M. H. Howard, manager. Instead of hired men doing most of the talking, as in the past, directors of the company and managers who deliver grain to the company will be given the lion's share of the time.

"There will be a woman on the program this year, also," Mr. Howard says, "and every speaker will be a woman of the women folk of Equity to organize an auxiliary to stimulate interest in the Equity movement among the women in the local organization."

The main office of Equity Union Grain Company will be found at 832 Equity Building, and Mr. Howard's office is located at 1032 same building. Women visitors are urged to get in touch with Helen Denney, in 832 who will be glad to help in any way possible to make their visit a pleasant one. Visitors are welcome in 1032 as well, and arrangements will be made to show visitors the trading floor of the Kansas City Board of Trade and the general offices of Farmers National.

The principal speaker following the banquet will be the versatile O. E. Hanson, manager of the Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association at Orleans, Nebraska. Mr. Hanson may be counted on to draw from his inexhaustible fund of humor and hard commonsense a sparkling message worth going miles to hear.

Encouraging business reports, coupled with excellent entertainment, should make this annual meeting a memorable one, Mr. Howard says. The full one-day program will be printed in an early issue.

Intensive, skillful cultivation of the best crop and in the farm is likely to be profitable than the use of extensive, haphazard methods applied to poor and good land alike. In many cases, the poorer land could well be sown to meadow or pasture grass, according to W. H. Metzger, department of agronomy, Kansas State College.

## WARD TELLS WHY PACKER BUYING IS IN NEED OF CURB

Testimony of Kansas Farmers Union President is Given at Washington Hearing Conducted by Committee on Agriculture

### KILLED ASSOCIATIONS

Tells How Direct Purchasing in Country, Without Government Supervision, Has Put Shipping Associations Out of Business

Last week in these columns was published the filed testimony or statement as given by G. W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas City, before the subcommittee of the house committee on agriculture relative to amending the packers and stockyards act. This hearing was held March 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 1934. This week, we publish the statement made before this committee by C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Other testimony may be printed in later issues. This testimony was given without the aid of a prepared manuscript. It follows:

Mr. Doxey. Will you give your full name and for whom you appear?

My name is Cal A. Ward, of Salina, Kans. I am president of the Kansas Farmers' Union, and I am going to make a brief statement on behalf of the Kansas Farmers Union. I am going to offer also a brief statement on behalf of the National Farmers' Union. We deeply and deeply deplore the departure of our national president, Mr. John A. Simpson, and I am simply offering this information at this time, inasmuch as none of the officials of the National Farmers Union are present in Washington.

I have been present of the Kansas Farmers Union 5 years. Most of my life I have engaged in farming, stock raising, and dairying. I feel that I am fairly well acquainted with the present condition of the farmers. In my own organization in Kansas we have 40,000 farmers who are members of the parent organization or their affiliates, and they have sent me down here to represent them.

Now, I will say in behalf of the National Farmers Union that this organization has been opposed to the present practice for years, and at the last annual meeting we passed a resolution something like the following. I do not have the exact words, but to my recollection it is just about this: "Because direct buying destroys competition for livestock and prevents the present public market from establishing fair prices for livestock products, and because one of the major objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to create fair prices for livestock, there should be an exact equality established between prices on the public market and the so-called 'concentration points' or direct buying stations; the producer of livestock should have the same privilege to grade, weigh, consolidate, and sell at through rates to public markets which buyers of livestock enjoy at the interior concentration points and country buying stations. Livestock should also be standardized when sold for the account of the producer. Also, standardization should be brought about by Government supervision of weighing, grading, docking, and filling under the bureau of markets standards of grades, which are recommended."

That, to the best of my judgment, is about the resolution that the National Farmers Union passed. I want to say, gentlemen, that until the time I was called as president of the Kansas Farmers Union, 5 years ago, I was a farmer in Kansas and engaged in raising farming, and specialized in dairying. I always raised and sold a few carloads each year.

I have been active in my organization and in connection with my executive work; I speak before literally thousands of farmers each year. In addition to this, it has been my privilege to personally visit with many farmers and discuss our mutual problems together. Of course, it is well known to all that agriculture has been on the toboggan for the past 14 years. Farmers by the hundreds of thousands have lost their farms. Many of them today are either being foreclosed or are subject to foreclosure. Among all of the other issues that the farmer is confronted with today and has a special interest in is that of direct purchasing of livestock.

The livestock industry is one of the great industries of the Nation and livestock amounting to multiplied millions of dollars changes hands each year. The farmer, being confronted with ridiculous low prices, for his livestock, quite naturally is studying the problems as to how the condition can be remedied. More and more farmers each day are willing to cooperate with the Government in any sound recovery program. The enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and its application gives the farmer a new lease on life, more courage, and greater faith.

During the past 10 years each year more and more of the farmer's livestock has been diverted from the public markets and gone direct to the packers and processors. The result is today around 45 per cent of our livestock marketed never reaches the public markets. Competition through-out all ages has been the life of trade. With this competition removed it is quite easy to understand how and

why the farmer would receive lower prices, which would mean fewer dollars for his livestock. In the old days, before the practice of direct marketing, and when nearly all livestock for sale was shipped to public markets, competition was keen.

The order buyers, packer representatives, and traders were on the yards to obtain their supplies and to fill their orders. They knew that whatever their requirements were they would find sufficient supplies to fill their orders according to the grade and amount which made up their order. Of course, the buyers were out early, and bidding most usually was brisk, and the farmer was assured that he would receive the true value for his livestock whatever the shipment might have been. Public farm sales have always been held throughout our country. The farmer secures an auctioneer, who auctions off the article, whatever it might be, and the farmer receives the true value for his property, because all the farmers of the community know of his sale, and are there to supply their needs. Farmers, as a rule, do not sell their farm stock, machinery, and so forth at private sale when they are leaving a community.

Today, especially, the Corn Belt section of the country is literally dotted (continued on page 4)

## KANSAS FARMERS SUPPORT PROGRAM ON CORN AND HOGS

Recent Report Shows over 96 per Cent of Farms in State Reporting Hog Production to be Under Corn-Hog Production Contract

### MAKING PROGRESS

Some Regulations Governing Establishment of Hog Base and Other Particulars Explained in Following Release

Kansas farmers evidently believe in the corn-hog allotment plan under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, because more than 96 per cent of the farms in Kansas reporting production of hogs are covered by applications for corn-hog reduction contracts, according to recent reports.

Based on United States census reports of 1930, better than 88 per cent of the annual average hog production is also included in the applications for contracts. About 60 per cent of the corn acreage reported in 1930 is under contract. Acreage of corn in Kansas that year was much above average due to a large amount of abandoned wheat land being planted to corn. In addition, farmers producing corn for forage have not signed contracts since they needed this forage, and their base production averages were too small for them to benefit by signing.

At the time of the last report, only two counties had not finished organizing their corn-hog control associations. Approximately 77,000 first signatures had been placed on corn-hog contracts and 5,708 final signatures had been turned in to the county associations.

Community and county committees are busy at the present time checking contract figures and making adjustments where necessary. Checked by the counties, contract data will be sent to the State Board of Review for a final check before contracts are completed and forwarded to Washington (continued on page 4)

## YOUNG EXPLAINS BIG COOPERATIVE PURCHASING UNIT

Head of Gasoline Department of Union Oil Co. Tells of National Cooperatives, Inc., and Its Advantages

### UNION OIL MEMBER

Radio Speaker Pictures Probable Changes to Come in Next Quarter of Century; Cooperation in the Foreground

National Cooperative Buying. The following Radio Address was given by Homer Young, head of the Gasoline Department of the Union Oil Company, Cooperative, March 22, over Station WIBW, Topeka, Kansas: For the next several minutes, I would like to bring to you, briefly, what the National Cooperatives, Inc., has accomplished during the first year it has operated. In doing so, it is my purpose to picture to friends of the Cooperative Movement, as well as members of the Union Oil Company (Cooperative), the additional advantages to be gained by working through this national cooperative purchasing organization, composed of seven regional groups, one of which is your own Union Oil Company.

The need for such an organization came about as a natural growth. From the beginning it had a definite function to perform. During the past 12 years, hundreds of local cooperative oil associations have been organized, and have operated successfully. After a few years, it became evident that these locals, must work together in regional groups. In order to carry the cooperative oil purchasing program forward to greater success. And so, in the course of the next five or six years, a number of cooperative regional groups were organized. They have operated in a very creditable manner, both in savings made, and in building the movement stronger. Finally the time came, when the leaders in some of these groups realized that in order to carry out their program of service onward to greater heights, once more cooperation must be applied on a larger scale. As a result, they began to work out plans to combine their purchasing power and cooperative strength, by organizing on a national basis.

Common Purpose Smooths Path. Evident as the need was, for such a cooperative, the actual process of the completion was by no means easy. In fact, had these leaders not had a common purpose, that of rendering greater service to their members, the organization may not so soon have been realized. When these leaders came together a little more than twelve months ago, they had different ideas; they were accustomed to tackling their problems in various ways; but not one was accustomed to giving up, when going ahead meant greater cooperation services for their members. Thus it was, through sincere effort and an honest purpose, they found a common working ground.

On February 23, 1933, the organization of the National Cooperatives, Inc., was completed. These leaders carried the message back to their members, and today, a half million consumers, are earnestly working together.

### Save Much Money

One of the first things you, as a consumer, should be doing, is to work out contracts covering the commodities which the various groups handle. It was found our combined volume of gasoline, kerosene and distillate is 14,000 cars (continued on page 3)

## Mrs. Ward's Letter

This begins with Tuesday, February 13. We had had a cold and I was well paid for my trip. This day was quite windy and there was snow on the ground, but I went with the Talbot family, that is, the women folks, out to Mt. Vernon. Here we spent quite a long time. It was quite bad getting from place to place, as the wind was blowing snow and blocking the brick walks.

I wish everybody had the opportunity to see Mt. Vernon. I know I enjoyed it more than anything else, if I should make a decision. On the way out there we passed through Alexandria, Va., midway between Washington and Mt. Vernon, and by the Christ's church, where Washington's family attended church. They say the family pew remains unchanged. We stopped to see, inside of the church, but it was locked, at the time we were there.

We also drove around the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, which is located on Arlington Ridge. The Memorial is 230 feet long by 160 feet wide, and rises to a height of 220 feet. The cost of the Memorial, which is of New England granite, has been fixed at \$4,000,000, including an endowment of \$1,000,000.

Now, more about Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, 16 miles south of Washington. It is open to visitors daily except some Sunday's. Admission fee of 25 cents is charged.

The mansion occupies a beautiful site overlooking the Potomac. It is 96 by 30 feet, has two stories and an attic with dormer windows; the roof is surmounted by a cupola. The front piazza is 15 feet wide and 25 feet

high; the floor is tiled with flagstones from the Isle of Wight. Two kitchens are connected with the central building by colonnades. In front are lawns with a deep park below; in the rear are lawns, gardens and orchards.

The house was built in 1743 by Lawrence, half-brother of George Washington. It was named Mt. Vernon in honor of Admiral Vernon under whom Lawrence had served in the West Indies. Washington inherited the estate, and came to live here soon after his marriage in 1759. Here he conducted his farm until called to the field; he returned after Yorktown, and again after his terms as president and lived here as a private citizen until his death in 1799.

When in 1855 John Augustine Washington offered the estate for sale, a patriotic daughter of South Carolina, Ann Pamela Cunningham, resolved to save the home as a permanent shrine of patriotism and devoted herself to the task of raising the requisite sum of \$200,000.

In 1858 the Mt. Vernon Ladies' association of the Union was organized, with Miss Cunningham as Regent, and Vice-Regents, representing twelve states. Through its agency and with the cooperation of many patriotic people, the amount was secured, and in 1860 the association acquired ownership. The estate which had fallen into a condition of neglect and partial ruin, was restored by the association. Furnishings originally here and others of like character and dating from Washington's time, have been brought here, and the constant effort has been to make Mt. Vernon of today, resemble as closely as possible Mt. Vernon as Washington knew it. The several rooms have been (continued on page 2)

## To The Membership

(Message from E. H. Everson, National President of the Farmers Union)

You have no doubt read and heard the many hundreds of splendid tributes that have been paid to our beloved National President, John A. Simpson.

Through his tireless efforts and his dauntless courage in championing the cause of the farmers and of humanity, he won his way into the hearts of millions of farmers and justice-loving people throughout the length and breadth of this land. There may be words, that would express my feelings of sorrow and grief at his passing, but I could not find them, and yet, I have had a feeling of determination that his struggles for our cause shall not have been in vain. That the power and influence and prestige that our Union has acquired through his efforts, must be retained at all cost.

The hundreds of splendid letters I have received, many of which I have not had the time to answer, assuring me of the loyal support of the membership and their determination to carry on the work of the Union more vigorously and courageously than ever before, gives me hope and courage and an abiding faith in farmers' ability, through our organization, to develop their collective bargaining power, their economic and political power, to such an extent, that Agriculture, our basic industry, shall be given its rightful place in the economic life of the Nation.

This, my friends, must be our goal and "Education, Organization, Cooperation and Legislation" through our strictly self-help class, organization, are the only instrumentalities through which we can hope to reach that goal.

Our membership is increasing far beyond our fondest expectations and MEMBERSHIP, my friends, IS OUR FIRST REQUIREMENT.

Many hundreds of locals have demonstrated their ability to organize themselves into Local Unions, without the assistance of paid organizers. They immediately begin to make use of their collective bargaining power and cooperate, which naturally of course, attracts more and more members and they get bigger and stronger day by day. They first master their simple problems and then proceed to more difficult, through larger units, until finally they are able to master their most difficult problems.

Our organization is the only intelligent and effective fighting machinery we have. It is about the only property we possess that is unimpaired, for even though we may have farm homes and personal property free from mortgage, old shacks have seen to it that it is plastered with interest-bearing, tax-exempt bonds.

It is my most sincere hope and desire that we may develop a Union of the hearts, minds and souls of the farm men, women and children of America in every farm community in this Nation, from the orange groves of California to the rock-bound coasts of Maine and from the golden wheat fields of Canada to the silvery Rio Grande. Such an organization of active, intelligent farmers, united in the cause of justice and equity, courageously battling for "farmers' rights" and for the preservation of the American farm homes can and will keep the powers of exploitation from destroying this Nation.

Let us dedicate our minds, our hearts and our very souls to this grand and glorious purpose.



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

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D. All copy, with the exception of notices and 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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C. B. Thowe, President  
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1934

### IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORT

Much has been written and much has been said about what the Farmers Union stands for, what its program is, what its accomplishments have been and should have been. We have heard much about the advisability and necessity of a strong organization of and by farmers. We know such an organization as the Farmers Union is absolutely necessary, if agriculture as a class is to be recognized, and if this country of ours is to be lifted out of its present terrible mess.

In these few paragraphs, however, we want to place the emphasis on another phase of the situation. We want to work a little "reverse English" on it. We want to stress, for a while, the importance of support for the Farmers Union, rather than the importance of the organization to the farmer. We feel that no one questions the importance of the organization. We feel, too, that there is virtually no more question as to the workability of cooperation and organization. We have passed that stage long ago. Every one, even the enemy of cooperation and farm organizations, knows the idea is sound and workable.

Every one knows, too, that for a farm organization, such as the Farmers Union, to be successful and effective, it must have adequate support from the class it serves. No support will ever come from any other source. While this is generally known and admitted, yet there is a certain tendency, on the part of farmers, to withhold their support of their own organization.

#### Boost from Inside

Perhaps it is human nature, but it is a fact that some of the first to find fault with conditions, and the first to criticize the results of the work of the Farmers Union, are men who have refused or neglected to do their part to make it possible for the Union to do effective work. In other words, they knock from the outside, when they should be boosting from the inside.

As soon as all farmers realize that all of us must get behind a truly cooperative system, rather than to try to get along under a "dog-eat-dog" system, the sooner we will begin making the desired progress as a class of people. In a truly cooperative system, all who work under it cooperate with each other, for the common good of all. It is apparent, then, that the man who refuses or fails to join his cooperative organization is in no position to cooperate with his fellows. He is out of step. He holds up the whole parade to a certain extent.

It must be that the farmer who stays out of his organization does not think it important that he should join. He must think that his organization will go ahead and will not

miss his membership or his support. The fact is that if the out-of-step farmer realized how seriously his failure to belong to the Farmers Union affects that organization, he certainly would make every effort to get his dues paid, and get actively in the organization.

"What real difference does it make if I stay out? There are plenty of fellows who do belong," has been heard to come from farmers who otherwise are considered normally intelligent persons.

#### Non-Member Farmer Biggest Drawback

The same farmer who might make the above statement would see red and get fighting mad, if some of the big interests who fight the Farmers Union should dare to come out openly and declare that the Farmers Union is a no-account organization, or if some such interest should question the right of farmers to organize. Yet that same farmer must realize that he is a more serious drawback to the farmers' cause, and to the cause of farmers' organization, than any interest which exists outside the agricultural class. His refusal to join the Farmers Union does the Farmers Union more harm than J. P. Morgan could do it by forbidding any of his army of henchmen to have any dealings with any one connected, even remotely, with the Farmers Union.

#### Need Complete Support

Suppose at the time of the American Revolution, only one out of every five able-bodied men had responded to the call to arms. Suppose each man had said, "Oh, well, I know the cause of the Colonies is right, but there will be plenty who will volunteer to do the fighting. They'll never miss me. I don't amount to much compared to the whole army."

If many of the colonists had taken such an attitude, the American Revolution never would have been successful. The efforts of the Colonial forces would have been absolutely futile. Nothing would have been accomplished.

Bear in mind, however, that the cause would have been as just, and the reason to fight would have been as apparent, with only partial support as with complete support. The results, only, would have been different from what history records that they were.

Now let us apply this thought to ourselves, to our own class, to our own cause. A fight for American agriculture, by the way, is just as patriotic a duty for American farmers as any fight for our country has ever been. If only one out of every five farmers joins the fighting army which is known as the Farmers Union, our chances to win are slim, indeed. If three out of five join, our chances are improved. If four out of five join, there will be no much possibility of defeat. If five out of five join the Farmers Union, we can also

lately name our own program as far as marketing and equitable legislation is concerned. When our membership is up to the mark it should reach, we will be the most powerful group in the world.

#### Start at Home

Now, all these thoughts should be applied right at home—in each farmer's own community. Membership starts in the Local or in the local cooperative business organization. The home community is the only place where a farmer can place cooperation into effect. When the home communities are organized, the state-wide and national organizations will automatically take care of themselves.

#### You Are the Foundation

Application of these thoughts centralize even to a smaller basis than the Local. They centralize right down to each member. Apply these principles and these thoughts to YOURSELF.

Become class conscious. Realize that other classes of people have succeeded in getting things done because those who compose that class became class conscious, and acted as a group. Perhaps you are already a member. If so, you are face to face with a challenge to go out among your neighbors and induce them to join forces with you in the Farmers Union.

Remember, the success of the militant farmers' organization rests not with the leaders, nor with the avowed principles of the organization, but with YOU.

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

### TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT—WHICH?

Washington still remains in confusion. I have spent the past week checking up on pending legislation which is supposed to be of material help to agriculture. At this writing, many Bills are pending which have a definite relationship to agriculture and betterment of the farmer. It is altogether impossible to keep up with the hearings which are taking place on these pending Bills.

I am sure that our Kansas farmers are extremely interested as to the status of the pending Frazier-Lemke Bill. I might say that last Tuesday a hundred and forty two Congressmen had affixed their names to the petition, which would bring the Bill to a vote April 23rd. One hundred and forty five signatures are required. It is of course common knowledge to all our readers that the Administration is not in favor of this Bill at this time. There are also other gigantic interests which are in opposition to the Bill, and at the time when this opposition was concentrated, several Congressmen who had signed the petition were induced to remove their names. At it stands today, we have lost a little ground, but we still feel we will be able to muster enough support to get a vote on the Bill.

I doubt very much if our folks realize and appreciate the hard fight that is being waged to get this Bill before the House. It is a fight to the finish, and leaders of the Farmers Union are doing everything humanly possible to defend our cause. National President E. Everson and National Secretary E. E. Kennedy are here and doing their best. The Farmers Union of this country owes a debt of gratitude to Congressman William Lemke, who in fact wrote the Bill, and may I say he is in complete accord and sympathy with our farmers in their depressed condition. He is a militant, courageous and vigorous fighter, and knows no defeat; and I am very much in hope that the Kansas farmers may have the pleasure of hearing Congressman Lemke speak at some picnic gatherings this Fall.

#### Inflation Coming

It is my firm belief that this Congress has in mind to give us some real inflation. Apparently, the Members of Congress do not feel that existing legislation, which has to do with monetary reform, is enough. We believe that the devaluating of the gold dollar of the dollar should be supplemented with some type of inflation which would raise farm prices. The Frazier-Lemke Bill is sound because the Government would have the land back of the loan as security. For example, this was not true with the Soldiers' Bonus Bill. The Soldiers' Bonus would have been a direct drain on the Federal Treasury. The Frazier-Lemke Bill provides for a cheap rate of interest. It is the contention of the Farmers Union that cheaper interest rates should be afforded all borrowers.

We, your servants here in Washington, are trying to impress Congress with the true fact that a recovery of agriculture is essential to general recovery of our people. Sooner or later the captains of industry and wealth must realize that the masses of our commonwealth are entitled to a chance, or else our Democratic form

of Government will be brushed aside and in its stead will come a form and type of government which will mean the giving up of our independence and freedom that we have loved and cherished since the beginning of our Nation.

The present agricultural program is perhaps foremost in the minds of our Kansas farmers. Widespread support is being given the various plans which have as their objective recapturing of purchasing power of our people. If these plans are to succeed, they must have universal support, not only support to the plans as they now exist, but support on the part of the farmers to your leaders that they may assist in making the plans more perfect. We must forge ahead with what we already have. We dare not stop in the middle of the stream. A fair and honest trial should be given the whole New Deal, and the New Deal itself has been appraised by the Administration as an experiment. If, after a fair trial, the farmer cannot receive cost of production, then we must look toward something else, but we must stick together in whatever we do if we are to relieve the distressed condition of our people.

#### The "Brain Trust"

At the present time the eyes of the Nation are focused on the so-called "Brain-Trust." Much false propaganda has gone out about this. Doctor Wirt and his associates are very much in the limelight. Accusations have been made that these "super-human minds" have a premeditated, well-defined plan to turn our Republic from government into a Communistic form. The hearings conducted at Washington so far have not proved this. It is suggested by many that the Administration and all its coordinating departments would be on much safer ground if many of the so-called "theorists" would be replaced by sound, conservative, practical men who really, through experience and contact, represent the various industries and classes of society. It is the challenge of organized agriculture to assist and take the lead in bringing about these changes and reforms so that the best interests of the masses may be protected.

#### Capper-Hope Bill

The Capper-Hope Bill, which seeks to regulate the packers and processors in the purchasing of livestock, still remains in the hopper. We have some assurance that these measures will receive attention in the immediate future. The writer expects to remain in Washington for several days in the hope that we may get these Bills out of the Committee and have them advanced on the calendar, in order that they may be considered during this Congress. We do not wish our people to have false hopes. We do know, however, that tens of thousands of signatures have been placed on petitions, urging Congress to pass this measure. Other thousands of farmers have sent telegrams and letters earnestly urging Congress to take favorable action. It is our belief that the Administration wishes Congress to adjourn at an early date. There are many cross-currents of thought, and it is assumed that the President seeks to restrict legislation to a class and type that has administrative endorsements and backing; and if this contention is true, much legislation, which we farmers are fighting for, will have to slide by until another session.

I do want our people to know that our influence has been felt. We will express our sentiments more and more in the future by the way in which we vote. Political partisan lines are not drawn as tightly as they once were. Great masses of our society are not thinking of partisan politics but are thinking in terms of legislation, which will contribute to the common good of our people. The Farmers Union is non-sectarian and non-political, and we solicit your support to our organization to the end that the American home may be maintained, and that our Constitution and Government may be cherished and respected.

#### WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lamberton  
April 14, 1934

While visiting the Radio Corporation of America in New York last Saturday we heard the noon chimes from London. They told us that the sound got to our ears here, through electricity, a fraction of a second before it reached the people on the streets of London, through the air.

As we looked down from the gallery into the faces of about a thousand on the floor of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, I tried to visualize how those boys would look in overalls on a subsistence homestead if their playhouse were curtailed. This is not resentment for I never owned a dollar of securities.

Last Sunday we visited West Point and saw the Cadets in their first out-of-doors drill for the year. The Point was all that we had dreamed of, from the perfect lines of shoes under the beds to "eyes right" on review.

In the old historic chapel whose walls are covered with memorials of heroes, one plate was complete but for the name, which had been chiseled off. It was Benedict Arnold's.

One contrast to be noticed between the dump piles of the East and those of the West is that all tin cans here are run through a hay press before they are put into swales.

Joe Shannon, of K. C., talked a long time yesterday on Thomas Jefferson. Joe is to Jefferson what Sol Bloom was to George Washington. Each discovered his man.

A boy's thrill to march behind the Marine Band in a beautiful sunshine from the Capitol to the Union Station to welcome the President back was more than could be resisted. The feeling still exists with me that it would be finer to be that leading trombone player than the President himself.

The Frazier Bill signers got up to 143, only two more needed, but the Speaker put on the pressure and got to eight to remove their names. If we fail to get consideration this session it will be because of his influence.

There are twenty-two Senators coming from east and north of Washington but there was only one of them from the ten per cent per cent hike in incomes, which was carried. This section is the real home of the sales taxes.

#### MRS. WARD'S LETTER

(continued from page 1)

assigned to the care of regents. The arms of the states are displayed in the respective rooms.

These are some of the objects: Main hall, key of the battle sent to Washington by Lafayette; fac-simile of Lafayette's agreement to serve in the American Army with the rank of major-general, and three of Washington's swords. East parlor or music room, harpsichord, imported from London, as bridal present from Washington to Nellie Curtis, and Washington's flute.

In the west parlor the painting of Vernon's fleet is one of the most interesting. There is a reproduction of the family arms displayed here. The rug was made by order of Louis XVI for Washington.

In the library the books are not those owned by Washington; they are for most part purchased by the Government. In the bookcase, is Washington's silver inkstand, with silver snuffers and tray. Among other relics are chairs, surveyor's tripod, and a globe.

In the family dining room, the sideboard is a reproduction of the original. In the cupboard is a reproduction of the set presented to Mrs. Washington by the officers of the French fleet in 1792.

In Mrs. Washington's sitting room are four prints which hung here in Washington's day. There is a portrait of Miss Cunningham.

In the banquet hall, the mantelpiece was presented to Washington by Samuel Vaughn. The sideboard contains Martha Washington's fan exquisitely carved and painted and dress goods worn by her.

The upper rooms in the upper hall the cabinet contains several relics of Washington. The room in which Washington died is the south bedroom. The furniture was used by Washington; the bedstead is the one in which he died, and on the chair at the moment of his death lay the open Bible. The mahogany table was the attic. It was here that she died. Miss Curtis' room, occupied by Eleanor Parke Custis, is quaintly furnished with high bed reached by carpeted steps, antique mirror and chest of drawers with brass handles. Lafayette's room was one which the Marquis occupied when a guest here. The River room contains a bedstead used by Washington in Pennsylvania in 1777. In the Connecticut room is an old fashioned fire screen. In the North Carolina room the counterpane is valued for its age of a hundred years and more. The English bed brought to this country by way of Bermuda. The mahogany chairs in the District of Columbia room belonged originally to Mt. Vernon. The Rhode Island room contains a table upon which were spread out for discussion the plans of the battle of Bunker Hill. Lexington and Concord. Tennessee's room is furnished in colonial style with furniture made of Tennessee wild cherry. In the fireplace, and there is a brick oven. The outbuildings are meat house, ice house, spinning house, green house and barn. Also the garden with the Mary Washington rose. Tomb of Washington—The path leads down the southern slope, past the old tomb to the plain brick structure which is the tomb of Washington. Above the entrance a marble panel bears the inscription, "Within this inclosure rests the remains of General George Washington." Above the door of the tomb are the words: "I am the Resurrected and the Life. He that believeth in Me though he were dead yet shall he live."

In the ante chamber are the two marble sarcophagi. The one on the right bears on its face the name of Washington, with chiseled coat-of-arms of the United States and a draped flag. The other sarcophagus is inscribed, "Martha, Consort of Washington, Died May 21, 1801, aged 71 years." The date should have read 1802. The tomb was constructed in 1837. Within the vault rest forty members of the Washington-Curtis and related families. Nearby are monuments to the memory of same.

No one will enjoy this from descriptions in comparison to seeing the beautiful landscape around this mansion. The great long, wide wall along the path leading to the tomb, green house and barn are almost covered with the most beautiful ivy. On one end of the green house was a panel saying "This house supervised by the schools of Kansas." Another feature around the green house was the beautiful box bush forming walls around paths and edges around the most different shaped flower beds. Another thing I admired was the holly trees, such large, beautiful shaped trees and the Oleander trees are sure pretty, but would be much prettier when in bloom.

These are in the West lawns of the mansion. One thing which seemed funny at the Washington mansion was that every room up stairs and down had fire places.

(to be continued)

#### KINNEY SPOKE ON UNION'S PROGRAM IN RADIO SPEECH

(continued from page 1)

I believe this Bill would bring more immediate good, not only to the boys whom we owe but to the country as a whole, than any measure which has been proposed in the "New Deal." This money would go back to every community in the United States and buy groceries and shoes and clothes. It would pay taxes and interest and would go into immediate circulation and the effect would be felt by the producers in increased prices for their products.

#### What About Money?

We are opposed to the further issuing of interest-bearing bonds. We believe that the Congress and the States should get back the power which was donated to the banks 70 years ago. The constitution of the United States says Congress shall have the right to issue money and declare the value thereof. This right has been given to the bankers. President Roosevelt by July, 1935, this country will owe \$1 billion dollars in interest-bearing bonds—\$1 billion of dollars of wealth which does not pay any taxes. Do you wonder that the taxes are so high, or that even now down in Congress they are trying to find some means to collect more taxes? They are talking of an increased gasoline tax, of general sales tax. They are almost at their wits end to devise some means of increasing the revenue to the government.

Whenever non-interest bearing treasury notes, or green backs, are mentioned the cry is raised "flat money" and the fact is that there isn't a dollar in circulation today except silver, which is not fiat money. Silver is 50 per cent fiat because it only has about 50c actual coin value to the dollar. The only security behind our money today in this country is the Government guarantee or the Government promise to pay. A Federal Reserve bank note says this on the face of it: "Redeemable at the United States Treasury, or at any Federal Reserve Bank in gold or lawful money."

Every one knows that gold is not money today. It is only a commodity. And, of course, the only money that a Federal Reserve Bank note would be redeemed with would be lawful money.

A National Bank Note says this on the face of it: "Redeemable at the bank of issue or at the United States Treasury in lawful money." A United States Treasury note, or green back, is a Government promise to pay on demand. These are the only kinds of money in circulation in this country today, except silver and silver certificates which have a coin value back of them of about 50c on the dollar.

United States interest-bearing bonds are considered by the financial giants of the country to be a good security, and they have exactly the same security back of them as a United States Treasury note, or green back. Both are promises to pay, by the Government. Both have the entire resources of our country as security. The United States bond is a promise to pay at some future date with interest and is non-taxable, which makes them valuable as investments. A United States Treasury note, or green-back, is a promise to pay and it is money, and taxable. But one is no more secure than the other. We favor the retirement of United States bonds as they become due by the issuing of United States Treasury notes.

We favor the Swank-Thomas bill which would guarantee to the farmer the cost of production plus reasonable profit for that portion of his products which are consumed in this country. These are a few of the demands which the Farmers Union is making upon Congress and which we believe will be fulfilled some time in the future.

#### Capper-Hope Bill

Another Bill which we are particularly interested in is the Capper-Hope Bill which is before Congress at this time. This bill would regulate to some extent the practice of the packers in buying their supply of live stock in the country where there is no competition, thus allowing them to stay out of the public markets. This practice has grown tremendously. We in the past three or four years, we believe it to be the greatest factor which enters into the ruinously low prices of live stock.

In 1932 71 per cent of all the hogs slaughtered in Kansas City under federal inspection were shipped direct to packers. The 29 per cent which they purchased on the open market fixed the price on every hog sold in the Kansas City territory. This percentage doesn't tell the story, for every year a larger and larger per cent of unfinished hogs, culls and throw-outs go on the open market and help to make the price of the good hogs.

The packers have an agreement with their men to furnish them a certain number of hours of work each day. If they receive enough hogs direct to keep these men at work, in the public market or at least only buy a few hogs, to establish the packer-price; which fixes the price which they pay in the country the next day. The packer-top on hogs is almost invariably lower than the shipper and order-buyer's top. One day three or four weeks ago a large shipment came to the packers in Kansas City and Chicago. The shippers and order buyers went out that day and bought hogs up to \$4.45 per hundred. The packers got into the market about 12 o'clock and bought a few hogs at a top of \$4.05, forty cents under the shippers' top. This packer top fixed the price for every hog which they bought in the country the next day. The processors' tax placed on hogs by the Agricultural Act is undoubtedly charged back to the producer. The

economist for Swift and Company, in the Senate hearing on the Capper-Hope bill, according to newspaper reports admitted that this tax was charged back to the farmer, temporarily. He said that the farmer would get this back when the Government paid him the \$5.00 per head, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

For more than 50 years in this country, until about 1924 or 1925, fat hogs always sold for more per hundred than fat cattle. Since 1925, fat cattle have always out-sold fat hogs, some times as much as \$5.00 per hundred. And, at the present time fat cattle are around \$2.50 per hundred higher than fat hogs.

It is reported that in the great live stock district in South America, where the same group of packers are operating as are operating in this country that there is not a single open competitive live stock market. The packers buy all their supplies direct and they have been buying this live stock so cheap that they have been able for several years to go onto the European market and under-sell this country in meat products. They have been buying their supplies so cheap down there that in the first nine months of last year they were able to ship 39 million pounds of canned meat into this country, paying the import tariff on this meat, and sell it in competition with our canned meat in this country. This 39 million pounds of canned meat were sold more than one hundred thousand canner cows which certainly had some effect on the price of canner cows in this country.

In the hearing before the code committee in Washington a short time ago, J. Hornell, one of the largest interior packers, located at Austin, Minnesota, in testifying under oath said, "The only reason we go to public markets is when they are cheap, but if we can buy as cheaply in the country we do not go to the public market. If some certain market happens to be down, out of line, then that is the only time we would buy there."

Question by the presiding officer: "As a general rule you buy through the local markets because it is cheaper?"

Mr. Hornell: "Yes. Before some one else corrects me—Of course the exception to this would be some particular class of stock that would not be available in that part of the country we are located in."

Mr. Hornell was very frank in his testimony that the reason they bought from the country was because they could buy their supply cheaper. If you believe that the practice of the packers in buying live stock in the country should be regulated and supervised by the department of agriculture, write or wire Wm. Doxey, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., also your Congressman and ask them to support the Capper-Hope Bill.

The Live Stock Firm  
A few words about the Farmers Live Stock Commission Company. This Company opened for business the fourth day of October, 1918. Like all cooperative marketing institutions it had hard sledding for a while, but in a few years the company got on its feet, began making a profit, and began paying it back to its shippers. In the past 11 years, including the present dividend which we are sending out, we have paid almost a quarter of a million dollars in patronage dividends.

During this time the company has built up a reserve fund of cash and Government bonds of a hundred thousand dollars. We do not owe a dollar. Our company is a going concern and one of the most successful cooperative marketing institutions in the country. We have a fine corps of salesmen and there are in the yards. They are all members of the Farmers Union and believe in it. They are thoroughly sold on cooperative marketing and are anxious at all times to give to the shippers the best possible service. The Farmers Union has made a record in the handling of what is known as "jackpot" loads of live stock. That is, shipments of live stock where there are several owners. Our boys down there are experts in handling this kind of shipments and it is very seldom that a mistake occurs.

We have also made a record in getting out returns and checks in payment for live stock shipped to us. It is very seldom that the check and returns are not in the mail the same day the stock is sold. We believe we are entitled to the support of the farmers everywhere in the Kansas City territory.

Our State President  
In closing I want to say a few words about our State President of the Kansas Farmers Union, Cal Ward. Cal is in Washington at the present time trying, among other things, to get a larger wheat allotment payment than the one that has been talked of. He has some hopes of getting this through and if any one in the United States can get this done, it is Cal Ward. Cal is a fighter and he has a lot of influence in Washington. His whole heart is wrapped up in this farm program.

The size of a day-old chick is directly in proportion to the size of the egg from which it hatched. Therefore, chicks hatched from pullet eggs are likely to be smaller than those from hen eggs. Experimental results have indicated that chicks from pullets are the size handicap which results from being hatched from small eggs, reports D. C. Warren, poultry geneticist, Kansas State College. He adds that there is one evidence to support from pullet eggs, but that the evidence that hen eggs are slightly stronger than those coming from pullets.

In a short time, adult coddling moths will emerge and start laying the eggs for a new generation of apple worms. No doubt many of these moths are wintering in packing sheds in boxes, barrels, baskets, and thrash, says George A. Flinger, department of horticulture, Kansas State College. He suggests that the packing shed should be closed tightly and all its windows or other openings screened to prevent the adult moths from flying out into the orchard.





## JUNIOR COOPERATORS

Conducted by  
AUNT PATIENCE

Dear Junior Cooperators:

I have been receiving a few lessons which are understood and of course, in these cases, I am not able to give proper credit to their writers. It is really too bad for many of them show splendid work. So, please be sure to include your name, address and age on each sheet of the lesson. In this way, I'll have no difficulty in identifying them.

Sometimes letters are received unsigned, also and I do not print them in the paper, of course. I have one now from Natoma, which I'll be glad to answer, if the sender will give me his name. Please be sure to include your name, always.

For most of you, the school year is over, or will be, soon. I'd like to know how you are planning to spend your spring and summer vacation—the results of your examinations—in fact, anything that you're doing. We'll have a lesson next time, for as school is over for most of you, we can get a lesson in before you begin your summer work.

I'm going to print the Cradle Roll this time—these are all the names which I have at present. Any of you who have sisters and brothers whom you wish included, please be sure to send in their names. Or, if you have any corrections, be sure to send them to me.—Aunt Patience.

### Cradle Roll

Lorraine Hajek, Tampa 4.  
Danae Ritters, Brookville, 3.  
Jackie Ritters, Brookville, 4.  
George Coltharp, Bala, 2.  
Carolyn Curtis, McPherson, 5.  
Donald Thummel, Cawker City, 4.  
Wilfred Thummel, Cawker City, 2.  
Hilda, Irene and Hilma Elene Dougherty, 3.  
Miriam Graham, Montrose 4.  
Bertis Wickstrom, Conway, 5.  
Ellen Wickstrom, Conway, 4.  
Naomi Ruth Rothchild, Montrose 1.  
Harold Bender, Collyer, 3.  
Leona Bender, Collyer, 4.  
Melvin Dreher, Grainfield, 2.  
Jeanine Albers, Conway Springs, 3.  
Merle Shoemaker, Kanopolis, 2.  
Barbara Lynn Tarvin, Marysville 1.  
Robert Thompson Tarvin, Marysville 4.  
Fred Earl Lorenz, Brookville, 3.  
Arnold Bauer, Grainfield, 2.  
Virginia Ruth Major, Carlton, 5.

### Brewster, Kans., March 17, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I want to thank you for the marbles. I thought they were nice. My dog, Bob, got in a trap and hurt his foot. I joined the 4-H club and took a calf.

Your friend,  
Kenneth Sounders.

### Dear Kenneth:

I'm fine, thank you, and glad that you are, too. I hoped you'd like the marbles and I'm sorry about Bob's foot. Was it hurt seriously? Be sure to let us know the result of your 4-H project and don't forget to look our next lesson.—Aunt Patience.

### Codell, Kans., March 22, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I like my school fine. My teacher's name is Lloyd Dibble. There are 13 in our school—5 girls and 8 boys. I have asked my school mate to join. Will I get a star? I am sending my March lesson. I hope I get a prize. I never did. Well my vote is for the forget-me-not, and my birthday is November 25. Have I a twin? I have not found one yet. For pets I have a pony. Her name is Trixie. She is sure great. She is 3 years old and black and white. I have a little dog named Betty. I have 5 sisters and 3 brothers—none named Lloyd. He is dead. Well I must close, for my letter is probably too long. Goodbye 'till next time.

Sincerely,  
Dorothy Jones.

### Dear Dorothy:

Yes, if your school friend is eligible—that is, if her father belongs to the Farmers Union, you will receive a star for having asked her to join. I am still looking for your twin but will soon. I know your pony must be pretty—that is such a pretty color combination. I think. And remember, I like long letters—so don't be afraid to make them "too long."—Aunt Patience.

### Logan, Kans., March 22, 1934.

Dearest Aunt Patience:

I am not going to wait so long this time before I write.

I told Sis this morning as soon as we got the paper that we were going to get the lesson fixed out this afternoon, so I could send it off tomorrow.

Mother and papa are away this afternoon and I will surprise mother and do the ironing up for her.

It is getting colder here and it looks like we will get a rain. I hope we don't because I am afraid the road will be bad for Saturday night, and we have an invitation to a dance and I don't want to miss it.

How is the weather down at Salina?

My sister and I are going to get permanents this Saturday.

'Aunt Patience, was my lesson too late the other time? I had it all ready to go but the roads were blocked with snow down this way so the mail carrier couldn't come down around our place for three or four days, so I couldn't send it.

Well, Aunt Patience, I will have to close and get busy.

Your niece,  
Miss Marie Cole.

### Dear Marie:

I think that is a splendid way to do—you know, the longer you put off a thing, the harder it is to do. I am glad to get your lessons so promptly, and I hope that many of the other Juniors may profit by your exam-

ple! That will be a pleasant surprise for your mother—what did she say. I hope you didn't miss the dance—the weather here has been lovely, except for a dust storm last week. How do you like your permanents by this time? No, your lesson wasn't too late. I'll expect to hear from you again soon.—Aunt Patience.

### Logan, Kans., March 22, 1934.

Dearest Aunt Patience:

I am going to be prompt with this lesson and I hope you appreciate the promptness, as I have usually been behind.

How do you like the weather? We have been having regular spring weather the last few days, but it is rather chilly today.

How are you? I've been sick ever since last Friday. I started out with the sore throat and I went to school with it Friday. I had the ear ache a couple of days, then my eyes were all swollen and bloodshot.

That's why I couldn't go to school today because my eyes were so weak. We are having the semester exams today and tomorrow.

Saturday, March 24th my oldest sister, Marie and I are going to get permanents. We can hardly wait until Saturday morning, when we will go.

If it isn't stormy Saturday night we are going to a party. I wish you were here to go with me. I'm sure you'd have a good time.

I'm sorry I didn't get my other lesson in earlier. I expect you are getting tired of my letter, so I will close now until next time.

Love,  
Your junior,  
Louise Cole.

### Dear Louise:

I surely do appreciate your promptness—it makes everything so much easier for me, if the lessons are sent on time. I hope that you weren't ill long—the schools here have been having a great many absences due to sore throats, also. I hope you liked your permanent as much as you thought you would—did it hurt? I wish I could have gone to your party to—did you have a good time? And you know that I never get tired of letters, so make them as long as you please.—Aunt Patience.

### Jamestown, Kans., March 22, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending in Lesson 3. I lost Lesson 11. So I will get it in right now.

Barbara Hanson.

P. S. We had examinations today. You've got 11 (in questions) for 10.

### Dear Barbara:

I'm sorry that you lost your other lesson, but I was glad to receive this one. There's always danger of mislaying a lesson when they're not finished promptly. Yes, that was a mistake in proof reading. Were the examinations hard?—Aunt Patience.

### Carlton, Kans., March 24, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am nine years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is May the 27th. Have I a twin? I like the forget-me-not for the club flower. For pets I have two cats and a dog named Jack. He catches the ball when I throw it to him. I have one sister. Her name is Virginia Ruth. She is 5 years old. She knows her a, b, c's and her birthday is October 18.

Una Major.

P. S. Has Virginia a twin? I am sending in my lesson.

### Dear Una:

I was glad to hear from you. I'll add Virginia's name to our Cradle Roll—on her next birthday, she can become a regular member of the Club. I don't know of a twin for you now, but I'm sure we can find one soon. I was glad to receive the lesson and I hope you'll write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

### Natoma, Kans., March 24, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

Well, I hope you don't think I have forgotten you, because I have not. I am sorry that I didn't answer before now. How is the weather in Salina? It has been snowing here today. I wish summer would hurry and get here. Are you anxious for summer to come?

I would have written to you before now, but I have been busy with school work. I am glad this is my last year of grade school. I sure hope I pass. We took second semester exams Wednesday and Thursday. My highest grade was 95.

I am sending in my lesson. I thought it was real interesting this time.

We were supposed to go to track meet today, but we didn't go because it was too cold, so I guess they are going to have it next week. Our school is out April 20. My teacher is Ellen Kirkpatrick of Paradise. The Ellen Kirkpatrick of "Round Mound," name of our school is "Round Mound."

My birthday is May 19. I will be 13 years old. I have received a lot of letters from Louise Purdy of Lenexa, Kansas.

Well, I guess I'll close. Wishing you good luck.

Your friend,  
Bernadine Meyers.

P. S.—I will try and write to the Juniors who write to me. I will have to write to Louise soon.

### Dear Bernadine:

Well, I had just about decided that I wasn't going to hear from you again, but I'm glad that you really hadn't forgotten me. Yes, I'll be glad when summer is here again, too. Be sure to let me know about the result of your examinations—with the grade of you mention, you shouldn't have much difficulty in passing! I'm glad you liked the lesson and I hope that you and Louise will continue to write and

that you'll find some "pen friends" among the other Juniors.—Aunt Patience.

### INSPECTION OF WHEAT FARMERS TO BEGIN IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Manhattan, Kan., Apr. 19.—With inspection of wheat farms under contract to be started in the near future, county wheat production control associations have been instructed to select appliances for the inspection work.

Each control association will conduct an inspection of farms of all contract signers to correct any possible mistakes made by cooperators in carrying out terms of the wheat contracts.

One inspection supervisor will be nominated by the county allotment committee for each 50 to 75 farms under contract. Training schools will be held for one man to each 75 farms and, from that group, one man will be chosen for each 100 farms to be inspected. Those receiving training but not appointed will be held in reserve.

Cooperating farmers will be asked to fill out "1934 proof of compliance blanks" for their county associations. Questions asked in these blanks include the 1933 record of acres seeded and acres and bushels harvested; 1934 record of acres seeded and acres abandoned; acres, if any, destroyed to comply with contract terms; if necessary, for seeding of less than 54 per cent of base acreage; serial number of other contracts if farm is entered in joint compliance, acres of wheat on other land not under contract; serial numbers of other farms under contract; use of contracted acres; use of commercial fertilizer; and amount of wheat processed at home.

The inspection will begin as soon as the young wheat can be definitely distinguished from other growing crops.

### SENATOR THOMAS' TRIBUTE TO HIS FRIEND'S MEMORY

Tributes which came from the heart went out over a nation-wide radio network on Saturday noon, March 24, delivered by men of high positions. This radio program came at a time which was to have been occupied by the man to whom the tributes were paid, John A. Simpson, late president of the National Farmers Union. Mr. Simpson died suddenly only a few days before the scheduled broadcast period. Here is published the language of Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, close personal friend of Mr. Simpson, as given on that broadcast:

This is John Simpson's Hour. John is not here today, hence some of his friends are substituting for him.

Substitute is all we can do—his place we can not fill.

John Simpson, the Clay has gone the way of all the world, but John Simpson, the positive, radiant and dominating personality lives on and is with us still.

While not born in Oklahoma, the State I love gave John Simpson to the Nation and to the World.

From Alpha to Omega, I knew his active private and public life.

From farmer to banker; from banker to legislator; from legislator to organizer; from organizer to spokesman; from spokesman to leader John Simpson became the outstanding agricultural general of his time.

He was created to be a leader. His origin, education and experience prepared him for the task which destiny had decreed.

John Simpson believed that government should be maintained to protect the weak and restrain the strong.

He believed that those who toil should enjoy some of the wealth they produce and create.

He believed that money and credit should be available on equal terms to great and small; to the proprietor of the farm as well as to the captain of industry.

He believed that those who feed and clothe the world should have not only cost, but in addition reasonable profit.

He believed, insisted and demanded that agriculture be recognized as a part of the capitalist and governmental system of America.

Upon this program John Simpson stood.

From conquest to conquest, in the south and west, he moved on to the Nation's Capital.

Washington was to become his major battle ground.

The first fight he sought was with a giant of industry, and when the battle failed and a colossal of monopoly resigned his federal post and retired to private life.

Some men use language to conceal, to cloud and to camouflage their thoughts.

John Simpson used language to disclose and expose sham, pretense and falsehood; so that truth might be beheld to the people.

With him he brought the problems of the farmer to the Capital of the Nation.

He presented the program of agriculture to every bureau of the government and to every committee of the Congress.

No responsible representative here, from President to clerk, has been in doubt as to the things for which he stood.

Because of the clarity of his program, the zeal of his advocacy and the justness of his cause, he went from victory to victory, until the Congress was his agent.

Yet, well he knew that there are forces operating here greater and more powerful than even the Congress itself.

John Simpson soon discovered that the government at Washington was the agent of the interests.

He soon discovered that industry controlled the tariff, that railways controlled transportation; that banks controlled money, credit and finances; and more recently he learned that aviation controlled the mails if not the air.

During all this time the farmer, forming the most numerous group and agriculture, constituting the most

valuable industry, were forgotten and neglected.

Such neglect brought on decay and decay was leading rapidly to dissolution.

John Simpson stated and restated the doctrine that non-cooperation with the masses remain impoverished.

Then suddenly, and almost too late, it dawned upon America that our whole economic system, and even our form of government, could not long exist unless agriculture should be revived.

Today official Washington and impoverished industry, great and small—concede the Simpson claim: that prosperity can not return until farmers and wage earners regain their buying power.

Agricultural equality was the Simpson creed.

John Simpson led the leaders in his drive and if those he left behind carry on, the fight he launched will yet be won.

John Simpson is dead, yet the John Simpson we knew still lives."

### BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending April 11, 1934

### BUTTER

The feeling of uncertainty, which has prevailed in certain quarters of butter marketing circles in recent weeks, materialized into a decided break during the past week and carried the market to the lowest levels since the last week in January. Extras closed the week at 21 cents. Standards 20 3-4 cents, 89 score 20 1-4 cents, and 88 score 20 cents, 2 cents down on all grades.

Decided business developed Friday, the 6th, as a result of reports from the retail trade that consumption was very satisfactory. Buyers anticipating lower levels were indifferent at the lower quotation, which prevailed for the balance of the week, and purchased only their pressing needs.

With still heavier accumulations on Monday, the 9th, which would not move at prevailing quotations, holders became free sellers at reduced prices with the result the market was carried down and the price of the buyers did not surge in to purchase at these prices the lower levels did stimulate business and accumulated stocks began to clear. At this writing supplies of butter are not excessive and the feeling is very much improved. As we see the situation today there is a very good possibility for some reaction upward from this level this week, at least temporarily.

Latest official reports from both the American Association Creamery Butter Manufacturers and Land O'Lakes shows production continuing under a year ago, although against this is the fact that reports show butter going into storage whereas a year ago at this time butter was being taken out.

What happens to the market on dairy products from here on depends entirely on new developments. As the writer sees it there are at least three important factors now being considered by those interested in the dairy interests all of which are designed to assist the industry.

1. Production control program.

2. A national wide movement to stimulate consumption of dairy products.

3. A national campaign to improve the quality of dairy products which in turn should stimulate consumption.

We feel all three movements have merit and if any more or all are vigorously pressed and intelligently applied will result in material benefit to the dairy industry.

### EGGS

The egg market closes the week steady. Extras 16 1-2 cents. Firsts 16 cents, both down 1-4 cent. Current Receipts 15 cents. Dirtsies 14 cents. Checks 13 1-2 cents, all unchanged.

Although business developed during the week which carried the market down on various grades from 1-2 cent to 1 cent they immediately recovered most of the loss.

Reports of reduced laying hen population coupled with less feeding for egg production, because of increased price of feed are daily being substantiated by reduced egg receipts which are running considerably under last year. While the feeling prevails in some quarters that eggs are still too high to store, the fact is that egg production period is not bringing in the flood of eggs they expected they are forced to buy for storage at prevailing prices in order to get the eggs. It is very possible this will be a year when the heavy lay will be expected late in the season. If this develops later on to be the case and supplies begin to accumulate the market will undoubtedly work lower accordingly, but in case receipts continue light throughout the season the markets will in all probability advance rather than decline.—A. W. Seamans.

Walter B. Balch, department of horticulture, Kansas State College, suggests that this is a good time to divide and replant the herbaceous perennial flower plants. He advises the gardener to use pieces from the outer part of the clump and to destroy the rest by burning.

### YOUNG EXPLAINS BIG COOPERATIVE PURCHASING UNIT

(continued from page 1)

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The National Cooperatives, Inc., has gone forward with telling strides during the first year. It is filling a definite place of service in the development of the cooperative movement. The members are now identified with the movement throughout the World, by recently becoming a member of the Cooperative League of the United States, which in turn is affiliated with the International Cooperative Alliance. The possibilities for the future are practically without limit. Just what is made of them—is up to us!

A Way of Living

Cooperation is no longer an experiment—it's worth in serving consumers has been tested. It is a new way of living and is gaining ground. Its fullest application, means the liberation of the great masses of people—from a system of greed. It means freedom from a state of servitude, in which they have been placed by a capitalist system. We are not working only for today and tomorrow, but for the years to come—not only for our own happiness and freedom, but for that of coming generations.

To know that Cooperation is a progressive movement, we need only to turn back through the pages of cooperative history. Although we have briefly mentioned conditions a dozen years ago, when cooperative oil associations were just beginning to be organized. Let us go back twice that far. We will find very little evidence that there was any general idea of what consumers of the United States could do for themselves by working together.

Looking Ahead

What will the changes be within the next quarter of a century? Just for a moment, let us picture what we may hope for in the space of the next twenty-five years. It is not unreasonable to believe we will take the manufacturing profit out of many articles we use in large quantities, even as have the members of the Cooperative Wholesale Society of England. We can be handling these commodities from the producer to the consumer—until the finished article is used by consumers—cooperatively—all along the line.

Is not the work of the National Cooperatives, Inc., helping to build the foundation for improved conditions for consumers? By constantly carrying on a campaign of consumer education, which informs consumers how they can protect their rights by co-operating.

What happens to the market on dairy products from here on depends entirely on new developments. As the writer sees it there are at least three important factors now being considered by those interested in the dairy interests all of which are designed to assist the industry.

1. Production control program.

2. A national wide movement to stimulate consumption of dairy products.

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We feel all three movements have merit and if any more or all are vigorously pressed and intelligently applied will result in material benefit to the dairy industry.

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operatively working together, we can help to change the old order of things. No longer, will it be possible for capitalism to use consumer buying power to its advantage, because consumers, thoroughly informed and organized, will not permit it.

As we realize these conditions, it will be natural to look back. I believe we will see the accomplishments for 1933, as only a beginning, but they will ring true with vision and a determination to render real service to consumers. I believe 1933 will go down in cooperative history, as a solid foundation, for future growth.

Let us remember, in conclusion, that the success of our locals, regional, and of our national organization, even depends upon the farmers and other consumers—who in reality are the foundation of a world movement to bring about better conditions for themselves and their families. Information desired concerning the Union Oil Company Cooperative, Inc., will be gladly sent to you, if you write us at



## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of the sales of livestock marketed during week April 9 to 13, Inc., by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

Henry Wichman-Nemaha Co Ks-38 steers 1316 7.00	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Wherry Bros-Pawnee Co Neb-28 steers 1360 7.00	David Miller-Marshall Co Ks-14 180 3.65
B F Riekhoff-Lafayette Co Mo-21 steers 1043 6.75	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
B L Lash-Republic Co Ks-11 steers 980 6.75	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
M J Watson-Washington Co Ks-5 steers 1042 6.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Howell Griffith-Livingston Co Mo-5 steers 865 6.50	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Herbert Lundgren-Riley Co Ks-13 steers 965 6.50	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Wherry Bros-Pawnee Co Neb-11 steers 1038 6.40	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Sam Gard-Ottawa Co Ks-25 steers 994 6.30	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Ross McNece-Geary Co Ks-21 steers 1043 6.25	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
J C Offutt-Jackson Co Mo-21 steers 900 6.25	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Dave Donohue-Nemaha Co Ks-6 steers 946 6.15	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
T R Evans-Son-Coffey Co Ks-21 steers 1008 6.00	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
M J Watson-Washington Co Ks-9 steers 1158 6.00	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
G A Gensing-Wabunsee Co Ks-12 str 963 6.00	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Virgil Schwartz-Osage Co Ks-18 steers 1126 5.80	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Leonard Finch-Linn Co Ks-10 steers 1033 5.75	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
A W Peterson-Riley Co Ks-27 steers 1065 5.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
H P Pessemier-Pottawatomie Co Ks-10 steers 1062 5.50	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Howell Griffith-Livingston Co Mo-4 heifers 812 5.50	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Elmer Fager-Osage Co Ks-16 sts, hfs 680 5.40	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Walter E. Roepke-Wash. Co Ks-11 sts, hfs 670 5.35	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
J J Kraus-Russell Co Ks-10 sts, hfs 587 5.35	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
W B Thomas-Clay Co Ks-7 steer 945 5.40	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
S M. Mitchell-Franklin Co Ks-5 heifers 706 5.35	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
H P Pessemier-Pottawatomie Co Ks-10 steers 1062 5.35	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Gifford Peterson-McPherson Co Ks-19 sts 1181 5.25	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Bob Samples-Neosho Co Ks-6 steers 993 5.25	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
H P Pessemier-Pott. Co Ks-9 steers 1196 5.25	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Robert Volgamore-Furnas Co Neb-29 sts hfs 690 5.15	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
H P Pessemier-Pott. Co Ks-9 steers 1078 5.00	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
H J Hille-Trego Co Ks-10 steers 902 5.00	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
M D Babb-Geary Co Ks-23 heifers 687 5.00	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
G A Gensing-Wabunsee Co Ks-8 hfs 841 5.00	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Leslie Hess-Lafayette Co Mo-5 yearlings 636 5.00	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Leonard Finch-Linn Co Ks-4 heifers 895 5.00	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
E. C. Liston-Son-Morris Co Ks-34 sts, hfs 677 4.75	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Henry Schmidt-Henry Co Mo-6 sts, hfs 665 4.50	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Cyrus Cox-Greenwood Co Ks-7 sts, hfs 682 4.50	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Colby and Carpenter, Carroll Co Mo-6 sts hfs 670 4.50	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
G H Gebhardt-Clinton Co Mo-6 sts, hfs 686 4.25	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
W H Murrow-Linn Co Ks-9 sts and hfs 714 4.25	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Angus Kay-Wash. Co Ks-8 heifers 685 4.15	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
H G Pratt-Rush Co Ks-19 steers 645 4.00	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
C R Soward-Osage Co Ks-7 steers 736 4.00	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
J C Fisher-Stafford Co Ks-10 steers 739 3.90	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Ed Mauch-Ness Co Ks-8 steers 431 3.75	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
J Probst-Barton Co Ks-16 steers 788 3.90	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Solomon Mai-Trego Co Ks-6 heifers 811 3.50	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
J Probst-Barton Co Ks-7 heifers 862 3.50	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Oscar Anderson-McPherson Co Ks-177 str 737 3.50	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
O P Peterson-Ottawa Co Ks-4 cows 1140 3.25	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Ernest B. Adams-Wabunsee Co Ks-12 steers 641 3.25	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Solomon Mai-Trego Co Ks-6 cows 932 3.00	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Farmers-S-A-Thomas Co Ks-4 cows 975 3.00	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
H Turner-Jackson Co Mo-6 cows 920 2.75	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Carlos Bros-Osage Co Ks-3 cows 1366 2.75	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
H Turner-Jackson Co Mo-5 cows 856 2.50	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Angus Kay-Washington Co Ks-4 cows 912 N. 2.25	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Ross McKain-Cloud Co. Ks-3 cows 1003 1.75	

## SHEEP

C A Lynn-Nemaha Co Ks-74 80 8.50	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
S A McCracken-Osage Co Ks-25 82 8.75	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
E T Leckron-Dickinson Co Ks-42 73 8.80	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
L S Leckron-Dickinson Co Ks-73 83 9.00	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
J E Rowath-Grundy Co Mo-11 78 6.00	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Henry Linker-Grundy Co Mo-8 60 6.00	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
C R Mulson-Woodson Co Ks-9 98 8.50	

## HOGS

Light Butchers (170 pounds to 229 pounds)	
A E Johnson-Dickinson Co Ks-16 188 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
M L Cox-Linn Co Ks-10 175 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
J F Heckman-Clay Co Ks-11 189 3.70	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
S A Myers-Ottawa Co Ks-11 172 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Albert Timpler-Lafayette Co Mo-15 192 3.55	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Jim Giger-Lyon Co Ks-17 192 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
L E Bottelwell-Linn Co Ks-7 218 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
H T Woodward-Osage Co Ks-13 200 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
August Knoche-Lafayette Co Ks-18 185 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
John Van Olinda-Caldwell Co Ks-9 222 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Albert McConnell-Johnson Co Ks-29 223 3.25	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Otis Little-Nemaha Co Ks-18 218 3.70	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
J K Hammond-Greenwood Co Ks-196 3.50	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Claude Section-Polk Co Mo-10 192 3.50	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
L B Courter-Johnson Co Ks-6 190 3.70	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Joe Mayfield-Polk Co Mo-19 180 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
L E Everhart-Miami Co Ks-14 205 3.70	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Aug F Rinne-Lafayette Co Mo-15 193 3.70	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
C W Bailey-Riley Co Ks-25 200 3.60	

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

## OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

(By Frank A. Chapin, Winfield, Kansas)

Upon request of the Farmers Union editor to write an editorial concerning their attitude toward the bills relative to the questions of farm financing, and kindred measures, we found by experience that some of our congressmen were loath to commit themselves on the questions.

Our third district representative wrote me in substance: That as both houses were overwhelmingly democratic, and as both bills were senate bills, they would be called out and be discussed when the proper time came; but he gave no intimation of his supporting them. We urged him to sign the petition calling for this action, but no intimation of his having done so, or his intention to do so, were expressed.

This representative has been outspoken against several bills that have become laws, and are now in force. Among them was the Bonus Bill, and this we are led to believe, while he was one of those benefited. Looking back on his past activities as a lawyer once employed in the "Barnett Case" we are led to believe he was sitting easy financially, and did not feel the need of the bonus; while hundreds of his comrades were in dire need of this help. We are not prepared to state the fee he obtained for this service, but I am led to believe it was a plenty. Looking at this farm legislation, coming as it does from a non-partisan source, calls for our representative to act in accordance with the desire of his constituency, putting party behind policy.

This fall this same candidate will come before the people of his district for reelection, and the attitude should be borne in mind at the polls. We are not questioning the ability or honesty of the matter, but we are not ready to support such a narrow contracted policy.

If a class of citizens need assistance, it is the farmer first, then the soldier; for to these two classes do the "big business" and "big finance" look for support in times of such national turmoil we have seen and are wallowing in now, as an aftermath of a war of financial gain. The above two classes are the first to suffer and among the last to receive assistance. The time to weed out undesirable legislators is at the polls, and an "ex" against such will remedy this condition. This battle is not a partisan affair.

fair, and the man who attempts to make it such ought to be "spotted." The time to kill a weed is in its infancy; the time to kill a useless candidate is at the home base—"Two strikes and out." The faults that have been knocked in this innuendo history now. So the course is clear as to the attitude of the "boys at home." We have no quarrel with men, but we may question the wisdom of their policy.

The voters in Kansas retired a prominent senator a few years ago, and another crop seems to be ready for recall. This comes to me: Can it be possible that the younger members of congress are so much wise, or far-seeing, as to array themselves against the great majority that has succeeded in passing the legislation that now is serving the people? Certainly the wheels of progress are not turning backward; at least, many of them are not. We are suggesting a reversal of this movement. Just leave such at home. The Farmers Union is not a political movement. Neither is it a partisan or one-man affair, but a Union of sentiment; a rallying around a standard with a sincere purpose, a fight for the basic interest of our republic. No factionalism should be tolerated or partisanship considered, for the members are Americans first and public spirited next. So far, little or no partisanship has shown itself and should not be tolerated in any of our activities. When we are broken into small factions, striving against each other over petty grievances, we are easily vanquished; but as a whole, as our union of sentiment, of ideals and objectives, division is impossible and the organization is able to combat every adverse assault. It can be broken from the inside, but not from the outside.

Let us eradicate some of our no-account weeds this fall. Watch your candidate.

—Frank A. Chapin, Winfield, Kansas.

## FARMERS UNION BOOSTERS MEET

The County Farmers Union Boosters are touring the county in a membership drive met at Winfield last evening. A very large crowd of enthusiastic farmers were present at this short noticed meeting. Nearly every local in the county sent a delegation.

President Tommer called the meeting to order, and in a short introductory talk stated the purpose and the reason of the meeting. The reason was to reorganize and to re-establish the local at Winfield.

The next number on the program

J A Hart-Sullivan Co Mo-10 186 3.70	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Henry Schmidt-Miami Co Ks-17 216 3.70	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
O P Resler-Clay Co Ks-16 192 3.50	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Ray Gooch-Sullivan Co Ks-10 0178 3.25	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
T V Bennett-Coffey Co Ks-6 183 3.70	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
W A Pen-Grundy Co Mo-10 191 3.50	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Warren Holtz-Woodson Co Ks-13 179 3.50	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Sam Laird-Johnson Co Mo-11 196 3.55	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Elson Thayer-Franklin Co Ks-16 194 3.25	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Ellis Dinsmore-Cloud Co Ks-16 208 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Paul F. McClelland-Wabunsee Co Ks-20 198 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
H H Cronce-Marshall Co Ks-14 220 3.40	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Arch Richman-Henry Co Mo-12 183 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Roy Howard-Anderson Co Ks-6 183 3.50	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Reinhold Rentz-Miami Co Ks-5 192 3.50	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Eugene Gibson-Grundy Co Mo-25 186 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Geo E. Taddiken-Clay Co Ks-15 216 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Frank Brownell-Grundy Co Mo-6 175 3.25	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Harold Lyons-Osage Co Ks-31 200 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Shooplin and Butell-Osage Co Ks-39 214 3.55	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Homer Terpening-Trego Co Ks-27 207 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
J B Thomas-Henry Co Mo-23 191 3.55	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
A G Cecil-Henry Co Mo-10 209 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
A P Campbell-Lafayette Co Mo-16 224 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
James Benish-Republic Co Ks-14 207 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
R A Runge-Clay Co Mo-15 214 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
F C S A-Marshall Co Ks-5 198 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Howell Griffith-Livingston Co Mo-21 179 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Howell Griffith-Livingston Co Mo-12 183 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
C E Koentzer-Jefferson Co Ks-30 223 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Mrs. Cora Gerbeling-Nuckolls Co Neb-9 204 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Otto Showengard-Lafayette Co Mo-19 212 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Chase Co S A-Chase Co Ks-69 219 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Carl T. Greer-Bates Co Mo-11 205 3.70	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
G T Wilhite-Livingston Co Mo-8 193 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Asa Silvers-Bates Co Mo-8 178 3.50	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Leslie Hess-Lafayette Co Mo-59 206 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Alta Vista S A-Wabunsee Co Ks-59 206 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Theo Sherer-Anderson Co Ks-5 178 3.55	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Wm Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
David Filler-Lafayette Co Mo-10 170 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
E A Parker-Franklin Co Ks-88 common 221 3.25	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
E W Swallow-Franklin Co Ks-15 224 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
R E Richter-Jefferson Co Ks-39 243 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
C M Miller-Marshall Co Ks-14 180 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Medium and Heavy Butchers (230 up)	
J J Kraus-Russell Co Ks-5 232 3.70	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
C T Gardner-Miami Co Ks-18 254 3.70	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
H R Hill-Washington Co Ks-52 285 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Herman Schmidt-Miami Co Ks-29 243 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Wm. Richters-Clay Co Ks-21 241 3.40	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
C F Barkley-Douglas Co Ks-16 263 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Don Rewes-Pottawatomie Co Ks-6 256 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
W E McClellan-Cloud Co Ks-16 232 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Howell Griffith-Livingston Co Mo-6 243 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Arthur Oberg-Clay Co Ks-5 280 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
W G Sloan-Leavenworth Co Ks-9 235 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
L C Cleveland-St. Clair Co Mo-64 230 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Ludie Stuewe-Wabunsee Co Ks-5 236 3.70	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Less Scroggins-Henry Co Mo-10 237 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Caldwell Dale-Bourbon Co Ks-5 246 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
J Edd Valek-Republic Co Ks-8 230 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
John Young-Washington Co Ks-13 237 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Far Court S A-Marshall Co Ks-39 243 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Henry Schmidt-Henry Co Ks-5 273 3.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Noah Melgren-Osage Co Ks-6 243 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Elmer Strickler-Anderson Co Ks-14 242 3.55	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
M C Robbins-Johnson Co Mo-6 236 3.65	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
W L McIntire-Bates Co Mo-20 230 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
M L Owens-Nemaha Co Ks-23 35 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
J W Devise-Lafayette Co Mo-8 280 3.40	

## Light Lights 130 to 189 pounds)

Fred Rohrer-Miami Co Ks-14 152 3.00	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Mische and Stall-Lafayette Co Mo-12 168 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Ray Gooch-Sullivan Co Ks-16 145 3.10	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
J F Heckman-Franklin Co Ks-13 163 3.60	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
J F Heckman-Franklin Co Ks-11 130 2.10	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Lee Walker-Coffey Co Ks-16 132 2.90	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
M Hardesty-Platt Co Mo-8 156 3.00	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
H T Wilhite-Livingston Co Mo-7 132 2.90	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Wm. Wark-Lafayette Co Mo-12 156 3.60	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
D D Shab-Sullivan Co Mo-16 139 2.70	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Glen Caldwell-Sullivan Co Mo-6 131 2.65	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
Herder and Thowe-Wabunsee Co Ks-12 163 3.50	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65
Mrs. Mary Urban-Washington Co Ks-5 134 2.85	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70

## Sows

Wm. Richters-Clay Co Ks-3 353 2.90	Wm. Schreiber-Wabunsee Co Ks-21 210 3.70
F L Griffith-Clay Co Ks-5 464 2.85	Ed Sosley-Bourbon Co Ks-18 180 3.65

## Pigs

Mische and Stall-Lafayette Co Mo
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