



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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## Membership Campaign Under Way

### Supreme Court Kills AAA In 6-3 Decision

#### ENTIRE ACT IS INVALID SAYS HIGH TRIBUNAL

Justice Roberts Reads Majority Opinion, Declaring U. S. Invades States' Rights in Attempting to Control Production

#### A MINORITY REPORT

Other Programs of "New Deal" May Be in Jeopardy—Says Government Powers are Delegated, and No Such Powers Granted

The Agricultural Adjustment Act is out. The United States supreme court, in a sweeping 6 to 3 decision, handed down Monday of this week, ruled the entire act invalid. The majority opinion of the high court, as read by Justice Roberts, holds that the federal government cannot enter into any production control program, and cannot levy taxes to accomplish production control.

The majority decision holds that the United States government is one of delegated powers, and that it can exercise only such powers as are delegated to it by the states. It holds that unless powers have been so granted, they are, by implication, forbidden. Grants of powers to the general government by the states include nothing that gives Congress the right to control production within the states, says the opinion; and therefore the Agricultural Adjustment Act is void because it is an invasion of states' rights, and because when Congress enacted it, it assumed a power it did not possess. The opinion further holds that since the act was void in the first place, it could not be made valid by amendment.

Chief Justice Hughes joined the majority in this decision. Others of the six were Roberts, Van Devanter, Sutherland, Butler and McReynolds. The last four named are usually regarded as the four conservatives in the high court.

#### A Minority Report

Justice Stone, regarded as one of the liberals on the supreme bench, wrote and read a vigorous minority report. He was joined by the two other liberals, Justice Brandeis and Justice Cardozo. The minority report sharply criticizes the majority report.

#### What About Other Programs

While the decision concerned only a case involving the Agricultural Adjustment Act, it seems at least to lay the ground work for destroying or affecting the cotton, tobacco and potato control acts. It seems, in the opinion of many, to declare that the federal government has no power to attempt social or economic legislation at all, except such as may be possible under the national defense and interstate commerce clauses of the constitution.

#### Jeopardizes Appropriations

The majority decision comes near denying the power of Congress to appropriate funds in aid of agriculture under the general welfare clause of the constitution. The opinion says:

"We are not now required to ascertain the scope of the phrase 'general welfare of the United States' or to determine whether an appropriation in aid of agriculture falls within it."

However, the opinion as read by Justice Roberts already had declared the general welfare must be "national," not "local," and inferentially had labeled the benefit payments as "local" and as class legislation.

Nevertheless, this statement in the opinion, may prove the loophole for direct or indirect farm subsidies, so long as these are not hooked with production control.

"Wholly apart from that question," continues the court opinion, "another principle embedded in our constitution prohibits the enforcement of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The act invades the reserved rights of the states."

"It is a statutory plan to regulate and control agricultural production, a matter beyond the powers delegated to the federal government. The tax, the appropriation of funds raised, and the direction for their disbursement, are but parts of the plan."

"They are but means to an unconstitutional end."

Referring to powers of congress it also is stated:

"None to regulate agricultural production is given, and therefore legislation by congress for that purpose is forbidden."

The majority opinion brushes aside as subterfuge the claim that control is voluntary under the AAA.

The regulation is not in fact voluntary," it is held. "The farmer of course may refuse to comply, but the

price of refusal is the loss of benefits. The power to confer or withhold unlimited benefits is the power to coerce or destroy. This is coercion by economic pressure. The asserted power of choice is illusory."

While other arguments are given in the decision, the foregoing represents the principal thoughts brought out in the opinion.

The Minority Opinion

Justice Stone delivered the minority opinion, in which he took sharp issue with the majority opinion. Following are some of the thoughts he brought out:

"Courts are concerned only with the power to enact statutes, not with their wisdom."

"The constitutional power of congress to levy an excise tax on the processing of agricultural products is not questioned. The present levy is held invalid, not from any want of power to defray public expenditures, including those for the general welfare, but because the use to which its proceeds are put is disapproved."

"As the present depressed state of agriculture is nation-wide in its extent and effects, there is no basis for saying that the expenditure of public money in aid of farmers is not within the specifically granted power of congress to levy taxes to provide for the general welfare."

"The opinion of the court does not declare otherwise."

"The suggestion of coercion finds no support in the record or in any showing the actual operation of the act."

"Threat of loss, not hope of gain, is the essence of economic coercion." Justice Stone and the two other liberals then point out that the passage of the cotton and tobacco control acts, of itself, shows that the AAA is not coercive—if the AAA were coercive, then the control acts with their penalty taxes, would not have been believed necessary."

Justice Stone ridicules the majority position that the act is unconstitutional because it attaches a condition—the control contracts—to payment of federal funds to farmers.

"Congress may appropriate money to be expended by the R. F. C. to aid in financing agriculture, commerce and industry," says Justice Stone, "and to facilitate the exportation of agricultural and other products."

"Do all its powers collapse because, in order to effectuate the permissible purpose, in myriad ways the money is paid out upon terms and conditions which influence the action of the states within the states?"

"The answer would seem plain. If the expenditure is for a national public purpose, that purpose will not be thwarted because payment is on condition which will advance that purpose."

"The suggestion that it—the power of the purse—must now be curtailed by judicial fiat because it may be abused by unwise use hardly rises to the dignity of argument."

"So may the judicial power be abused."

"A tortured construction of the constitution is not to be justified by recourse to extreme examples of reckless congressional spending which might occur if courts could not prevent expenditures."

OLD RECORDS REVEAL DATA ON WINDBREAK PLANTING

Precedents in windbreak planting set by early pioneers who planted "on their own" as well as by modern farm owners who plant under State and Federal supervision are forerunners of the present Great Plains shelterbelt project, according to United States Forest Service officials detailed to this work.

One of the earliest records of this sort comes from a report on forestry by the Kansas State Historical Society in 1880, giving information on species adapted to windbreak planting, suggested spacing, culture methods effects of trees on adjacent field crops and exact locations of the oldest successful plantings.

Passage of the Timber Culture Act in 1873 was an important event in tree planting history. It provided homesteads for those who agreed to plant a certain amount of land to trees. Subsequently amended and later repealed in 1891, it nevertheless sowed the idea of tree culture in the plains area. Much bona fide planting was done under the act, but there also were many cases of insincere and even fraudulent attempts at growing trees with the intent of getting free land.

Wide-spread individual farm shelterbelt planting in the Great Plains began in 1924 with passage of the Clarke-McNary Act. Under the act farm woodlands have been protected from fire. Woodlots and windbreaks have been planted through distribution of forest-tree seed and planting stock.

No nation can afford both war and civilization—Calvin Coolidge.

Disarmament is like a social function—nobody wants to arrive until everyone is there.—American Scrapbook.

### ERNEST DEAN IS NOW A FIELD MAN FOR JOBBING ASSN.

Young Farmers Union Leader Who Has Made Name for Himself in Cooperative Development, is Obtained from Farmers National

#### TEAMS WITH KINNEY

Manager Belden Says Expect to Get Jobbing Association Products in Every Farmers Union Cooperative; Good Farmers Union Year

Ernest Dean, well known to the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union because of his former long association with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and his more recent association with the Farmers National Grain Corporation, is now again in the field representing the Jobbing Association, according to an announcement made this week by Ted C. Belden, manager of the Jobbing Association. Mr. Dean will devote most of his time to calling on the cooperative exchanges and business associations in the eastern half of Kansas. A. M. Kinney, veteran Farmers Union leader, will take care of the western part of the state.

Ernest Dean, though one of the younger men in the work, has already established himself as one of the state's leaders in the development of the cooperative movement. He has grown up in a cooperating atmosphere. His father George Dean, was manager of the Farmers Union store at Beloit for a number of years. Ernest's brother, Jim, is a fieldman for Farmers National. Ernest was on the road for the Jobbing Association for several years when the Jobbing Association was handling grain. When the grain business was transferred to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Mr. Dean continued calling on elevators for the Farmers Corporation, National, and he has been in that work ever since.

When Mr. Belden was made manager of the Jobbing Association, which now concentrates its activities in the

#### THINGS ARE POPPING IN THE CAPITOL

Congress is in session. As forecast, things started happening right off the bat. President Roosevelt delivered his message on the evening of Friday, January 3, the first day of the reconvened session. He threw down a challenge to Big Business which at least started things popping. Future conduct will be a better gauge to go by than what was actually said.

Legislation has been introduced calling for mandatory neutrality, rather than "permissive" neutrality. Bonus arguments are rife, and the general opinion seems to be that the bonus—rather, the adjusted compensation certificates—will be paid this year by action of Congress. The method of raising the money is still "up in the air." The Farmers Union will push the method calling for direct issue of currency to pay the bill. Big business will insist on a bond issue—to increase the possibility of investing in interest-bearing tax exempt securities.

It will be a history-making session, and it will be watched with great interest. We have as yet received no information as to the progress of the petition to bring the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill to a vote.

cooperative merchandise field, he was instructed by the board to build up the business as rapidly and as solidly as possible. Immediately, he went to the management of the Farmers National in this territory and asked to have Mr. Dean's services. H. E. Witham, manager of the Kansas City branch of the Farmers National, and former manager of the Jobbing Association, realizing that Mr. Dean would be a great asset to the Jobbing Association, released him to the Jobbing Association, temporarily.

Kinney and Dean in Field

Mr. Dean and Mr. Kinney now constitute the principal regular field force of Farmers Union Jobbing Association. These two men can be counted upon to do a good job of building up the cooperative business of the firm.

"We intend to get our products into every stockholder exchange during the next year," says Mr. Belden. With (Continued on page four)

### The Liberty League

By John Frost, Blue Rapids, Vice President Kansas Farmers Union

This militant organization of Big Business, composed of 100 per cent reactionaries and disciples of greed that spent in 1935 the sum of \$389,973 for propaganda purposes, recently paraded its program disguised in the cloak of patriotism. Let us debunk its pious phrases of devotion to liberty and the constitution.

The League would revise the wicked laws aimed at the redistribution of wealth. Our government, being unable to keep up with and circumvent the greedy schemes of Big Business to take a high toll from the common people, has provided a high income tax on swollen incomes, a high inheritance tax on great fortunes, and a correspondingly high gift tax to prevent the attempts of the rich to evade the inheritance tax by giving their fortunes away in their old age. For reasons that are evident the Liberty League wants these hobbles on corporation capacity removed.

And the League wants the tax base broadened, so that the tax burden will be shared by a larger number of people. This does not mean that the League wants the bonds, stocks, mortgages, and other intangible property of the rich, comprising better than one half of the nation's wealth that is now practically tax exempt, put on the tax rolls. Oh, no. The League wants the tax base broadened by a sales tax on the food, clothing, and necessities of the poor. Keep the tax burden off the rich, and put it on the poor barks this wolf in sheep's clothing.

The Liberty League warns against the terrible dangers of inflation. Fifteen years ago the money and credit interests of the country, after encouraging the people in installment buying and going into debt on the wave of World War prosperity and plentiful supply of money, suddenly, through big banker control of the Federal Reserve System, plunged the nation, by deflation of credit, into the most disastrous depression of our history. During these years of deflation 2,000,000 farm families were driven from their farms; probably as many more city workers lost their homes; business was paralyzed, and at one time (March 1933) 16,000,000 unemployed laboring men and their families were facing starvation. And yet the misnamed Liberty League warns us not to go back to plentiful credit and money—inflation means disaster, it hypocritically rants.

Can any disaster greater than the past 15 years of deflation overtake us? In times of national crisis—our Revolutionary fathers in the War for Independence, Lincoln in the Civil War, and Wilson in the World War—resorted to inflation and saved the nation. The Liberty League can point to no inflation disaster in our history, but deflation has always brought panic and disaster, and has always been brought on by the conspiracy of the Shylocks to double the value of their holdings at the expense and misery of producers and laboring men.

And the Liberty League warns against government control of our monetary system. Well, who has always been in control of our monetary system when deflation and disaster spread ruin through the nation? Wall Street Shylocks in whose tender mercies the Liberty League is determined we shall continue to be kept. It is long past time that the government, that is, the whole people, took over the direction of our monetary system, and managed it in the interests of all the people, as directed by the constitution, to which the Liberty League pretends devotion.

We are engaged in a desperate war to free ourselves from the shackles of an economic system designed to syphon the profits of producers into the coffers of monopoly corporations. We need to know our enemies and to shun their deceptive propaganda.

JOHN FROST.

### THE FIGHT IS ON FOR SQUARE DEAL FOR ALL FARMERS

Secretary Kennedy of National Farmers Union, in Radio Talk, Tells What Farmers Union Has Done, and Tells of Program

#### PUSH LEGISLATION

Points Out Need of More Complete Organization, and Says Could Accomplish Program and Prevent Outrages, if Organized

Edward E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union, with President Everson, spoke to the nation over the National Broadcasting Company radio stations during the regular fourth Saturday Farmers Union talk, December 28. Mr. Everson's talk was reported last week. Following is the text of Mr. Kennedy's address:

As we come to the end of 1935 and begin the New Year of 1936, I believe it is in order to make a statement concerning the scope of the activities of the Farmers Union and to renew the definition of our purposes and our program.

The membership of our Union includes farmers in 36 states. Covering as it does, the greater part of the United States, our members are actually engaged in every line of agricultural production that is carried on by farmers in the whole Nation.

Our members in the various states own and operate cooperative marketing associations through which they handle and market virtually every crop that is grown in the United States and every kind of livestock. Many thousands of these associations are local in character, many of them are state-wide and some of them take in several states in their territory.

Our membership own and operate many thousands of associations through which our farmers buy cooperatively the supplies and merchandise used on their farms and by their families.

Our Farmers Union members in many states own and operate their own cooperative Fire, Automobile and Life Insurance Companies.

Our membership in many states are using their collective bargaining power to sell their year's production of their crops under contract at a stabilized price, based on the cost of production. The cooperative buying and selling activities as well as the cooperative service institutions of our Union Organizations transact a volume of business annually which is variously estimated at nearly a billion dollars.

This has given our farmers an opportunity to make savings, running into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and at the same time gives membership the invaluable training in organization, in cooperation and in the marketing of their production.

Our Farmers Union Cooperatives, like the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, are built from the ground up and not from the top down. Our Farmers Union membership has supervised the building and the development and the management of their cooperative associations through their Local Unions through their County and State Unions and the district or regional associations. It has come through the cooperation of the State Unions in the territory served by such Cooperatives.

Our Farmers Union not only engages in the cooperative activities in the field of buying and selling and cooperative services, but are profoundly interested in the government because our members are good citizens. Through our Local organizations our Farmers Union membership exercises a wholesome influence on Local, County or Parish Government by insisting on the election of honest public officials, regardless of party, and the honest administration of public office. Our state unions adopt a Legislative program and exert their efforts to secure the enactment into law of measures which in their judgment will provide for the happiness, the security and the prosperity of those engaged in the great industry of Agriculture, and the best interest of all the people in such state and nation.

The National Farmers Union under its charter is not authorized to directly engage in cooperative business activities. The National Farmers Union is the mother organization devoted to the teaching of the principles of organization and cooperation—"to secure equity, establish justice and apply the golden rule." Its activities cover the entire field of national cooperation—of cooperative education and of national legislation.

Seek Equitable Laws

Farming, being the basic industry of the nation, has perhaps more diversified dealings and contacts with the commercial business and the political life of the Nation than any other single business or avocation.

While the Farmers Union is a non-partisan organization, we are non-partisan in our action.

(Continued on page three)

### Local and County Unions Organize Effective Drive

Thorough Canvass of Farmers in All Communities is Objective of Early 1936 Campaign for All Parts of State of Kansas

#### VESECKY NOW IN FIELD

Others Are Scheduled for Meetings; Locals and Counties Asked to Send in Requests Early as Possible; Many Setting up Funds for Work

The big push for members in the Kansas Farmers Union is already beginning to take on definite form. Many Locals and many County Unions are making plans to put on intensive drives in which every farmer will have the opportunity and the invitation to join the Farmers Union.

It is, of course, too early to have any complete reports on Local and County campaigns actually being put on over the state. However, many Locals and County Unions have already reported that they are organizing their members into effective groups and teams for the purpose of making a thorough canvass of the farmers and farm families in their various jurisdictions. Advance information coming from various sources indicate that this is going to be the most intensive, as well as the most extensive drive in recent Kansas Farmers Union history.

Vesceky in Parsons Vicinity

President John Vesceky of the Kansas Farmers Union is now in the general vicinity of Parsons, Kansas, where the Local and County Union leaders have scheduled a number of meetings. Mr. Vesceky is, of course, addressing these meetings, all of which are called to fit in with membership campaigns being carried on in the various communities.

As soon as the Farmers Union president finishes with the southeast Kansas meetings, he will go into other sections of the state where series of meetings are being scheduled. This does not mean, however, that the other sections of the state will delay the beginning of their membership campaigns until Mr. Vesceky or some other speaker can be with them.

#### New Branch Helps Membership

Incidentally, membership interests in southeastern Kansas are looking up considerably this year because of the new branch house of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company which was established in Parsons last summer. The placing of this branch house at the rapidly developing southeastern Kansas market extends to the farmers and live stock men in that section of the state a cooperative service for which they are grateful. No doubt the appreciation and interest of the farmers in the Parsons territory will be reflected in an increased membership this year.

#### Others Available

Other officers of the state Union are assisting in the membership campaign in various ways. Senator John Frost, of Blue Rapids, Kansas, state Union vice president, in Stafford county this week appearing at a number of meetings which have been arranged as start-off meetings for the membership campaign. Mr. Frost will likely be dated to appear in other communities.

The state secretary, Floyd Lynn, is attending a Mitchell County Farmers Union meeting on Wednesday of this week at Beloit. He will also attend other meetings in other sections of the state from time to time. The various directors of the state Union are arranging to meet with several Locals or County Unions, although their schedules are not completely worked out.

Managers and fieldmen of the state-wide Farmers Union business activities will be available for some meetings—as they always are.

Make Arrangements Early

Any Local or County Union desiring a speaker for meetings is asked to take the matter up with the state Farmers Union office in Salina as soon as possible. Quite often, two or three requests are for the same day and for the same person. Obviously, it is impossible to meet all these requests. Some time is necessary in order to work meetings into schedules or series, avoiding long and expensive trips for a single meeting.

Send in Reports

Reports of meetings, and of campaign plans or results, are very desirable for publication in the Kansas Union Farmer. Advance notices of meetings are also wanted. The notices and reports are read with great interest by people all over the state. Interest is not confined to the Local or county affected. In fact, the "Neighborhood Notes" department of the Kansas Union Farmer is regarded as one of the most interesting features of the entire paper. Those who are responsible for sending in reports can do a lot, therefore, toward making the paper more interesting.

The success of the 1936 membership campaign depends on the willingness and vigor and determination with which members step into it. The Local whose members join together in a systematic campaign, in which the many prospects are actually called upon with an urgent invitation to join the Farmers Union, no doubt will have great success than the Local which invites in a speaker or two and then stops at that. A speaker or outside organizer can do a lot, of course, but the really effective work is that which is done by the members themselves.

Funds for Membership Work

Most Locals and most County Unions have some funds on hand, at least a part of which could well be spent in putting on this membership campaign. Money spent in this manner clearly an investment in membership, and membership is most to be desired. Some Locals vote to pay the gasoline bills or automobile expenses of those members who drive over the community, usually with two or three other members, to call on farmers who should either renew their membership or who should come in as new members.

The state Union does not have sufficient funds to insure sending a speaker or organizer to each community. However, some counties and some Locals have pledged certain amounts of funds to be set aside for general membership work. Of course, it is understood that these funds will be spent in membership work in the communities from which they originate. Some counties, including the funds to be raised or contributed by the Locals within them, expect to set aside as much as \$100 for this campaign. Used effectively, that investment will no doubt result in a return of a great deal more than the amount spent.

Advantage of Promptness

One of the values of prompt action in getting into this membership campaign early is the fact that in numbers there is strength. A campaign carried on while many other Locals and county Unions are working at the same time makes for more numbers working at the same time. Another advantage comes from the fact that the organization is most effective when it has a large membership. It must be effective early this year. This is a year of many important changes, and many important policies of action. The welfare of agriculture is at stake, and what is done early in the year will have an important bearing on the whole year's program.

#### FARM PRICE INDEX UP TWO POINTS

The farm price index of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was 110 on December 15 or 2 points higher than on November 15, and 9 points higher than on December 15, 1934.

Farmers received higher prices during the past month for lambs, sheep, veal calves, hogs, wheat, potatoes, rice, butterfat and apples; lower prices for cotton, cottonseed and eggs. Groups of products except cotton, cottonseed, grain, and some miscellaneous items, are higher priced than a year ago.

Farmers were getting \$8.15 per 100 pounds of lambs on December 15; hogs were bringing \$8.72 per 100 pounds; corn 63 cents a bushel; wheat 90 cents; cotton about 11½ cents a pound; potatoes 64 cents a bushel; butterfat 33 cents a pound, and eggs about 29 cents a dozen.

The purchasing power of farm products is 30 compared with 80 a year ago, and with 50 at the bottom of the farm depression in the summer of 1932. The five year period 1930-1934 equals 100.

The day or days you spend in helping get more members into your Local may be the most effective days of work you'll do for yourself during the entire year.



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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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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1936

### RAISES SOME QUESTIONS

The decision of the supreme court rendering the entire AAA invalid brings up many interesting questions. Do Kansas farmers, for instance, stand to lose the \$18,000,000 which they were in line to receive soon? Records show that a payment of \$6,000,000 would have gone to Kansas corn-hog contract signers this month. Half of the \$24,000,000 wheat program benefits for this year has been paid, leaving another half, or \$12,000,000 yet unpaid. Will payments on these present contracts be paid? If so, how?

Answers to this question are, of course, problematical. All payments have, for the present, been stopped. The wheat contracts represent valid contracts between the farmers and the government, and the general opinion is that they will be paid. Administration leaders are hoping some way will be provided whereby all present contracts will be paid.

It is said that the AAA has funds on hand not coming from processing taxes, and that this money may be used in fulfilling contracts. Officials say \$90,000,000 remains from a direct appropriation from Congress, and that approximately \$50,000,000 from the customs receipts fund is available.

AAA officials also hold that marketing agreements and licenses are not affected, and that the authority to use money for removal of crop surpluses probably is not affected.

Will big purchasers of foodstuffs be able to recover floor-stock taxes paid when AAA was begun on stocks then in possession?

Will packers and millers and other processors be able to reclaim the taxes impounded by courts on refusal to pay according to provisions of the AAA, now defunct?

Will tariffs, other than farmers' tariffs, be attacked?

These questions seem to be hanging fire.

Will a substitute plan be offered? Undoubtedly several plans will be offered. Farmers all over the United States are affected, and, as usual, the farmer is on the short end of the stick. Farmers will have to get together and push a plan which will safeguard their interests, and which will in the end bring them something that can be rightly considered cost of production.

### TO INTENSIFY FIGHT

It is a matter of opinion, of course, but from the way the Kansas farmers voted in AAA referendums, and from the resolutions adopted in their organizations—notably the Kansas Farmers Union—Kansas farmers had accepted the AAA as an emergency measure. They considered it far from perfect, but they felt that it was at least a concession, and a step toward cost of production. Now that it is taken from them, they will undoubtedly intensify their fight for a workable plan that will bring cost of production

closer to being an actual, accomplished fact.

### Union Must Take Lead

Of course, it goes without saying that whatever gains are made will have to be made through organization. It further goes without saying that the farmers' own class organization—the Farmers Union—is the organization to lead that fight. It will require an organization that is free from the dominating influence of outside classes, an organization that can work free handed and unshackled.

Again it has been tragically demonstrated that farmers cannot depend on legislation alone to help them. It has been demonstrated time and again that laws and legislative provisions can be changed—and with what suddenness!

### Cooperatives Are Ours

The only thing the farmer can build that apparently cannot be taken from him, either by governmental action or at the whim of the powerful vested interests, is his cooperative. When our cooperative system is built up to the level and to the strength it should attain, then we will not be worried much about what the supreme court, or what domineering capital, do or say.

It may be well to be reminded again that only farmers, through their own organization, can or will build farm cooperatives.

### Don't Forget Legislation

In the meantime, however, we must keep a watchful eye on legislation, for we perhaps always will need legislation to protect our cooperatives. Then, too, we have not given up. The court decision does not make us throw up our hands and quit. There is a way in which farmers, if they assert themselves in an organized way, can get an even break with other classes. The word of the supreme court is final on the question involved. The AAA was only a small thing compared with our struggle to gain for our class an economic freedom, and a social equality with other industries. The AAA was considered by many—not all—as a stepping stone toward our goal. It is gone, but our determination to reach our goal is not gone.

### Fight Economic Cancer

We as the Farmers Union will continue—and intensify—our fight for legislation which is aimed at the unspeakably unfair maldistribution of opportunities for wealth, success and justice. This maldistribution is the result of a rotten system which has grown up because of the carelessness of the people—farmers included. It is the result of an economic cancer that has fastened its poisonous roots in the very foundations of our country. Until the cancer began hurting, we were all careless about it. We did little or nothing to head it off.

Now that this cancer—the grasping money interests within our borders which act as a monster regimenting not only the masses of the people but the government itself—has started hurting, we are looking for an effective method to eliminate it. The Farmers Union program, including

the correction of monetary and credit systems, is that method for which we are looking. It includes the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing legislation, cost of production, controlled inflation, payment of adjusted service certificates in United States money, control of the packing industry, elimination of gambling in farm products, and many other points which are sneeringly referred to as reform measures by our enemies—and which are proudly referred to as reform measures by courageous members and leaders in the Farmers Union.

### Keep a Straight Course

So, while the country as a whole is in somewhat of a turmoil because of the decision of the supreme court with reference to the AAA and other measures, let us, as members of a great organization limited in membership to those who make up the country's basic industry, keep our feet on the ground; and let us renew our determination to carry our own program forward to success.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY JOHN VESECKY

### GOING FORWARD IN

SOUTHEAST KANSAS

Thursday morning I left Salina for a series of meetings in southeastern Kansas. I arrived in Colony in the afternoon and made myself at home with our old friend and Farmers Union pioneer, Howard Whitaker.

Bro. Whitaker called in several of the Farmers Union leaders in Anderson county for a conference. We discussed plans for their coming membership campaign and renewed old acquaintances.

The meeting was held in a school house about two miles south of Lone Elm. There were about 60 present. Owing to bad roads many who would have come were unable to get there, but the school house was comfortably filled with interested attentive Farmers Union folks.

After the regular business of the County Union was disposed of, including arrangements for the calling of a county wide conference on the membership campaign, and including a talk by L. O. Preston, manager of the Farmers Union Creamery at Colony, as well as my talk, coffee and doughnuts were served.

Anderson county used to be one of the leading Farmers Union counties in the state, and I feel certain that it will come to the front again.

Friday, January 3, I visited in the afternoon with Judge Crall at Erie and other Farmers Union members, and in the evening I spoke to about 75 fine Union folks at a school house about two miles north of Erie.

Wm. Acuff, manager of the Parsons branch of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., was called on also to make a talk and responded with a fine short talk on the Live Stock Commission Co.

After the talks and program consisting of music and readings, a lunch consisting of pies, sandwiches and coffee was served.

Although Neosho county has as yet not made any definite arrangements as far as I know for a membership drive, I am sure that they will at least double their present membership. They are a fine bunch of farm folks who are capable and willing to do good work in the Farmers Union.

Saturday, January 4, I rode out from Iola to La Harpe, my next meeting place, with two of Mr. and Mrs. Roedel's daughters who are both school teachers. After noon I visited with Jim Moore at the Farmers Union Elevator, but they were all so busy that we did not get much chance to talk.

The meeting was held in the High School auditorium. On account of bad roads and being on Saturday, the attendance was not as large as some of the leaders hoped for, but at that there were about 75 or 80 earnest Farmers Union folks present. After the program, consisting of music by the high school orchestra, piano and violin solos and readings including two by Mr. Anderson of Anderson county, I talked about an hour; and then others spoke discussing plans for the membership campaign in Allen county which is just beginning.

I feel sure that the campaign will be a success. It could not be otherwise with folks as earnest, enthusiastic and capable as the folks of Allen county, doing their best to put it over.

I am extremely well pleased with the outlook for a large increase in membership in the three counties I visited last week. I can only say, "More power to you, good Farmers Union folks." The state office will do all in its power to help you.

I purposely did not go into detail in reporting these meetings as I feel that should be left to the county or local secretaries or correspondents. Mr. Lynn would like to have your own report on all meetings and other happenings of interest to Farmers Union folks. So get busy and send in reports.

This week I will hold meetings in the territory around Parsons, on which I will report in the next issue.

## THE FIGHT IS ON FOR SQUARE DEAL FOR ALL FARMERS

(Continued from page one)

cerned with the administration of public office and we are concerned with the enactment of just laws. There is perhaps not a law enacted in either State or Federal legislative halls, that does not in one way or the other affect the interest of the American farmer, in some part of the United States. Once each year, the National Farmers Union in annual convention, adopts a Legislative Program as well as declaring its position on various important questions.

The Congress of the United States will be in session again in a very few days. The farmers of the United States are expecting that this Congress shall promptly pass the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill. We believe that a large share of the American people, likewise believe that the Congress should pass this Refinancing measure without delay.

It is our program that the Congress of the United States should pass the Patman Soldier Bonus bill, which will help the veterans of the World War in full legal tender, non-interest bearing government currency.

It is a fair statement of the facts today that the real issue involved in these two public measures is whether the Congress shall restore to itself the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof or whether a private banker shall continue to issue the currency of the Nation, and whether the private banker shall continue to exercise the power to manufacture money, the currency of the Nation, to loan the people of this Nation.

It is well now to review briefly the last session of Congress with reference to the opposition to the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill which was designed to refinance the mortgage indebtedness of farm mortgage indebtedness at a rate of interest to the farmer, not to exceed 1-1/2 per cent and 1-1/2 per cent on the principal over a long period of years.

The money to be refinanced the farmer indebtedness is to be provided by the Treasury Department in the form of a revolving fund with which the farm indebtedness of the United States could be refinanced.

The opposition to the passage of this measure attempted to raise the question of whether such money was "sound." This was the issue at all. This is not the issue now. The issue is whether the Government should issue the currency or whether every such measure should carry with it the proposition of the Government issuing more bonds, bearing more interest and being paid in full.

This is the issue, these are the lines, on which the battle will be fought in this, the coming session of Congress.

I wish to recall that on several occasions bills were introduced in Congress the purpose of which was to devise new money, by which bonds could be issued—money which could be loaned to farmers at rates of interest that were in no way as low as rates of interest this Government had been loaning money to private interests and privileged corporations in the past.

Every one of these propositions carried with it the issue of more bonds—tax-free—with interest free principal unconditionally guaranteed by the Government of the United States. In other words, the Money Monopoly crowd has incorporated in these proposals their own formula.

When the so-called Patman Soldier Bonus Bill was before the Congress at the last session, the opposition to this Bill made every effort to secure the adoption or rather the substitution of a bill that, if passed, would provide the payment of the adjusted service certificates by the issue of tax-exempt interest bearing Government bonds. These proposals carried with it the proposition that the money monopoly crowd would receive a bonus of every dollar that would be paid to the ex-service boys on the face of their certificates.

With reference to the payment of the Adjusted Service Certificates, a great deal was said concerning the question of whether currency paid for the Soldier Bonus, currency issued in the payment of the service certificates would be "sound"—would be "good" money. That was not the real issue.

The issue is, shall the Government of the United States restore to itself the power, under the Constitution, to issue the currency of the Nation, or shall we continue to permit private companies—private bankers—to issue the Nation's currency, and control it.

The outstanding principle that is involved in the passage of these two measures, is the principle of converting in the one instance a Government obligation—a Government debt owed to the ex-service boys—into a medium of exchange so that it would not only directly benefit the ex-service boys by the payment of their adjusted service certificates, but it will help every man and woman in this nation by helping to provide a medium of exchange.

The outstanding principle that is involved in the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill is to convert a part of the farm indebtedness into a medium of exchange reduce the rate of interest, increase the buying power of the farmer and do so in the public interest. In addition to directly benefitting the farmers of this Nation, it will operate in the public interest because the people of this Nation shall have been provided with a part of the necessary money with which to measure the muscular and brain energy of our people.

### Intensify the Fight

When the Congress convenes on January 2nd, we will need just eleven signatures on the Frazier-Lemke petition of the House for this bill on the floor of the House for a full discussion and a vote. I believe it is conceded by all that when this bill is voted on by the Congress of the United States that it will pass both Houses by a comfortable majority.

There are now 207 Congressmen who have already signed this petition. It requires but eleven more to make a total of 218—a majority—of the membership of the House of Representatives. It is almost unbelievable but true, that we would be required to force a vote on this public measure when we realize that 33 State legislatures and the Territory of Hawaii and the Lower Houses of four additional states have passed resolutions memorializing the Congress to pass the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill—when we realize that 95 per cent of the Farmers of the United States are for its enactment into law it is almost unbelievable that we would be required to resort to a discharge petition in order to secure a vote of the Congress on such important a measure as the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill. But since this is necessary our job now is to use our influence to secure the signature of the remaining eleven members of the Frazier-Lemke petition. If the member of Congress from your district has not yet signed this petition I would ask that you wire or write him at once and let him know that you expect him to sign this petition. The signature of this measure on the floor of the House.

It will be but a few weeks at the most until the Supreme Court will have passed on the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, or at least the major phases of it. This decision is of unusual importance, not only to farmers but to all of our citizens. If you will remember when the Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed, in 1933, the National Farmers Union then sponsored the Cost of Production amendment which was passed in the house of Representatives. It was the position of the Farmers Union then, that the Cost of Production amendment would have gone a long, long way towards making a satisfactory bill to the farmers.

Now it is that this Congress should pass the Thomas-Massey Cost of Production Marketing Bill, providing for the Government regulation of the marketing of farm commodities, on a basis of the farmers receiving a price of not less than the cost of production for such portions of its commodities needed for consumption within the United States. This bill is pending in both Houses of Congress and regardless of what the Supreme Court's decision may be, the principle embodied in this measure remains the same. It simply provides for the Administrative officials under the terms of the law would ascertain and determine the average cost of production price for that percentage of each delivery of farm commodities, determined to be needed for domestic consumption.

During the following week, the war, under the National Defense Act, the President of the United States was then authorized to fix the price of wheat and hogs. This the President did by proclamation. He was also authorized to license the dealers and the processors of these farm commodities. To do this principle in the Thomas-Massey Bill would be merely to do what had already been proven was the best that could be done during the time of the World War. It is the Farmers Union position that if this could be done then it can be done now. That it worked one day should work another day.

Let us consider for a moment what the result would be if the farmers of the Nation were receiving Cost of Production for the products of our farm. The economic chaos that we find ourselves in today would be largely reversed. The farmers would be receiving the most of the profits of the products of their farms. It would take the farmers who are now on the public relief rolls off these relief rolls. If our farmers were receiving cost of production for their products they would enable the farmers to buy the products of labor who are not employed, but also the products of the eleven and a half million who are now either walking the streets looking for work that is not to be had or who are employed on Government relief projects at wages that are less than prevailing wages.

If the farmers of the United States were receiving cost of production it would not be necessary for our farmers to go deeper and deeper into debt, rather—they would be paying off the debts which they now owe and be able to stay out of debt thereafter. If our farmers were receiving cost of production prices; foreclosures of farm homes, and farm land would be stopped.

If our farmers were receiving cost of production, the consuming power of farmers would be multiplied and the consuming power of all the people in spite of all efforts the whole nation would be increased tremendously. It will be the best answer to the problem of underconsumption. If our farmers were receiving the cost of production there would be no further increase in the corporate ownership of food producing lands of this Nation. The farmers would gradually be able to re-acquire the farms and the homes lost to corporate interests by foreclosure and bankruptcy in the years that have passed.

The Government of the United States has recognized the right of business, industry, manufacturers, to receive a price for their goods and services sufficiently high to cover their cost of production. We are only asking in this instance that the Government of the United States extend this same policy to include the farmers of the Nation also. Nothing less is a remedy for the agricultural problem.

I wish to discuss just briefly another important phase of our National program. It is our position and we propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which provides for the initiation of legislative measures by the electors. In these turbulent days a great deal of discussion is being had about the Constitution, the Supreme Court and the other two co-ordinate branches of Government. Various proposals are being advanced all of which seem to be to enlarge the powers of the Federal Government. It is the position

of the Farmers Union, that if the power of anyone is to be enlarged upon it should be the power of the American people. If the people of this Nation had the power under the Constitution to initiate legislative measures they would have the power under such an amendment to initiate the repeal of laws and to initiate by petition the recall of unfaithful public officials, holding national office, be he a President or a member of Congress. No one I am sure, should object to the American people having these rights, and having the power to initiate legislative measures. Many of our states have amended their State Constitutions so that the people of that state may initiate legislative measures, initiate the recall laws and also initiate the recall of public officials if such recall become necessary.

This proposal would merely assist in the carrying out the basic principles of a Representative Democracy.

Need of Organization  
I realize from the many thousands of letters which I have received during the last few months that the one great hope of the farmers of this nation is that the coming session of Congress will pass the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill. I want to say as emphatically as I know how that the only reason that the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill and the Cost of Production Bill has not already been passed by the Congress of the United States is because our farmers are not sufficiently organized.

The main reason why an administration at Washington would enter into a trade agreement or trade treaty with another nation which would have the effect of increasing the imports of farm commodities into our own country that would have the effect of depressing the price levels of farm products and would have the effect of increasing our domestic surpluses is because our farmers are not sufficiently organized.

The only reason why there is gambling in farm commodities at the market places, which means gambling in the income, gambling in wages, gambling in the prosperity of our American farmers, yes gambling in the prosperity and security of the whole nation, is because our farmers are not sufficiently organized.

The only reason why the government of the United States continues to farm out to private corporations, to private companies, to private bankers, the power to control the issuance of currency—the value of money—is because our farmers are not sufficiently organized.

The only reason why the farmer has been foothold of politics, the football and playing of big business, is because the farmers were not sufficiently organized.

I think I can say this in some degree of accuracy that the reason that this nation continues in this depression and has continued in this depression for more than fifteen years is because the farmers were not sufficiently organized. In fact the reason we went into this depression in the first place was because the farmers of this nation were not sufficiently organized.

Yes, the unorganized condition is coming to an end. Our farmers are beginning to realize more fully the necessity for being organized in their own class organization.

Our farmers are beginning to reappraise their own self-respect. They are answering the challenge that "farmers cannot organize and will not stick. Our farmers are undertaking one of the most gigantic campaigns of self-organization that has ever been carried out in the United States.

During the past three or four years throughout the whole United States they have been engaged in a campaign of self-organization. You know that the Farmers Union is a self-help farmers organization and that carries with it the proposition of self-organization.

If and when we are organized sufficiently, we will secure the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill. If we are organized sufficiently we will secure the enactment into law of a bill assuring to the farmer the cost of production for their products consumed in the United States. If we are organized sufficiently we will secure the protection to the American farmers of our home markets and secure such restrictions of the imports of foreign farm commodities as are necessary to give full protection of our farmers here at home. If we are organized sufficiently we will secure the passage of a central bank, owned and controlled by the United States and through which our currency and credit money may be nationalized and through which Congress shall restore to itself the power to coin money and regulating the value thereof as provided in the Constitution of the United States.

### Expect "Explosion"

By the way, as I just picked up the newspaper this morning I find these headlines on the lead story on the peaceful 1936 Congress—"Farm inflation bill is set first blast." The article carries a Washington date line goes on to say: "Hopeful plans of congressional leaders for an orderly session today appeared in danger of being blasted sky-high before the echoes of the opening day back-slapping have died away."

The first explosion is expected to come in the House, where supporters of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Refinancing bill announce they will start an immediate drive for a vote." The article continues: "Sponsors of the measure have 207 names of representatives signed to a petition to force a vote over the wishes of opposition leaders. They need only 11 names more to provide the majority of 218 necessary to thwart the opposition. If these names are obtained the measure would be brought out on the floor. Yes and passed. The article goes on to say: "The battle is already on." An undercurrent struggle is now being waged by opponents and supporters of the act with the opposition leaders attempting to persuade signers to withdraw their names and the proponents of the measure trying to hold the 207 in line until they get the few additional

## The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

### "CLOAK ROOM" AGAIN

\* Benefits occasioned by the opening of Congress are already starting. The chief benefit so far is the reappearance of Congressman Bill Lambertson's column, "The Cloak Room." Congressman Bill's lambent Kansas friends will be pleased and interested to know that this column is printed by many papers in many different states. Through these terse paragraphs we are able to glimpse the human side of Washington affairs.

Jan. 4, 1936

In the old Capitol at Philadelphia, the Senate was upstairs and the House down. For this reason, they were first called the upper and lower—not for any other.

The five nations which seem to be the most interested in the conflict on the Red Sea are: Italy, Ethiopia, England, France, and Standard Oil. Mrs. Frank Knox, wife of the Col. and Chicago publisher mentioned for President, took a suite at the Shoreham here for the social whirl. One more reason why our Alf should be nominated.

Both houses and especially the leaders, resent the presence of a contact man between them and the White House. The Walter Newtons and the Charley Wests are out.

The apex of man's irresponsibility was reached in the guide of the late Senator Schall. He was paid solely to lead him, but failed to keep him out of the path of a fast-moving car. This blind Senator possessed the most musical speaking voice in Congress.

The budget officer of St. Elizabeth's hospital, where the insane of the Army and Navy and D. C. are cared for, emphasized one item in the savings for the next fiscal year of \$18,000; because the year is one day shorter.

The title to one of the large acreages acquired in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on the border of Tennessee and North Carolina, runs like this: "Beginning at a certain stump, thence due west to the Indian territory, later Oklahoma, thence down stream to where Simpson's saw swam the river, thence direct to a certain big blue boulder and thence back to the place of beginning."

Two thousand Cherokee Indians live in the Aquila, 50-thousand acre reservation east of this park. The ancestors of this group hid in the mountains a hundred years ago, when the Government was moving the tribe to the Indian territory, later Oklahoma. They maintain a tribal ownership, many families have less than a quarter of an acre of tillable soil. The only substantial applause on the minority side, during the President's speech, was when he said: "We approach a balance of the national budget." It echoed Landon

names necessary. The bill provides for the issuance of three billion dollars of new currency, to be used as a fund for long time refinancing, at low interest rates of all farm mortgages.

The battle is already on. I can say to you now that there will be no let-up in this battle. There will be no let-up in this contest until this Congress has passed the Congress of the United States and until it becomes the law of the land.

Those of you who are already members, those of you who have already joined us in this fight, will of course, pay your dues and give your support to your own organization and help with all your might at this time. Those of you farmers who are not mentioned, who believe that our cause is just and our fight is right, who believe in the program of the Farmers Union, and who are proud of the appreciation of your own self-respect you will want to become a member of the Farmers Union. You will want to join us, you will want to carry your fair share, your full share, of responsibility for the success of our program. You will want to help put it over.

### On One Side or Other

The days that are ahead of us are important. They are important for everybody. The decisions that are made, you are either going to help make them right or you are going to help make wrong decisions depending on what you do about it. Will you become an organized farmer and help us by becoming a member of the Farmers Union?

You are going to be on one side of this contest or the other. You are going to be in the ranks of the organized farmers standing shoulder to shoulder with your neighbors in this great fight, or you are going to be an unorganized farmer and our opponents will count you on the other side. You can not honorably be counted against Agriculture, you can not honorably be counted against your neighbors and friends. You can not honorably be counted against your own brother farmers. Join us. Help in this great fight. President Everson and myself, who have again been chosen as the legislative representatives of the Farmers Union, in a few days will be back again at Washington to carry on this battle for the passage of the legislative program of the Farmers Union. Our efforts in Washington will be of less importance than the efforts and activities of our Farmers Union members back home.

I want to make one request of you and that is that you write a letter to your representative in Congress today and ask him to give his whole support to the completion of the Frazier-Lemke petition No. 7, which will be on the Speakers desk when Congress opens next Friday and secure a vote on the Frazier-Lemke bill at the earliest possible date. Write an encouraging letter to him. Let him know what it is you want him to do.







## 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 January 3, 1936

Gottfred Olson—McPherson Co Ks—20 str 1020.....	9.00	Paul Poppepmeier—Lafayette Co Mo—12 191.....	9.55
Robert Forbes—Osage Co Ks—30 str 998.....	8.25	Ralph E. Davis—Jackson Co Ks—38 223.....	9.55
Gottfred Olson—McPherson Co Ks—12 str 1193.....	8.25	Agusta Bischoff—Lafayette Co Mo—5 206.....	9.50
Ernest Olson—Osage Co Ks—4 str 647.....	8.00	George Kent—Sullivan Co Mo—77 185.....	9.50
Fred Laue—Washington Co Ks—12 str 1128.....	8.00	Esther Buckland—Grundy Co Mo—9 201.....	9.50
Everett Wren—Anderson Co Ks—10 str 1100.....	7.75	John Kresse—Lafayette Co Mo—6 206.....	9.50
Chas F. Schmidt—Geary Co Ks—10 str 699.....	7.50	J. H. Vandevender—Grundy Co Mo—6 210.....	9.50
O. A. Charnie—Washington Co Ks—8 str 787.....	7.00	J. R. Hill—Anderson Co Ks—10 229.....	9.40
Chas. F. Schmidt—Geary Co Ks—15 str 710.....	7.50	Phoe Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—6 213.....	9.40
F. P. Diehl—Johnson Co Mo—6 str 1170.....	7.00	H. J. Tubbsing—Henry Co Mo—8 175.....	9.40
Otis Little—Nemaha Co Ks—8 str 803.....	7.00	Joe Ream—Grundy Co Mo—10 172.....	9.40
Isbor Edmonds—Jefferson Co Ks—16 str 803.....	7.00		
Otto Gadders—Osage Co Ks—5 heifers 562.....	6.50	George Cotton—Anderson Co Ks—7 185.....	9.35
Bill Little—Nemaha Co Ks—6 str 761.....	6.50	W. B. Reckett—Cass Co Mo—5 212.....	9.25
Bill Baxter—Russell Co Ks—6 str 618.....	6.50	J. S. Lorimer—Johnson Co Ks—7 192.....	9.35
L. E. Bright—Ray Co Mo—16 cows 1201.....	5.90	Amiel Hadin—Riley Co Ks—42 184.....	9.35
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—24 cows 976.....	5.75	Harry Kretz—Clay Co Ks—7 227.....	9.35
Geo. White—Clay Co Mo—15 str 727.....	5.75	Ray Anderson—Osage Co Ks—24 207.....	9.35
Joseph Crane—Fawcett Co Ks—22 str 743.....	5.50	Harrison Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—8 197.....	9.35
Geo. White—Clay Co Mo—17 cows 1007.....	5.50	H. O. Johnson—Linn Co Ks—7 194.....	9.35
Joseph Crane—Fawcett Co Ks—26 str 650.....	5.00	E. C. Erickson—Riley Co Ks—28 198.....	9.30
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—13 cows 1095.....	5.00	Sam Raaf—Coffey County Ks—6 213.....	9.30
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—7 str 746.....	4.35	Jake Trafz—Miami Co Ks—5 180.....	9.25
Fred Morgan—Linn Co Ks—7 str 746.....	4.35	F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—29 218.....	9.25
J. A. Tabor—Shawnee Co Ks—16 cows 820.....	3.75	Sid Baxter—Cedar Co Mo—8 217.....	9.25

## SHEEP

Harrison Shobe—Sullivan Co Mo—7 82.....	10.75	R. H. Mentz—Henry Co Mo—6 181.....	9.25
R. A. Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—48 97.....	10.75	W. A. Leytham—Grundy Co Mo—7 174.....	9.25
E. D. Long—Linn Co Ks—10 84.....	10.75	L. C. Cleveland—Mg—St. Clair Co Mo—49 201.....	9.25
H. D. Treaster—Mitchell Co Ks—73 82.....	10.75	E. M. Foley and Son—Davies Co Mo—9 198.....	9.25
R. A. Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—39 92.....	10.75	Ivan Rahe—Marshall Co Ks—9 198.....	9.25
R. A. Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—11 80.....	10.00	Ed Flannery—Washington Co Ks—11 220.....	9.25
Russell Davis—Linn Co Ks—10 81.....	9.00	Ray S. Joslyn—Jackson Co Mo—23 218.....	9.25
Andrew Forbes—Osage Co Ks—30 69.....	8.25	W. H. Wehmeyer—Cass Co Mo—23 218.....	9.25
Mrs. Ruth M. Boyd—Livingston Co Mo—6 53.....	8.00	L. C. Cleveland—Mg—St. Clair Co Mo—6 190.....	9.00
Russell Davis—Linn Co Ks—37 62.....	8.00		
E. D. Long—Linn Co Ks—5 78.....	7.50		
Albert Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—10 80.....	7.00		
H. D. Treaster—Mitchell Co Ks—7 84.....	7.00		
Russell Davis—Linn Co Ks—20 44.....	5.00		
Warren Buckley—Barton Co Mo—44.....	5.00		
Russell Davis—Linn Co Ks—25 73.....	2.50		

## HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 and Averages Up.....	9.50	H. Hilty—Henry Co Mo—9 167.....	9.40
L. L. Gardner—Miami Co Ks—24 232.....	9.50	Tom Dunnington—Davies Co Mo—15 150.....	9.40
A. Disney—Osborne Co Ks—5 236.....	9.30	Mrs. G. W. Cashman—Douglas Co Ks—26 30.....	9.40
F. A. Albert—Miami Co Ks—13 268.....	9.25	Fred Rehmeier—Lafayette Co Mo—6 146.....	9.35
W. M. Messenthin—Osage Co Ks—9 240.....	9.25	Leland E. Trickitt—Miami Co Ks—5 158.....	9.25
J. G. Collins—Franklin Co Mo—9 255.....	9.25	W. J. Collier—Osage Co Ks—5 154.....	9.25
Chas Gunter—Morris Co Ks—8 246.....	9.15	J. T. Dodson—Henry Co Mo—14 135.....	9.25
W. A. Plotner—Greenwood Co Ks—5 256.....	9.15	John Vail—Linn Co Ks—8 163.....	9.25
H. V. Borgfrede—Lafayette Co Mo—5 278.....	9.00	Orvil Ryan—Lafayette Co Mo—6 156.....	9.25
Elmer Shea—Franklin Co Ks—5 264.....	9.00	W. R. Hunter—Jefferson Co Ks—19 144.....	9.20
C. E. McNew—Caldwell Co Mo—19 276.....	8.90	R. F. Wilson—Sullivan Co Mo—16 118.....	9.15
Henry C. Burke—Woodsdon Co Ks—6 276.....	8.35	E. M. Wright—Lafayette Co Mo—8 133.....	9.10
		Earl Williams—Lafayette Co Mo—10 97.....	9.00
		C. R. Sowards—Douglas Co Ks—10 150.....	9.00
		L. C. Cleveland—Mg—St. Clair Co Mo—8 108.....	9.00
		Jess Payne—St. Clair Co Mo—7 194.....	8.75

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Chicago Butter Market

Week Ending December 31, 1935  
Extras opened the week at 33c, advanced to 33½c on Friday, held there until Tuesday when another ½c advance was recorded. Standards opened at 32½c, advanced ½c to 33½c on Friday and for the balance of the week quotations were the same as Extras. Both Extras and Standards closed at 34c. On Monday, Extras opened at 32½c and closed at 33c. Standards were 31½c and closed at 32c.

New York Butter Market

The New York market showed better relative gains than Chicago. Extras opened at 34½c and closed at 36c. Firsts opened at 32½c to 34c with the close at 34c to 35c. The market has displayed a very firm tendency in all quarters with the New York market decidedly active on all grades. Demand has been good for both fresh and storage. The statistical position continues very favorable. Foreign markets have also shown an improvement during the week which for the present, at least, dispels the fear from the effects of imports.

Chicago Egg Market

Fresh eggs have held unchanged. Extra Firsts 22c, Firsts 22c, Current Receipts 22½c, Dirties 19c, and Checks 17c.

New York Egg Market

Fresh eggs have held unchanged. Extra Firsts 26c, Firsts 22c, Current Receipts 22½c, Dirties 19c, and Checks 17c.

New York Egg Market

Holiday demand for fine quality fresh eggs and weather conditions forced advances in some grades of fresh eggs on the New York market. Standards opened at 27½c and closed at 29c. Firsts opened at 25c to 26c with the closing at 25½c to 27c. In all probability this advance will only be temporary.

With the natural slackening of demand following the holiday period and the increased flow of fresh eggs it is expected the egg market will show some decline, especially in light of the comparatively heavy stocks of storage eggs that are available. We are now entering the season of the year when egg markets are usually erratic and unsettled and we do not believe this year will be any exception.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc.

A. W. Seaman, Asst. Manager

Get the Membership Drive started in your local.

ERNEST DEAN IS

NOW A FIELD MAN

FOR JOBBING ASSN.

(Continued from page one)

the able assistance of these two field men, and with the cooperation of the Farmers Union members and stockholders in the Jobbing Association, Mr. Belden's ambition should be realized.

Cooperatives to Cooperate

The Jobbing Association handles a full line of quality merchandise. Every cooperative in the state should be handling this line. Cooperative managers who believe in the value and in the necessity of their stockholders patronize them at their local points, should also believe in extending cooperative merchandising the rest of the way. In other words, they

should in turn, patronize the Farmers

Union Jobbing Association. Most of them do, perhaps, but there is a tendency among some to pass up their own cooperative source of supply and give their business to some outsider.

Some have said that they were not called on consistently enough by the representatives of the Jobbing Association. Some have given other reasons for going outside the cooperative sphere to obtain merchandise to sell to their own local cooperative customers.

Whatever may have been the reasons in the past, there is no good reason now for any cooperative to neglect or refuse to patronize the Jobbing Association, which is the recognized cooperative source of supplies.

Mr. Dean and Mr. Kinney are working long hours each day in a sincere effort to accommodate all the cooperative stores, elevators and business associations in the state. In addition to that, the Jobbing Association, under past management of Mr. Witham and under the present management of Mr. Belden, has been, and is building, a very high quality of the merchandise offered to the highest peak. At the same time, it has been doing everything possible to get that merchandise to the consumer at the very lowest cooperative price possible.

A Good Farmers Union Year  
This year, 1936, is undoubtedly going to be an outstanding year in the development of all Farmers Union cooperatives. It is undoubtedly going to be a good year as far as membership in the Kansas Farmers Union is concerned.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company stands in a most favorable condition to serve all its customers cooperatively. It has proven its worth to thousands of co-operators all through Kansas and surrounding states. As a result, its opportunity for rendering top-notch service is better than ever before.

The Farmers Union Creameries also stand in a position to be of better service than ever before to all those who believe in and practice cooperation in the matter of marketing their products. The plant at WaKeeney, by the way, is also serving as a branch warehouse for the Jobbing Association, and offers a most valuable addition to the great cooperative service rendered by the main warehouse in Kansas City, Kansas.

The Farmers Union Auditing Association has been building up its service through the years, and stands ready to continue and to increase its value to the cooperatives and to the co-operators throughout Kansas.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, because of careful management and mutual service has come through that period of years which spelled disaster for many companies writing insurance, and now stands in a position second to none in point of service and strength.

The Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, an Iowa company with strong Kansas management, is also growing in service and strength, and should have one of its best years in Kansas during 1936.

The Farmers Union Royalty Company, though not so active in recent years because of the uncertainty of petroleum production, is in a strong position to be of great cooperative service to farmers through its cooperative royalty pooling system.

The Farmers Union Managerial Association, an association of managers and directors of Farmers Union cooperatives, is becoming more useful and influential each year; and in 1936 it will undoubtedly be a strong influ-

ence in building up membership as field force is another distinctive step vice generally.

With all these conditions holding true, this is indeed an opportune time for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association to build up its volume of business. The addition of Mr. Dean to the field force is another distinctive step forward.

Don't delay. Talk the Farmers Union membership campaign over in your next meeting—or see that a meeting is called for that purpose.

Here's a thought: What kind of a Local would my Local be, if all the members were just like me?

ROOSTER IN LOSING FIGHT—  
WELCOMES "SAFETY ZONE"

Young roosters appreciate safety zones when they find it hard to hold their own against other fighters in the flock. They often get bruised heads when they are unable to escape from stronger or larger foes.

Pole perches in chicken yards provide safety zones on which the cockerel can get his "second wind," say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Once a cockerel realizes he is defeated he hunts a spot where it will be difficult for his opponent to attack him. In the poultry house he often finds refuge on the roof. In the chicken yard it may be on top of a coop or under a bush. Extra perches in the houses are desirable for these cockerels during winter months.

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

COST OF WAR

The cost of the World War, according to estimates made recently by experts, was \$387,846,189,657. America's share of that cost amounted to \$41,765,000,000. The total cost of the war could have been paid \$250,000,000 on 5-acre plots of land costing \$100 an acre for every family in Great Britain, America, Canada, Germany, France, Belgium, and Russia. With what the United States spent in half a year during the war, an automobile and a tractor could be bought for every one of our 6,500,000 farms, with \$600,000,000 left for good roads, says the National Council for Prevention of War.

If the Farmers Union is important, it's important to get the membership built up early this year.

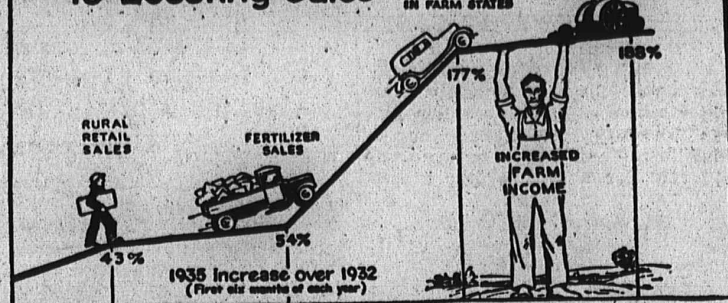
EXPLAIN THIS IF YOU CAN

The biggest step the farmer ever took toward improving his own lot was the one he took when he set up his own class organization, dedicated to looking after his own interests in the markets and in national affairs affecting his every-day welfare. Without their own class organization, the farmers as a class could be absolutely helpless for every other class would be handling farmers' affairs—to suit the other classes.

Yet, with the organization—the Farmers Union—already established, there are many farmers who will not avail themselves of its advantages and will not support it.

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

## Bigger Farm Income Is Boosting Sales



THE above chart shows a substantial increase in sales to farmers for the first six months of 1935 as compared with the first half of 1932. This stimulation of business has resulted in an increase in employment and payrolls in many industries. In the farm implement industry, for example, employment in the first 10 months of 1935 was more than 24 times as great, and payrolls were more than 3½ times as great as in the first 10 months of 1932. For industry as a whole, it is estimated that at least 40% of the increase in factory employment from 1932 to date is due to the improvement of rural purchasing power. In 1932 the farm cash income was \$4,328,000,000, as compared with an estimated farm cash income of \$6,800,000,000 for 1935.

## 100 Per Cent Locals

Below are listed, by counties, the Farmers Union Locals of Kansas which have, to date, reported and paid the dues of all members who were paid up for 1934.

ANDERSON COUNTY—	Slifer 431
BARTON COUNTY—	Odin, 233
BROWN COUNTY—	Morrill, 1754
CLAY COUNTY—	Broughton, 2173
CLAY COUNTY—	Hays, 1130
CLAY COUNTY—	Swanson, 1191
CLAY COUNTY—	Wheeler, 1082
CLAY COUNTY—	Millside 511
CLAY COUNTY—	Ross 1124
CLAY COUNTY—	Olive Hill, 1120
CLAY COUNTY—	Center, 2143
CLAY COUNTY—	Oleary, 2146
CLAY COUNTY—	Independent 2145
CLAY COUNTY—	Weigand, 2121
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Slifer 431
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Mommoth 1714
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Ozark, 699
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Dumb Bell, 581
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Chase County
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Sixty Six 1907
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Miles 1229
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Melrose 2059
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Stony 2066
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Sherwin, 1856
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Science Valley 1946
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Tisdale Busy Bee, 1936
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Ohio, 1456
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	South Bend, 1561
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Carmel, 1056
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	St. Joe 2182
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Dickinson County
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Navarre, 1853
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Herrington, 1063
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Douglas County
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Eight Mile, 1211
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Ellis County
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Pfeifer, 1777
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	Stockrange, 1057

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Bulk Garden Seeds, reasonable. Free circular. Fike's Seeds, Council Grove, Kans.

## GARDEN PLANTS

Certified frostproof cabbage and Bermuda onion plants, open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage: Each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 50c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; express collect, 60c per 1,000. Onions: Chrystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish. Prepaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 2,000, \$1.50. Express collect: 6,000, \$2.00; 12,000, \$3.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, Texarkana, Arkansas 1-30c

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

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Summerfield, 1402.

OSBORNE COUNTY—

Osburg, 1254.

POTAWATOMIE COUNTY—

Phillips County—

Gretna 634.

REPUBLIC COUNTY—

District 99, 681.

RICE COUNTY—

Lovewell, 2206.

RILEY COUNTY—

Pleasant Hill, 1387.

Arbor, 1196.

Grandview, 1214.

Baldwin Creek, 1380.

Pleasant Hill, 1202.

Crooked Creek, 1205.

Fairview, 1207.

Walsburg, 1198.

Lee, 1549.

Rock Island, 1199.

RUSSELL COUNTY—

East Wolf, 728.

Center 766.

Pioneer 250.

Prairie Dale 370.

Pleasant Valley 2208.

Pleasant Hill, 728.

Three Corners, 769.

ROOKS COUNTY—

Sunny Slope, 532.

Eureka 2207.

Elm Creek 432.

West Corners, 438.

RUSH COUNTY—

Banner 995.

Sand Creek, 804.

Lone Star 917.

Illinois 794.

Sunflower, 1237.

SALINE COUNTY—

Bavaria 1978.

SHERIDAN COUNTY—

Beehive, 877.

STAFFORD COUNTY—

Eureka, 2199.

CORN COUNTY—

Modoc 2006.

SHAWNEE COUNTY—

Sunbeam 1815.

Elevation, 1916.

TREGO COUNTY—

Silver Lake, 679.