



The Kansas Union Farmer



ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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NUMBER 43

Institute Under Way and Going Full Blast

STUDENT-TEACHERS NOW IN MANHATTAN ATTENDING CLASSES

Is One of Biggest Membership and Organization Developments Ever Identified with Kansas Farmers Union in Recent Years

KERC COOPERATION

Much Credit Due John Stutz, W. T. Markham, Jay Besore, Hans Hoiberg, Mr. Marvin, and Many Others who are Cooperating

The Workers' Educational Institute, one of the biggest things the Kansas Farmers Union has identified itself with for many years in the way of development of the organization, is now going full blast in Manhattan, Kansas. The first preliminary meetings of the student-teacher were held Friday and Saturday of last week in Topeka. Sunday, all who had been approved and had come to the preliminary classes, were transferred to Manhattan for the beginning of actual instructions which started Monday morning in the Agricultural building on the K. S. A. C. campus.

The classes will continue in Manhattan until next Monday, when the Institute will move to Lawrence, to begin work in the University of Kansas Tuesday. After a week at Lawrence, the classes will move back to Topeka for the final sessions.

The Institute is a KERC project, made possible through the cooperation of Kansas Emergency Relief Committee heads, with the Kansas Farmers Union leadership and membership. The student-teacher are being paid out of KERC funds, at the rate of \$15 per week, and this does not in any way affect the county KERC money allotted for other purposes.

Too much cannot be said for the splendid cooperation of the KERC officials and the state superintendent of public instruction, W. T. Markham. John Stutz is the executive head of the KERC. Under him are such leaders as Mr. Marvin, Jay Besore, Hans Hoiberg and others.

After the completion of the Institute, the various student-teacher will return to their local or communities to take up the work of conducting night classes in school houses and other community meeting places. The work they are taking in the Institute is being around the Farmers Union program; and the work they will do when they return to their local for the night meetings—from three to four each week—will also be around the Farmers Union program.

President Cal Ward of the Kansas Farmers Union, and the state secretary, Floyd Lynn, both were in Topeka and addressed the preliminary meetings, for the Farmers Union.

T. Markham, state superintendent of schools, also addressed the group Saturday, welcoming them into the work, charging them with their responsibility, and wishing them God-speed. Hans Hoiberg in charge of the actual educational work, acted as chairman of the meeting. Jay Besore, supervisor of emergency education for the KERC, was one of the speakers. He explained the mechanics of the setup and the course of instruction. It has been largely through Mr. Besore's tireless efforts that the Institute was ready to function at the time it was scheduled to begin.

In addition to the Farmers Union people—mostly young folks—in the Institute, a few are attending representing labor organizations and others.

An attempt will be made to list the names and addresses of all the students in an early issue of this paper.

Ward Reports on Institute
President Ward, who has been in Manhattan since Monday morning to assist with the Institute, has written a report of his impressions gained after the first day of actual class work. This report is especially interesting, and is published here:

This is Monday, March 25, and I am in Manhattan at the opening of the training school for our teachers. We have here at Manhattan for the first week of the school, some seventy-five men and women ranging in age from eighteen to sixty years. Of these folks, about ninety-five per cent would judge that they are from the Farmers Union or are from Farmers Union families.

When these people go back into their home communities some two hundred or two hundred and fifty meetings will be held each week. This fact alone will mean a lot to the Farmers Union of Kansas and to farmers in general.

We are planning a very full and complete course of study and instruction. Hans Hoiberg is acting as educational director and is a very busy man.

I have spent most of my time the

past week or ten days assisting in working out the final details of this project. I have had to write many letters and use the telephone extensively in making adjustments in the various counties.

Dr. W. E. Grimes and Dr. Harold Howe are assisting in the instruction here at Manhattan. The subjects for discussion are the matters and issues in which the rural people are especially interested.

This school of four weeks is not a propaganda school, but is a school for the purpose of acquainting these men and women with facts relative to many of our economic problems. In other words, it is a study of the same problems in which the Farmers Union has been interested for many years.

In addition to regular lecture periods considerable time is used in discussion primarily of agricultural problems and questions. The following week the students will go to Lawrence and there certain professors from the University will assist as instructors, and we will at that time discuss and consider more of the industrial and social problems such as old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and debt system and various other subjects of general interest.

The last ten days or two weeks will be spent in Topeka where the students will more or less summarize the knowledge they have gained and make very definite plans for the schools and meetings in the state, which will follow immediately after the Institute.

We expect all of our Kansas Farmers Union leaders to have a definite part in the Institute. They will address each evening and take part in the discussion through the day. Mrs. Art Riley, the state leader of the Juniors will appear on the program probably four days each week. During the Institute we expect to discuss in addition to the general program the mechanics which are employed in Junior work.

These students who are here from some forty-five or fifty counties will be contacted and much information will be compiled relative to a per cent of one hour a day. Mr. Davis was national secretary for twenty-five years and is well informed on the history and progress of the Farmers Union. During those years he traveled extensively and addressed thousands of meetings. He has known the Farmers Union up from its origin and his presence on the program each day will serve well in acquainting these students with the history and facts relative to the Farmers Union.

We are asking all Farmers Union people who are interested to drop in at any of these sessions. It will be well worth your while.

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BEGIN FINAL PAYMENTS ON 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACTS

Disbursement of the third and final installment of benefit payments due under the 1934 corn-hog contracts began last week with the distribution of 11,957 checks to farmers who participated in the 1934 production adjustment program. A total of \$608,810.22 was distributed in this first bi-weekly check sent out. The balance of the final payment of approximately 80 million dollars representing the last two-fifths of the total hog adjustment payment, will be distributed as rapidly as possible.

More than 150,000 farmers have applied for 1935 corn-hog contracts, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced. Iowa is leading in the sign-up campaign with approximately 127,500 applicants. Illinois is next with 80,000, and Missouri and Nebraska follow, each reporting about 75,000 signers. Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas report nearly 55,000 each; South Dakota, approximately 42,000; Texas and Oklahoma, about 32,000 each; Kentucky, 22,500 and Tennessee, 15,000. Texas is the first state to report a sign-up equal to the total number of contracts signed in 1934. Of the score of states reporting, Nebraska is leading in the total number of new signers. Nearly 7,000 of the applicants in that state did not take part in the 1934 corn-hog program. Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas each report 3,000 new signers; Illinois, about 2,500; Kentucky, 2,000 and Indiana and Tennessee, 1,500 each.

The turkeys are merely a bare-necked chicken declares D. C. Warren, Kansas State College poultryman. Except for its unfeathered neck the turkey in no wise differs from any other chicken. It is frequently advertised as a cross between the chicken and the turkey, but such a cross is impossible.

Have a test made on your skin-milk. If you separator is losing fat, locate the trouble and have corrected. Causes of poor skimming include too low speed, improper bowl assembly, excessive vibration because of worn out parts, and bowl too low in frame.

COOPERATIVES TO MEET MANHATTAN IN ANNUAL CONFAB

To Exchange Experiences in Cooperation to Develop Better Understanding and Closer Cooperation for Kansas Cooperatives

APRIL 18 AND 19

Meet Thursday Afternoon and Evening and Friday Forenoon; Banquet in Evening is One of Outstanding Features of Conference

The annual cooperative conference, sponsored by the various cooperatives and general farm organizations for the purpose of offering a medium of exchange of ideas and experiences in cooperative effort to develop a better understanding and closer cooperation among Kansas cooperators, is scheduled to be held April 18 and 19, 1935, at the Kansas State College in Manhattan.

This cooperative conference is held each year at about the same time of year, and is attended by cooperatively-minded farmers from all over Kansas. The conference is divided up into three sessions, one on Thursday afternoon, one on Thursday evening, and the last on Friday forenoon. The evening session is always held in connection with a banquet.

Always interesting and instructive, the conference this year promises to be one of the best yet held. Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics, has had the honor of presiding over the program. He is ably assisted by a number of cooperative leaders from the various farm organizations and cooperatives.

The first session will be called to order Thursday afternoon, April 18, in room 331 of the west wing of the Agricultural Building on the Kansas State campus. Floyd Lynn, Salina, state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, will preside over this session.

The first speaker will be Dr. W. E. Grimes of Kansas State, who will discuss the relation of the new deal to the cooperative movement. Following Dr. Grimes, a 20-minute talk will come a series of 10-minute discussions by various recognized leaders in the cooperative movement. The talks will relate to developments in cooperatives since the inauguration of the "New Deal." The speakers will include: Otis Allen, Topeka Pure Milk Producers; Axel W. Myerton, manager of the Nemaha Cooperative Creamery Association; Sabath; Howard Cowden, president of the Cooperative Consumers Association, North Kansas City; Phil Evans, manager of the agency of the Farmers Union Live Stock Company, Kansas City; Phil Evans, manager of the Producers Commission Association, Kansas City; C. V. Cochran, president of the Kaw Valley Potato Growers Association, Topeka; G. Cooper, Exchange, Dodge City; H. E. Witham, secretary-manager, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, and H. C. Morton, manager, Farmers Union Commission Company, Hutchinson.

The Thursday evening session will be held in the College Cafeteria. It will start at 6:30 o'clock. Plates for this banquet will cost 50 cents.

The toastmaster at this banquet will be C. V. Cochran, president of Kansas State College. This banquet is always one of the outstanding highlights of the entire conference.

The principal address will be delivered by Ray Snyder, president of the Bank for Cooperatives at Wichita. Mr. Snyder has been a familiar figure at these annual affairs for as many years as they have been held. He was formerly the president of the Kansas Farm Bureau.

Short Addresses, in the form of greetings, will be given by C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange; Cal A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and Dr. O. O. Wolf, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau.

"Co-op Pete" is scheduled to talk from the starting point of "As it Seems to Me." No one ever knows just where this popular speaker will "wind up" with his remarks. Only one thing is known, and that is that the remarks will be chuck full of humor and good horse sense. Co-op Pete is none other than H. G. Harp, president of the Farmers Cooperative Commission Company, Hutchinson. His home is at Protection, Kansas.

The Friday forenoon session will begin at 9 o'clock, April 19. It will be held at the same place that the Thursday afternoon session will have been held—west wing of the Agricultural Building. Senator H. W. Behrens of Lyndon, prominent in Kansas State Grange affairs, will preside.

R. M. Green, principal agricultural economist with the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., will speak Friday morning on the credit program in relation to cooperatives. Following Mr. Green will be a talk by H. E. Tolley, chief of the planning division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., on the future program of the AAA.

Final adjournment will be at 12 o'clock, noon.

AUDITING ASSOCIATION MOVES TO NEW ROOMS

The Farmers Union Auditing Association has moved from the second to the third floor of the Farmers Union Insurance Company's Building in Salina, now occupying room 303. The new offices of the Auditing Association are immediately above the space formerly occupied by them on the second floor.

TRYING TO STOP TERRIBLE DRIFT OF KANSAS SOIL

Governor Landon in Washington Getting Results for Federal Aid in Soil Erosion Prevention Project to Use in Kansas

APPROPRIATE \$250,000

Spurred to desperation by the heavy loss of top soil by blowing, in the recent unrelenting storms in Kansas, Governor Alf Landon recently went to Washington to get federal aid in settling into effect a plan to put a stop to the wind erosion losses. The governor was given immediate assurance of federal help under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Landon suggested that the most effective plan would be to have the erosion plan financed and executed under direction of a single agency, and suggested that the work be done by labor already employed under FERA allocations. Colonel Lawrence Westbrook, deputy relief administrator or said whether the FERA is able to bear the entire cost of the emergency program depends on the accuracy of estimates of the amount needed. The estimates were prepared by John Stutz, Kansas relief administrator.

The actual plan for stopping the drifting of the soil would call for the use of a fleet of tractors to list strips of land. The work would be done first in the most affected places, going later to parts not in such immediate danger.

Congress is taking up legislation providing for such work as a permanent program to be used whenever necessary, rather than as an emergency program.

The plan provides for use of federal relief labor as well as that of volunteers. Cost of operating the tractors would come from an emergency relief appropriation of \$250,000. For working by Deputy Administrator Lawrence Westbrook, in charge of drought relief. This would be augmented by the regular monthly drought relief allocation which may be as large as \$600,000.

ZEPHYR LOCAL HAS POINT SYSTEM IN MEMBERSHIP RACE

Ben Rice and George Pillsbury are Captains; New Members, Dues Attendance, Juniors, Etc. Count Toward Winning Interesting Contest

Zeephyr Local 1622, Farmers Union in Sumner county met Monday night, March 18, at Beacon Light School House with about twenty five present. President Ben Rice called the meeting to order and conducted the business of the evening. The report of the Membership committee, the paid up members were chosen on two sides headed by Rice and Pillsbury as captains, to compete in increasing the membership and attendance of the Local.

The special committee on Junior Leaders, Mr. Pillsbury, chairman, reported the choice of Mrs. Harvey Staley as Junior leader; Mr. Harsha, as chairman of a special help committee, reported the need of Brother Pontius for one day's help and was instructed by the president to decide the day, and to ask the ladies to provide lunch.

It was moved and passed to elect a board and three directors to draw up a course of study for the proposed school sponsored by the Farmers Union. The following were elected: Fred Orr, Ben Rice, and Rev. Hughes. The Resolutions committee was instructed to draw a Resolution of Sympathy for the family of the late Ed Albert. The meeting adjourned till April.

It was asked that anyone who has already earned points since March 4, notify his captain. Following are the points: New members, 5 points; 1 year's dues, 3 points; attendance to local meeting 2 points; bringing non-active member or Junior, 1 point. The new members belong on the same side as the ones who received their applications for membership. The following is the list of members and the side on which each belongs:

Captain—Ben Rice.
J. C. Baker, Amos Brubaker, F. F. Booker, James Beal, W. E. Carmichael, Vance Clark, Floyd Day, George Duncan, E. A. Evans, Geo. French, John Freund, Joe Francis, Bill Gimes, Gail Hamilton, Lyman Hughes, J. A. Jenkins, Robert Jodelbury, W. Kirtin, John Leddy, D. W. Little, Earl McJannet, John Orr, Francis Parsons, Leil Rice, Tom Riordan, Harry Shetler, Roy W. Somers, John Stephens, Alva Sisson, R. M. Teske, Clinton Uhler, Ed Wolfe, J. A. Burnett, R. L. Hopper, Ed Little, George Pillsbury.

Bert Biggs, Geo. Burdett, W. W. Bennett, Lyle Clark, Jim Coulter, A. Dorsey, A. T. Ewert, Nate E. Edwards, Art Freund, Geo. Fowler, W. J. Fulkerson, E. S. Hamilton, J. L. Harris, M. M. Hughes, Oscar Jenkins, A. H. Johnson, Ray King, Fred J. Orr, D. R. Lindsay, S. P. Lowry, Fred Orr, Dick Parsons, A. A. Reese, John Roe, Henry Segebart, John Sneed, H. E. Staley, Winfred Show.

123 CONGRESSMEN SIGNED PETITION MIDDLE OF MARCH

With One Exception, All Kansas Congressmen Listed as Having Signed Petition to Bring Frazier-Lemke Bill out of Committee

218 ARE REQUIRED

Congressman Hope of Seventh, Only One Not Listed, Signed Last Year, and Pretty Sure to Sign again This Year

On March 15 this year, 123 Congressmen had signed the petition to bring the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill out of committee for a vote, according to information published in the National Union Farmer of that date. Kansas, at that time, according to a National paper, was represented by six names on the petition. Whether or not the seventh member of the Kansas delegation has signed by this time will be learned shortly, and will be published in this paper.

The following Kansans are credited with having signed the petition: W. P. Lamberson, U. S. Guyer, E. W. Patterson, Randolph Carpenter, J. M. Houston, and Frank Carlson. This would look as though Kansas' new Congressman—Frank Carlson of the Sixth, Jack Houston of the Fifth, and E. W. Patterson of the Third—are getting started on the right track.

The only Kansas Congressman not listed by the National Union Farmer as having signed is Clifford Hope of the Seventh. However, Mr. Hope is known to have said that he intends to do so by this time. He signed the petition during the last previous session, when all signed with the exception of Congressman Ayres, who has resigned and who is now succeeded by Congressman Houston.

Under the gap rule adopted by the House early in this session—on the first day, in fact—218 signatures of Congressmen are required on a petition to bring a bill out of committee, if and when the committee does not bring it out for a vote within 30 days after having the bill referred to it.

The last session the required number was 143, which, of course, was more than the opposition could secure. However, that number was secured, too late to prevent political trickery from keeping it from a vote; so this year the number was conveniently raised to 218.

The Farmers Union membership and leadership all over the United States is determined that the 218 signatures shall be secured, and that the House shall have a show-down vote on this important farm bill.

MANY WAYS PROVIDED BY NHA FOR FARMERS TO MODERNIZE

People who live on the farm or in rural communities, have a remarkable opportunity to better their condition and a great many of them have already taken advantage of the provisions of the National Housing Act. One may obtain credit up to \$2,000. The terms are easy. The money is to be used for necessary or desirable improvements. There are unlimited possibilities.

A new home may be required. The barn may be remodeled and concrete flooring put in. Or a barn may be constructed. Wells and ponds could be made and made more comfortable. A new heating plant, which will make the place cozy, might be installed. The front porch may be glassed in and made into a sun parlor. The attic may be made into an attractive bedroom.

Almost anything and everything which is classed as "built-in" or permanent fixtures may be obtained through the Modernization Credit Plan of the Federal Housing Administration.

The old house may be painted and new windows put in. The roofing may be fixed or completely replaced. A new chicken house or silo may be erected.

There is hardly any improvement which cannot be arranged for. All the farmer has to do is to consult his nearest banker. The great bulk of the banks and loan associations are co-operating and are anxious to help—Federal Housing Bill Sheet.

CORN REACHES ITS HIGH

The corn market seems to have reached its high, thinks Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College. Those who have not moved the corn they have to sell should do so within the next two or three weeks, says Rucker, who said that persons who plan to feed later need to be in no hurry to buy corn.

Corn has sold lately at 10 cents below the February price. The decided lack of consumer demand, importations of corn and other feed grains, and the weakness in the wheat market are the factors influencing in forcing prices down. No immediate improvement in prices is indicated by anything in the corn market picture. However, if wheat prices should strengthen, corn prices could steady for a while.

man, Alex Stremel, T. E. Tull, Archie Wise, W. F. Riggs, J. A. Harsha, M. D. Lewis, D. W. Pettigrew—Mrs. John G. Orr, Cor. Secy.

BIG RELIEF BILL PASSED IN SENATE WITH ALTERATIONS

Sent Back to House and Then to Joint Conference, Where Thomas Silver Inflation Provision Likely Will Be Lost

NEARLY 5 BILLION

The much debated \$4,880,000,000 work-relief bill finally passed the Senate last Saturday, March 23. It had many modifications and alterations from its original form, and one of the principal changes was the addition of a modern silver inflation plan, tacked on by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, providing for a currency expansion of 375 million dollars through the issuance of silver certificates.

The bill as amended and passed was sent to a joint House-Senate conference after it had been sent back to the House. The indications are that the inflation plan, along with most of the other changes made by the Senate, will be rejected in conference.

LETTER FROM SHIPPS

Belleville, Kansas, 3-24-35.
Dear Cooperators:
Yes, they got their full quota of dust in Nebraska too, during the past week.

It has been my privilege to attend several county as well as local meetings during the past few weeks, having held several afternoon meetings, or two per day. Some of them were in Kansas.

Took a trip to see the Nebraska Farmers Union State Exchange in their new home, and some \$100,000 home is a no outside money financed this modern monument to Farmers Union members.

Our Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries had a wonderful year and since the first one was organized in 1910 over \$1,000,000 has been returned to those who milk the cows. Then, too, such factors help hold the membership; no one gets any pro-rate until his dues are paid.

I attended a meeting in Greenleaf, Kansas, a week ago and met many of our good cooperators. Anton Peterson was right there on the job and I promised him I would speak in the local some time in the near future. Yes, we have a real job ahead of us and I am still preaching. No one can help the farmer like the farmer can. No legislation will solve our problems. We cannot tax ourselves back to prosperity.

A well planned cooperative program will solve our economic problems and will stand the wear and tear over a period of years. Handers and processors of our products and Europe before we entered the war, and were directly responsible for our entering the war. These were the same racketeers who bet fifteen billion dollars on the wrong horse in Europe before we entered the war, and were directly responsible for our entering the war. These were the same profiteers who, while the veterans were giving their lives, their limbs and their health in the blood and mud of battlefields, wrapped the flag of glory around them, and grabbed everything in sight, even attempting to monopolize the patriotism that is common to us all. They were the ones who shouted to the young men during the war, "Go! Go! Go!" They never said "Come."

The final vote was 218 to 90 in favor of the Patman bill. This bill will now go to the Senate. I am confident that the Senate will pass it. I say this for the reason that the Senate knows that the Senators undoubtedly realize that the treatment we have given our veterans during the war, and since, has been a national disgrace.

These bankers can no longer fool Congress with their shams and deception. We are beginning to realize that all these bankers want is more bonds, more coupons to clip, and more tax exemptions. Congress is beginning to realize that it owes an obligation to the veterans, that it can never repay them in cash, but that it can at least show its appreciation by paying the adjusted compensation certificates now. They should have been paid long ago.

Live-stock raisers must use every possible means to save grain to carry their operations along until another crop is produced. Grain is required to fatten hogs. But pigs will grow on good pasture and a limited amount of grain and they will require less tankage.

Judd E. Shippy.

Terraced land lost only 3.4 per cent as much soil as unterraced land in the longest erosion test recorded, according to Hal F. Eier, rural engineer of the Kansas State College extension service. The Guthrie, Oklahoma, experiment station found that in a three year period, 64.1 tons of soil were lost each year from each acre of unterraced land. The terraced land lost only 2.2 tons an acre each year.

Seeds and Feed Available

(By Congressman William Lemke)
After considerable delay, the \$60,000,000 appropriation for feed and seed finally passed both houses of Congress, and was approved by the President on March 21st. The delay in the passage of this appropriation was due to the playing of politics with the misery of the people in the drought-stricken areas. An attempt was made to whip the Senate into line to pass the \$4,880,000,000 public works bill without amendment. What the merits or demerits of that controversy may be, I feel that the American people should feel grateful that the Senate still functions according to the Constitution, and performs its duty of assisting in writing the nation's laws, and does not intend to surrender to a brainless bureaucracy.

The holding up of this appropriation for seed and feed for the drought-stricken farmers cannot be excused by those responsible. However, the bill has been approved, and the Federal Credit Administration advises us that the printing is being done by the regional offices, and that the funds will be available in a week or ten days to the farmers.

In the meantime, may I suggest that the farmers cooperate in every way possible. I understand there is a seed committee in practically every county in the drought-stricken area, and the farmers should at once make their needs known, and as soon as the applications are printed and available to the farmers, they should promptly fill them out, so that they will get the seed for early seeding. Time can be saved by inquiring and working through your local setup, rather than by writing letters here to Washington.

run, the loan must be made through the local setup. If the local authorities refuse or decline, then is time enough to write to your Congressman. I am giving this information in order to expedite the getting of the funds for feed and seed into the hands of the farmer, where it is needed.

HOUSE PASSES PATMAN BONUS BILL 318-90

Congressman Lemke Discusses Patman Bill and Vinson Bill and Says Big Bankers Attempted to Steal the Show, but Failed

CONFIDENT OF SENATE

Bankers Can't Fool Us any Longer on Inflation; All They Want is More Bonds, More Coupons, More Tax Exemption, Says Lemke

In his periodical letter, which Congressman Wm. Lemke of North Dakota calls "Doings of Congress," the subject of the Patman "Bonus Bill" is discussed. Payment of the adjusted service certificates under the plan of the Patman Bill is one of the objectives of the National Farmers Union as well as of the Kansas Farmers Union. The lower house of Congress, in passing this bill by the one-sided vote of 318 to 90 last week, shows encouraging signs of swinging into line on Farmers Union legislation. The discussion of this vote and this bill by Congressman Lemke, the author of the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill, will be of great interest to the readers of this paper. It follows:

After a close and determined fight, the lower House of Congress passed the Patman Bill, to pay the veterans in cash, not by issuing tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds, for the coupon clippers and international bankers, who were responsible for our entry into the war, but by issuing treasury notes. I believe this is the fifth time the House has passed the Patman Bill; twice they passed it over the President's veto. It is high time that those in power, who have blocked this legislation, realize that not only the veterans, but the people of this nation, want this obligation paid now.

This time, the fight was between the Patman bill and the Vinson Bill. The majority of representatives in Congress felt that Congressman Patman had been double-crossed, that he had carried the brunt of the fight for years, and when victory was in sight, the big bankers stepped in and attempted to steal the show. These felt that if the soldiers were to be paid, they should be let in on the deal, and that the people of this nation, want this obligation paid now.

The final vote was 318 to 90 in favor of the Patman bill. This bill will now go to the Senate. I am confident that the Senate will pass it. I say this for the reason that the Senators undoubtedly realize that the treatment we have given our veterans during the war, and since, has been a national disgrace.

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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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FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thow, President
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1935

THE LOCAL IS THE BACK BONE OF UNION

Last night your editor was in a Local meeting in a little country school house in Cloud County, near Concordia. A dust storm was raging outside, and in general, it was a bad night for anyone to be out. But there was a fair crowd present, with most of the seats occupied.

This little community gathering was typical of hundreds of other such Local meetings which are held from one end of the state to the other, as well as in other states. This is a comparatively new Local, although it is, in fact, a revival of an old Local which had "died out" some years ago. The men, women and children present represented the families who realize the necessity of organization among our class. One encouraging feature was the presence of a number of young men and women.

There is a spirit of determination present at these little school house gatherings which tells the secret of the growth and influence of the Farmers Union. The Farmers Union, being a grass roots farm organization, has experienced more development and growth in the little school houses than in large halls and pretentious meeting places. The school houses are so closely identified with the good common people in our rural communities that they are recognized, in most cases, as the community centers. That is as it should be, for it's just too bad for any community when its folks get too high-toned to meet in the rural district school, and, instead, chase off to a city or town, which good roads have brought near them, and mix up in affairs which do not concern their own particular community life, to the total disregard of the social and economic interests of their own home communities.

There is no better common cause to bring the people of a community together than membership in the Farmers Union. When the folks of the neighborhood meet as a Farmers Union Local, they are meeting on common ground. They are meeting for a worthy purpose. They are contributing to the advancement of their own class, which is the class upon which America depends for its food, clothing and shelter.

When folks in a country community meet together as a Farmers Union Local, they have an opportunity to study their local problems, and to study the progress that has been made over a period of years by the state-wide and nation-wide organization which owes its beginning and its existence to farmers alone. They can talk over the affairs that are common to them without interference from outside interests.

But one of the best things about meeting together with our neighbors is the knowledge of the fact that we are contributing to the upbuilding of a great, militant, class-conscious or-

ganization of, by and for farmers. We are building up a defense against the onslaughts and attacks by our common enemies who do not want us, as a class of farmers, to rise above a state of slavery or peonage; and who do not want us to develop our own cooperative marketing and purchasing systems.

Our common enemies know that with every school house meeting, the farmers are learning more about real facts. They know we are getting onto our enemies' tricks. They know we are learning more about the monetary system, and that we are finding out that for generations, the gamblers, speculators and manipulators have been juggling our exchange in such a way that the wealth which is produced by farmers out on the farms has been flowing in a steady stream into the clutches of the non-producing class.

With the further enlightenment of our own class of people along these lines, these special and pampered interests see a curtailment of their operations. Naturally, they don't like it. They want all the profit that comes from handling farm products. They want a big margin between the prices paid to farmers and the prices paid by the consumer. The Farmers Union program, even though it has been developed but little compared to what it might be developed, has narrowed that margin.

Resort to Ridicule

The common enemy sees the Farmers Union program having effect in the halls of Congress and in the White House. Those who are our common enemies see Farmers Union sponsored legislation being enacted in Topeka. They are getting frantic, and, in the absence of sound arguments, are resorting to that damaging weapon of ridicule. And the pity of it is that many of our own class fall for this ridicule. They see it in the papers, and allow it to influence their own thinking. They even allow it to keep them out of their own class organization. That is exactly what our enemies want.

Want to be Rid of Us

There are plenty of people and interests who would give millions of dollars to see our Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Companies wiped out; to see our Farmers Union Jobbing Association put out of business; to see our cooperative oil and gasoline stations have to close their doors; to see our Farmers Union creamery plants cease operation; to see our Farmers Union elevators and cooperative stores give up the ghost. Insurance companies, property and life, are envious of our business. These cooperative and mutual companies, owned and operated by farmers who are brought together by the Farmers Union for one common purpose, are saving the farmers of this state and nation millions of dollars which otherwise would go to those who feel they should do all

our business for us, and who would like to hold us to the hard work and risks of producing, producing, producing. Not only that, these cooperatives are making it impossible for the gamblers and speculators in farm products to pyramid their profits as they did in the good old days of rugged individualism.

Yes; these enemies of the Farmers Union would give millions if by so doing they could eliminate the Farmers Union program of cooperative marketing and purchasing. In fact, they are spending plenty of money in this very effort; however, they do not expect, now, to be able to do more than cripple the cooperative program. They would give millions if by so doing they could prevent farmers from meeting in school houses, for the purpose of building up Farmers Union Locals; for they know that if they could do this, they could and would destroy the Farmers Union. They know that the Farmers Union Local is the backbone of the cooperative movement.

Back to the Local

This brings us back to the little Local meeting in the community, where farmers and their families meet to discuss their own class welfare. It brings us to this question: Do farmers realize, as much as do their enemies, what membership in the Farmers Union means to them?

The answer seems to be that they do not. If they did, no force could keep them from meeting regularly. If they did, the school houses would be crowded at least once a week, instead of only partially filled at irregular intervals.

Farmers, as one of your own class, let us appeal to you to join your Farmers Union Local. If you do not have such a Local, get together with your neighbors and start one. Your state organization will help you all it can. If you were once a member and have now dropped out, pay your dues and help in this class organization's fight for your rights. Help build up the militant class organization which has a program meant for the advancement of cooperative marketing and purchasing. Remember, that every farmer who neglects or fails to join his own class organization is contributing just that much to the strength of those who would keep us in debt to the non-producers.

Educate Young Folks

Let us get our young folks interested. Let us give them the right information so they will not be fooled by the ridicule and the false statements which our enemies are forever putting out. Let us educate them into the Farmers Union, so they will not have to be coaxed into it in later years, after the exploiters have been able to warp their minds and ideas.

If you believe in the principles of the Farmers Union, if you believe we should have our own class organization working for our own interests, then do your part.

Here is just a word to carry to our neighbors who live in our Kansas towns: You business men know that your welfare depends upon a prosperous agriculture. Your interests are, after all, identical with those of the farmers. Encourage your friends on the farm to join the Farmers Union. It is an organization which, in fighting for the farmer, is also fighting for you.

Mr. Farmer, find out when your community is going to have a meeting of the Farmers Union Local. Attend this meeting, take part, and know that you are doing something toward bettering your own class of people.

President's Column

—by—
CAL A. WARD
President Kansas Farmers Union

WASHINGTON STILL RESTLESS

Confusion still runs rampant in Washington. No one will doubt or question the sincerity and integrity of President Roosevelt in his determination to bring about recovery, but to say the least, recovery has not yet reached us.

Billions of dollars have been poured into public works, emergency relief and other channels, but the fact still remains that multiplied millions of people are without buying power. The armies of unemployed are not diminishing and business is stagnant.

Senator Smith of South Carolina, who is chairman of the Senate Agricultural committee, said last week: "We have primed a.d. primed until the priming is all gone a recovery is not here yet."

Recovery will not appear until our present system of mal-distribution is corrected. There never was a time in the history of our country when there were so many needs of our people. For example, farmers need new machinery and farming equipment; they need to have their buildings repaired and painted; they need new furniture in their homes; they need some income to send their children to school and college. Not only do the farmers require all these necessary things, but millions of

other people in the various walks of life are also in need.

Need Better Distribution

It is unfortunate that many of our so-called leaders and statesmen feel that we should retrench and go back to primitive methods and ways of doing things. If we had the proper distribution in this country, everybody would have a job and everyone would have sufficient income to enjoy the necessities of life and maintain the standard of living that we American people are entitled to.

I have stood for many of these so-called artificial measures as emergency measures which have brought to the farmers of this country multiplied millions of dollars. It is my opinion that until the monetary system is corrected, changed and adjusted, we will still remain in this sad plight of affairs.

Money is not in circulation. The people won't borrow and the banks won't loan. There is too much uncertainty connected with the present monetary system as we have it administered through the Federal Reserve System. Industry, business and agriculture will not be stabilized until the control of the monetary system is placed in the hands of the Congress by the people themselves.

As long as selfish, greedy individuals have it in their power to control and standardize the currency, just so long will we have trouble confronting society in this nation.

Millions of people in this country are anxiously awaiting the president's reaction on the monetary question.

Several inflationary measures have been introduced in the Congress, but so far the powers of might and wealth apparently have closed the lips of the President.

The people of this country will not indefinitely subscribe to a policy of our Government appropriating billions of dollars for recovery, especially when recovery seems not to come.

Many of the conservatives of both political parties declare that we must stand on fundamentals. If we have been standing on sound fundamentals the past five or six years, certainly we are ready to try something else now.

I am of the opinion that the volume of money in circulation should be based, rather than the volume of business required to keep our nation progressive, than upon the gold and silver that may be found in this country. At any rate, we still have our problems and nothing will protect the farmers and agriculture more than organization.

The Farmers Union stands always in a militant position to protect the farmers and plain people of this country.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

March 23, '35

Last Thursday was the third time in a year that Kansas dirt has blown to Washington; one day last May and once this February were the other two. All true Kansans here regret deeply not only the temporary discomfort and the loss of the wheat in the west half, but the permanent exit of the rich, top dressing.

The shelterbelt idea, to my mind, is the most striking example of the wicked waste of public funds. I would prefer to see men paid to carry stones back and forth across the road, for then there would be no stubs left as ghastly reminders of governmental follies which tends to discredit public service.

The plan of payment, rather than who was supporting it, determined the choice of a bonus bill in the House. It was a victory for those who believe that there should be no more issuance by the government of tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds, and that a little expansion of the currency would be a good thing. It is regrettable that my party voted more than three to one with the losing side.

I am fifty-five today. My blood, heart and all checked O. K. in the Navy Hospital yesterday, for which I am truly grateful. A vigorous hour each day in the gym keeps me fit. Ambitious, young, aspiring public servants in the First District, please take notice!

The government established its Philatelic Agency here in 1920. More stamp business was done March 16 than in any entire year. In the last nine months they have filled 55,000 orders some of them running into thousands.

Ex-Gov. Clyde Reed will appear before the House Interstate Commerce Committee next Thursday, representing the unfortunate who invested in holding companies. We wonder if Clyde can make this committee weep as Daniel Webster did the jury in the Dartmouth case, when he pleaded the cause of a corporation. Of course there are some good holding companies.

With the brandishing again of swords and bayonets in Europe, I hear frequently among my colleagues in quiet but firm tones, "I'll never vote for a declaration of war." The heroes today of April 6, '17 are those who answered NO.

Neighborhood Notes

LETTER FROM ANTON PETERSON

Greenleaf, Kans., 3-24-35

Mr. Floyd H. Lynn, Salina, Kansas:
Last Thursday night the Dane Local Booster Club went down six miles south to the Pleasant Ridge Local to help Mike Burk put on a little pep meeting. The house wasn't crowded, but we had four generations represented. Anyhow, they are going to have another meeting to decide whether they are going to revive the old Local, or join some other Local.

I have been feasting on cooperation all this month. First I was invited to sit in on the Agricultural Congress in Salina, March 5 and 6. On the 12th we had our county meeting. Then on the 16th we had Howard Cowden with us—biggest of all. Then on the 18th we had the Midwest Wool Growers here. O, yes! I almost forgot, on the 14th I met you at Washington making arrangements for the Junior program.

Mr. Cowden did not have the crowd we would have liked to see. It was a bad stormy day, and then it was Saturday. But we had five counties represented, and I am sure that while we were disappointed with the turnout, Brother Cowden sowed the seed of cooperation that will surely bear fruit. And so did the men at the wool growers' meeting, which was made up principally of sheep raisers, with a few dinner at noon, which we all enjoyed.

Now, just a little side issue. We have in Kansas the best Governor in the United States, but when he, or any one else, goes off to Washington, D. C., or any place else, to stop wind erosion, then it's too bad. In the first place, it's about six weeks too late. Besides that, if a farmer don't care or know enough about what to do without outside help, there isn't much use trying to help. We all know, and have known for a long time, that there is lots of land that should never have been broken up. But it wasn't all broken up by honest-to-goodness farmers. Such people as Marion Talley, Doc Brinkley, ex-governor Allen, and Bird Land Corporation, and such, go out for the mere fun of it, break up everything, tear down all wind breaks. What else can you expect?

I farmed for forty years, and never lost any soil by erosion. Now what's the remedy? Winter plowing or listing when it's not possible to seed it—and it's been nice all winter. A few years ago we heard lots about the Russian Thistle—then we found when we were up, they made good feed. Next was sweet clover, another good and useful weed feed. Now it's the binder. The Good Lawd sent them to hold your soil, and they will do it if given a chance. They root deep and spread plenty. And yet we hear farm leaders and politicians for eradication of binder weed at government expense. There isn't an animal that don't eat 'em—cows, horses, hogs, chickens, sheep and goats.

Now, I wonder what next does the people want the government to do for them. This depression won't end until the people quit bleeding the government. So far there has been nothing, only to prolong it. Moratorium, deflation, such as that, only leads to cancellation.

I am enclosing a clipping on money. I hope we don't have that. (The clipping refers to Germany in 1923, when, because of inflation, one egg sold for 6,000 marks. The clipping says the German inflation was practically a cancellation of all indebtedness.)

This is already too long, so I must quit. Our next Booster meeting will be over east of Hanover, April 2. Everybody come.

Yours for cooperation,
—Anton.

CULVER LOCAL MET

The Culver Local No. 2170 of the Farmers Union in Ottawa county met at the Crown Point school house Tuesday evening, March 19. About 80 were in attendance.

After the usual business meeting the State Secretary, Mr. Floyd Lynn gave an interesting address on conditions of interest to the farmers generally. A fine literary program consisting of vocal and violin solos, duets, readings, etc., was rendered after which an oyster supper was served and a general good social evening enjoyed. The next meeting will be April 16th. Visitors interested in the Farmers Union are always welcome. Mr. and Mrs. Myers and Mr. Ira Sewell from Minneapolis were guests.

Mrs. I. W. McCall, Reporter.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MEETING

The Franklin County Farmers Union met with the Rock Creek Local at the Mud Creek Valley View club house on Tuesday evening, March 19. The meeting was called to order by the president, A. R. Carpenter, and a short business session was held.

A committee of three was appointed to work out a plan for the educational school as soon as our teacher gets home from school at Topeka. The committee appointed were Mr. Elson Thayer, Mrs. L. Morgan and Mr. R. E. Chambers. This committee is to meet with locals in the county and get the scholars and members lined up for the teacher as soon as he gets here.

The meeting was then turned over to the Hawkins Club, who put on a play entitled, "Finger Prints" which was very much enjoyed by all present. Cal Crain's orchestra furnished music throughout the evening. Owing to mumps and measles, and other important meetings, there was not a very large number of members out; but we had a good audience of out side people. We hope they will continue to come out and join with us.

There were about 150 present. Refreshments of pie and coffee were served by Mrs. H. A. Kissenger, Mrs. Dwight Ramsey, Mrs. Frank Bowen and Mrs. T. G. Ramsey.

The evening was finished out with music and dancing.—Mrs. T. G. Ramsey, Secretary.

LIBERTY LOCAL REPORT

Liberty Local 782 met in regular session at the Liberty school house in Marshall Co., on Friday evening, March 15, at 8 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by president John Tommer. After roll call, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The usual routine of business was conducted.

President Tommer explained more about the Junior week; also made a few remarks on cooperation.

We may be few in number, but we believe the way to build up our own local is to work for cooperation and cooperative business; try to encourage new members to join, and then boost for Liberty Local first, last and all the time.

The following program was presented by Miss Nellie Organbright. Recitation—Dorothy Mapes.

Recitation—Juanita Organbright. Reading—"Surprising Eliza Jane"—Mrs. John Tommer.

Accordian Music—Otilia Musel. Recitation—Nellie Organbright. Song—"There's an empty Bunk House Tonight"—Tommer sisters.

We all enjoyed hot coffee and cinnamon and pineapple rolls, served by Mrs. Dettmer and Mrs. Mapes. The rest of the evening was spent socially. We adjourned to meet April 5 at the Star school house and April 19 at the Liberty school house. Refreshment Committee, Mrs. John Tommer; entertainment committee, Lillibridge sisters.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

AGAINST EROSION CONTROL

Pleasant View Farmers Union Local No. 592 in Clay county met March 19 in its regular meeting. Action was taken on the government terracing and erosion plan.

A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted by a full house that we go on record as unanimously opposed to government cooperative agreement on erosion control, as is now being carried on in Jewell county.—Ernest M. Kaiser, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY MEETING

Our last meeting of Pleasant Valley Local in Cloud county was held on February 19. Nearly 200 were present and all enjoyed listening to a very good program, after which refreshments were served.

Our next meeting will be held on March 19, and we are expecting another big crowd at that time. Marvin Cleveland, Sec.

LINN COUNTY MEETING

The Linn Co. Farmers Union meeting will be held at the Memorial Hall in La Cygne, Kansas on Saturday, March 30.

There will be a basket dinner at noon and we are expecting an outside speaker to be present for the meeting, and all are urged to be present.

ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS

Pleasant Valley Local No. 1758, near Ames, Kansas, met recently and adopted the following resolutions:

We are absolutely opposed to any further power granted to the Secretary of Agriculture in the control of production and marketing of Agricultural products.

We are absolutely opposed to the consolidation of our rural schools. We are wholeheartedly in favor of the Patman Soldiers Bonus Bill and demand its passage.

We demand of our Secretary of Agriculture that he declare an embargo on the importation of all farm commodities as long as we are asked to curtail our production. We urge the passage of the Thomas Massingale Cost of Production Bill.

We urge the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill.

SPRING HILL MEETING

The Spring Hill Local, near Minneapolis, had a good meeting Friday night, March 22. The meeting was called to order by President Allen. The usual order of business was disposed of.

Secretary Myers gave an interesting talk on how the Junior Schools are to be conducted, putting much stress on the fact that the teachers should be Farmers Union members.

After the meeting the ladies served oyster soup. The next meeting will be April 12.—Mrs. Chas. E. Blades, Cor. Secy.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Sumner County

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst, our Brother, Ed Albers, who has been a true and loyal Brother.

Be it resolved, that we, the officers and members of Zephyr Local No. 7622, Farmers Union, do extend our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be sent to the State paper, a copy sent to the local paper, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Local.

A. A. Reeside,
Rev. M. M. Hughes,
Committee.

LIST GROVER OFFICERS

Officers for Grover Local No. 108 in Ottawa County are:
President—R. D. Johnson.
Vice President—D. M. Heckies.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Nina Johnson.

Conductor—Edd Brennerman.
Doorkeeper—Joe Lee.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

(Ellis County)

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst, Josephine Weber, the 3-week old daughter of our members, Mr. and Mrs. John Weber;

Therefore be it resolved that we the members of Excelsior Local 606 extend our sincere sympathy to the entire family.

And be it further resolved that one copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. and Mrs. John Weber and family, and that

One copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and one copy spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting.

Signed,
Committee:

Ben Weigel
Fred King.

Many hog raisers will find it necessary to defer full feeding of the spring pig crop until the new feed crop is available. Others may full feed their pigs from weaning time and have them ready for market next fall. The plan adopted should depend on the amount of feed the farmer has on hand and his estimate of the market price of fat hogs next fall and winter.

Contact Broadest Demand to Get Best Results

Live stock is not well sold until it brings the very last nickel that can be obtained under competitive buying.

You do not get competitive bids at home or at concentration yards.

This competition can be obtained only on markets that have a broad diversified demand, where there are many buyers for each class.

Live Stock producers in order to improve prices should sell only at markets that can supply open competition among many buyers.

PROPER FEEDING IS EQUALLY AS IMPORTANT AS PROPER BREEDING

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

Conducted by Mrs. Art Riley

Kansas Junior Leader



Mrs. Art Riley

The Workers' Institute which held its opening session in Topeka on Friday, March 22nd, is spending the week of March 26th in Manhattan. I am planning to attend as many of its sessions as possible, so watch for further details of its activities—from the Junior educational standpoint—in this column next week.

It was thought that Mrs. O. H. Olson, our National Junior leader, was to be present at this Institute, where she would give us the benefit of her experience as a national leader along Farmers Union lines—with special reference to the leadership and mechanics of the Junior program. It was a great disappointment when we learned that she would be unable to do so, for we feel that her presence would be of inestimable value to our Junior program.

We also tried to obtain Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards' services. As most of you know, she is a state Junior leader of North Dakota. But Mrs. Edwards was also unable to attend, due to the approaching closing date of her Washington trip.

The Farmers Union organization in the following states is conducting a contest through which one Junior from each state will be sent to Washington, D. C., in April, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Minnesota, Wisconsin. It is possible that the Nebraska organization will also send a Junior to the capitol in cherry blossom time.

The purpose of this trip is that one Junior from each of the states which has sent a Junior to Washington, may have an opportunity to see the National Government at work.

In North Dakota, not only farmers but business men have donated liberally to the expenses of the committee of ten men who are in Washington at this time, under sponsorship of the Farmers Union, to make an attempt to get the following legislation: Missouri River Diversion, with the Garrison Dam, farm storage facilities and near farm storage facilities, financed at a rate of interest commensurate with that paid by other industries for developing public service, laws at present, against unfair revision of the present taxing system, and a fair program for agriculture under the existing set-up.

There are various rules in the contest which will decide the Junior to be sent from North Dakota. The trip will be financed by a penny campaign through school districts, and Farmers Union Locals as well as other organizations.

The winning state Juniors will be sent to St. Paul, where a bus or a special car on the railroad will be chartered for their use on the trip. They will be entertained by the Junior Department of the Farmers Union, the National Society for Prevention of War, and the Rural Life Council, as well as by members of the National Farmers Union who are in Washington at present. There will be sight-seeing trips that no Junior will ever forget. The city, itself, in cherry blossom time is worth traveling across the continent to see.

The contest is sponsored by the Junior Department of the Farmers Union and the Junior Department of each state Farmers Union. The fortunate Juniors of these states who win the contest—and their respective Junior leaders—will have an unforgettable experience in this trip. In a recent letter in the North Dakota Union Farmer, Mr. A. W. Ricker, editor Farmers Union Herald, writes:

"The Departments in Washington know that the Juniors are coming. Secretary Wallace, himself, has been advised of it and will cooperate in seeing that the Juniors have access to everything they want to see or hear in the city."

LANOREAUX LOCAL 1961
ELECTS JUNIOR LEADER

The following letter was received from Mrs. Harold Titus, Stafford Junior Leader of Lanoreaux Local 1961:

"I'm writing to order a Junior Manual and to ask the prices of material recommended for Junior Leaders. Will send for 'Machinery and Social Progress,' 'Where the Tall Corn Grows,' 'Power and Machines,' and some others when we know how much to send for them. One of our Juniors has part of the books you recommend. We have a few Juniors who will reach the age of 21 before the year is quite up but are only 20 now. Could they be classified as Juniors for the whole year?"

"I am much enthused over our Junior program and certainly hope it will be possible to make a success of it in our Local. I am looking anxiously for material in regard to my work. We are a little late getting started here but hope to make up for it soon. Will send a list of what Juniors we have now so you can send the cards. We have 21 in view—

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH RULES

1. The speech must be NOT LESS THAN FOUR NOR MORE THAN FIVE minutes in length.
2. Speeches are NOT to be memorized. Notes may be used.
3. WHO ARE ELIGIBLE—Juniors and Juveniles between the ages of 14 and 21, whose parents are paid up members of the Union.
4. TOPICS—Any topic of current interest, with special reference to agriculture—Cooperation, the money question or World Peace.
5. JUDGING POINTS—The speeches will be judged thus:

Subject Matter 50
Delivery 30
Poise 20

Subject Matter—Is it of current interest and national interest? Is it so arranged that it has a clear introduction and an effective climax? Are the most important points stressed and the minor details omitted?

Delivery—The pitch of the voice—can it be heard? Are the words clear? Is it unforced? Is proper expression given sentences?

Poise—The appearance on the platform—easy or tense? Is there evidence of stage fright? Does the appearance of the speaker express confidence in his topic?

STUDY TOPIC—1935 "Living with Power and Machines" MARCH LESSON (By Elsie Olson, National Junior Leader)

MACHINES

Now you who were once servants, have become Masters, with crackling lash and whip. You drive mankind before you, stricken dumb. To serve you with no answer on their lips. Your wheels and belts, your cogs and tramping feet, Your spindles and pistons have the power To send men jobless out upon the street, Or break them in a single ruthless hour.

Which shall be the victors, steel and driving hands Or minds and sinews, nerves and blood and bone? Inanimate creation of men's hands, Or they, who God-like, walk the earth alone? The question lingers in the air— Is there an answer for it, anywhere? —Grace N. Crowell.

In America, at any rate, it is obvious that the rise of a machine economy has altered the stage setting of every fundamental social enterprise—religion, education, literature, art, science, life, agriculture, industry, business, industry, finance and politics. The Machine has so thoroughly remade the milieu of the contemporary American that it is quite impossible for a man wisely and effectively to rear a family or run a government, practice a profession or preach a gospel, conceive a philosophy or conduct a business, unless he has caught some-thing of the inner meaning of this machine economy, because for good or ill, the whole of life on this continent takes its cue from —Glen Frank.

LIVING WITH POWER AND MACHINES

CHAPTER 1

Do You Know? That the modern people are the most skilled and at the same time the most helpless folks that have ever lived on earth?

That machines have vastly more effect than any other phase of modern life?

Do you know when we changed from a tool-using society to a machine-using society?

Do you know the origin of the principles of machines and what the original meaning of the word machine was?

Do you know that in a tool age, man's chief function was to produce goods so that human life might go on; but that in a machine age man's function as a consumer is of more importance?

Slaves or Masters? Can you build fire without matches? Would you know how to tan leather into shoes, or spin and weave cloth? Could you take grains and live animals and reduce them into foods to supply your needs? Suppose you were one of New York City's six millions and lived by selling your services as a bookkeeper or clerk. Just how long could you provide for yourself if our modern life depended on factory production, power transportation and a highly developed system of distribution should suddenly stop functioning?

Thinking men tell us that paralysis of great cities comes from revolution, or an attack from bombing planes in time of war and that as few as one hundred technicians controlling the power, water, gas, transportation and communication facilities of a few villages and cities could, within a few hours reduce those dependent on them to a condition of desperate want. With several large cities thus under control of striking technicians, the entire life of the nation would be paralyzed and millions would be without food and the necessities of life in a length of time that could be figured in hours. Only farmers, who are largely self-sustaining, could escape these with a few hours or days, and even farmers have come to depend on buying their flour, matches, fuel, lights, clothes, and common necessities.

Up a hundred and fifty years ago villages and their surrounding farm lands were often self-supporting to an extent that in times of need they could exist without outside communication. For countless ages before the modern era, man had ground grain for bread—the symbol of plenty—between two stones or in crude mills, and baked their own bread. Perhaps, if they were persons of wealth, this labor was done by slaves, who received some share of the bread. Today, prince or pauper, we buy our bread sliced ready for use. Wrappers declare the contents "untouched by human hands." Truly, man does not live by bread alone. Around us whirls a new and fantastic world of belts, pulleys, levers, gears, flying wheels and harnessed power. Giant machines feed, clothe and house us. We are dependent on them for existence, and are helpless in our individual ignorance without their services.

They serve us and we are dependent upon them. Which is master, which is slave, man or machine? The answer to this question can only be written in pages of history yet unmade. Are men to exist to serve machines and machine production, or shall we build machines to serve the needs of men? "What do we have an economic system for?" asks Stuart Chase in "A New Deal." Is our machine economy to create wealth and power for the few—the owners of the machines—or to serve the well-being of society?

Tools and Machines Nobility knows just where to draw the line between tools and machines. Generally we agree that the machine age came into existence when engines were invented to supply power. Before that man depended on muscles for power, his own or those of animals; and sometimes on the

power of wind or moving water, when man harnessed the power of steam the age of tools came to an end and the machine age definitely began.

Man's first and simplest tool was the stick. His first hammer was a stone attached to a stick. The carpenter hammer of today is the same principle but made of different materials. The modern steam hammer worked by power, can strike a blow of 100 tons—100 of an ounce, is under perfect control and works automatically.

Throwing tools have grown from flint tipped spears, bow and arrow, javelin, harpoon and sling into huge machines of war which harness the explosions of gunpowder and may hurl a half ton of metal seventy miles or fire lesser shots from a machine gun at the rate of 600 per minute.

Digging tools such as shovels, sticks and stones were man's first hoe and shovel. The hoe today has grown into a gang plow drawn by a tractor. The modern steam shovel can handle 40 cubic yards of earth an hour.

The flint knife and stone axe were replaced by bronze and then by steel; cutting tools have taken many forms and emerged in many modern shapes. The saw, the way the mowers the cradle to the binder and combine. Of saws there are circular band and cross-cut, for wood, stone, or metal work, which can cut into all shapes and sizes to suit the needs and the work.

Grinding tools, beginning with the hand mill of stones, progressed through the water propelled mill, then the grist-mill with power supplied by a swift-moving stream, and the modern flour mill which turns out as many as 17,000 barrels of refined flour in a single day.

Principles of Machines: Wheels Down through the ages simple man was rolling ideas, learning by trial and error the principles now used in machines. When Mr. Caveman told his wife that she could get a bigger log home by rolling it if she would only try, he had no thought of the principle of the wheel. He learned that a couple of slices of a hollow log for wheels with a pole inserted between the two for an axle would do very well for a cart, he was still far from worrying over tires, nor did he suspect that one of his descendants would ever have to write about our Machine Age. I find that the word machine is derived from "man kina," which means power applied to a system of wheels, so when he started the business of rolling logs he started something. Ancient Egyptians, Assyrians and Chinese used the principle of the modern wheel. The pulley, fan, ratchet, cog, gear, and the development of the rolling log. From the principle of the wheel and axle came the power arm, the center of the axle corresponding also to the fulcrum. From the wheel revolving on an axle came the principle of the catapult used in machines for weighing anchor and lifting great weights.

The windlass with a hand crank on one end or both ends and a rope attached to a pulley, was used in lifting the stone blocks of the pyramids. The Archimedes screw, one of the first scientists and inventors, knew how to use this principle, as probably did a few semi-savages before him. Any good savage who was fishing deep in a hole near his fishing pole, windlass fashion.

The tread-wheel was the first machine invented by which foot-power was used. This was used in the principle of the catapult used in machines for weighing anchor and lifting great weights.

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Man's arm was the first lever but he soon learned that a pole resting on a stone or log increased his power when used as a pry. It is presumed that the great Pyramids of Egypt were thus raised into place by slaves. While great numbers raised the stones, the slaves, chained and packed dirt under them, until inch by inch the great blocks were raised into place. Think of those sweating bodies, crushing accidents, and the endless time and pain, the sweat and blood of city builders, who by the use of the lever, the screw, the pulley, and the wedge, were both used by the Pyramids. It is presumed that the great stones for the obelisks were cut by boring holes in the stone, driving wooden stakes in the holes, and wedges driven in with water until the swelling of the wood split the rocks.

Simple folk! What did they know of machine age problems? The glories of Egypt, Babylon and Rome were to them crystallized sweat of slaves. In return for exploiting the bodies of their slaves the master class had to supply the means for their existence. This machine age of ours is something new and different. Here is a civilization built on power and the exploitation of coal, oil, minerals, and natural resources, including the crops from the soil. Men are exploited, and the slaves have been largely displaced and will continue to displace the labor of muscles. Machines are owned by the powerful and rich as were the slaves of the past.

What shall we do with men? Are they to follow to the limbo of lost things, livery stables and such? Men are not needed as power and will never again be needed as such if the things we call modern civilization is to endure. We already have machines equal to 50 full-grown men-slaves for each man, woman and child in the United States, and with these machines we can make endless numbers of other machines if we need them.

No, we do not need men to produce things. If that were the problem, modern "rulers" could do as did rulers of old times, threaten the past when slaves became too numerous—start wars of aggression to butcher the surplus population. For war is, after all, the greatest social medicine known to the powerful of the earth when their power is threatened by a restless people. But now times seem to have changed, for just after the greatest slaughter of all history the whole world is plagued with a surplus of idle men.

If the great machines in mines, factories and mills are to produce, men must use up the things they produce. Thus the function of men in a machine age must be to consume instead of to produce. War to relieve unemployment would increase the surplus produced by machine industrialism in the long run. As Stuart Chase states the case in "Men and Machines," in today's using civilization, craftsmen produced goods to supply customers and the problem was one of producing enough to meet the pressing needs of people; in today's machine age, the problem is to supply machine production with customers. If for no other reason, men must be preserved to consume the goods of machine industrialism, for business, my friends, is business.

FOUR MINUTE SPEECH RULES

We are again printing the Four Minute Speech Rules. The various points are explained a little differently—the rules are more concise and definite.

The Four Minute Speech Contest is one of our most important national projects—no place is so sure to clip these rules and put them with your Junior material.

JUVENILE COLUMN

(By Aunt Patience)

Dear Junior Cooperators: Because I am afraid that some of you may not have seen the instructions about the lesson last week, I'm going to repeat them. First, the Juvenile lesson is meant for you Junior Cooperators—our national organization has named the Junior from 6 to 16, a "Juvenile." So all of our Junior cooperators—the members of our club—are in that classification. I'm explaining this so that some of our club members will not think that the "Juvenile" lesson was not intended for their use.

Study the lesson and send the answers to the questions to "Aunt Patience." There will be an award of a new one dollar bill to the Junior Cooperator who sends in the most thoughtfully prepared and neatly arranged lesson.

Don't forget to include a letter for our Junior page—for we want to hear from all of our "old-timers." All lessons must be mailed not later than Sunday, April 14th.

Bison, Kans., March 8, 1935.
Dear Aunt Patience: I would like to join your Junior Club. I am 9 years old. My birthday is on July 30. I am in the 4th grade. Can you help me find my twin? I must close for my letter is getting long.

Your loving friend,
Martha Stremel.

P. S. Please send me a pin.

Dear Martha: I am so glad that you are joining our Club and your letter will be sent at once. Don't forget to study the lesson in last week's paper—and remember, that there is a one dollar prize for the lesson which shows the most thought and careful preparation. Send the lessons to Aunt Patience—care Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kans. We'll watch for your twin—Aunt Patience.

Stockton, Kans., Mar. 11, 1935.

Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. I haven't written to you for a long time. Have you found my twin yet? I had a girl join the club. Her name is Dorothy Davey. Will I get a star?

Please send her a pin. Her father is a member of the Farmers Union. We have some little lambs. I feed three of them on the bottle. They are sure cute. What is your little girl's name? I have five 100's on my report card. I weigh 74 pounds. My teacher's name is Viola Noah. She has taught school 8 years. I am 4 ft. 4 in. tall. I have read five story books at school. There are eight boys and 4 girls. Well I must close. With lots of love.

Your friend,
Wilma Mavis Hance.

Dear Wilma: Indeed I've not heard from you for a long time and I was glad to get your letter. I'm sorry but Dorothy must write a letter herself to me, before she can become a member of our club, and receive the club pin. Tell her to do so at once in the Member's Roll. My little girl's name is "Nancy Lee"—she is six. Wouldn't she love to see your little lambs? Your grades were excellent—congratulations. Don't forget last week's lesson. —Aunt Patience.

Maryville, Kans., Feb. 26, 1935
Dear Aunt Patience: How are you? I am fine. I am in the third grade. The name of my school is Pleasant Ridge. I have two little baby dolls. We call them Dizzy and Daffy. Please help me find my twin. My birthday is the 18th of July. I will be nine years old. I have a little brother. We call him Rex James. Please put his name on the Cradle Roll.

Yours truly,
Glenn V. Kappes.

Dear Glenn: We'll try to find your twin and I'll be glad to put Rex James' name on our Cradle Roll. You must tell me how old he is. You must be a baseball "fan"—according to the way you've named the dolls. I'll expect you to send me your lesson soon—with another letter.—Aunt Patience.

Grainfield, Kans., Feb. 19, 1935

Dear Aunt Patience: Just a few lines to let you know that I received the pin and I thank you very much for it. We'll have you enjoy yourself that I enjoy your letter.

Well it is still dry out here. We did not have any rain yet nor a big snow. It does not look like we were going to get a crop this year. I think I will have to close for this time.

Yours truly,
Martin Kuhn.

Please help me find my twin. I'm 13 years old and my birthday is on November 30.

Dear Martin: I'm so glad that you liked the pin. No, things do not look very encouraging. I know, I don't have a twin for you just now—but we'll find one. Did you save last week's lesson? Don't forget to study it—answer the questions and send it in.—Aunt Patience.

OUR NEW STUDY TOPIC

In last week's paper, we completed printing the lessons which formed our national study topic for 1934. We printed one each week because we wanted to have them finished before the new lessons were begun.

We begin the new series this week and the March lesson appears in this week's paper. "Living with Power and Machines" is the name of the new study topic, which has been prepared by Mrs. Elsie Olson, our National Junior leader.

It is hoped that these lessons will be saved from month to month. The Local Junior leader should order the course of lessons, in booklet form, as soon as possible. The price of this booklet is 35 cents, postpaid. Order yours at once.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

DUTCH HONEY

Boil until thick 1 cupful dark corn sirup, 1 cupful sugar and 1 cupful thick sweet cream. Remove from stove and add 1 teaspoonful vanilla. This is delicious with hot biscuits and makes a spread that children especially like.

PEAR CONSERVE

Don't pass this recipe by, it's entirely too good to be missed: 4 quarts pears, 5½ cups sugar, 2 tablespoons powdered ginger, 1 cup almonds, 1 lemon and 1 cup shredded or diced pineapple. Peel core and dice the pears, which should make 8 cups of diced fruit. Combine the pears, sugar and ginger and let stand for 2 hours. Then boil rapidly until fruit begins to clear, about 15 minutes. Add almonds, bunched and chopped, lemon ground with peel, and pineapple. Boil 30 minutes. Pack in sterilized jars or jelly glasses and seal with paraffin. This quantity makes 4 pints.

HOT CHOCOLATE

2 squares chocolate
¼ cup sugar
1 cup water
1/8 cup cream
Mix chocolate, sugar and water. Cook slowly and stir constantly until thick creamy sauce forms. Add rest of ingredients and cook 2 minutes.

Whipped cream or marshmallows can top chocolate after it has been placed in cups.

TOMATO SAUCE

One cup tomato juice, 1½ tablespoons shortening, 1 tablespoon ground onion, 8 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt. Melt the shortening, add the onion and cook slightly. Add the flour and stir until browned. Add the tomato juice and cook until thick. Add water to thin to the desired consistency. Season to taste with salt and pepper.

SCALLOPED HAM AND POTATOES

Peel and slice enough potatoes to serve the number of persons desired. Place a slice of smoked ham in the bottom of a baking dish, then a layer of potatoes, then another slice of ham and another layer of potatoes, sprinkling each layer of potatoes with a little salt and pepper. When the dish is full, having the top layer of potatoes dot with butter, and pour over enough milk to come to the top of the potatoes. Bake slowly for one hour.

SAUERKRAUT CRACKER ROAST

One cup cheese
One small onion, minced
One cup unsalted peanuts
One cup sauerkraut
One cup cracker crumbs
Two cups tomato pulp
One tablespoon melted butter
Salt and pepper

Grind cheese, onion, peanuts, and sauerkraut through the food chopper, using the coarse knife. Add krumbs, tomato pulp and butter. Season to taste. Mix thoroughly. Form in loaf. Place in baking pan. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) thirty minutes.

BAKED TURNIPS

Peel turnips and slice them very thin into a buttered baking dish. Cover with sweet milk and bake in a moderate oven for about one-half hour, or longer if the turnips are large and old. Season with salt when partly done. Sprinkle the top with browned, buttered crumbs, just before serving.

SPINACH

Mix 1½ cups chopped cooked spinach with two tablespoons chopped onion, ½ teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon pepper. Add 1 egg, ½ cup spinach water or milk, ¼ cup oil, and ½ cup buttered crumbs. Bake until brown in the oven at 350 degrees F.

CREAM OF ONION SOUP

Two teaspoons rice
Two medium sized onions
Two tablespoons cooking oil
One cup water
One teaspoon meat extract or a bouillon cube
Three cups milk
Salt and pepper

Chop the onions and cook in the mazaola until slightly yellow. Add the water, rice and meat extract or bouillon cube, and cook until the rice and onions are tender. Add the milk, reheat, and season with salt and pepper. This makes four servings; it will be found that the rice much improves this soup.

PLANT RIGHT IF YOU WANT BEST RESULTS

"Plant right if you want your garden to do right, urges Henry L. Lobenstein, gardening specialist of the Kansas State College extension service. Planting right involves care in at least six points, he says.

First, use the best grade of seed obtainable, he advises. Gardening is an intensive type of agriculture. Each plant must produce well.

Second, determine correct planting dates for each kind of vegetable.

Third, avoid planting seeds or plants in soil that is too wet to work well. The packing that results is sure to be harmful.

Fourth, when covering the seed, firm the soil well around the seed. Rough seed, such as beet, parsnip, and carrot, needs this especially.

Fifth, do not cover the seed too deeply. As a general rule, cover small, weak-growing seeds with no more than ¼ inch to 1 inch of firm soil. Poor stands of carrots, parsnips, onions, beets, and celery often result from too-deep covering.

Sixth, avoid planting too thickly. Crowding results in low yields and poor quality. If heavy planting is done to insure a full stand, thin well later so that each plant will have a chance to develop properly.

Proper planting methods have much to do with the successful production of all vegetables.

No vegetable plants should be as close together as 1 in., so there is no use sowing seed closer than that. After thick planting, thinning is too often put off until the crop is stunted. Stunted plants never entirely recover and are inferior in quality as well as quantity.

This depends on the type of plant, locality, and altitude.

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J. M. Gaume, M. D.

Salina, Kansas

Specialist in Proctology (Diseases of the Rectum)

FILES treated without the knife

Rupture and Varicose Veins treated with medicine, no confinement.

Write for Booklet or Come to Office 134 N. 8th Phone 3505

Office for Examination

Local Supplies

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for 5c

Credentia Blanks, 10 for 5c

Demit Blanks, 15 for 10c

Local Sec. Receipt Book 25c

Farmers Union Watch Fob 50c

Farmers Union Button 25c

F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c

Farmers Union Song Book 20c

Business Manual 50c

Delinquency Notices (100) 25c

Secretary's Minute Book 80c

Book of Poems, (Kinney) 25c

Above, lots of 10 or more 20c

A

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Week Ending March 15, 1935

Frank Wulfschul-Douglas Co Ks-20 str 1217	12.50
Henry Wichman-Nemaha, Ks-18 str 1132	11.15
J G Egoe-Ottawa Co Ks-10 str 1113	10.00
C E Miller-Lafayette Mo-8 str 1150	10.00
Henry Wichman-Nemaha Co Ks-4 str 1085	9.75
Lyman Fleming-Rooks Co Ks-3 cfs 163	8.50
Jack Thompson-Jackson Co Mo-4 ahfrs 720	8.10
C B Guinn-Butler, Co Ks-18 str 740	8.00
D M Campbell-Rice Co Ks-11 str 585	7.75
Henry E Jansen-Rice Co Ks-7 cows 927	7.50
F M Brown-Alfalfa Co Okla-4 str 702	7.50
Frank I Graham-Pottawatomie Co Ks-9 str 800	7.25
J T Worl-Rice Co Ks-12 str 748	7.15
N B Lyons-McPherson Co Ks-7 hfrs 880	7.00
Lyman Fleming-Rooks Co Ks-4 str 495	7.00
E F Snodgrass-Jackson Co Ks-4 cfs 350	7.00
C B Guinn-Butler Co Ks-9 str 590	7.00
Walter Roepke-Washington Co Ks-4 cfs 427	6.50
Frank Johnson-Wyandotte Co Ks-7 str 512	6.25
D W Campbell-Rice Co Ks-12 yrlds 463	6.50
Henry Johnson-Wyandotte Co Ks-2 hfrs 740	6.25
Ralph Lee-Douglas Co Ks-3 cfs 410	6.00
H Masenthin-Osage Co Ks-6 str 500	6.00
Lyman Fleming-Rooks Co Ks-10 cows 1025	6.00
Frank Johnson-Wyandotte Co Ks-3 cows 767	5.00
J T Worl-Rice Co Ks-1 bull 1500	5.00
C B Guinn-Butler Co Ks-3 hfrs 476	4.25
C B Guinn-Butler Co Ks-3 rows 815	4.00
F M Brown-Alfalfa Co Okla-4 cows 800	4.00
H Masenthin-Osage Co Ks-5 yrlds 444	4.00
Vernon Potter-Vernon Co Mo-3 cows 930	3.75
Sam Jackson-Clay Co Mo-19 cows 910	3.50
Stanley Harris-Allen Co Ks-3 cows 660	2.75

SHEEP

S A McCracken-Osage Co Ks-18 91	8.00
Roger Coffman-Osage Co Ks-5 86	7.75
C H Hansen-Osage Co Ks-53 82	7.25
Edgar Mack-Grundy Co Mo-10 58	7.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

The butter market for the week under review has been unsettled and closes 3/4c lower, extras 29 1/2c, standards 29 1/2c, 89 score 29c, and 88 score 28 1/2c.

Again import butter has been the dominating influence causing a very unstable condition in the New York market which, of course, has been reflected in this market. The arrivals of foreign butter have influenced many shipments of domestic butter from western points to be diverted to Chicago, thus proportionately increasing Chicago receipts.

Advice has been received at this office that foreign butter was sold Saturday, the 16th, for delivery at New York early in April at 28c. This was 3c under the New York Extras market on that date. This had a demoralizing effect on the markets with the result that New York declined to 29 1/2c on Monday and still further to 29 1/4c on Tuesday.

Chicago declined 1c to 1 1/4c on the various grades on Saturday, holding steady there until Tuesday when more confidence was in evidence and the market reacted 3/4c.

On a comparative basis the favorable effects of light production has been offset by the weight of imports. While a steady decline in price is just at present, there is an undercurrent of nervousness.

Chicago Egg Market

Changes in the egg market during the past week have been only fractional. Extras 21 1/4c, Firsts 20 1/4c, both down 1/4c. Current Receipts 20c up 1/4c, Dirties 18 1/2c down 1/4c, and Checks 18c unchanged.

Production continues comparatively light and demand steady at prevailing prices. An article appearing in one of the leading trade papers last week, commenting on a recent survey of the poultry and egg situation in the midwestern states, tells of curtailed egg production all over this area. The laying hen population in all sections it's said to be much less than last year's. The egg production in all sections must lighter. In some sections it is estimated egg production will be as much as 40 per cent under a year ago. Late reports from the west coast tell of a decline of production in that section of at least 10 per cent as compared with last year.

These reports both state that demand for eggs for hatching purposes has been unusually heavy and thus has detoured large quantities of eggs out of regular marketing channels. Demand for breaking and storing purposes has kept all surplus supplies well cleared. This heavy demand for eggs for hatching purposes points to the possibility of greatly increased hen population and heavier egg supplies next fall and winter which in turn, based on past experience, will result in lower prices.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.
A. W. Seamans, Asst. Manager.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director
Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: If a farmer, who is the producer of the hogs, has such hogs slaughtered by a local butcher or commercial processing plant for consumption by his own family, employees, or household, is either the producer or the processor liable for the processing tax?

A: No. Neither is liable for the tax, provided no part of the hog is retained by the person who killed the hog. In the event that part of the hog is retained as settlement for costs or for sale, the processor is liable for the tax on the products retained. However, the butcher must obtain from the owner an affidavit statement that the hog was slaughtered for consumption by the owner, his family, employees, or household, this affidavit being necessary to exempt the processor from paying the tax.

Q: If a farmer, who is the producer or feeder of the hogs, slaughters such hogs and sells the carcasses or products to a storekeeper or retailer, wholesaler, or other commercial handler of pork products, is the farmer liable for the processing tax on hogs?

A: No. The commercial handler is liable for the tax when he purchases some act in preparing the carcasses or products for distribution or use. The producer is liable for the tax only when he slaughters the hogs and sells directly to or exchanges directly with consumers more than 200 pounds of such products in a single marketing year.

Q: Did E. J. Bell, AAA economist from Washington, D. C., intimate that there might be any radical changes in the wheat program when he visited Kansas last week?

A: No. He indicated quite definitely that there would be no radical changes. The crowds of wheat farmers attending the Salina and Dodge City meetings weren't hesitant in expressing their satisfaction with the present program set-up, and Mr. Bell will no doubt report their verdict in Washington.

Q: Has the world wheat situation changed materially since the days of 25-cent wheat in this country?

A: No. The world surplus or carry-over is substantially the same as it was.

Q: Has the United States situation changed?

A: Yes. The visible supply of wheat in the United States on July 1, 1932, was about 300 million bushels. The visible supply on July 1, 1935, is expected to be about 125 million. The disappearance is credited to the adjustment program plus two successive short crops. The fact that a small surplus can lower the price for every bushel of a huge crop, plus the potential surplus-producing capacity of our wheat acres, makes a continued production-control program essential.

REAL FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The following is written by J. D. Shepherd of Clay County, and is worthy study.

What Is the Matter with Our Country?

To the Editor of The Kansas Union Farmer:

I am a paid up member of our Farmers Union, and a cooperatively a dirt farmer of 70. In my humble judgment, farming never has been a real business, but has been mostly a philanthropy.

It is now up to the farmers' organizations to cooperate and work together to make a real business out of farming. We must now, as farmers, "All hang together or all hang separately," for old times and old things have passed away.

We are now living in a new age, for corporations now own and control our country. They make the prices of farm products, and make the prices to consumers. Great packing and produce processing corporations not only make the prices for farmers' products to sell at, but make the prices for farmers and other consumers to buy at.

Since the world war our nation has been over-incorporated by thousands of corporations; great chain corporations have grown by leaps and bounds, into thousands and thousands of stores, covering all America. In my judgment it is corporations now that have brought ruin and destitution to our millions of needy. It is great chain store corporations that have billions in capital, enabling them to buy goods by train loads, and take all the output of factories, at lower figures than individuals or smaller dealers can buy of, until these corporations have been given almost a monopoly on mercantile occupations.

To illustrate: Just figure all the thousands of stores of every kind owned by hundreds of great chain corporations all over America. Just figure that each one of these thousands of chain corporation stores, on an average, clears above all expenses and overhead, \$5.00 each day. Let us suppose that the "A & P" has, for example, 15,000 grocery stores. Well 15,000 times \$5 is \$75,000 income each day. Now figure that all the thousands of great chain corporations stores in this nation of ours are clearing above all expenses and overhead, \$5 each day. Then figure that each one of these thousands of corporation-owned chain stores would keep and support a family, if the families' Papas had owned them and got that \$5 clear each day.

But instead of the thousands of store owner families being supported by these millions of store profits, these great corporation chains get these immense profits, to put away in their money tills and vaults.

Corporations—legions of them! Yes—corporations have the bulk of

the nation's money in their vaults, held as reserves.

England has 45 millions of people with 34 millions on dole or relief rolls. Corporations not only own nations, but rule this world for weal or woe.—J. D. Shepherd.

Competition between live-stock markets probably will be unusually keen during the coming months because of reduced supplies of stock to be marketed during 1935, predicts E. J. Grimes, Kansas State College agricultural economist. The numerous methods of marketing live stock probably will be in still sharper contrast as a result of this increased competition.

Editorial from LABOR

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Farmers for "Prevailing Wage"**National Union Declares That Administration's Policy Would Gravely Affect American Standard of Living**

The National Farmers' Union, strongest of agricultural organizations, last Tuesday came out boldly for McCarran's "prevailing wage" amendment to the administration's work relief bill. In a statement signed by E. H. Everson, president, and E. E. Kennedy, secretary, the Farmers' Union stated its position as follows:

"The administration's proposal to pay prevailing rates of interest to the money changers and prevailing prices to manufacturers for material and to pay less than prevailing wages to labor out of the \$4,880,000,000 proposed work relief program appropriations is as indefensible and as un-American as it is for the Government through the AAA to require farmers to produce food and fiber for less than cost of production prices."

"Both are destructive of American standards of living. 'Both will continue to deaden recovery. 'The interests of farmers and laborers are inseparable. The American farmer, receiving cost of production prices for his products, is the best potential customer of labor and the laborer, who receives a 'living wage' is the best potential customer of the farmer. When farmers receive less than cost of production prices, labor is penalized with unemployment and low wages, because the home market for its products and services is destroyed. When labor receives less than a living wage or is unemployed, the home market for agriculture is destroyed and farmers are penalized with low prices."

"So-called 'parity prices' to farmers and \$50 a month to labor are both in exactly the same category of 'subsidence wages.' Both proposals provide for inadequate wages."

"The National Farmers' Union is opposed to reducing in any manner the standard of living of either farmers or laborers in America. The National Farmers' Union is for the McCarran amendment to the administration's work relief program. The National Farmers' Union is for the payment of prevailing wages on public works projects."

Whatever may be the outcome of the battle over the "prevailing wage" issue, organized labor will not forget that in its hour of need organized farmers came to their assistance.

To LABOR it is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. From its first issue, this paper has been preaching the doctrine that the interests of the farmers and the industrial workers were so essentially the same that the two great groups should cooperate in the most intimate and harmonious fashion. The late John Simpson, who died at the head of his beloved Farmers' Union, subscribed to that doctrine, and it is gratifying to find that his successors still keep the faith.

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WATER EQUIPMENT COMES FIRST IN THE FARM FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT

Adequate water supplies and modern equipment for handling water in the multitude of its uses on the farm, in the barnyard, and in the home should be probably the first consideration of every farmer, next to shelter itself.

Convenience and comfort are two reasons why the most careful consideration should be given to the purchase and installation of facilities which are now made available to every farmer with sound credit by means of modernization loans extended through local banks and other lending institutions and guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration.

Fire protection also is a strong incentive for an adequate water supply, as fire is an ever-present menace to the farmer who has no fire-fighting organization at his command.

Actually more important than all other reasons is the health of the farmer's family. Although any farmer has the tremendous advantage of fresh air and sunshine over the city dweller, this advantage often is lost because of lack of sanitary facilities which are elementary to the city dweller.

Rare is the farm house which is equipped as adequately as the average city home. Distressingly few farm homes have bath tubs or even running water, if the hand pump in the kitchen or on the back porch is not counted.

With the credit now available through modernization loans the farmer of sound financial reputation now has it in his power to purchase and install modern plumbing in his home, including such items as bath tubs, lavatories, sinks, hot-water tanks, laundry tubs, and home laundries.

In order to get the water to the house he can install a power plant

or windmill, or both, together with the necessary piping and cisterns or storage tanks.

To provide adequate water supply for the house, as well as for the barnyard and farm, he can dig new wells or deepen old ones; construct ponds, reservoirs, or small lakes, or lay pipes to bring the water from other sources of supply.

All of these improvements, including troughs and other water facilities for livestock, are eligible for financing by means of modernization loans, which can be obtained through more than 12,600 banks located in every section of the United States.

These loans can be for as much as \$2,000, with up to 5 years to complete repayment on the installment basis at a cost lower than any other installment credit formerly available—Federal Housing Sheet.

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(Read List of Sales in This Issue)

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Insure Mutually with us at a saving of 20 per cent. or more.—Join our 16,000 or more satisfied policy holders. Why not have the best.

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

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