



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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UNION WAREHOUSE IS LATEST MOVE OF JOBBING ASSN.

Modern Warehouse Facilities to be Established by Merchandise Department in Very Near Future in Kansas City

IMPROVE SERVICE

Jobbing Association Plans Location Near Unloading Chutes of Stock Yards; Can Efficiently Handle Large Line of Merchandise

Another forward step in cooperative service is to be taken by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, according to action taken by the board of directors in a meeting held in the firm's offices in the Board of Trade building, Kansas City, last Thursday, April 5. This forward step will take the form of establishing a terminal warehouse in Kansas City, Kansas, for the convenience and service of cooperative elevators, stores and business associations which handle products distributed by the merchandise department of the Jobbing Association.

With the establishment of this new service, not only those products handled at present by the Jobbing Association, but many additional products as well, will be warehoused in a building easily accessible to the trucks which operate between Kansas City and the various points in Kansas. Railroad facilities will also be available. The Jobbing Association has several suitable buildings in mind, any one of which may be leased advantageously.

The warehouse will be located near the loading and unloading chutes of the Kansas City stock yards. A great number of trucks come to this point daily, many of them hauling live stock for cooperative associations, and many others carrying merchandise for the Union Live Stock Commission Company. Thus the opportunity to extend cooperative Farmers Union service will be greatly enlarged.

A large number of these trucks now haul merchandise back to the different points from which they originate. At present, many of these trucks must necessarily traverse a number of miles of city streets in order to pick up the merchandise which they are to take back with them. As soon as the Farmers Union Jobbing Association cooperative warehouse is established, these trucks may drive a very short distance straight to it, and pick up their loads.

In addition, many lines of merchandise for which there is a demand on the part of cooperatives over the state, but which have not been handled by the Jobbing Association because of lack of warehouse facilities, can now be handled conveniently and profitably.

Much of the products which will be housed in the new warehouse will be handled on a commission or consignment basis, which will relieve the Jobbing Association of the necessity of large outlays of capital which would be necessary if the products or merchandise had to be bought outright.

One advantage to be gained by the establishment of a Farmers Union warehouse, as pointed out in the discussion preliminary to the board of directors, has to do with the possibility of a cooperative ordering mixed lots of merchandise, and having them picked up in one truck load, or sent out in one mixed car by rail. As conditions are now, many different items must be ordered and sent out from many different factories or distributors. This affords an opportunity for the cooperatives to save a great deal of money in the matter of transportation, to say nothing of the time thus saved.

Several different jobbers, distributors or manufacturers, have expressed their desire to store their products or merchandise in the Farmers Union warehouse, and this merchandise, of course, may be picked up easily from this central point. H. E. Witham, manager of the Jobbing Association, said he did not build up great hopes that the warehouse would be a big money-making project, but declared that it certainly will be a great service to the cooperative stores and elevators which give the Jobbing Association its patronage. "We expect to develop the merchandise department of the Jobbing Association, and this warehouse project is almost an absolute necessity in such a program," said Mr. Witham.

One important item as far as the Farmers Union warehouse is concerned will be the handling of petroleum products, as well as the other merchandise distributed by the Union Oil Company of North Kansas City to the various cooperative oil and gas stations and bulk plants throughout the state of Kansas. Readers will be advised of the full line of merchandise stored in the warehouse, as soon as it is in operation, which should be in a very few weeks.

FARMERS UNION WIBW PROGRAM

Radio Station WIBW, Topeka, the radio station of the Capper Publications, offers the Kansas Farmers Union the use of its facilities each Thursday evening from 7:30 until 7:45. The members of the Farmers Union are grateful to the station, and have formed a habit of tuning in for the programs. Tune in again this week.

COMPLIANCE FORMS ON WHEAT CONTRACTS ARE SENT TO FARMERS

Proof of Compliance with Contracts Necessary if Farmer is to Receive 1934 Adjustment Payment Payments on 1933 Per Bushel

COMPLETING DETAILS

The facts on their 1933 and 1934 farming operations which farmers cooperating in the wheat program will be asked to furnish as proof of compliance with their wheat reduction contracts were made known recently by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as forms to be filled out for that purpose were mailed to more than 1,400 county wheat production control associations for distribution to growers.

Adjustment payments on the 1934 crop, as well as the second 1933 payment of 8 cents a bushel on the farm allotment, less local costs, are conditional upon proof of compliance with contracts. Actual measured field inspection by each county production control association of every farm under contract and certification of each farmer's statements will be part of the proof of compliance procedure. Details of the field supervision plan are now being completed by the wheat section. Field inspection of all farms will be completed before harvest begins.

Information which farmers will be asked to furnish in the proof of compliance form includes:

Wheat acreage seeded for the 1933 crop, both spring and fall sown.

Wheat acreage harvested in 1933, and 1934 production.

Acreage sown in fall and spring for 1934 crop, and remaining for harvest.

Wheat acreage for 1934 abandoned, both spring and fall sown.

Wheat acreage destroyed, if only, to meet terms of contract.

Serial numbers of other contracts if farm is on joint compliance basis. Additional land under contract, or otherwise, being farmed in 1934.

Contracted acreage and handling of such acreage.

Amount of fertilizer, in base period, and for 1934.

Amount of wheat processed for family use and exempt from processing tax, with statement of place of processing, with amount sold, if any.

Basic information regarding each farm is to be filled out on each form by the county association and a copy sent to each farmer for him to complete. The forms will be placed in the hands of farmers as soon as possible.

Each farmer will have from then on a field supervisor to get the desired information. The field supervisors will answer the questions of farmers and give them any help necessary in filling out the forms. Farmers are warned that it is not necessary for them to get any outside help in this, or to pay anyone for offers to assist them.

In addition to forms sent to farm operators, a supplementary form will be sent to landlords. For these tenants who operated a farm in 1933 which was placed under contract, and who have now left the farm, a third form will be sent. These 1933 tenants, if they received the first installment of the 1933 payment, are, under certain conditions entitled to the second payment.

COOPERATIVE GROUPS TO HAVE ANNUAL MEET AT MANHATTAN IN MAY

A conference for members and officers of Kansas cooperative organizations will be held at Kansas State college May 10 and 11. A committee of farm organizations, is laying plans for the conference.

Members of the arrangements committee, headed by Dr. W. E. Grimes of the college, are: C. B. Cochran, president of the Kaw Valley Potato Growers; Topeka; H. E. Witham, Farmers Union Jobbing association, Kansas City; L. C. Williams, college, Manhattan; L. E. Webb, Farmers Cooperative Elevators, Dodge City; E. H. Hodgson, state director of the farm bureau, Little River.

The program will deal with recovery projects of the AAA and the farm credit agencies as they relate to cooperative work, Doctor Grimes said.

RENO COMING

Milo Reno is to speak at three meetings in Kansas next week, according to Rex Lear of Salina. The places and dates follow:

Manhattan, April 19; Salina, April 20, and Winfield, April 21. The meetings are all scheduled to begin at 2:30 p. m.

On Sunday, April 22, he addresses the State Convention of the Oklahoma Farmers Holiday Association at Oklahoma City.

The National Convention, May 3 and 4, in Des Moines promises to be one of the largest gatherings of farmers in the history of the Middle-west in view of the fact that Professor Rexford Tugwell, Huey Long, Father Coughlin and Fred W. Sargent, president of the Northwestern railroad have been invited to address the gathering, says Mr. Lear.

Ice cream is an American dish and steadily increases in popularity. The American consumes about 2.42 gallons a year or a little more than one medium sized serving every week. This is considerably in excess of the consumption in any other country.

ANOTHER CHART SHOWS UP AT THE EDITOR'S OFFICE

Anton Peterson Informs us that Arthur Cyr Was the Originator of the Lecture Chart Idea, "Fruits of Cooperation"

NOW ON DISPLAY

Mr. and Mrs. John Tommer Brought One in which Was Described Last Week; Editor Failed to Give the Proper Credit

Anton Peterson, sterling cooper and Farmers Union worker in Washington county, is in trouble. Maybe it isn't trouble; maybe it's just "hot water," he is in. At any rate, the Kansas Union Farmer is what got him into it, and now we're going to try to get him out. In fact, it's our fault entirely, but we want Anton in with us.

Last week we published a story about the lecture chart which shows the fruits of cooperation. It is a mighty good chart, and clever. Mr. and Mrs. John Tommer of Waterville brought the chart in and showed it to the editor of this paper. John is state Union conductor, and is president of the Marshall County Farmers Union. His wife did most of the work in getting the chart ready. John is big-hearted, so we gave the credit for the idea to his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommer had told us that they got the idea from Arthur Cyr of the Dane Local; but being subject to making mistakes—that wasn't the first one—we muffed that point and gave all the credit to the Tommers. That's what got Anton into the mess.

In a letter to the editor of this paper, Brother Peterson mentions the write-up last week. Speaking of the Tommers, he says he likes them very much. "I like her all I dare to," he says, then adds: "I wish we had more women in the Farmers Union like Mrs. Tommer. It would make it lots easier for us men."

Speaking of the chart, Mr. Peterson declares every Local should have one of them, showing the fruits of cooperation. He goes on: "But whenever anything new like that is brought out by the different members, credit should be given where it belongs. Arthur Cyr of the Dane Local is the author of the chart, 'Fruits of Cooperation and Apples of Profits'."

Then Mr. Peterson declares it is his fault that Mr. Cyr didn't get the credit. "I should have taken it with me when I went to Salina," he says. "I did. We the board of directors didn't place enough importance upon it."

Brother Peterson mailed this office the original chart this week, and says he hopes we will write something about it to help him out of the predicament he is in. (Right here we want to pause long enough to say that it was not Anton's fault at all, nor was it the fault of Mr. or Mrs. Tommer. It was "just one of those things" that happen). Then Mr. Peterson says: Arthur Cyr, our efficient ex-secretary, treasurer of the Dane Local, is the originator of the chart, and I hope you give him the credit for it. I think every county should have one. There is always some one in the county who can explain it. There ought to be one in every school house, if you can use this chart, keep it. If not, return it to me. Mr. Cyr can make another for the Dane Local."

So now we have the story of the chart. It is a mighty good idea, and we, like Brother Peterson, would like for each Local to have one. We are going to keep Mr. Cyr's original chart here at the state office for any one to see who comes in and asks to see it. It is practically the same as the one described in last week's paper.

The first sheet carries the legend in large letters, "FRUITS OF COOPERATION." Branching off from the trunk are limbs or branches formed with the following: Live Stock Commission Co.; Cooperative Produce Assn.; Jobbing Association; Auditing Association; Life Insurance Company; Mutual Insurance Co.; Royalty Company; and Union Oil Co. Underneath the "tree" are the words, in large type, "Support the entire tree."

A large bunch of grapes adorns the top of another page, and big letters say, "Grapes of Industry." On another page, "A Peach of a Time" appears under the picture of a good looking peach. Two pearls top the next page. Under them are the words, "EDUCATION AND COOPERATION, a worthy pair."

Another page shows four plums, with the words, "Political Plums," underneath. The last page shows two jars of golden, canned fruit, indicating that the fruits of cooperation may be preserved for future use—even for future generations.

The chart winds up with these words: "This chart and lecture designed by Arthur Cyr, Greenleaf, Kansas, for the Dane Boosters of Local No. 546, Fall of 1933."

We might suggest that still another page might be added, with spaces provided for all new members to sign. Additional spaces might be provided for old members to sign, too. This would provide a record of those who really want to "support the entire tree."

With the consent of Brothers Cyr and Peterson, we are going to keep this chart and take it to the next state convention. Perhaps we should get the consent of the Tommers, too. The chart, and the ideas, are good enough that all should see them. In

FRAZIER BILL VOTE SEEMS NEAR

The following wire from Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and legislative representative in Washington, will be of intense interest to readers of this paper. It was sent from Washington on the forenoon of Tuesday, April 10, addressed to the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer. It follows:

Frazier-Lemke bill has one hundred and thirty-six signatures. Nine more required. Expect to obtain required number today. If so, bill comes to vote in house April twenty-third. Many feel bill will pass House. Powerful interests working against bill.

Chicago Board of Trade approved grain exchange code yesterday; another victory for Farmers Union and Farmers National—Cal A. Ward.

CATTLE INDUSTRY ADJUSTMENT BILL NOW BECOMES LAW

Bill Signed by President Roosevelt Appropriates \$200,000,000 to Finance Dairy and Beef Production Adjustment

BASIC COMMODITY

Also Provides \$50,000,000 for Purchase of Dairy and Beef Products for Relief Purposes; Other Basic Commodities

The bill appropriating \$200,000,000 to finance dairy and beef cattle production adjustment was signed on Saturday, April 7, by President Roosevelt. This bill, and a bill appropriating funds for four government departments, were signed on the yacht which is carrying the President on a fishing and vacation trip off the Florida coast. The bills were returned by airplane to the White House headquarters in a Miami hotel.

The legislation makes cattle a basic commodity under the agricultural adjustment act. The same legislation includes peanuts, rye, flax, barley and grain sorghums as basic commodities.

The agricultural bill which, with the president's signature, becomes a law, authorized an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing dairy and beef for relief purposes. It further authorizes the secretary of agriculture to enter into marketing agreements.

The departmental appropriations measure, now a law, had to do with funds for the departments of state, justice, commerce, and labor for the new fiscal year.

KANSAS DAIRYMEN FAVOR PRODUCTION CONTROL MEASURES

At Least, that is Sentiment Expressed by Most of Kansas Dairy Producers and Others who Attended Conference at K. C.

FIGURES SHOW PLIGHT

All Not Agreed on Details of Proposed Plan; Oppose Reduction by Changed Feeding Practices; Increase Consumption

Kansas dairymen who attended the regional dairy adjustment conference at Kansas City, Mo., April 2 and 3, have expressed themselves as being in favor of some kind of dairy production adjustment.

Of course, only a small percentage of the dairymen of Kansas attended the conference. Not all those who did attend agreed with all the details of the proposed plan, but they expressed their belief that the decline in the index of dairy farmers' prices from 140 in 1928 to 69 indicated a distressed situation among dairymen which could only be remedied by some sort of production adjustment.

In Kansas, it is pointed out, butter production figures alone show the plight of the dairy industry. While production of butter increased 49 per cent from 1930 to 1933, the value of the annual butter crop dropped more (continued on page 2)

Per capita consumption of butter amounts to 18 pounds a year, which is less than in several foreign countries—the Canadians and Austrians consume over 29 pounds per year, the New Zealanders 34.1 pounds, while the consumption in Finland, Sweden and Germany is likewise ahead of that in the United States.

fact, we should like to have a lot of Locals make up similar charts, get a lot of signatures with them, and bring them to the state convention at Ellis next October. We'll make a big display of them.

KANSAS MEN TAKE LEAD IN HEARING ON DIRECT BUYING

Filed Testimony of George Hobbs, Manager Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Published in Full This Issue

WARD APPEARED FIRST

Copy of Hearings Also Gives Testimony of Alkire, Stryker, Kinney and Others; Statement May be Published Later

A copy of the hearings before the subcommittee of the committee on agriculture, house of representatives, of the seventy-third congress, has reached the office of the Kansas Farmers Union. It contains the full testimony of George Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., L. J. Alkire, manager of the Wichita house of that firm, and Alva Stryker, Farmers Union leader and farmer living near Blue Rapids, Kansas.

Hobbs' Statement

Mr. Ward was the first witness called to testify. His statement and replies to questions are published in full. Statements of the others mentioned, together with many others, are also printed in full. Just to give an idea of what these Kansas Farmers Union men had to say in the hearing, the statement by Mr. Hobbs is published here in full. As space limitations permit, the other statements may be published in later issues. The hearing occupied the days of March 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 1934. Mr. Hobbs' statement follows:

My name is George W. Hobbs. I am now and for the last 5 years have been general manager of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co., with the main office located at the Kansas City Stockyards, and a branch house at Wichita, Kan., and for the preceding 9 years, was office manager of that company.

The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. is a non-profit cooperative livestock marketing agency, wholly owned and controlled by producers of livestock. Its stockholders are cooperative livestock-shipping associations and individuals located in eight of the great Corn Belt States, representing over 50,000 individual producers. It has been in existence since October, 1918, and has handled a gross business of approximately \$100,000,000 and has refunded to its stockholders out of the earnings approximately a quarter of a million dollars.

The first 21 years of my life were spent on the farm owned and operated by my father, whose principal source of revenue was derived from the sale of livestock. He depended entirely on the open competitive market to make sales of his livestock.

At the time I was employed by the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. very little thought was given to the subject of direct marketing as it was practically in its infancy. A strenuous campaign on the part of the livestock producers and farm organizations throughout the trade territory of that market, with the able assistance of the former manager, was put on in an effort to establish cooperative livestock shipping associations. At the peak of the life of said associations there were 345 shipping livestock to the open market at Kansas City.

In about 1928 a noticeable decline was evident, association after association discontinued shipping, managers of these livestock-shipping associations would advise their company that the local packer representatives in their territory were destroying their shipping associations.

In order to break up an association a packer buyer will contact the owner of the large number of hogs to be shipped out to market and bid so close to the top (which is established at the nearest competitive public market) that the producer will sell his hogs. This accomplished, the shipping manager cannot ship his cooperative load that week because of short weight, which, of course, would make his expenses too great. The balance of the load must then be held for another week or sold to the local packer buyer at his (the buyer's) own price. This practice has continually increased until the number of livestock-shipping associations has decreased to about 25 in the Kansas City livestock trade territory.

On the last day of April, 1933, I secured the services of an able man who had formerly managed a successful cooperative livestock-shipping association, and who was acquainted with our memberships throughout the State of Kansas. During the past year he has addressed over 200 meetings with a total attendance of probably 50,000 farmers and producers of livestock. In his daily reports to the office he advises me that over 90 per cent of his attendance of these various meetings are opposed to the direct method of marketing their hogs, but are compelled to sell to their local packer buyer because they have no livestock-shipping association through which they can consign them.

The producers of hogs are hoodwinked into believing that they actually save marketing expense, and that they should be thankful that they have a packer buyer in their territory (continued on page 2)

THE FARMER THE RAILROAD THE CITY MAN

Business Men Who Work for the Farmer Are Working for Themselves

(By John T. Stinson, Director, Agricultural Development, Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.)

Where there is a lack of interest in agriculture on the part of the business men in any town, agriculture in that immediate vicinity is sorry indeed. So it doesn't require an extraordinary amount of brains to gather that where the two work hand in hand—the farmer and the city man—a greater sense of well being, happiness and contentment is prevalent.

We of the Missouri Pacific Lines, and especially of the Agricultural Development Department, know that when we want to get a message to the farmer we must have the cooperation of all agencies, and that we cannot secure results without first enlisting the whole-hearted support of the business men.

When L. W. Baldwin came to the Missouri Pacific as its president in 1923 he quite fully realized that the vast territory traversed by the railroad was agriculturally so he immediately set out to develop it further in the way best suited. No time was lost in employing a force of agricultural men, men who had studied the science in the best colleges of the country, men who had also had experience among the farmers, and who could talk the farmer's language as well as convince any group of business men of the importance of agriculture to business and vice versa.

Raising Peaches

Last fall an article, entitled "It's Peach Festival Time," appeared in a southern newspaper. It called attention to the Fifth Annual Celebration of Crowley's Ridge in eastern Arkansas, commemorating the time when peaches began to be grown on a large scale. Notwithstanding the fact that a peach orchard, planted thirty-five years ago, had proved successful from the start, the farmers as a whole seemed to have a cotton complex and did not take up peach growing until county agents and other agricultural agents began to advocate it.

Our department did play a leading part in putting this peach growing program over; it was one of our earlier projects. But our help was not sufficient. Everyone on Crowley's Ridge, became interested in its success; they all saw what it would mean. The railroad was interested, because it meant more carloads—mountain and outbound; the farmer, because it meant an added source of revenue as well as getting away from the one crop system—cotton; and most certainly the business man, because the towns on Crowley's Ridge are dependent upon the farmer for their business. Naturally, they all three joined hands.

Mr. Baldwin and a retinue of officials made a special trip to the Ridge to present the importance of this industry to the people. He and others of his staff, and leading business men, made talks at the principal towns from Paragould to Helena. All civic organizations, chambers of commerce, Rotary, Lions and other clubs, responded in a united effort to make this occasion worth while, looking to future benefits, not only for the farmer but for all. A holiday was declared and the farmers, business men, school children, everyone turned out on masse to get behind this project.

Today on Crowley's Ridge there are more than half a million peach trees, scattered over 5,000 acres, which sometimes bring as much as \$300 to \$400 an acre. Figure it out for yourself. You will agree that this amount of purchasing power placed in a farming section sixty miles in length and a few miles wide is indeed quite

Mrs. Ward Writes Again

Here is another interesting article written by Mrs. A. Ward, which she was in Washington with her husband, the president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mrs. Ward made extensive notes while enjoying the many interesting places in the nation's capital city, and is pleased to share her enjoyment with the readers of this paper. Needless to say, the Kansas Union Farmer is glad to publish these letters, and we are sure our readers enjoy reading them. Mrs. Ward will have another letter for us next week. Her letter follows:

This is Friday, February 9. I was home all day as it was awfully cold. It was 5 to 6 below zero this morning, the coldest it had been for 22 years and the Potomac was frozen over which is very unusual.

On Saturday evening we were invited to Mr. and Mrs. George Farrell's home for a little party, and several that we were acquainted with were there. We had a nice time.

On Sunday we drove to the post office to mail some letters, and we walked the full length of it. It is a large building but there is a new one almost complete. The new post office adjoining the union station is a \$3,000,000 structure of white marble on a site covering 174,000 square feet and costing \$450,000. It is connected with the union station by a covered passage way for quick transmission of government mail.

From the post office we went to the union station which is close. The union station is a wonderful structure

CONDITIONS SHOW IMPROVEMENT NOW IN GRAHAM COUNTY

Relief Officers are Investigating Cases and Getting More Free Feed to Farmers who Were in Desperate Need

FARMERS GRATEFUL

Expression of Dissatisfaction Came from Some Officers who Objected to Farmers Union Taking Part in Affairs

Conditions as they affect farmers in drought-stricken Graham County, Kansas, continue to improve, and those who are in immediate need of feed for live stock now seem to have a chance to get what they need, according to word coming from that county. Some of the cruel tape barriers have been eliminated or ignored, and aid is going forward. Just a few days ago, 3,000 bushels more of grain was purchased for distribution at Hill City, and assurance is given that another 2,000 bushels or more will be purchased when needed.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed by individuals who were responsible for the distribution of free feed, over the fact that the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Kansas Farmers Union took a hand in the matter. But that dissatisfaction was far more than counterbalanced by letters of appreciation which came from the farmers themselves. At any rate, action has been started, and free feed is now available for those who needed it so badly.

The Farmers Union has not been interested in where the free feed should come from or how it was obtained. This organization knew that it was the original intention of the emergency relief corporation that free feed should be provided for just such worthy people as those folks in Graham county who were asking for it. It knew that \$50,000 had been recently allocated to Kansas to be distributed in the 29 eligible counties. It knew that the Graham county farmers were not getting the relief they absolutely had to have. It knew, by means of letters from farmers themselves and from reports of those who personally investigated matters, that the need was desperate.

This organization was cognizant of the fact that serious drought conditions were laid down for relief agencies and officers to follow. But it knew, further, that the actual needs of the farmers were more important than letter-perfect observation of these set rules.

It is the sentiment of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and of the Kansas Farmers Union that if what these organizations have done has helped to make it possible for starving live stock to get feed, helped make it possible for farmers to feed their horses enough to fit them for spring work, to feed their cows enough that they can supply children with needed milk, then the action has been worth while.

A letter from F. H. Gripp, elevator manager at Hill City, J. W. Cummins of the Jobbing Association, says local officers are really trying now to do the right thing for the needy farmers. He seems well pleased with the results of the Farmers Union "agitation."

worth while. Unified effort put it over.

Primarily, our department advocates getting away from only one pay-day for the farmer, and this can be done through diversification. We don't have to tell the farmer what to do; he knows his business, but we do want to work with him and endeavor to impress upon him the value of it. (continued on page 2)

and was built by the U. S. government and the Pennsylvania railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The cost of the land, buildings and terminal improvements was \$18,000,000. The structure is the finest railway station in the world. The building of white granite is 760 feet in length and 343 feet in width. Clear around this large room up about 10 feet, I judge, are statues every few feet. It makes a beautiful large waiting room. The exterior material is white granite from Bethel, Vermont. The circular window in each end is 75 feet in diameter. The passenger concourse, 760 feet in length, is the largest room in the world under one roof. An army of 50,000 men could stand on its floor. At the southern end of the concourse an arched doorway leads to the President's private waiting room.

We then drove over a small portion of the city, and in the afternoon, we drove out to Mt. Vernon. But we were too late; it was closed. The drive to Mt. Vernon is a beautiful drive, with its nice timbers and fine groves, and all along you have a beautiful view of the Potomac. After we were too late to see Mt. Vernon we drove back to Arlington cemetery and here we drove through parts of the cemetery coming to the amphitheater. It is turned and open to the sky. It has a seating capacity of 5,000 in the amphitheater and room for several thousand more in the colonnades; and there is room for additional thousands on the stage. The amphitheater is marbled by Congress at the (continued on page 2)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

JOBBING ASSOCIATION VOTES COOPERATIVE SUPPORT

Realizing the absolute necessity of maintaining a central membership or parent organization as a foundation for all Farmers Union cooperative endeavor, including cooperative marketing, cooperative purchasing, cooperative auditing and other cooperative activities, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, by board action in Kansas City last Thursday, voted to continue its financial support of the Kansas Farmers Union.

For more than a year, the Jobbing Association has set aside five per cent of its net earnings to be applied in support of the activities of the state parent organization. Members of the board unanimously voted last week to continue that policy. This, of course, is in addition to other support, including advertising in the Kansas Union Farmer, given by the Jobbing Association.

This does not mean that no support was forthcoming from the Jobbing Association before this definite plan was adopted. In fact, that cooperative organization has never failed to come to the front with necessary support for the state organization. It is truly cooperative, and truly Farmers Union, in character and in fact. Perhaps that is why it has reached its enviable position as a powerful farm cooperative.

A Matter of Cooperation

Certainly, it is a fact that no business, cooperative or otherwise, can succeed without the support of those who furnish the volume of business. The Jobbing Association, as well as the other cooperative institutions doing business under the banner of the Farmers Union, depends on cooperatively-minded farmers for its well being. The Jobbing Association, and the others, depend upon a certain educational program to foster the idea of cooperative marketing and purchasing. They realize that this is the job for the Kansas Farmers Union, the parent state-wide membership organization. They realize, too, that this central organization cannot function efficiently without certain financial income. Therefore, it is simply a matter of plain cooperation for a state-wide institution such as the Jobbing Association to offer its support.

In this connection, it is well to mention the fact that other state-wide Farmers Union institutions do the same thing, as far as they are able to do so. It is easy to see that a Farmers Union institution, able to offer such support to the parent organization, yet refusing to do so, would soon drift away from the condition of actually being a part of the Farmers Union.

This brings out the idea that cooperatives of the Farmers Union type

do not exist solely to make money for themselves; but that they exist as a means of supplying cooperative service to those who believe in and practice cooperation. They must, of course, maintain a substantial reserve. Otherwise they are subject to the danger of running ashore in shallow water. Many of the cooperative wrecks of the past were caused by this very thing.

On the other hand, if a cooperative forgets that it is cooperative, and forgets that its very reason for existence lies with the cooperators whom it serves, it loses its value to the cooperators; and either goes out of business eventually or becomes another competitive firm. If it drifts too far from the cooperative base, it is sometimes more difficult to turn it back into cooperative channels than to replace it with a new organization, founded on the old, old principles of cooperation. Of course, this applies to local cooperative as well as state-wide cooperatives.

Others Do the Same

While these paragraphs were occasioned by the favorable action of the Jobbing Association in continuing its active support of the state organization, yet the same favorable comment can be made of other Kansas Farmers Union business organizations. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., for instance, follows a policy of increasing the membership of the state organization materially, by paying the dues of certain producers and shippers of live stock who meet certain requirements. These requirements are simple, and apply to farmers who designate their desire to become members of the Farmers Union and who show their intention to patronize their own firm by consigning live stock to it, either at Kansas City or Wichita, and purchasing a share of stock, which costs a dollar.

The Farmers Union auditing association is continually working to increase the membership of the Farmers Union. It goes the limit, in view of the fact that it does not seek to make a profit very much above its necessary reserve and operating expenses. The same can be said of other institutions, local or state-wide in scope of operations.

Cooperate all the Way

The moral of the whole thing is summed up in the statement that real cooperation goes the full route, and does not stop at the back door of any cooperative establishment. Farmers Union cooperatives must serve the membership, and the membership must support the cooperatives. The state Farmers Union organization represents the membership, and the larger the membership, the stronger will be all the organizations.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

WASHINGTON MOVES SLOWLY

As our readers know, I have spent the major part of my time for the past few months in Washington. While I am tremendously interested in National affairs and feel that I am playing some substantial part in contributing to the securing of worthwhile legislation for our people, my own personal desires are to be with my own folks in Kansas. I have had numerous calls for meetings in Kansas, and expect to take care of many of these upon my arrival home.

I am sure that our people are following press reports and radio broadcasts continuously. The casual observer at once realizes that recovery comes slowly. May I say at this time that we are not nearly out of the water as yet. We have a long hard pull ahead of us. There probably has been no time other than perhaps when this country was at war, that such drastic changes in government and its administration were taking place. Almost over night plans are made which completely change the course of great industries. These are critical times. Statesmen and leaders in all walks of life are grappling with these gigantic problems in an attempt to bring about adjustments that will be for the mutual benefit of our people. We are still in an unsettled condition and only time will tell what the end will be. Someone has said that a man may be drowning in thirty feet of water. You may grab him by the hair and pull him out to where the water is only seven feet deep and he will still drown. The point I wish to make is that the New Deal will be a failure unless a major part of our experiments are carried to ultimate success.

Roads to Recovery

President Roosevelt undoubtedly had in mind from the beginning two great National roads to recovery. Therefore, he asked Congress to pass two recovery laws, one the National Industrial Act, the other the Agricultural Adjustment Act. These laws were passed by Congress in short order, and immediately administrators were named and the machine was thrown in action, which required hundreds of experts to work out details of the various plans. A year has passed since that time, and the people of America are to be the judges whether or not any substantial benefits have been brought about.

It has been the purpose of the President and many of our best thinkers to adjust production with demand. This has been and is today a gigantic undertaking. There are so many ramifications involved in our National life that we are made to wonder if this can ever be brought about successfully. It is well to go on the theory that a scarcity of any named commodity makes that commodity more dear and costly. Industry has been in a more favorable position to control its production than has agriculture. When the automobile manufacturer can sell his automobiles, he immediately lessens his production, which can be accomplished almost in a day. If he is afraid his competitors will not fall in line to curtail production, he calls them together and because there are comparatively few, they soon come to an agreement that a lesser number of automobiles must be manufactured if they are to receive cost of production.

Agriculture, on the other hand, is not in such a favorable position. First, the farmers to a large extent are unorganized, and millions of them must be dealt with as individuals. Second, the farmer has nature to deal with. He cannot rule the elements of weather and the volume of the farm commodity produced depends largely upon the elements of the weather.

Need Practical Leaders

The present administration is attempting to enlist the farmers through various programs to oblige them to bring their production more in line with demand, thereby receiving a higher price for the products of the farm. Millions of our farmers have already signed contracts with the Government showing a willingness to cooperate. Others are still looking on the program with suspicion and doubt. All of this is made possible through the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. My honest opinion is, if we as American farmers will use our intelligence through cooperation and constructive support, we will at least better the conditions of the farmer.

Farm organizations, through their leaders, are striving with might and main to pull agriculture out of the mess in which it finds itself. Most of us realize that these various plans which seek to raise prices are imperfect. Many may say that the plan is unsound and some other plan would be better. Of course our organization fought vigorously for the so-called "Cost of Production Plan." Congress would not let us have it. They gave

us the present law. Is it not well for us to assist in making what we have more perfect until we can obtain something better?

I am of the opinion that this is exactly what we should do. The success of any law largely depends upon its administration. Your farm leaders at the present time are doing much to simplify and make more practical these various plans. We are endeavoring to have red tape eliminated, which is no easy task. After all, in the various departments of the Government in Washington, you find "bureaucrats," and you must deal with them. It is the responsibility of the Farmers Union to suggest and demand more practical men as leaders to administer and enforce agricultural laws.

The National Farmers Union, with the cooperative support of the State organization, has not only an opportunity, but a responsibility in this connection.

Under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the thing sought was to shorten hours of labor, which automatically would return millions of unemployed to work. It was hoped that wages might be paid to the end that purchasing power would come to the masses of our workers who were connected with commerce and industry. Again time will tell whether this program will be successful. Our so-called "over-production" is brought about largely by under-consumption. With a recapture of purchasing power, on the part of agriculture, industry and labor, it is our belief that the whole economic problem would be smoothed out. I believe that President Roosevelt was right when he suggested these two methods for general recovery and better times.

Fighting for Farm Bills

The Seventy-third Congress is in session. Many Bills, which are backed by the Farmers Union, are still pending. In Kansas we are making a heroic fight at the present time for the Capper-Hope Bill, which seeks to control and regulate the packers in the purchasing of livestock. Just recently hearings on this proposed Bill were conducted before both the House and Senate Agricultural Committees. The Farmers Union of Kansas took the lead in this fight. These Committees have not considered the testimony presented at these hearings to date. I am in Washington at the present time for the purpose of getting action on these pending Bills. It is a tragedy for agriculture that every farm leader is not here to assist in getting action. I have repeatedly said that if the farmers were organized in mass numbers, we could come to Washington at any Congress and name the farm program.

Frazier-Lemke Bill

At present we have about a hundred and thirty Congressmen who have signed the petition which will bring up for vote before the House the Frazier-Lemke Bill. It requires a hundred and forty-five signatures to this petition to bring this about. I am glad to say that five out of our seven Kansas Representatives have signed this petition. Congressman McGugin and Ayers have not as yet signed. I want our people at this time to know that the Farmers Union is the only farm organization that is vigorously back of this Bill. We may not obtain its passage at this Congress, but the fight is on and we will not give up until we have obtained cheaper interest rates, and real controlled inflation, which means the Government finally taking control of the Federal Reserve System, and the entire banking situation. Along with this, our Government must cease issuing interest-bearing tax exempt Bonds which play directly to the financial remuneration of the money barons and money kings of this Nation.

If every Farmers Union member in Kansas could appreciate the seriousness of this situation and could understand what we are trying to do, he would go out and obtain another member, which would mean double membership in Kansas.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

W. P. Lamberton

April 6, 1934

When we came here five years ago I prophesied that Rep. Pou, of N. C., would be the next colleague to "go over the river." When he passed away, last week about a hundred had gone on ahead of him in that period.

Pou's last vote was on the soldier's bonus. He came to the floor for a moment when his name was called and voted "present," refusing to vote against the other leaders and yet unwilling to vote against the soldiers. His son was killed in France on the morning of the first Armistice Day.

McGugin will help investigate the Brain Trust and Guyer will go gunning for the Nazis in our land. My admonition to my able colleagues is to keep one eye open for the Yellows while they are looking for the Reds.

Every privileged group in America is hoping that the doctrine of the forgotten man will be discredited by causing everybody to see Red in every faint gesture in the interest of the whole people. We don't want radicalism, but let's not lose our heads in Toryism.

If our government would control the source of credit and regulate the value of money, we wouldn't need the AAA, the NRA, the PWA, and all the rest. Our failure to capture this big blunder is our outstanding omission. He has been hit in the last year by a couple of snowballs, but that is all.

Wadsworth, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, has four things at least in his favor: he is a farmer, played first base at Yale, was a Spanish American Soldier, and is a charming gentleman personally.

A timber fire in Minnesota in '18 caused great damage. Claims against the government into the millions were paid and settlement accepted by the sufferers, but a new claim was made for ten million dollars led by two high-powered lawyers, Arthur Mullen, a Democrat, and Wallace Dempsey, a former Republican Congressman. They were to get a million if they put it over, he killed the bill Thursday. It is wonder what bi-partisanism, at times, attempts.

MRS. WARD WRITES AGAIN

(continued from page 1)

instance of the Grand Army of the Republic as an enduring memorial of the heroic deed, and a suitable place for the thousands in attendance on Decoration Day.

The Unknown Soldier's tomb is a monument of concrete space—or perhaps it is some kind of stone land—where this white marble tomb, which is a beautiful piece of art, stands. There is a long strip of rubber carpet, that the soldier walks back and forth on, guarding the tomb. The Arlington Cemetery is on the heights of the Potomac opposite Washington. There are broad levels, gentle slopes and ravines and ancient trees which give an air of fitting peace for the repose of the Nation's dead; and it has been developed and beautified by landscape art and adorned with impressive memorials of stone and bronze. On the monuments and the headstones we shall find names representing the soldier dead of all our wars.

The unknown soldier's graves are marked with square stones. We did not have time to walk over the different sections of the soldier's graves of the different wars.

On Monday I was invited to take lunch with Mrs. Lamberton, and also go to the House for a Lincoln Birthday talk. So I took a taxi, went to the House office and asked for Mr. Lamberton's office. A man at the door told me it was the first hall and when I saw it, I mean they are sure great long halls. He said his office was No. 254, so I started on my way and found it without any trouble. I walked in and found Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton in the office with their son and I left the office for the Capitol, going on the elevator to the basement floor and then walking through a tunnel to the Capitol. Here we went into the House.

They were in session and soon Mr. Don Hertz, a Michigan congressman from Detroit, Michigan, took the floor giving a Lincoln Birthday talk, which was very interesting. The letter of a little girl, named Grace Bedell, 11 years old, was read. She lived in Westfield, New York, in 1860. Just a few months before Lincoln was elected President, and this is similar to the way it read: "I am a little girl 11 years old and wonder if you have a little girl like me. I would like for you to answer my letter and as you are a busy man and do not have time, will you please write to me, as I want an answer to my letter. I want you to be President and would vote for you if I was a man. I have a mother, father and four brothers. Father and one brother are going to vote for you, but the others are not, but I am going to try and get them to and everybody else I can. Now Mr. Lincoln, what I want to tell you is I wish you would let your whiskers grow, because you have such a boney face and I think whiskers would make you better looking. Please let me hear from you if you have time."

He also read the answer to this letter that Lincoln wrote. Lincoln did not exactly promise the little girl that he would do this. It was one of the most touching letters, Lincoln said, that he ever received, but as the story went on this little girl received her answer in just four days. From that time on Mr. Lincoln let his whiskers grow. When I was in the different museums I saw so many portraits of Lincoln, and also the dates they were taken, and in all of them up to 1860 he was smooth shaven and from then on he was wearing a beard. So we can see this little girl's letter caused him to think seriously about this line; and Lincoln was the first President to wear a beard.

This same little girl, who now is 74 years old, lives in our good state of Kansas and is in Rep. Kathryn O'Loughlin and McCarty's district. Her name, now, was not mentioned in the Senate chambers and here Mr. McCracken's air mail case up I had a view of Mr. McCracken, Garner, Capper—our good Senator from Kansas—also Mr. Coolidge, the father-in-law of Mr. Hiram Woodruff.

Before going into the Senate, we ate dinner at the Senate dining room, which was quite a thrill to me. From here, Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton took me over to the Supreme Court building. It was not quite time for court to start so they visited with me, telling lots of the particulars about court, and as they had lots of work in the office they left me here. Just at 2:30, time for court to start, the marshal sounded the gavel and the Justices marched in, wearing black robes. The audience rose to their feet and the room was in almost perfect silence. There were lots of tourists coming and going, such as I, from the court. I was in the court over an hour.

There is a beautiful United States Supreme Court building almost completed, made of marble, adjoining the Capitol grounds and its beautiful park. It will house the Supreme Court of the United States and will be a welcome addition to the many new government buildings which join the Capitol grounds, such as the Senate Office building, and House Office building, and others.

From the court room I wandered over part of the Capitol building and went through Statuary hall. Here I saw a great large room of marble and bronze statues of great men.

On either side of the opening of a long hall leading from this large room were the statues of Glick and Ingalls of Kansas.

In another room was a lot of large paintings. I enjoyed seeing this very much.

—Continued.

THE FARMER THE RAILROAD THE CITY MAN

(continued from page 1)

proved methods for growing the best adapted crops.

The "Exhibit Train" is a most effective method of reaching the farmer. Since the organization of our department, exhibit trains have been a regular part of our program. We have the necessary equipment, exhibits, etc., and the qualified men to put over the technical knowledge and ideas, but we don't "go it" alone.

First, we enlist the support of the Agricultural Extension Service of the state or states through which the train is to operate; second, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, whenever possible, is invited to participate; third, industries, directly interested in agriculture, which might have new and improved methods with reference to the particular program we endeavor to put over, are always glad to be represented, and last, and of great importance are the business men of the towns at which the train will stop.

I hasten to add, however, that it is very rare that the business men do not want to help put our program over. To the contrary they are most insistent in their demands that we stop at their town and, as there is always keen rivalry, each town always tries to outdo its neighbor. Therefore, everyone pitches in, forms committees and all go to great length to make our visit a celebrated occasion. Farmers come from miles around and the whole town turns out. There are parades, attendance prizes are offered, stores have special sales; there is special entertainment.

From 1925 to 1931 we have operated a total of twenty-six exhibit trains, covering many vital subjects in farming. Nearly five hundred thousand people have attended our lectures and viewed our exhibits, and it must be borne in mind that these are not merely curiosity seekers, but those who are dependent upon farming for their livelihood, and who naturally display a profound interest in our programs and exhibits.

Of course, economic conditions during the last three years have generally wrought havoc in all fields of endeavor. That story is only too well known to all of us. But the new day is on its way; in fact it's almost here, and, as goes agriculture, so goes the nation. The root of the situation lies in agriculture. The farmer keeps the rest of the country alive. Hence, it behooves all industry to cooperate with the farmer. By cooperation I mean not merely trying to appear interested in the farmer simply as a means of an outlet for whatever goods may be sold him, but an active, working together program.

Instead of civic organizations—chambers of commerce, Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs—being solely interested in the immediate benefit of their towns, why not work directly with the farmer, have him directly represented by his leader in these organizations? Allow the town and its trade territory to work as one in striving for mutual benefit. I would venture that where the spirit of general coordination manifests itself, these will be the communities to forge to the front more quickly and stay there, than where the farmer and the business man do not try to work out their problems together.

Plans are now being made for a gigantic migration to the farms, more so than ever before, to the farms where a living can be had, where happiness and contentment will reign. After all the rough spots are ironed out, when all business is once more stabilized as it is bound to be, the farmers, the railroads and the business men will continue to work together.

KANSAS MEN TAKE LEAD IN HEARING ON DIRECT BUYING

(continued from page 1)

to look after their interests. Just because an account sale rendered by a packer or his representative does not show a deduction for marketing expense, is no sign that he (the packer) has not paid enough less than the open competitive market price through the advantages which he has in weighing, grading, sorting, and docking, and to not offset such marketing expense.

If the open public market were completely destroyed, doesn't it stand to reason that the packers would establish the price of hogs wholly without competition? The public markets where buyers compete with each other have always established this price. In all my years' experience I have never heard of a price advance in any commodity offered for sale unless there was competition.

Citing as a specific instance, on the Kansas City market, Monday, March 5, 1934, the few order buyers that are left, purchased hogs with an extreme top of \$4.45 per hundredweight. The packers did not bid on any hogs until approximately noon. When they finally broke into the market, and made their purchases, a packer's top of \$4.05 per hundredweight was established, a difference of 40 cents per hundred between the order buyers' top and the packers' top. This being Monday, and the fact that more hogs were received direct at the packers' plants on Monday than any other day in the week would indicate to me that they were breaking the price paid for hogs on the open public mar-

ket, in order to cheapen the cost of the receipts shipped direct to their plants, and on which top they could base the buy for the following day.

On March 1, 1934, one of the buyers of a large packing company located at the Kansas City Stockyards advised my head hog salesman that he (the buyer) was buying stags on that day's market 75 cents per hundred weight lower than on the previous day. It must be remembered that on March 1, 1934, an additional 75 cents per hundredweight was added to the processing tax; and inasmuch as there is a 70-pound dock on all stags, and inasmuch as the packers are required to pay said processing tax on the entire weight—as is shown on the scale ticket—the dock not being taken into consideration, it is evident that they are little concerned about the producer, as this would indicate that the 75 cents per hundred additional processing tax that has been added on March 1 was paid by the man that produced the hog.

Now, if packers are able to manipulate the price in this manner, when they are receiving 43.85 percent of the Federal-inspected hogs for slaughter through direct channels, I want to ask in full fairness, just what would they do to the price of hogs if the open, public, competitive markets were completely destroyed?

KANSAS DAIRYMEN FAVOR PRODUCTION CONTROL MEASURES

(continued from page 1)

than \$2.00 according to the Kansas State College extension service. Dairymen attending the conference were generally opposed to bringing about a reduction through changing feeding practices. They favored some sort of a reduction in number of milk cows, especially in connection with disease eradication. Sentiment was also in favor of an educational campaign to increase the human consumption of dairy products.

Staff members of the Kansas State College, and leading dairymen represented this state. Similar groups from Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa were present.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

STAFFORD COUNTY IN MONTHLY MEETING

The April meeting of the Stafford County Farmers Union was held at the North Star school house, Tuesday, April 3, with North Star local as host. The forenoon was spent in playing pumpkin-ball. Local teams were not very well organized. Two games were played by picked teams. Due to a misunderstanding some of the locals were planning to play in the afternoon so they were permitted to play following the meeting.

At noon a hungry lunch proceeded to care for the eats provided from the covered dishes brought by the members. North Star local provided the coffee and had charge of the serving. Ray Henry, county president, called the meeting to order for the afternoon session. We sang "America" to open the meeting. The literary program consisted of readings by Vivian Cline, Sylvia Dean McConahay, and Betty May McConahay. A violin solo by Mrs. Thole was furnished by the entertaining local.

Reading of the minutes of the last meeting showed that resolutions had been sent to Senator McGill and Representatives McGugin and McGugin they were very careful to conceal their stand on both the direct shipping bill and the Frazier bill. Our secretary was instructed to write these men that we expected to reply stating their attitude on these bills.

The call for local activities received responses from every local in the county, summed up as follows:

North Star, regular meetings; purchased and distributed 100 sacks of seed potatoes, 1200 onion plants, 2800 cabbage plants. These went to Union and Livingston local members.

Livingston, regular meetings. Laboreaux, regular meetings. Purchased 50 sacks seed potatoes, 300 bu. seed oats, 2 tons salt, 2 tons chie mash.

Eureka, regular meeting. 31 sacks seed potatoes.

Liberty, regular meetings. 65 sacks seed potatoes.

Cont Valley, getting well organized. Our youngest local.

A round table discussion on the National Child Labor Amendment was led by Mrs. Chas. Kendall and Mrs. Walter Goodman. It was decided to continue the discussion at the next meeting. A local ball managers were to constitute a county committee to work out a schedule for the teams. Games each week were proposed. Local business agents were to constitute a committee to work out plans for distributing the binder twice under the contract with the Jobbing Association.

The next meeting will be with Liberty local, May 1. Ball games at 9:30. Dinner, 12:30. Afternoon meeting, 1:30.

CHAS. KENDALL,

County Correspondent.

TO DRAPE CHARTERS

Stafford County Farmers Union, all locals concurring.

Resolved: that the charters of the Locals of our county be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of respect for our late National Union president, John A. Simpson. Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to our state paper.

Ray Henry, president.

Ray Harty, secretary.

UNION MOURNS DEATH OF CHARLES MUNSON

In the death of Charles O. Munson of Junction City, March 27, the Kansas Farmers Union lost a valuable member, and his community lost a beloved neighbor. A newspaper clipping sent to the Kansas Union Farmer by Mrs. M. E. Henderson, secretary, (continued on page 4)



Dear Junior Cooperators:

I am going to set a final date for our votes for the club flower, which will be May 1st. As most of you know, the forget-me-not has a great many more votes than any other contestant—so all of you who do not like this choice, please hurry and send in your vote. With this flower, the choice for colors is blue and yellow, which are, of course, the colors of the flower itself.

And this week I am going to print for you a letter from Mrs. O. H. Olson, of South Dakota. I want you all to read it carefully, for it will give you an idea of the Junior work which is being carried out nationally. We were able to undertake this work fully this year, for the reason that our Membership age limit has been 16—and the national work carries the age limit of the Juniors undertaking it, to 21 years. We expect to try to raise our age limit, too, but until we do, of course we cannot compete with a group which includes older members than our own.

Bijou Hills, South Dakota,
April, 1934

Dear Juniors:

This is to greet you and wish you success in organization work aimed at attaining a better way of life for all of us. Kipling tells us in better words than I can why we are all dependent on each other:

"This is the law of the jungle,
As old as true as the sky
And the wolf that shall keep it shall prosper.
But the wolf that shall break it must die.
As the ivy that circles the tree trunk
The law runneth forward and back
For the strength of the pack is the law,
And the strength of the wolf is the pack."

The strength of our pack is the member, especially the thinking, informed member. This year we are trying out a uniform national study program. If we—all of us—make a success of this venture this year, I feel sure we will go forward more and better national program and educational services in the Farmers Union.

So please help as much as you can, each one of you, to make this year's work a success.

There are to be two national contest projects. First, there will be an essay contest on the study subject, "This Machine Age." These essays are to be about 2,000 words each, or not less than 1,500, nor more than 2,000 words. We want to learn what machines have done to us and for us, and understand that the National Farmers Union is proposing as legislation to help make living richer and happier in a machine age. Last year some credit was given by the judges for delivery of essays. This year essays will be judged entirely in subject matter in the written form.

Of course, in Union work, we need good speakers as well as good writers, so we are going to have a national contest of Four Minute speeches. Dr. Cadman once said the way to become a good public speaker was to have something worth listening to and then get up and say it. Speakers, as well as essay writers, must be informed and should select topics of interest to their audiences. In this contest you have the right to select your own subject. You may use not less than three minutes and not more than five minutes of time.

Each state union may send one contestant in each class to the national convention contests. The National Union will present gold and silver medals to first and second winners in each class, and all other contestants will receive bronze medals. An elimination contest in the Four Minute speech class will be held the afternoon preceding the opening of the convention. The two placing first and second will compete finally before the convention on the afternoon of the first day of the convention.

The essay contests will also be judged the day preceding the opening of the convention. Final placing of contestants will be made by the judges before the essays are read before the convention, as delivery does not count in making the decision. First and second winners will read their essays before the national convention the first afternoon of the convention.

We do not know yet where the convention is to be held, but you can be sure that a trip to the National Farmers Union Convention will be well worth working for. But after all, the real big thing is the study and programs in your own local. Those who take part, all of you, are doing your bit. I venture to say that some of you, who may never win a trip to a national convention will in the long run do as much or more than even contest winners to help make the world a good place to live. I am sure we need you and that you need us.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. O. H. Olson, Natl. Jr. Com. Chairman.

JUNIOR LETTERS

Ask your parents to read this letter, so that they, too, may have some idea of the work which is being undertaken nationally in the Junior field, by our organization.

Oswatome, Kans., Mar. 3, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

My mother wants me to join your club. I have one sister married; the other is sixteen.

My brother is married, too. My little sister is only three years old.

I am a girl of the age of sixteen. I am going to Indianapolis school. My teacher's name is Miss Klossman. I have a mile and a half to walk to school.

My birthday is January 20. Have I

a twin. I am asking you to send me a pin for the club.
I will close.
Your friend,
Esther Woods.

Dear Esther:

We are always glad to add another name of our membership roll. I'll send your pin at once and I'll try to find your twin as soon as possible. Your little sister's name can be placed on our cradle roll, if you'll send it to me.—Aunt Patience.

Leavenworth, Kans. March 1, '34

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am twelve years old and my birthday anniversary is the 8th of January. I am a member of the 4-H, and I would like to be a member of your club. My friend, George New, told you about me.

I go to Faulkner school and my teacher's name is Mr. McNamee.

I would like to be a member of your club.
Yours truly,
Jean E. Baxter,
P. S.—I would like to have a pin.

Dear Jean:

I am very glad that George asked you to become a member of our Club and your pin will be sent very soon. We have a good many 4-H club members, who are also Junior Cooperators. Be sure to watch the paper for your twin—and our next lesson.—Aunt Patience.

Green, Kans., March 2, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

May I become a member of the Junior Cooperators? I am eleven years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is September 9. Do I have a twin? If so, will she please write to me? I am voting for the forget-me-not for the club flower.

I have one brother, Arnold, three years old. Will you please put his name on the cradle roll.

We have had a big snow here, but it is melting fast. We surely have had nice weather.

I believe I'd better close now.
Best wishes,
Lucille Bauer,
Care of F. W. Bauer.

We are all glad that you wish to become a member of our club. I think that we can find a twin for you soon, and I'll add Arnold's name to our cradle roll at once. In three more years he can become a club member, you know. You will receive your pin very soon. We've been having lovely weather, too.—Aunt Patience.

Green, Kansas, March 1, 1934.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to become a member of the Junior Club. I am 9 years old and I was born March 1, 1925. I am in the fourth grade and I go to Fairview school at Fairview, Kansas. My daddy is a Farmers Union member and he is president of our local Parent-Teachers association.

I have one brother almost 3 years old and a sister, 11. May I have a pin? Hoping to see my letter in print soon. Lavone Carlson is my teacher. This is the first time I have written a letter to you.

A friend,
Irene Bauer,
Care of F. W. Bauer.

Dear Irene:

I am very happy that you are to be a new member of our club, and I'll send your pin within a few days. I'm sorry to be so late in answering your letter—I'll try to answer your next one more promptly.—Aunt Patience.

Collier, Kans., March 5, 1934.

How are you? I am fine. Hope you are OK. I'm not feeling so extra good but I thought I could write a letter to you. They're giving a spelling contest. I am going to go. Have I a twin? My birthday is April 1. I am going to be ten years old. My sister is five now.

I read the letters and I enjoy them. I think you have forgotten me. I like my pin very much. Yes, I got my stationery for a Christmas present. I like to go to school. I have two and a half miles to go. I get a ride in the car from school.

With love,
Rosa Bender

P. S.—I like the song you had in the paper. The lesson was hard and I could not send it in.

Dear Rosa:

I was so glad to get your letter. I'm fine, too, and I hope that you are feeling very well by this time. Did you enter the spelling contest? I'm sure we can find a twin for you—although I don't have one for you just now. I'm glad you received the stationery for Christmas, especially since you've written me two letters with it. I'll try to answer the lesson—did you try to get your parents to help you with it? We'll try to make the next one easier.—Aunt Patience.

Oak Hill, Kans. March 2, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I suspect you have forgotten me by this time. I am sorry that I have not written before. It sure did snow here. Did it snow in Salina? The roads are all muddy now. I did not think there were any letters in the paper this week because that picture was of there. Did they forget to put it there? I wish you would tell me if that is your picture. I am sure the other boys and girls would like to know. I have lost my pin. If you have any extra I sure would like one. I thought they were so pretty.

We had a new school house to start in this year. As I told you before the old one burned down at Christmas in 1932.

I would like to know if you have a note book to write the lessons on, or not? I do not have a note book. Are you going to send for some in the near future?

Well my letter is getting long. What happened to your cat.

From
Martha Bell Crane,
P. S.—I vote for the forget-me-not. I wish some of the boys and girls would write.

Dear Martha Bell:

I indeed hadn't forgotten you—but I thought you were never going to write to me again. Yes, we had quite a lot of snow here, too. That was a mistake about the picture that week. I like to make you curious. We can send you another pin if you will send twenty-five cents to the state office to partly cover cost of the pin, packing and mailing. You see, there are so many lost pins that we cannot replace them free of charge. That's strange about the school house, isn't it? We haven't sent notebooks for some time, due to the lack of finance. But we hope that we can, again, and when we do, I'll send yours. My kitten was killed by a big white bull dog. Please let me know what Juniors write to you—and write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

Conway Springs, Kans., March 9, '34

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 14 years old. My birthday is July 16. Do I have a twin. I am a freshman in high school. I would like to join your club. Please send me my pin.

My father is a Farmers Union member. I have a sister, Betty Jean Teddy who is 11 years old. Her birthday is November 15, and another sister, Mary Lou, who is 7 years old. Her birthday is November 2. We all want to join your club and will look for our pins.

We want you to put three more votes for the forget-me-not. I am 5 feet 2 inches tall, have black hair and blue eyes—am considered nice looking.

With love,
Miss Dorothy Teddy.

Dear Dorothy:

I am glad that you are to be a member of our club. Your pin will be sent at once—I'm sorry, but it is a rule of our club that each one who wishes to be a member must send a letter personally. They may be sent in the same envelope, of course. So, Mary Lou and Betty Jean will receive their pins when they're written. I'll try to find a twin for you soon—don't forget that your Club membership means that you must study and send in the lessons, which appear in the paper.—Aunt Patience.

Belle Plaine, Kans., Mar. 12, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

I haven't written to you for a long time, but I haven't forgotten that I belong to your club. Every day I have been thinking I would write, but I haven't had time. I am getting ready to take the eighth grade examinations.

I am just now sending in my February lesson. I saw in the paper that you could still send them in, so I am. I have had a rabbit now. I have a gray rabbit and a white one. Their names are Apple, Dumpling and Tiltawinks. I am still writing to my twin.

Our Farmers Union here has chosen sides and we have a program and entertainments. One time they had a spelling match. Last Friday night they had a program. They give so many points for each number on the program, then the losing side has to entertain the other side.

Well, I had better close.
Your friend,
Winifred Avers.

P. S.—Excuse me for being so late

sending in my lesson.

Dear Winifred:

I know that your school work must keep you pretty busy and I was glad to get your February lesson. Your quarter must be a great deal of fun.—I think it is a splendid idea. What part did you have in the program? And I think it's fine that you are still writing to your twin. Please write soon again.—Aunt Patience.

Codell, Kans., March 19, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine.

We had quite a snow and dirt storm. Did you have a bad storm? I am going along fine in school.

I have lots of fun. We have new girls in our school. Her name is Glendon Nells. I received my prize and I was surprised. I think it is awfully nice and I thank you, many, many times for it. I will try to get my next lesson in.

Well it is time to go to bed.
Your loving friend,
Eleanor LaVerda Dougherty.

Dear Eleanor:

Yes, we had a dust storm about the same time that you did. And I'm very glad that you liked your prize—and that you're getting along so well in school.—Aunt Patience.

Codell, Kans., March 19, 1934

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine.

We only have five weeks of school yet. I will be glad when school is out although I like to go to school. It will soon be time to make garden. I

am going to work in the garden and raise chickens. We have two little calves—one is red and the other is white. They are both like their mother.

I guess I had better quit now, as it is bed time. It seems that I always write at bedtime.

Your nephew,
—Delwin Dougherty.

Dear Delwin:

I was so glad to hear from you again—and I'm fine, too, thank you. The school year has gone so quickly—it doesn't seem possible that it's almost over. Tell me about your garden—and how many chickens you're going to have. Bedtime is a good time to write—or, any time is—just so you do write.—Aunt Patience.

Of Interest to Women

SALMON AND TOMATO BISQUE

Turn the fish and liquor from a 1-pound can into a stew pan and add the contents of a 15-ounce can tomatoes, one bay leaf, one sliced onion, one-fourth teaspoon peppercorns and one cup water, and stew gently for about fifteen minutes.

Strain through a coarse sieve. Reheat and add a pint of soda, and pour slowly into a white sauce made of four tablespoons butter, four tablespoons flour and two and one-half cups milk. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Serves six.

SAN ANTONIO STUFFING

(For 10-pound Turkey)

4 tablespoons bacon fat,
2 tablespoons chopped celery,
2 tablespoons chopped onions,
2 tablespoons chopped parsley,
2 cups crumbled corn bread,
4 cups soft bread crumbs,
1-4 teaspoon paprika,
1 teaspoon poultry seasoning,
1/2 cup butter, melted,
2 tablespoons cream.

Heat fat in frying pan, add and brown celery and onions. Mix well and add to rest of ingredients. Mix lightly and stuff fowl.

Left-over corn bread at least one day old should be used for this stuffing.

SIMPLE PLUM PUDDING

One cup brown sugar,
One-half teaspoon salt,
Three cups coarse bread crumbs soaked in cold water and squeezed dry,
Three eggs well beaten,
One-half cup molasses,
One cup seeded raisins (chopped).
One cup currants,
One cup suet (chopped fine).
Mix ingredients in order, given. Steam for at least three and one-half hours. If you like, add one teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Enough for about a 1-quart mold.

SWEET POTATO PONE

1-3 cup butter,
1/2 cup brown sugar,
1/2 teaspoon salt,
Ginger to taste,
1 pound sweet potatoes, grated,
1/2 cup water.

Cream the butter and sugar, add the salt and ginger and stir in the sweet potatoes and water. Bake in a moderate oven, 325 degrees F., in a buttered baking dish for about forty-five minutes.

WHITE COCOANUT FRUIT CAKE

One cup butter,
Eight cups granulated sugar,
Eight eggs, separated,
One cup milk,
Three and one-half cups sifted general purpose flour,
Two teaspoons baking powder,
Quarter teaspoon nutmeg,
One teaspoon mace,
Quarter teaspoon salt,
Two cocoanuts (about 6 cups when grated and put in cups light), (or use canned, moist coconut).
One and one-half pounds citron (shredded).
Cream butter, Add sugar and well beaten yolks. Mix and stir dry ingredients together. Mix one-third dry ingredients with citron. Add dry ingredients to first mixture alternately with milk. Add citron and coconut and fold in beaten egg whites. Put in well greased lined tube pan 8x4 and bake in oven 350 F. about 1 hour. (Use coconut milk in this recipe instead of regular milk if you have used fresh grated coconut, and if you expect to eat cake within a week or two. Will not keep indefinitely.

J. M. GAUME, M. D.

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SOUR CREAM SPICE COOKIES

(Three dozen)

1 cup fat,
2 cups dark brown sugar,
2 teaspoons cinnamon,
1 teaspoon cloves,
1 teaspoon nutmeg,
1-4 teaspoon ginger,
1 teaspoon vanilla,
1-4 teaspoon salt,
3 eggs,
1-3 cup sour cream,
4 1/2 cups flour,
1 teaspoon soda.

Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of ingredients, mixing lightly. Drop portions from tip of spoon onto greased baking sheets. Space cookies three inches apart. Bake twelve minutes in moderate oven.

Put meats, raisins or bits of dates can be placed on top cookies before they are baked.

DATE PUDDING

Mix 1 cup bread crumbs, 1/2 cup flour, 2 tsp. baking powder, 2-3 cup sugar, 3 eggs, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1-4 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. vanilla, 1 cup chopped dates and 1 cup broken nut meats. Pour into greased shallow pan, set in pan of hot water and bake 50 minutes in moderate oven. Serve hot or cold with whipped cream.

LEMON CHIFFON PIE

1 cup sugar
4 tablespoons flour
1-8 teaspoon salt
3 egg yolks
1/2 cup water
1-3 cup lemon juice
1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
3 egg whites, beaten
1 baked pie shell

Blend sugar, flour and salt. Add yolks and water, mix well. Cook in double boiler until mixture thickens, add lemon juice and rind, cook three minutes. Stir frequently while cooking.

CLASSIFIED ADS

CLEAR QUARTER, 15 mi. N. W. Salina. Small improvements. Want something close to Hutchinson. Price \$6400. Carry back \$3000.—J. L. Murray, Hutchinson, Kansas. 4-18c

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WANTED—DEAD. ANIMALS—Called for quickly, FREE of charge. Tell Central to charge call to us if animal is in good condition.—Salina Rendering Works, Salina, Phone 360

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RED CLOVER, \$7.00
Alfalfa, \$5.00; Scarified Sweet Clover, \$3.00; Timothy, \$3.50; Mixed Timothy and Alsike or Red Clover, \$4.50; all per bushel. Korean Lespedeza, \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Grim Alfalfa \$8.00 bu. Catalog and samples free.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS
SPECIAL: 100 Mastodon, 75c delivered. Klondike, Missionary, \$1.25 per thousand here. Free catalog on all leading strawberries, youngberry and dewberry. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Ark. 4-29c

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

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

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Your property, your home, your barns, sheds and other buildings represent a great investment. They mean much to you and yours.

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YOU CAN INSURE AGAINST LOSS

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Home Office ANNOUNCES

"More business completed during March than in any month since June 1931.
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Farmer Insurance at Farmer cost

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COOPERATIVELY
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Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

Stock Yards

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.

(Read the list of sales in this issue)

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credentialed blanks 10 for 5c
Demit blanks 15 for 10c
Local Secy's Receipt Books 25c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c

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Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c
Ladies Auxiliary Pins 50c
per dozen 10c

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of the sales of livestock marketed during week April 2 to April 6 by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

| | |
|--|------|
| L. E. Meenen—Washington Co Ks—11 steers 1304 | 6.50 |
| Oliver A. Chappie—Wash. Co Ks—10 sts, hfs 823 | 6.25 |
| Ed Valek—Republic Co Ks—11 steers 1140 | 6.15 |
| Leslie D. Anderson—Riley Co Ks—12 sts 903 | 6.00 |
| Elton Gillett—Jewell Co Ks—25 steers 1168 | 6.00 |
| C. J. Chambers—Geary Co Ks—6 sts 903 | 6.00 |
| J. W. Falk—Wabunsee Co Ks—27 steers 884 | 5.75 |
| L. E. Meenen—Washington Co Ks—6 yrs 896 | 5.75 |
| A. H. Diehall—Wabunsee Co Ks—33 sts, hfs 794 | 5.75 |
| A. G. Schneider—Rooks Co Ks—28 steers 1004 | 5.70 |
| C. J. Chambers—Geary Co Ks—24 heifers 690 | 5.65 |
| T. R. Evans—Son—Coffey Co Ks—17 steers 941 | 5.60 |
| O. F. Dewey—Republic Co Ks—15 sts, hfs 683 | 5.60 |
| W. H. Mills—Osage Co Ks—15 sts, hfs 661 | 5.50 |
| F. J. Martin—Washington Co Ks—9 sts, hfs 744 | 5.50 |
| T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—8 heifers 770 | 5.50 |
| Byron Courtright—Furnas Co, Neb.—24 sts 1026 | 5.50 |
| J. E. Stout—Chase Co Ks—12 sts, hfs 670 | 5.45 |
| Roy Currie—Riley Co Ks—7 sts, hfs 734 | 5.35 |
| G. A. Martin—Muttal, Okla.—14 sts, hfs 747 | 5.35 |
| T. A. Swenson—Clay Co Ks—22 steers 896 | 5.25 |
| Tom and Welch—Livingston, Mo.—13 st, hf 717 | 5.25 |
| Everett Wren—Anderson Co Ks—4 steers 1147 | 5.25 |
| H. Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co Ks—6 steers 1248 | 5.25 |
| L. E. Meenen—Washington Co Ks—15 heifers 814 | 5.25 |
| Chas. A. Peterson—Saline Co Ks—10 st, hf 725 | 5.25 |
| Hans Jorgenson—Washington Co Ks—10 steers 915 | 5.15 |
| O. J. Brauch—Marshall Co Ks—10 sts, hfs 716 | 5.15 |
| V. M. Johnson—Osage Co Ks—9 sts, hfs 693 | 5.10 |
| Martin Anderson—Allen Co Ks—11 sts, hfs 728 | 5.00 |
| Elmer Lundberg—Riley Co Ks—6 yearlings 680 | 5.00 |
| H. Pessemier—Pottawatomie Co Ks—7 steers 1037 | 5.00 |
| Paul Grenting—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 heifers 637 | 5.00 |
| Chas. Green—Linn Co Ks—9 sts, hfs 716 | 5.00 |
| Chas. Ingle—Osage Co Ks—24 steers 679 | 4.90 |
| W. H. Mills—Osage Co Ks—9 sts, hfs 633 | 4.75 |
| Stanley Sedgewick—Coffey Co Ks—18 sts, hfs 683 | 4.75 |
| Arthur Surdez—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 sts 579 | 4.65 |
| A. G. Schneider—Rooks Co Ks—17 sts 950 | 4.65 |
| Frankfort S. A.—Marshall Co Ks—7 sts, hfs 703 | 4.65 |
| Carl F. Henry—Anderson Co Ks—8 sts, hfs 703 | 4.65 |
| Joe Conture—Cloud Co Ks—6 sts, hfs 710 | 4.50 |
| Elmer Lundberg—Riley Co Ks—7 sts, hfs 663 | 4.50 |
| Roy O. Spillman—Linn Co Ks—5 sts, hfs 656 | 4.50 |
| G. A. Martin—Muttal, Okla.—35 heifers 495 | 4.35 |
| Fred Byer—Stafford Co Ks—3 steers 851 | 4.25 |
| Harvey Gooch—Green Co Ks—11 sts, hfs 601 | 4.10 |
| F. T. Acker—Henry Co Ks—10 sts, hfs 578 | 4.10 |
| Ralph Currie—Riley Co Ks—16 calves 376 | 4.00 |
| Wm. Roetter—Washington Co Ks—3 cows 1096 | 3.50 |
| Knabbe and K.—Ford Co Ks—11 steers 830 | 3.40 |
| Fred Byer—Stafford Co Ks—2 cows 1190 | 3.00 |
| Frank Harker—Marshall Co Ks—3 cows 543 | 3.00 |
| J. T. Flynn—Wyandotte Co Ks—27 cows 301 | 2.65 |
| C. Prichard—Jackson Co Mo—6 cows 900 | 1.90 |
| Vanslyke Bros—Henry Co Mo—6 cows 665 | 1.50 |

SHEEP

| | |
|--|------|
| R. W. Goodman—Stafford Co Ks—38 76 | 9.75 |
| Leo Wirsig—Henry Co Missouri 6 80 | 9.50 |

HOGS

(Medium and Heavy Butchers—230 Lbs. Up.)

| | |
|--|------|
| Frank Harker—Marshall Co Ks—7 240 | 4.00 |
| John Linn—Jefferson Co Ks—5 234 | 3.95 |
| Marion Syster—Miami Co Ks—5 246 | 4.00 |
| Oliver Chappie—Washington Co Ks—14 252 | 3.90 |
| Joe Conture—Cloud Co Ks—25 250 | 3.90 |
| Walter Bergin—Clay Co Ks—26 237 | 3.85 |
| Andrew Forbes—Osage Co Ks—10 251 | 3.80 |
| A. P. Switzer—Lyon Co Ks—5 234 | 3.75 |
| J. M. Davis—Bourbon Co Ks—5 236 | 3.80 |
| Carl Pelot—Lafayette Co Mo—11 262 | 3.80 |
| E. H. Horner—Bates Co Mo—7 237 | 3.80 |
| W. W. Hayward—Washington Co Ks—8 231 | 3.75 |
| H. M. Stanley—Anderson Co Ks—9 265 | 3.80 |
| J. E. Worley, Mgr.—Osborne Co Ks—22 245 | 3.75 |
| Lane Staldine, Mgr.—Osborne Co Ks—11 239 | 3.80 |
| W. L. Coleman—Anderson Co Ks—9 296 | 3.80 |
| Henry Newland—Clay Co Mo—6 235 | 3.80 |
| John Theobald—Anderson Co Ks—5 324 | 3.80 |
| Chas. Day—Lyon Co Ks—7 244 | 3.80 |
| H. W. Temple—Lafayette Co Mo—8 250 | 3.80 |

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

(Week Ending April 4, 1934)

BUTTER

The butter market closes the week unchanged to 1-2 cent higher; Extras 23 cents unchanged. Standards 23 cents, a 1-4 cent higher, 89 score 22-1-4 cents unchanged, and 88 score 22 cents up 1-2 cent. A slight accumulation of top grades on two or three days during the past week threatened a lower market but each day last minute buyers came in and rescued these grades from going lower. Standards and 89 score cars cleared well all week, although there have been ample supplies of these grades to meet the needs.

As we enter the period for seasonal increased production holders of storage butter, of which there is still a liberal supply available, have been inclined to liquidate at the prevailing market rather than hold their stocks for higher prices. This brings storage butter into competition with fresh, which coupled with reported decrease in consumption, can easily result in lower prices. Except for announcement of another Government purchase of some one and a half million pounds of butter last week we believe the market would have been lower. This announcement had a stabilizing effect and undoubtedly checked to some extent the price decline which governed last week.

A report just received from the Loomis-Pitts Dairy Service indicates that production and consumption of dairy products for January and February of this year were fairly well balanced. This report showed production for the month reviewed to be 12.7 per cent under 1933, while consumption for the same period was 12.2 per cent greater than last year.

Substantiating statements made previously in these columns relative to increased cow population, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has just released figures showing that a recent survey of the milk cow population to be 114 for every 100 in 1923 and 116 cows and heifers for every 100 in 1928. These figures and reports from many quarters that consumption is again on the decline should be a danger warning to dairy producers and point out the necessity for holding production down to consumer demands if another price disaster is to be avoided.

EGGS

Changes in the egg market during the past week have been only fractional in spite of the heavy receipts in the terminal markets. Extras are 16 3-4 cents, Firsts 16 1-4 cents, both down 1-4 cent. Current Receipts 15 1-2

cents, Dirts 14 cents and Checks 13-1-2 cents all down 1-2 cent.

While consumption of eggs is reported to be off somewhat, the late season which has held production back, fair movement into storage, and good demand on the part of brokers for canning purposes have resulted in the market holding well. Many of the more conservative operators are proceeding cautiously on storage purposes, feeling there is a possibility of some lower prices as the season advances. However, many of the speculative interests in light of improved conditions feel confident that the future has been buying eggs for storage quite freely at prevailing market prices. Receipts of fresh eggs during the next few weeks will be the greatest price influencing factor.

—A. W. Seamans.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)

tary of Goose Creek Local No. 1391, of which Mr. Munson was a member, is published below. Gaylord Munson, a son, is president of that Local.

Charles O. Munson, 66, a Master Farmer of Kansas in 1930, died Tuesday evening at the Halstead Hospital, where he had been a patient for several days. The body was brought to Junction City this morning.

A man of great physical strength, Mr. Munson had the reputation of being the hardest working man in Geary county, and during his lifetime he became one of the largest landowners in the county; gave a fine education to his two sons; became a director of the Central National Bank; raised fine Aberdeen Angus cattle; took an active part in the Farm Bureau, Farmer's Union, and was associated with many other business enterprises.

A friend this morning said that Mr. Munson's greatest pride was in his sons, Ralph and Gaylord. He told others he could not talk before the public himself, but was going to make up for this by giving the boys the best education possible. Both are honor graduates of Kansas State College, Manhattan, and both are prepared to continue the management of the Munson farm just west of town. Gaylord won many honors in 4-H Club work and is one of the officials of the different agricultural programs in the county. Ralph ranked highest in stock judging in the United States while a member of a Kansas State College team.

The high point in Mr. Munson's career probably came in 1930 when he was selected one of the ten Master Farmers of Kansas. He cultivated more than 1,000 acres of land and raised Aberdeen Angus cattle in the livestock production field. In 1929 he sold 48 calves for \$7,436.63, or 15 cents a pound. He was a firm believer in diversified farming and

much use of information made available by Kansas State College authorities.

He had been a member of the district school board since 1908 and had held offices in practically every farm and farm cooperative organization ever formed in this county. The body will be taken to the Munson home, three miles west of the city Thursday afternoon, where friends may call Thursday evening. Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Munson residence, and at 2:30 o'clock from the Presbyterian church. Dr. T. F. B. Smith will officiate. Interment will be made in Highland cemetery.

BREAKS INTO VERSE

Frank Fox of Lawrence, a leading Farmers Union worker in Douglas County, has been bitten by the poetry bug. The result is that he has broken out in verse—and they are good verses. Here they are, and they might be entitled "Unselfish Cooperation":

I'm going to Farmers Union,
I'll be the same as you,
Perhaps I'll spout round a bit,
And tell them what to do.

It's plain enough for one to see,
There's much that should be done;
And some constructive policy,
Be pushed by every one.

We've got to keep on the alert,
From the old ruts, steer clear;
And get new programs and new pep,
And make progress each year.

If you want to help the Union,
Yourself, you must forget;
Don't think you'll always have your
verse say.

For you can't, now, you bet,
There's some who go just for the grub,
And they'll go near or far;
They'll take a pie or cake themselves,
Then leave it in their car.

When they see something good to eat,
They stuff and cram and pull,
Like they hadn't eaten for a week,
Till they get their belly full.

Then they'll pick up the scraps that's left,
Off home they then will sneak;
And they'll have pickles, pie and cake,
Enough to last a week.

It's better if each does his part,
And cooperate together;
And always do his level best,
No matter what the weather.

And when we go to the Union,
Make each one feel they're free

To take a part, for we can't last,
Run by one family.

FRANK FOX,
Lawrence, Kans.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has removed from his earthly cares, Thomas S. Roots, our beloved and worthy president of Nemaha Co. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America;

We feel the loss of a sincere and honest brother.

Therefore be it resolved that we, The Eagle Star Local No. 928, extend our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Roots and family, and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be published in our Kansas Union Farmer and a copy placed on our Local Record.

George F. Brien, Secy.

FINE MEETING AT WATERVILLE

Liberty Local at Waterville, Kansas, had a fine meeting at the Star school house, April 6. Although our crowd wasn't as large as usual, we had a good meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Swanson from Riley county, were welcome guests. Mr. Swanson gave a splendid talk. I hope our members got a lot of benefit from it. His main subject was cooperation.

He insisted that the farmers should be more interested in the problems of today. The Farmers have got to fight their own battles for survival. They must cooperate. Those who cooperate shall reap. Every word of his talk was to encourage every farmer to be a hundred per cent Farmers Union member.

After some discussion and new and old business, we enjoyed the following program:

Songs—H. B. McCord, Will King. Music—Franklin Gordon, Harold Rietzel.

Song—Imogene and Catherine Tommer.

Song—by the Cowboy Singers—Harold Rietzel, Paul Hawley.

Song—H. B. McCord.

We then adjourned to the basement, where Joe Tommer and Gerald Springer had prepared lunch, consisting of sandwiches, cake and coffee. We must give these two men credit for the good coffee they served. I am sure all that were there will agree with me, it was the best coffee we ever drank.

The chairman of the eats committee for the next meeting at Star school house is Harry Lamoreaux. The program committee is Gene Norris.

Mr. Norris asks that the membership team be with us at the next meeting which is May 4th. This will be an open meeting. Bring along your friends and neighbors.

There will be several good speakers, beside plenty of entertainment.

Mrs. John Tommer, Reporter.

CLAY COUNTY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Clay County Farmers Union was held last Thursday evening at the Wiberg school house with a good crowd in attendance. President M. L. Beckman called the meeting to order and the Volen brothers rendered several musical numbers.

George Slinagby, who was the delegate to the State Board of Agriculture meeting, gave an interesting report.

M. L. Beckman read a short history of the life of our late National President, John A. Simpson.

The body of the late National President, John A. Simpson, was taken to the Iowa Union Farmer and also a personal letter from E. H. Everette in which he promises to continue the policy of the National program.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to call to his eternal reward our beloved National President, John A. Simpson, and thereby the Farmers Union organization has lost a capable and fearless leader, and the cause of agriculture a most aggressive champion, be it therefore resolved, and members of Clay County Farmers Union feeling keenly the loss we have sustained, and also realizing how much more it has meant to those near and dear to him, desire to extend to the bereaved family our most sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; be it therefore resolved,

That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Simpson and a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Whereas the untimely death of National President John A. Simpson has thrown the burden of leadership upon Vice President E. H. Everson, and he has publicly stated that his intentions are to carry on the program that has been started, be it therefore resolved that Clay County Farmers Union send to Mr. Everson the following letter of encouragement and appreciation.

Mr. E. H. Everson, President Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America,

Dear Mr. Everson:

Realizing the responsibilities that have been so suddenly thrust upon you, we feel sure that you would welcome an expression from the local and county units of our organization, with that thought in mind we submit the following:

We stand squarely behind the National program as was outlined by the late National Convention and wholeheartedly approve of the way that it has been brought forward, and may we urge you to carry on with the same dauntless courage of our late president, and you will be assured of our support and willingness to help in any way possible.

We realize the value of harmony within our organization and the value of cooperating with others, but we severely condemn any sacrifice of principle, in the name of harmony, either within our ranks or with other organizations. We admonish you to be aware of the wolves in sheep's clothes, who seek to cooperate, only

to undermine our organization for personal gain.

III

In order that the membership of Kansas may get a better idea of the position of the National Farmers Union, we the members of Clay County Farmers Union No. 40 demand that State Secretary Floyd H. Lynn print E. Kennedy's letter to the President in the next issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Mr. George Kreeck then gave a very interesting and instructive talk and the meeting closed with the serving of refreshments by the Sherwood Local.

ALOIS BIRZER WRITES ABOUT ODIN AFFAIRS

Claffin, Kans., April 1, 1934

Dear Mr. Lynn:

Herewith I send you the report of my—or, rather our Local (Ddin Local No. 233)—which is not as good as I would like it to be.

Now, since I wrote you the last time, I had the sorrowful misfortune to lose my wife. Her death, February 19, was caused by diabetes. And since that time we lost another member of our Local, Lorenz Kaiser, whose death was caused by cancer. Of course you already knew about it because there were resolutions of sympathy in the Farmers Union paper.

Now, as to the standing of our Local Union. Our Local is in its 27th year. It was organized in 1908. And it was one of the last Locals organized in the county. It always was alive in spite of all the hardships it had to go through. There were many hardships from outside of the Union, such as facilities, business concerns, Non-Partisan League—the biggest one was the Farm Bureau—business failures. And don't forget the kickers on the inside who always know more than the rest, but don't do anything but kick and kick again. They do not even pay dues.

But our Local is still alive and the only Local in Barton county—Alois Birzer.

Earlier in the year, before the death of Mrs. Birzer, Alois Birzer had written the state secretary, and in that letter, which he did not send until later, he said Odin Local No. 233 was organized on January 8, 1908. They had intended to have a meeting on the Local's birthday, but due to the fact that a young couple in the Local got married that day the Local meeting was crowded out because of the other social events.

Then Mr. Birzer pointed out that "our County Union number is 33, our Local number is 233, and we just passed the year 1933; but I hope our membership will beat 33 again this year."

Mr. Birzer is hot on the trail of a lot of his neighbors who should belong to the Farmers Union. With the help of the other members of his local, he will get those memberships, too. He is a tireless worker, and has been one of the main spokes in the wheel in the Odin Farmers Union for a long span of years. In spite of the great sorrow which has come to him, and which he mentions in his letter, the Farmers Union group to work for the Farmers Union. All of which shows he really believes in it. More Alois Birzers are needed.

SHIPP'S BROADCASTING

Belleville, Kans., 4-8-34

Dear Cooperators:

This is station Republic Co. F. U. speaking, operating on a greater frequency and wave length than for some time.

We are sincerely on the way up, and one of these days we will make some of the top counties get up and go to stay ahead. We have 3 new locals since January 1st, and more in prospect.

We held our county meeting in Cuba, Kansas, again last Friday night and many entertaining subjects were discussed. We each had every one present went on record favoring passage of the Frazier Bill and the Capper-Hope Bill. Every farmer in Kansas, every business man, in fact, should make the Congress rock with a bombardment of letters and telegrams, favoring the passage of these two bills in particular.

The coming week Bert Winchester and I will make an invasion of two days in Marshall County and then a few days in Cloud county. Monday night, April 16, I have promised the Randall, Kansas, group to speak to them, and too, we hold a county meeting for members only—or prospective members—here Saturday, April 14th, when Mr. Tom DeWitt will address us. So after all, I am kept quite busy endeavoring to build our state organization bigger and better.

Harry Witham will be in our county Friday night, meeting with the Agenda and Brantford Locals. We want members, then we want to support our state-wide activities. Most of our state-wide activities support the State, a parent organization 100 per cent. All should. Will be seeing you again soon.

Yours Cooperatively,
J. E. Shipp.

LINN COUNTY MEETING

The next meeting of the Linn Co. Farmers Union will be held at New Home school house northeast of Lacyne, on Saturday, April 21. This will be an all day meeting with basket dinner at noon.

We have several very interesting subjects to discuss at this meeting. Everyone is invited to attend whether they belong to the Union or not. We want you to get acquainted with us, and we want to meet you. We know you will enjoy the meeting.

F. C. Gerstenberger,
County President.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Ellsworth County)

Since God in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst, Brother Wm. Haseman.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of Walnut Grove Local No. 973 extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy

of these resolutions be sent to the family, that a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

Chester A. Chapman,
Joseph F. Prochaska,
Committee.

WAYNE LOCAL MEETING

Wayne, Kans., April 3, 1934.

Mr. George Kreeck then gave a very interesting and instructive talk and the meeting closed with the serving of refreshments by the Sherwood Local.

The principal cause of abnormal positions of chicks in the shell is believed to be improper tilting of the eggs in the tray from the fifth to the fifteenth days of incubation. Eggs incubated with the small end up show the highest percentage of abnormal positions of chicks, and the Department therefore recommends that eggs should never be allowed to stand in the position. Eggs in many commercial incubators are tilted at a 45 degree angle, with the large end up, which is believed to give fewer abnormal positions among the chicks than incubating them horizontally.

Dr. Byerly's experiments indicate that losses from abnormal positions of chicks in the shell may be reduced, though not entirely eliminated. An incubator tray was devised that maintains a position between the horizontal and 45 degrees angle. The eggs were turned mechanically every 15 minutes and rotated on their long axis in an arc of 60 degrees to 120 degrees but were never rolled over and over. Eggs in a similar experiment that were turned always in the same direction every 15 minutes showed a very heavy loss.

Every person in the United States eats more than a ton of food a year, of which dairy products constitute about 45 per cent of this total, according to figures just compiled by the National Dairy Products Corporation.

After Mr. Shipp's talk a committee was appointed to draw up the following resolutions:

1. We, the members of Wayne Local No. 2200, hereby resolve that our Congressmen and Senators use every effort to secure the passage of the Capper-Hope Bill, which would protect producers of direct buying of Live Stock.

2. We further urge the passage of the Frazier Bill.

C. A. Campbell,
Ed Volek,
Allen McKenzie,
Resolutions Committee.

It was further voted that a copy be sent to our congressman, and to Wall Doxey, Washington, D.C.; a copy be printed in the Kansas Union Farmer, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

George Krohn, Secretary.

Every person in the United States eats more than a ton of food a year, of which dairy products constitute about 45 per cent of this total, according to figures just compiled by the National Dairy Products Corporation.

About half of the losses from fertile eggs that fail to hatch during in-

tilt eggs in incubator;
HATCH MORE LIVE CHICKS

LOCATED NEAREST EVERYTHING

UNUSUAL COMFORT AND ECONOMY

Hotel Baltimore

Kansas City's Interesting Hotel

THOS. C. BOURKE Mgr.